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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

SENATE—*Friday, January 3, 2014*

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Pursuant to the 20th Amendment to the United States Constitution, the hour of 12 noon, January 3, having arrived, the Senate convenes the 2d session of the 113th Congress.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY,
JANUARY 6, 2014, AT 2 P.M.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the

Senate stands adjourned until 2 p.m., on Monday, January 6, 2014.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:01 p.m., adjourned until Monday, January 6, 2014, at 2 p.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Friday, January 3, 2014*

This being the day fixed pursuant to the 20th Amendment to the Constitution for the meeting of the second session of the 113th Congress, the House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MESSER).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 3, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable LUKE MESSER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Loving God, we give You thanks for giving us another year.

We give You thanks, also, for the first session of the 113th Congress and Your sustaining us with Your presence, wisdom, patience, and love. We ask that the efforts of the first session might prove fruitful in the benefits redounding to our Nation and its people.

We ask, as well, Your forgiveness for the smallness of actions on some occasions and the inability to work together when so many were adversely affected. We know that this is not what You wish for us, not what the American people wish for our Nation, and not what the Members of this people's House have been elected for.

We ask now Your blessing on each Member of Congress, that they might be their best selves in representing not only their constituents but also the entire American citizenry. They have taken oaths to do so. Give them the strength and the wisdom to fulfill those oaths.

We thank You, as well, for this marvelous forum, where the important business of this Nation has been done in the past and will be done in the upcoming second session. May the work to be done be inspired by the wisdom of prophets and the love of saintly people.

May all that we do be done for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Speaker pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 7(a) of House Resolution 438, no organizational or legislative business will be conducted on this day.

Messages requiring action will be laid before the House on a subsequent day.

Bills and resolutions introduced today will receive a number but will not be referred to committee or noted in the RECORD until a subsequent day. Executive communications, memorials, and petitions likewise will be referred and numbered on a subsequent day.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 7(c) of House Resolution 438, the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, January 7, 2014.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until Tuesday, January 7, 2014, at 2 p.m.

SENATE—Monday, January 6, 2014

The Senate met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, our fortress, stronghold, deliverer, shield, and refuge, we have entered a new year that promises opportunities and challenges. Inspire our lawmakers to seize this season of opportunity, committing themselves to the fulfillment of Your purposes, even in the face of challenges. Keep them in the center of Your will, aligning them with Your providential wisdom and guiding them with Your words. Lord, shield them from discouragement as they persevere with integrity. Finish the good work You have begun, for You are both alpha and omega.

We pray in Your sacred Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. I welcome back the President pro tempore and the entire staff and look forward to our continuing work together over the next 2 weeks and to see what happens after that.

Following my remarks and those of the Republican leader, the Senate will resume the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 265, S. 1845, the unemployment insurance extension.

At 3 p.m. the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the nomination of Janet Yellen to be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, postcloture. The time until 5:30 p.m. will be equally divided and controlled.

There will be two rollcall votes at 5:30 p.m., first on confirmation of the Yellen nomination and second on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to the unemployment insurance legislation.

There could be a series of votes after that dealing with other nominations. We will keep everyone advised as to what is going on.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 2019

Mr. REID. I am told that H.R. 2019 is at the desk and due for a second reading.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2019) to eliminate taxpayer financing of political party conventions and reprogram savings to provide for a 10-year pediatric research initiative through the Common Fund administered by the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. I object to any further proceedings at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM

Mr. REID. I am optimistic, cautiously optimistic, that the new year will bring a renewed spirit of cooperation to this Chamber. It is very badly needed.

Last year the Senate passed a number of momentous pieces of legislation, including comprehensive immigration, a budget agreement, and a bill to prevent workplace discrimination based on sexual orientation.

There is so much more that needs to be done and there is so much left undone. There has been never-ending obstruction during the entire 5 years that President Obama has been President of the United States.

Setting that aside for a brief moment, today we will address two pressing matters held over from last year: the nomination of Janet Yellen to be head of the Federal Reserve, and extension of unemployment benefits for 1.3 million Americans still struggling to find work. Instead of celebrating the beginning of the New Year on January 1, more than 1 million Americans, including 20,000 veterans and about 20,000 Nevadans, were left wondering how they would feed their families and make their mortgage payments while they continue to look for jobs. Frankly, most of these people aren't making mortgage payments; they are renting. They are trying to make ends meet from month to month.

Today there is only one job opening for every three people searching. We have never had so many unemployed for such a long period of time.

The long-term unemployment rate is twice as high as it was any other time we have allowed emergency unemployment benefits to end. It will be catastrophic for this to happen for men and women, boys and girls.

What is more, failing to extend unemployment insurance won't only be a hardship for hard-working Americans, it will be a drag on our economy. Allowing this important lifeline to lapse will cost 240,000 jobs.

These people who are drawing unemployment benefits are just getting by. They have to buy groceries, maybe at 7-Eleven. Sometimes they go to a regular store. They have to buy gas for their vehicles. They have to buy bus tickets to get across town to look for a job. A multitude of other things they need are going to be eliminated. That will cost almost a quarter of a million jobs.

By contrast, helping Americans while they search for full-time unemployment is one of the most efficient ways to support economic growth. Each dollar we spend on unemployment insurance benefits increases the gross domestic product by \$1.50. According to leading economists—including Mark Zandi, JOHN MCCAIN's chief economic adviser when he ran for President—they agree that every dollar we spend brings back \$1.50 to our gross domestic product.

In 2012 alone, 500,000 children were kept out of poverty by unemployment benefits. That is one reason it is outrageous that Congress allowed this program—which helps tens of millions of American families with millions of children get by each year—to lapse in December is unconscionable. Today the Senate has a chance to correct this terrible omission.

Just before Christmas my colleague from Nevada, a Republican, DEAN HELLER, joined with the senior Senator from Rhode Island, JACK REED, a Democrat, to propose an extension of unemployment insurance for 1.3 million Americans who lost benefits this past week. I commend these two Senators for their compassionate stance on this issue. The Senate will vote on moving forward on this Reed-Heller bill this evening. I hope a few reasonable and empathetic Republicans will join my colleague from Nevada Mr. HELLER and help us advance this bill today.

Passing this measure is one of the best things we can do for our economy, and it is cost-effective. It is cost-effective in so many different ways, but it is cost-effective to immediately address the worst consequences of growing income inequality in this Nation.

Another way to raise millions of Americans out of poverty is to increase the minimum wage and make it a living wage. People can work two jobs, work so hard—80 hours a week, and some are working over 100 hours a

week—just to make ends meet. They work minimum-wage jobs. Minimum-wage jobs are not living-wage jobs. We are seeing this change all over the country. In the State of Washington, there is one community that has raised it to \$15 an hour.

We have to do more to help people who are willing to work. We want them to make a living wage. The reason that is so very important is that it is believed—it is not believed, polling will indicate this—that two-thirds of small businesses want the minimum wage to be increased. Why? Because it helps them grow their businesses.

When a mother or a father working two or three jobs still can't afford groceries and rent the same month, it is a sign that something is wrong in this country.

Last year the top 1 percent, the very rich, took home so much money that it broke a 1928 record percentage-wise. In the last 30 years the income of the top 1 percent has increased by 300 percent 3 times. But what has happened in that same 30 years to middle-income Americans and the middle class? Their income has dropped by 10 percent—300 percent minus 10 percent. That is not good.

Wages for middle-class families have actually fallen, as I have indicated. They have fallen by almost 10 percent while the cost of housing, food, and gas has gone up. The rich keep getting richer, the poor keep getting poorer, and the middle class is under siege.

This country can't afford to allow the gap between the fabulously wealthy and those who are barely getting by—to keep their incomes going up, the middle class going down, and the poor getting poorer. That is why Democrats this year will renew our efforts to address poverty and economic disparities.

I congratulate wealthy Americans on their good fortune. I think it is tremendous that we are a country of opportunity where people could make money. But we also believe it is time for the middle class to share in the success of economic recovery.

(Mr. MURPHY assumed the Chair.)

The Presiding Officer has spent a great deal of time on the Senate floor trying to bring to the attention of the American people what is going on in the Republican-dominated Congress. The Presiding Officer hasn't come to the floor and berated Republicans about the fact that 90 percent of the American people believe that if a person has mental disabilities, severe mental problems or is a criminal, that they shouldn't be able to buy a gun without a background check. Ninety percent of the American people agree with the Presiding Officer.

Members of Congress, or Republicans, disagree, but it is the same on the other two issues I have talked about—minimum wage. The vast majority of

Americans agree with this, Democrats, Independents, and even Republicans. Unemployment insurance is the same. But in Congress, they disagree with the American people as it relates to background checks. They disagree with the American people as it relates to minimum wage. They disagree with the American people as it relates to the unemployment insurance extension.

They cannot get off the tune they have been singing for such a long time: ObamaCare, ObamaCare, ObamaCare. As we speak, the American people are so much better off because of ObamaCare. If they have a disability, they cannot be denied health insurance coverage. Children stay on their parents' insurance until they are 26. Seniors get wellness checks, Pap smears, mammograms. Many people could never afford that. The doughnut hole for prescription drugs is being closed. Your insurance can't be terminated because someone is hurt and the bill is big. They can't do that anymore. But Republicans can't get off trying to repeal ObamaCare.

ObamaCare is here to stay. As we speak, there are 9 million people who have insurance who didn't have it before. We have about 2.5 million people who have gotten insurance on the Web, including the 14 exchanges of various States, including Nevada.

We have 3 million people who have insurance now because they are on their parents' insurance and can stay there until they are 26. Three million Americans have that because of ObamaCare, and there are about 3 million Americans who are so poor they now qualify for Medicaid. That is 9 million people who didn't have insurance before.

But what is the first thing the House of Representatives is doing? They are going to vote on ObamaCare. They voted to repeal it at least 45 times, which didn't work. We now have one Senator from Wisconsin who is filing a lawsuit today, and he is boasting about this lawsuit: It is a great deal. It would take away the health insurance of the people working in this body—all of these people, plus all of our staffs who aren't here in this building.

Here is what longtime Republican House Member JIM SENSENBRENNER from Wisconsin—with whom I and the Presiding Officer had the good fortune to serve in the House of Representatives—said:

“Senator Johnson's lawsuit is an unfortunate political stunt. I am committed to repealing ObamaCare, but the employer contribution he's attacking is nothing more than a standard benefit that most private and all federal employees receive—including the President, Sensenbrenner said.

“Success in the suit will mean that Congress will lose some of its best staff and will be staffed primarily by recent college graduates who are still on their parents' insurance.”

Sensenbrenner is a longtime House Member and former chairman of the Judiciary

Committee. He is expressing concerns that were shared publicly and privately by many lawmakers and senior aides about the possible “brain drain” from taking away the employer contribution. Several Republicans, led by Sen. David Vitter of Louisiana, have floated legislative proposals that would accomplish the same goal as the Johnson lawsuit.

SENSENBRENNER went on to say:

“Senator Johnson should spend his time legislating rather than litigating as our country is facing big problems that must be addressed by Congress—not the courts. All Republicans want to repeal ObamaCare, but this politically motivated lawsuit only takes public attention away from how bad all of ObamaCare really is and focuses it on a trivial issue. Fortunately, Senator Johnson's suit is likely frivolous and will not achieve the result he's seeking.”

As I stated in my remarks today, we have been able to get a few things done, but we have been unable to get so many important things done because the goal for the last 5 years by the Republicans in the Congress—not Republicans in the country but Republicans in the Congress—has been to do everything they could to make President Obama look bad. Remember, my counterpart said his No. 1 goal in the last Congress was to do everything he could to defeat Obama from being reelected. Well, he was elected overwhelmingly, so that was a futile effort.

We need to get back to working together, as we have always done—until this effort which has been made to disparage and damage in any way they can the President of the United States and, in the process, our country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, if I may take one moment while the distinguished leader is here.

I wish to commend Senator REID for his cooperation. He has worked very hard to bring this together. We had a very complex and very extensive immigration bill, with 300 amendments filed in the Judiciary Committee. After it went through the committee, Senator REID worked hard to get time on the floor and then we passed it with an overwhelming bipartisan majority.

Mr. REID. Would my friend yield for a question?

Mr. LEAHY. Of course.

Mr. REID. Through the Chair to my friend, the President pro tempore of the Senate, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, we hear the Republicans talking that they want to do everything they can to reduce the debt. I ask my friend, twofold: No. 1, the bible for how to reduce the debt was Bowles-Simpson. They set a goal of \$4 trillion. Right now we are almost at \$3 trillion. We have cut spending to reduce the debt by almost \$3 trillion.

Does my friend acknowledge that, by passing the bill reported out of the Judiciary Committee, it would reduce the debt by another \$1 trillion; we would basically reach the goal of Bowles-

Simpson if they would just pass immigration reform?

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, addressing the majority leader through the Chair, I would note that even Grover Norquist, who is sort of the guru of many of the Republicans, testified before the Judiciary Committee that passing this bill and putting it into law would add nearly \$1 trillion or more to the economy. All sorts of business leaders came in and said this would add to our economy. It is one of those rare cases where the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce came together because it would dramatically improve the economy, dramatically improve the wages of people, and it would lower the deficit. It is a no-brainer. That is why we came together in the Senate. With the leadership of the distinguished Senator from Nevada and others, Republicans and Democrats, we came together and we passed it.

They should take it up. If they want to make some changes, do so. I am ready to go to conference on it at a moment's notice so we can get this bill passed and on the President's desk.

We have shown we could do it before. We did it with the Violence Against Women Act, which they at first refused to take up in the House. Even the White House was backing off some of the parts we added to it here because they were afraid it might not go through. But Senator CRAPO and I stuck together. A bipartisan group in the House stuck together, and they passed it in the House. We passed it, and it went into law. We added sexual trafficking. It is a good bill.

We can do it, if people want to. But if we take the position that we cannot do anything, that we just want to be naysayers and nihilistic about government, then, of course, we don't do anything. But here is a way to get the economy going. Here is a way to improve our Nation.

Frankly, I just wanted to stand and compliment the distinguished majority leader for speaking of what we can do, and I hope we do.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXTENSION ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 1845, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 265, S. 1846, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, Senators are permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the Reed-Heller bill, which would extend unemployment insurance for 1.3 million Americans—very critical—for 3 months, because it is the right thing to do for these workers, and it is the smart thing to do for our economy.

Unemployment insurance has been around since the 1930s, and it has historically received bipartisan support. Indeed, I am pleased that Senator HELLER has joined me. So this is a bipartisan bill, also. This is something we have to deal with today. It is a huge crisis. As I said, 1.3 million Americans have lost their benefits as of December 28. But we can expect through this next year approximately 3 million more to exhaust their State benefits—typically 26 weeks—and not have this Federal long-term benefit available to them.

This has always received support on a bipartisan basis because it is not a red State and blue State issue. It is something which impacts this entire country. It impacts people who work. You cannot get this program unless you have a job and, through no fault of your own, you have lost that job. In this economy, people who lose jobs are competing with many others for very few jobs.

These 1.3 million Americans were pushed off an economic cliff just 9 days ago. This vital lifeline would help them cope. They were not let go from their jobs because of something they did. It was through no fault of their own, and they are searching for work in an economy which has nearly three job seekers for every one job opening.

Illustrative of this is a front-page story in the Washington Post today. In Maryland, they are opening up a new dairy operation, and what this story speaks to is something that is happening across this country in so many places:

When the Good Humor ice cream plant closed here two summers ago, more than 400 jobs and a stable, punch-the-clock way of life melted away, another in a string of plant closings that have battered this once-proud manufacturing town.

I would add parenthetically that in Connecticut, Rhode Island, west coast, east coast, north and south, we have seen this happen. Manufacturing plants close, move overseas, and shut down entirely.

The hulking plant sat vacant until a co-op of Virginia dairy farmers purchased it in summer 2013 to process milk and ice cream, though on a far smaller scale than the 60,000 cases of ice cream that global food giant Unilever churned out every day.

Randy Inman, the board president for Shenandoah Family Farms, said he expected the plant's revival to trigger plenty of inter-

est in its three dozen or so initial jobs. What he did not expect: 1,600 applicants and counting—a deluge.

That is what this economy is about. Skilled people lose jobs through plant closures, many of them working for decades, and suddenly they see a possibility. But it is not one job for one applicant. It is 1,600 applicants for about 36 jobs. They are trying—they are trying awfully hard. But unless we pass this legislation this evening and begin the process, we are not trying.

On the economic side of the ledger, moving away from the human dynamic, the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office estimates that failure to renew unemployment insurance will cost the economy 200,000 jobs and sap 0.2 percent of economic growth by the end of the year. Why? Because these payments go to people who are really desperate. They need this extra cash. It is about \$300, maybe \$350 a week. They need it to pay rent, to buy groceries, to keep the boiler running in subzero temperatures, to keep their families together as they look for work. By the way, in order to collect, you have to keep looking for work.

So this program is not just fair to people who have worked hard. It is smart for our economy. This is one of the best fiscal tools we have available to ensure that we are creating demand, creating additional jobs. As I indicated, if we do not pass this, if these benefits lapse and go away, 200,000 jobs will be lost—at a time when every Member of this body would say one of the most important jobs is to create more jobs in America. We can do that, but we have to start today on this procedural vote.

Our bill is designed to help families who have weathered the toughest part of the great recession—2008, 2009, 2010—and many were laid off about 1 year ago. The maximum extended unemployment benefits is 72 weeks, which includes, in most cases, 26 weeks of State benefits. So they got through the hardest part of this recession, which suggests to me these are good workers. These are people who were struggling and working when unemployment was much higher, and now they need help. I believe we have to give them that help.

We should be working together to create an expanded economy so the jobs are there, so that when there is a new plant opening it is not just 36 jobs and 1,600 applicants, so it is a lot more jobs. In fact, we would like to see it the other way. We would like to see 1,600 jobs and 1,600 applicants. We have to do that.

I have heard from a lot of my colleagues who said they cannot do this because they need an offset.

This has traditionally been emergency spending. It is emergency spending up until December 28 because we extended it last year on an emergency

basis, probably creating on the order of 200,000 jobs—just as we will lose 200,000 jobs if we do not extend it—and helping our economy overall. We have to do this.

We have tailored this—Senator HELLER and I—so that it is just 3 months, so it provides immediate assistance to unemployed workers. It is retroactive, so we will pick up the people who lost their benefits on December 28. But it also gives the Senate, the appropriate committees, and the House the ability to think through this program in an orderly way, to make changes if necessary, and to look for appropriate offsets if it is deemed that those offsets are necessary. But it will in these 3 months ensure that people have something to help them get by while we do our job.

By my count, colleagues have voted to move forward on these non-offset emergency benefits more than 10 times since 2008. More than ten times we have taken up this unemployment insurance program and we have passed it on an emergency basis without offsets, so this is not a new, novel approach. In fact, what is somewhat new is actually providing offsets for this emergency spending.

I wouldn't hesitate to say I venture that if we brought up a bill that had huge tax cuts, particularly for the wealthiest corporations and individuals, there would be very little discussion on the other side that it should be offset, but when we are talking about a program that helps working people, we have to have offsets? Traditionally, we have not done it, and we can have that conversation, but in order to have it appropriately and help these people, we have to move this legislation forward to give us the time to work constructively, collaboratively, and thoughtfully on the program and also on possible offsets.

We should not be filibustering this measure. We should be passing it and then working collegially and cooperatively to improve the program if we can and, if we deem it appropriate, to pay for the program.

I have heard some of my colleagues say we need offsets. They are very vague about what types of offsets. There are some suggestions about Medicare, Social Security, or discretionary spending. I do not think Americans, our constituents, would want to see those types of cuts. I think they are relieved, in fact, that through the good work of Senator MURRAY and Congressman RYAN, we have a budget for 2 years and we are doing appropriations bills and we are beginning to provide certainty and support for the economy.

I do sense, though, that my constituents know there are many people out there who are struggling to find a job, who want to work and need a little help just to get by. That is what we would be doing if we pass these meas-

ures this afternoon or begin the process of passing them this afternoon.

Again, I think if we are going to seriously talk about offsets or programmatic changes or responding to different dynamics in the economy, it should not be done here on the floor with dueling amendments or dueling proposals, it should be done through regular order in the committee.

I offered a 1-year extension that was not offset, and my Republican colleagues objected, and I completely understand the privilege of doing that and the right to do that. One of the arguments was that it should go through committee. This 3-month bill does both. It helps people immediately, and it gives us the time to do our job.

A few weeks ago I also came to the floor to address an argument that has been percolating throughout this discussion that somehow this whole unemployment insurance program is just being abused, that beneficiaries would rather collect than work. The reality is that I think \$300 a week or \$350 a week is not something for which people would give up good jobs or allow themselves to be displaced from those jobs just to collect the benefit. I believe Americans really want to work and they want to get back to work as quickly as they can. They want to do the work for which they have been trained. They want to do the work in which some of them have spent decades investing not just their time but their whole selves.

One of the interesting things about work is that it is not only a form of economic remuneration, it is a way we define ourselves. Within a few minutes of meeting any stranger, I bet one question pops up: What do you do for a living? It is awfully difficult today for millions of Americans to say: I am just looking desperately for a job. But millions are.

I discussed earlier that there is academic research out there that has been bandied about suggesting that, no, this is a ruse, an abuse. But research actually supports the notion that individuals would rather work than collect unemployment insurance. Unemployment insurance benefits, as I have indicated, are a fraction of what an individual would earn in the job he had previously. These are benefits that keep people whole while they are searching for work.

There was a very eloquent editorial by Charles Blow in the New York Times that addressed some of these issues. I think his words are very thoughtful because they strike the right tone. He wrote:

Whereas I am sure that some people will abuse any form of help, I'm by no means convinced that this is the exclusive domain of the poor and put-upon. Businesses and the wealthy regularly take advantage of subsidies and tax loopholes without blinking an eye. But somehow, when some poor people, or those who unexpectedly fall on hard

times, take advantage of benefits for which they are eligible, it's an indictment of the morality and character of the poor as a whole.

I don't think that is the case. I agree with Mr. Blow. These are people who want to work, but they need some help. We have given them help in the past, and we should continue to do so.

This program has been a critical, crucial safety net for families, helping them avoid poverty, helping them get back on their feet, helping them get back into the workforce. It has been with us since the Great Depression. It affects a whole spectrum of individuals. Indeed, if we look at 2012 data, about 40 percent of the households that receive these benefits had an income prior to job loss of between \$30,000 and \$75,000. These are middle-income Americans who would much rather be working and making close to what they made before they were laid off than collecting \$300 a week. So these benefits are not the exclusive province of the very poor.

In fact, more and more they are middle-class, middle-age people who never thought they would be on unemployment insurance, who need this. They are supporting elderly parents. They have children. They have mortgages. They had a professional career—accountant, paralegal, bookkeeper. They are now looking desperately for work. They are people who used to work in dairy processing plants or people who used to work as vice presidents for sales who are so desperate—I assume some of these people, if we looked at their resumes, would be qualified to do many things other than work at a plant, but they are looking because they desperately need work.

We hear this argument, though: Oh, it is a program that doesn't work and the people are undeserving and we are not even doing them a favor by letting them have this benefit. I disagree. I think we have to pass this measure. We have to do it because it is the right thing for these families, it is the right thing for our constituents, and it is the right thing for the economy. It would be foolish, frankly, to take a program that we are confident can save 200,000 jobs, can increase GDP by .2 percent, that is one of the best forms of fiscal policy to stimulate demand and economic growth, and say we are not going to do it. I think we say we have to do it.

There is another aspect of this, too, particularly appropriate to the issue of long-term unemployment. We are seeing a remarkable number of long-term unemployed individuals in this recession. Typically, Congress has only ended these benefits when the long-term unemployment rate was 1.3 percent. Today it's double that at 2.6 percent. Again, this program is a program that takes care of the long-term unemployed.

The standard program in the States is one of 26 weeks. If you have a brief episode of unemployment, if you lose a job and then 5 weeks later you get a job, you are in that first tranche of State benefits. The long-term unemployed are those who have been without work for at least 26 weeks. We have seen the number of long-term unemployed double since previous recessions—from 1.3 percent to 2.6 percent. So this program is more important now than in any previous economic downturn we have had based upon looking at these numbers. This is another reason we have to extend these benefits.

I urge my colleagues to support this procedural vote so that the full Senate can consider the measure and move toward passage. We need to move swiftly to pass this bipartisan bill to provide some certainty, some stability, and some support for families who are struggling in a very difficult market.

The answer I suggest to those who are considering voting against cloture this evening is, fine, you can come down and tell the clerk no. What are you going to tell the 1,600 people in Hagerstown, MD, and across this country who are desperately looking for work and need some support? What are you going to tell them? No? I hope not.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF JANET L. YELLEN TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Janet L. Yellen, of California, to be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time until 5:30 p.m. will be equally divided and controlled in the usual form.

The Senator from Connecticut.

GUN LEGISLATION

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, I hope we will confirm Janet Yellen later today.

I come to the floor for a few minutes to do what I have done most weeks since the failure of this Senate to pass

commonsense gun legislation in the spring of 2013, to talk about the number of Americans who have lost their lives due to gun violence. That number stands today at 12,041. Over 12,000 people have died at the hands of gun violence since December 14, which of course is the day in which 20 6-year-olds and 7-year-olds and 6 teachers and professionals who were protecting them lost their lives in Newtown, CT.

This is probably the last time we will have the chance to display this particular number because the Web site which has been totalling this is going to stop doing so. It is probably a good thing in this respect: Once that 1 became a crooked number, we weren't going to have room on this poster any longer; and at some point in the middle of next year, the 1 would click up to a 2 and we would be over 20,000 people killed due to guns. Frankly, this doesn't even count the suicides. This is just the people who have died as a result of gun homicides, and the number just goes up and up at a rate which is hard to comprehend.

So I wish to speak for a few minutes about a few of the representative victims we have seen across the country in the last year, which make up just a small subset of the 12,000 people, and I hope maybe one of these days it will inspire this place to action.

I was at the swearing in of the new mayor of New Haven on New Year's Day. Toni Harp is the first female mayor of New Haven, the 50th mayor of New Haven, and she will inherit a city being absolutely ravaged by gun violence—20 gun homicides in the last year and 67 shootings. Each one of them hurts, but the last one was particularly devastating.

Javier Martinez died on December 28, 2013. Javier attended a local high school focused on learning about and protecting the environment, Common Ground High School. He was described as one of the most outstanding participants in the 20-year history of a program put on through the school whereby kids spent part of their summer on Block Island, a little island in between Connecticut and Rhode Island, where they work to eliminate invasive species and spread the environmental gospel to visitors to that small island.

He was beloved by his family and by his friends. He was thinking of becoming an arborist or environmental scientist. His community—in particular, his pretty, sleepy neighborhood in which this shooting happened—has been absolutely torn apart through the loss of Javier—Bebo, as he was called by his grandparents.

He is one of 20 people in New Haven, CT, who were lost. Twelve of the 20 were under 30 years old. Eleven of them were men; 17 of them were African American. That is the story in New Haven. It is young African American males who are dying almost every week as part of the 12,041.

Just a couple of months earlier, John Allen Read died in Texas due to a gunshot wound. What makes John Allen Read exceptional is that he was 5 years old. He is one of dozens of accidental gun deaths happening all across this country.

He and his 6-month-old sibling were in the care of a regular baby sitter, but a baby sitter who feared for her safety so she carried a gun with her. But she left the gun on a table and fell asleep. The 5-year-old got the gun. When she woke up to try to find the kids, she found John dead with a fatal gunshot wound.

We heard the stories all throughout 2013. I don't know whether statistically there were more in 2013 than in previous years. But because we don't require much if any training before buying a gun, we have young baby sitters leaving guns unattended with these absolutely devastating results.

How about 4 months before that in Seattle, where Molly Conley, a 15-year-old, a great goalie on her high school team, a straight-A student, was killed while she was walking back with friends after celebrating her recent birthday at a sleepover. Detectives believe a shooter opened fire on Molly Conley and her group of friends.

Her nickname was "4.0" because she was such a good student. "She always smiled. She gave people smiles, and she was joyful and kind. She had a generous spirit," said Molly's mother.

Molly, John, and Javier are just three of the voices of victims we need to start talking about on the floor, because if the statistics don't seem to be moving people to action, maybe the stories will.

As I hope we will this year, let's be realistic about what we can and can't do. I have come here every week to talk about the stories of the people who have died at the hands of guns. I understand there is no law that is going to completely eradicate gun violence, and I understand that there is no one solution at hand which will have a radical transformation overnight.

I believe this is about gun laws. But I also understand it is about better mental health treatment. I also understand it is about a culture of violence. I also understand it is about a sense of hopelessness felt by a lot of kids in poor neighborhoods which leads them to violence as a way of solving common, everyday disputes.

So I am ready on the floor of the Senate to have a real, sober, dispassionate argument about what we can do together this year to try to make sure this number in 2014 is just a little bit lower than it was in 2013.

With that in mind, I will leave us with this one last story, and that is the story of Zina Daniel.

Zina Daniel took out a restraining order on her husband after years of violence and abuse. Police were reportedly

called to this home dozens of times. Her husband was upset about that restraining order, and knowing that he couldn't get a gun at a retailer because he wouldn't pass a background check, he went online to Armslist. Within hours he found a seller who would supply to him a .40 caliber Glock handgun, which he picked up in a McDonald's parking lot for \$500 cash. The next day, he went into Zina's workplace, and he murdered her and two other women. He injured four others.

Zina's brother said this:

I'm a gun owner, a hunter and a member of the National Rifle Association. I believe in the Second Amendment, but I also believe in sensible gun laws. I've seen how devastating gun violence can be. And I know that Radcliffe never should have been able to buy a gun online without a background check. A background check would have saved my sister's life.

I don't know what we will be able to get done this year. I don't know if there are 60 votes in the Senate for the kind of expansion of background checks that many of us, including Zina's brother, would like to see. But let's not let the whole year go by without at least some attempt among Senators of good will on both sides of the aisle, so that when this number does come back up at the end of 2014, it is just a little bit lower.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Mr. HELLER. Madam President, I rise today to discuss an issue that has been in the forefront of the minds of many Americans ringing in the new year; that is, extending benefits for the unemployed—something that is important, of course, for a lot of Americans.

Before I begin, I wish to thank my colleague, my friend from Rhode Island, Senator JACK REED, for his hard work and effort on this behalf as we and our staffs worked together to get this proposal moved forward for today's vote.

I hope that my friends and colleagues in the Senate enjoyed their holidays and that everyone returned refreshed and ready to tackle some of the tough issues we have here in 2014.

Unfortunately, while Congress was in recess, approximately 17,000 Nevadans greeted the new year not with optimistic expectations of a fresh start but with the anxiety of how they are going to feed their families and perhaps even pay their utility bills. When Congress left Washington, DC, in December, a lot of important matters were left undone and expired. As a result, millions of Americans were left with no idea whether their unemployment benefits were going to be fixed retroactively—something that has become, of course, all too common for this Congress to do.

Helping those in need should not be a partisan issue. Providing a limited so-

cial safety net is one of the responsibilities of the Federal Government. Unfortunately, instead of planning ahead and figuring out the best way to do that, we are now forced to decide whether to reinstate these benefits after they have expired.

We should provide some relief to the millions of Americans who were left hanging when Congress went home in December and temporarily extend unemployment benefits for the next 3 months. It is the right thing to do. That short period will help these families whose benefits expired abruptly while Congress works out a long-term solution that provides Americans with some certainty and is fiscally responsible.

I understand my colleagues' concerns about the cost and their desire to pay for this extension. I too want to see our Federal debt brought under control. I think my voting record is proof of that concern.

I too believe Congress should be more focused on passing laws that actually help create jobs. Growing our economy should be the primary focus and concern of this body. As a Senator of the State that leads the Nation in unemployment, believe me, I understand the importance of refocusing on jobs. I would rather be down here today discussing innovative ways to create jobs instead of the need to extend unemployment benefits yet again. But because of this administration and even some of the choices of this body, unfortunately, our economy is not growing quickly enough and many Americans are still hurting, including a lot of Nevadans.

My State is struggling. I have repeated often on this floor that Nevada consistently tops the chart in unemployment, bankruptcies, and foreclosures. The statistics are surely revealing. But more startling is the obvious increase in impoverished Nevadans whom I meet when I go home. I would like to share an example.

Every Thanksgiving one or two of my children join me in serving Thanksgiving dinner to folks in Reno who are in need and cannot cook a Thanksgiving meal for themselves. This year my daughter Emmy, who is in her freshman year in college, joined me in this experience. Every year that dinner sees more and more attendees. Every year the number of individuals and families who need help increases. This year the venue was absolutely packed. When my daughter and I arrived, the line outside the venue was four blocks long. It is such an obvious example of how so many Nevadans are unable to provide for their basic needs, and this cannot be ignored.

I know many economists point to a national unemployment rate that is improving, but at home we do not feel it. The unemployment rate in Nevada has consistently far exceeded the na-

tional average. In fact, the Silver State has led the Nation for the past 3 years in unemployment. The result is, of course, that people in Nevada are really hurting.

It is difficult to stand here in the Nation's Capital—an area that has largely felt little negative impact of the recession—and describe just how tough times are for so many of my constituents. At these Thanksgiving dinners, I hear about the choices individuals are forced to make—whether to buy gas for their car or pay for heat in the frigid northern Nevada winters or buy school supplies for their children or perhaps save for the future.

These are hard-working individuals who rely on these benefits. They are trying to find jobs. They want to provide for their children. But for these benefits to simply vanish without giving families the time to plan or figure out alternatives to help them get by is just not right.

I too understand the concerns about the cost of these benefits. I would prefer to see them paid for in a manner that does not burden our Nation with more debt. I have previously introduced legislation that would do just that, legislation that would extend unemployment benefits while still paying for them. At the time I introduced my legislation as an alternative to a more costly bill because I think it is important to bring down our Nation's debt.

I am ready to work with my colleagues to introduce similar legislation again this year, but in the meantime I propose that we pass this short-term extension now. That would allow Congress the opportunity to spend the next 3 months debating how to pay for these benefits in the future or perhaps how much longer they should be extended. Those are important questions worthy of more debate. But in the meantime, Congress simply must provide some temporary relief for those who are unemployed.

Paying for these benefits would be the best approach. Congress could have taken the harder road to figure out the way to do that before departing for the holiday break and leaving millions of Americans hanging, but it did not. So let's pass this short-term extension and focus on a more fiscally responsible solution for the longer term.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Oklahoma.

GLOBAL WARMING

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, I think we are going to have a lot of discussions on the floor concerning a

number of things that happened in the last couple of weeks, not the least of which is what is going on in Antarctica right now, and the fact that some people had to be lifted out of there.

It is kind of interesting, and I don't want anyone to misunderstand me and think that I am reviving a lot of the previous interest concerning the issue of global warming for any reason other than the fact that right now, after it has been determined, without any doubt, that the House and Senate would never pass anything like cap and trade, the President is attempting to do through regulation what he could not do through legislation. What I am concerned about is the expense, and in a minute I will talk about the cost of these issues.

We have a real serious problem in this country. People are concerned about the spending and about what is happening with our military. They are concerned about a lot of issues, but the cost of the overregulation that has taken place in our society is overlooked quite often.

If you ask anyone associated with the farm bureau or anyone in the agricultural community what their major problem is, they will tell you it is the overregulation by the Environmental Protection Agency that is really making it difficult for them to survive. It is the same thing with manufacturers, producers, and others. When we look at the crown jewel of all regulations, it is cap and trade. Cap and trade would constitute the largest tax increase in the history of this country.

I think it is kind of interesting that what is happening right now up in the Antarctic is something that has been happening for quite a long period of time. While there has been a concerted effort of people who believe that global warming is taking place and that we are all going to die, and all of that, at the same time the evidence out there is almost laughable.

In January of 2004, when Al Gore held a global warming rally in New York City, I remember that it was one of the coldest days in New York City in its history. In March of 2007, a Capitol Hill media briefing on the Senate climate bill was canceled due to a snowstorm. In April of 2007, global warming rallies were greeted by unseasonable snow, and as a result several of them were canceled. In October of 2007, Gore's global warming speech at Harvard University coincided with temperatures that nearly broke a 125-year temperature record. In October of 2007, the British House of Commons held a marathon debate on global warming during London's first October snowfall since 1932.

In December 2008, Al Gore spoke to an audience in Milan, Italy—by the way, I attended that meeting—about global warming, and outside it was snowing, which is a rare event for that

area. Snow and freezing rain also struck Rome, Naples, Palermo, and Sicily.

A lot of people are not aware that among those who were responsible for the whole global warming movement was the United Nations. It was an effort—I will not go into it now unless it becomes appropriate and I have more time to talk about it. But the United Nations has one big party every year—usually in December—and it is what we call the global warming party. It is where all the countries come to attend, and they have all-you-can-eat and all-you-can-drink. It is the biggest party of the year.

I can remember going to one of these annual parties when there was someone from Benin, which is a Sub-Saharan African country. I went up to this person and said: You can't tell me you believe all this stuff. The whole idea was to have the 192 countries that go to this party every year believe global warming is taking place, and we are all going to have to stop doing things to try to preclude it from happening, and that would destroy our economies. His response was: Oh, no, but this is the biggest party of the year.

That took place, as I said, in Milan, Italy in 2008. I always remember that one because they had my picture on telephone poles saying "Wanted." I saved several of those and brought them back to the United States so I could distribute it to the people who were enjoying it quite a bit. Anyway, the meeting in Milan was about global warming. Yet there were records set on snowfall and freezing rain.

In March of 2009, NANCY PELOSI—at that time she was the Speaker of the House—had a big global warming rally that was supposed to be the largest one that had ever taken place in this country, and it was snowed out.

In February of 2010, the Senate EPW, Environment and Public Works Committee—at that time I was the ranking member of the Environment and Public Works Committee—had a hearing entitled "The Global Warming Impacts, Including Public Health, in the United States," and it was canceled due to a major snowstorm. This goes on and on.

One thing that is not on the list, which should be on this list, is what happened in Copenhagen in 2009, and that was the annual party of the United Nations. I remember it so well because people were trying to go over there and say that the United States of America was going to pass cap and trade, and that we would encourage all of them to do it. I am going from memory now, but I am quite sure that Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, NANCY PELOSI, Barack Obama, and John Kerry were all there. At that time, John Kerry was a Member of the Senate. All of them assured these people—these 191 countries—that we were going to pass cap and trade.

I went all the way over and all the way back to spend 3 hours on the ground—and I have to say it was probably the most enjoyable 3 hours I ever spent—to tell them that under no circumstance was the United States going to pass the largest tax increase in history based on trying to stop—something they were calling at that time—global warming. The 191 countries which attended that meeting had one thing in common, and that was that they all hated me.

Nonetheless, I was telling them the truth, and they tried to pass it again and again. There probably aren't 35 votes in the Senate right now that would vote for a cap-and-trade bill which would constitute the largest tax increase in the history of this country.

All of that had taken place over a long period of time, and now we are up to 2013 and 2014. In November, President Obama issued an executive order on climate change stating "excessively high temperatures" are "already" harming natural resources, economies, and public health nationwide.

I guess if you say something long enough, sooner or later people are going to believe it because they assume if the President says it, it must be true.

On January 6, AccuWeather issued a warning that a "blast of arctic air will deliver some of the coldest weather in 20 years" to the midsection of the United States.

Meteorologist Ryan Maue of Florida said about the historic cold outbreak: "If you're under 40 [years old], you've not seen this stuff before."

The National Weather Service reported that the temperature at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport hit 16 degrees below zero on January 6, breaking the negative 14-degree record in 1884. This makes Chicago colder than the South Pole where it was 11 degrees below zero. The average temperature in the United States on January 6 was 12.8 degrees.

I say all of this because this is kind of a predicate to what is happening now. On November 27, the research expedition to gauge the effect of climate change on Antarctica began. This was in the news today.

On December 24, the day before Christmas, a Russian ship carrying climate scientists, journalists, tourists, and crew members for the expedition became trapped in deep ice up to 10-feet thick. An Australian icebreaker was sent to rescue the ship, but on December 30 efforts were suspended due to bad weather.

On January 2, a Chinese icebreaker—and here come the Chinese now—called the *Xue Long*, sent a helicopter that airlifted 52 passengers from the Russian ship to safety to the Australian icebreaker. The Chinese vessel is now also stuck in ice along with the Russian vessel. There are 22 Russian crew

members who are still on board the Russian ship, and an unreported number of crew members remain on the Chinese ship.

On January 5, the U.S. Coast Guard was called to assist the ships which were stuck in the Antarctic.

That is what is happening today. Let's go back and relive a little bit of history when I was under a lot of criticism because I was opposed to assertions by Al Gore which the New York Times said might arguably be the first environmental billionaire.

In December 2008, Gore said, "The entire North Polarized cap will disappear in five years." It is 5 years later, and it hasn't disappeared yet. In fact, we have been reading about it.

On December 13, the BBC reported that the Arctic ice cap coverage is "close to 50% more than in the corresponding period of 2012," which means it has increased by 50 percent over this period of time. That means it is increasing by 50 percent over this period of time. This is the same icecap Al Gore said was going to disappear 5 years ago.

President Obama, in May of this last year: "The climate is warming faster than anybody anticipated five or 10 years ago."

To contrast with *The Economist*, they said: "Over the past 15 years, air temperatures on the Earth's surface have been flat. . . ."

Gina McCarthy, recently sworn in as the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, said: "Extreme weather events are proof enough for me to show why action is necessary."

We are talking about action on CO₂. According to preliminary reports, 2013 turned out to be one of the least extreme weather years on record, which is right after she made that statement. But the one I enjoyed so much was—I have a lot of respect for Gina's predecessor, Lisa Jackson. Lisa Jackson came in as Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and I remember her very well because I asked her the question—keep in mind she was appointed by President Obama. Her job is to make people think global warming is taking place and all of these extreme things are going to happen. I asked her the question: In the event that we did the action—at that time, there were two or three cap-and-trade bills offered in the House and in the Senate. So I said: Let's assume one of these bills passes. Would this reduce CO₂ worldwide? Her reaction was: No, because this is just in the United States. This is not where the problem is.

So by their own admission, even if we were to sustain the economic disaster we would have to have in the event we passed one of these bills, it would not impact or reduce the levels of CO₂.

The other recent study—15 year pause—from *Nature* magazine, said:

For this period, [1998–2012], the observed trend of [temperatures] is . . . not significantly different from zero [and] suggests a temporary 'hiatus' in global warming.

This is a publication that was kind of leading the charge at one time.

So we see these things that are happening and we see that even though, time and time again, just the reverse is true, that we are going through this thing—I always have to go from memory when I go back. I remember the earlier years of this, some 12 years ago when they were looking at the Kyoto treaty. We remember the Kyoto treaty, I say to the Presiding Officer, which was an agreement we would sign on to—an international treaty, the Kyoto treaty—and we would agree to reduce all the CO₂ in this country and all of that. Of course, that didn't happen, but the cost was discussed at that time. I remember back when Republicans were in the majority, I chaired the committee called the Environment and Public Works Committee, and some 12 years ago, about the time of Kyoto, I believed it was true—everybody said global warming was coming and we were all going to die. So I assumed it was true until I started exploring a little bit and hearing quietly from some of the scientists who said: Look. The whole thing is rigged and the science is not the same as the United Nations would have us believe. So one by one they started coming forth. I stood at this podium for about a 3-year period and started naming all of the scientists who said the U.N. scientists, the IPCC, were not being honest and that they had their own agenda they were trying to support. At that time, a group of several universities—MIT was one of them, the Wharton School—a lot of their scientists said what the cost would be if we were to pass global warming legislation that had been proposed. It would be between \$300 billion and \$400 billion a year.

Now, \$300 billion to \$400 billion a year, yes, that would constitute the largest tax increase. I took this to my State of Oklahoma. I did my calculation as I always do. I get the number of people who file Federal tax returns and have them pay taxes and it would be about \$3,000 a year per family. Yet, by their own admission, as Lisa Jackson said, it would not reduce overall temperatures, even if one believes that is a problem, which I don't.

Anyway, the cost—Charles River came along with a very similar cost—\$350 billion a year. So with all of those costs, we wanted to look at it and see if, in fact, the science was there, and we determined it was not.

If we look at the regulations at the EPA right now—the National Association of Manufacturers has a cumulative impact study, not including ozone or the greenhouse gases, of \$630 billion annually and some 9 million jobs lost. As per the regulations for ozone, 77 coun-

ties would be out of attainment in my State of Oklahoma and 7 million jobs lost. That is all of our counties. That means we would have job losses in all of those. Utility MACT, that cost is \$100 billion, and that has already been implemented. That affected all the coal States in a major way. The Boiler MACT cost would be \$63 billion. I mentioned the BLM. The hydraulic fracking regulations would cost about \$100,000 per well. That is an increase everyone else would have to pay in terms of producing right now. Greenhouse gas costs would be between \$300 billion and \$400 billion, as I mentioned before.

If we just take these regulations—the list is a lot longer than that, but this is a huge issue. This is the major problem we are having with the economy right now. Nobody seems to understand it. No one seems to care. I think that a time to bring this up as an issue is right now because of what is happening, what has been publicized recently, so it is our intention to continue to do that.

This has been a relentless 4½-, 5-year war the President has on fossil fuels. It is not just coal, but it is coal, oil, gas, and other fossil fuels. The sad part of this is we could be completely independent from all other countries—certainly from the Middle East—from any other country in terms of supplying our own energy in this country. All we would have to do is do the same thing—allow drilling exploration on Federal public lands as we are doing throughout the country. Right now, we have had a 40-percent surge, increase, in exploration and in production in this country, and at the same time we have had a 40-percent increase overall. That is on State land and on private land. We have had a reduction on Federal land. So we have an exclusion to the problem there, and I think one of the things we can do to help people understand is to let them know that what they have been listening to—what the EPA has been telling our people, what our kids are learning in school on global warming—people are now realizing this is something that is not factual.

We are so inundated right now with problems. We have problems in Afghanistan. We have problems with our foreign policy in the Middle East. We are all concerned about the problems around the world. The area people aren't talking about is the cost of over-regulation in America that is doing probably as much damage as all the rest of the problems are doing at this time.

So I only wish to submit for the RECORD that some things are happening today that I think the American people need to look at. I think those statements made, which I will come to the floor and talk about later on, from 10 years ago are now becoming a reality.

With that, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, there is no doubt our employment situation in America is not good. Unemployment remains consistently high long after the administration has told us the recession is over. The growth that has been projected year after year has not been at the level the experts had projected. CBO has missed the growth levels. The Federal Reserve has missed the growth levels. We have come in below that consistently. Growth is not where we need it to be; there is no doubt about it. So we have a serious unemployment situation.

Perhaps the most grim concept we need to be well aware of is that workforce participation; that is, the percentage of Americans in the working age group who are actually working is lower today than at any time since the 1970s. That is a stunning statistic. Not since women entered the workforce in large numbers have we seen such low workforce participation numbers.

I believe, first and foremost, that an unemployment extension bill is treating the symptoms of the problem. It is an aspirin for a fever, but the fever has been raging for weeks now. Something is causing it, and we need to deal with the cause of it rather than continuing to treat the symptoms. I think that is so important for us to remember.

Also, this Nation is struggling economically for a number of reasons.

One of them clearly is the size of our debt. Our debt is so large—\$17-plus trillion—now that it is causing uncertainty in the economic markets. We have to get our spending under control. We have to do that. Every time we have a desire to do something good, we cannot continue to borrow the money to pay for it.

The unemployment bill that is before us today makes no attempt whatsoever to find spending reductions in other areas of this monstrosity of a government but borrows every penny of it. They say it is \$6 billion. Well, it is \$6 billion for 90 days—3 months. It is \$26 billion over the full year. That is a huge sum of money.

We just had a big dispute over cutting retirement pay that our military people have earned, and it was a dispute over \$4 billion. That was over 10

years—\$4 billion over 10 years. This is \$6 billion over 3 months. So this is a lot of money, and effort should have been made to try to find offsetting reductions in wasteful spending that occur throughout here before we go again to treat a symptom of a disease.

But the tragedy is—the tragedy is—that the policies of this administration are driving this poor growth record. It just is. First and foremost, the proposals have been to tax, tax, tax—tax more. Taxing the private sector will not create growth, no matter whom you tax. It will not be a growth-producing idea to tax the economy. Experts tell us that. The Congressional Budget Office tells us that.

So this is what we have been seeing every year. The budget that passed out of this Senate, the budget that was proposed by the President of the United States—the budget that passed the Senate with I think virtually every single Democratic Senator voting for it and all Republicans opposing it would have increased taxes \$1 trillion and increased spending \$1 trillion. The taxes were not used to reduce our deficit, as the balanced approach seems to suggest. “We have a balanced approach to reduce our deficits. We are going to tax some and cut spending some.” Oh, no, they did not cut spending at all. Their 10-year budget plan called for raising taxes \$1 trillion and raising spending \$1 trillion. Tax and spend—that is what it was. It was on the floor of the Senate. There is no dispute about that. No one argues about it. But we have agreed to a certain level of spending here to try to bring our economy under control—the Budget Control Act—and we have acknowledged on both sides of the aisle, as have independent experts, that we need to reduce spending and we need to contain the growth of spending and we need to reduce the deficits that are adding to the weakness of our economy and the uncertainty in our economy and creating risks in our economy.

So this bill borrows every penny of it—just a total violation of promised fiscal responsibility. It just is. I wish it were not so. I wish we could just do this and it would not cost anything. But it will cost, and it will hamper growth in our country.

There are other problems. We need more American energy. Energy produced in America creates jobs in America. It creates wealth in America. It keeps us from exporting large amounts—billions and billions of dollars—to Venezuela and the Middle East and other places around the globe. We could be producing that energy here, creating jobs here, keeping that wealth at home, strengthening our economy, and creating growth. That is what we should be doing.

The administration has blocked American energy. They have dragged their feet in every shape, form, and

fashion, whether it is moratoriums in the gulf or blocking in Alaska, blocking the pipeline for our neighbors in Canada, or blocking production on public lands. This is not the way to create an economy.

We need a tax system that is not always going up but is more growth-oriented, simpler, more focused on creating growth. We need to eliminate every unnecessary regulation that burdens the American competitive marketplace and makes us less competitive globally instead of adding to them, and we have never seen anything like the plethora of new regulations being issued day after day, week after week, month after month, many of them challengeable constitutionally as being beyond the power of bureaucrats to issue because Congress did not pass the law to justify it. It is driving up the cost of energy, and it is driving up the cost of production in widgets in America, making us less able to compete with foreign competitors.

We need to stand up for American workers and American manufacturing on the world stage. It is time to tell our trading partners: We are willing to trade with you, big boy, but you have to play by the rules. This idea that you can violate the rules and we are still going to treat you as a great trading partner has to be over. We need to stand up for the American worker on the world stage. It has to be done.

Finally, at a time of high unemployment, should we not ask ourselves why the President of the United States and virtually every Democrat and a number of Republicans voted to double the number of workers who were coming to America under this comprehensive immigration bill? We admit a million a year legally. We believe in immigration, we support immigration, but at some point you are bringing in workers to take jobs from unemployed Americans. So now we are here trying to extend unemployment benefits to help unemployed Americans. Is there no common sense in this body? How can this possibly be? But that is the deal.

I know Senator REID and Senator LEAHY were on the floor earlier today, and they said we have to pass this comprehensive immigration bill. It would not end the illegality. It would reduce it only by about 40 percent, according to the Congressional Budget Office, but it would double the number of guest workers coming in. Guest workers, by definition, are people coming to take jobs.

Why are wages down? One reason is—Professor Borjas at Harvard, who has studied this extensively; the Federal Reserve in Atlanta, which has examined this extensively; the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, which has examined it—what do they find? They find that for middle- and lower income workers, their wages are significantly

adversely impacted by this unprecedented flow of immigrant labor into America.

I do not have anything against people who want to come to America and work. They are good people. They want to have a job. I understand that. But any nation has to ask itself: What is the right amount? How many people can you absorb without causing millions of Americans to lose their jobs? And we now have to come to the floor of the Senate to ask what we can do to help them in this period of pain they are going through.

So I just want to say a couple things. We can do something now for the unemployed, but we need to be paying for it. We need to be staying within the spending limits we have agreed to. We do not need to pass any more laws that increase the amount of money we borrow. We borrow enough. For heaven's sake, we borrow too much right now, and it threatens our financial future, as expert after expert has told us. They have told us we are running a high risk, and nothing could be worse—nothing could be worse—for working Americans than that we have some other new financial crisis to spring up in the months or years to come because we were irresponsible today. Wouldn't that be a disaster? It certainly would.

So I will urge our colleagues to begin to focus on the underlying disease here; that is, the policies of an administration that has produced the slowest postrecession recovery maybe the Nation has ever had, except for the Great Depression, because it is tax more, regulate more, borrow more. That is all it is, and it will not work systemically to put us on the right path.

I know this is a tough challenge for us, but I am convinced that if this Congress puts its mind to it, there are more than a few places we can find waste, fraud, and abuse to help pay for and to assist those who have been unemployed for a long time. I believe we can absolutely do better than we are today about that, and I hope we will do so. It is not right to just say the only people who care about American workers and care about those who are unemployed are those of us who are willing to forget our budget limitations, to forget our financial responsibilities, and just borrow more and spend more, and somehow this is going to fix the problem we are facing. It will not. It will not fix the problem. In fact, it is creating the very disease that is causing workers to be suffering today.

Madam President, I appreciate the opportunity to share these remarks. I will repeat again, we are seeing very tough times for the American worker. Particularly, the lower income workers are having a difficult time, and there are many causes for that. But just taxing more, spending more, and borrowing more is one of the big causes of the problems we have today, and we

are not going to fix that problem by even more of the same policies that got us into the situation we are in today.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I ask permission to speak for about 10 minutes on the Yellen nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, over the past 5 years the Federal Reserve has pursued unconventional and unprecedented monetary policy. As Vice chair of the Fed, Janet Yellen has been a strong proponent of these policies. As chair, she is likely to continue these same easy-money policies with the same, if not more, vigor as her predecessor.

I have deep concerns about the long-term effects of pursuing these policies. Historical evidence suggests that failing to rein in easy-money policies on a timely basis risks fueling an economic bubble or even hyperinflation.

It is true that one of the lessons learned from the Great Depression was that an overly tight monetary policy in a recession risks economic debilitating deflation. Thus, understandably, when the recession hit in 2008 the Fed sought to avoid the mistakes of the past by lowering interest rates to encourage investment. However, this expansionary monetary policy cannot continue into perpetuity without causing real and lasting damage to our economy.

Just as we should not repeat the mistakes of the Great Depression, we need to be careful not to repeat the mistakes that fueled our recent recession. Let us not forget that our current economic stagnation began with the bursting of the housing bubble in late 2007—a housing bubble fueled by rampant speculation that was driven, in part by historically low interest rates maintained by the Fed between 2001 and 2004.

Yet once again we see the Fed embarking on a policy of sustained historically low interest rates. The Fed has now maintained the Federal funds rate essentially at zero for over 5 years. What may be the future consequences of this policy? What new bubble will arise? At this point, I do not think anyone can answer these questions definitively. But no one can deny that the risks are real and could be devastating.

The Fed, though, has not just sought to maintain record-low interest rates. With its traditional monetary tool tapped out, the Fed has turned to a less conventional and more aggressive program in an attempt to jump-start our economy and lower unemployment.

The Fed is now engaged in an open-ended policy it has termed quantitative easing. Essentially, this is a fancy way to say the Fed is flooding the economy

with trillions of dollars through large purchases of mortgage-backed securities and longer-term Treasury securities. As a result of this program, the Fed has seen its balance sheet more than quadruple from around \$800 billion to nearly \$4 trillion. Vice Chairman Yellen has not presented a plan to Congress on how the Fed plans to deal with this issue.

While I welcome the news from the Fed's December meeting that they intend to reduce the monthly purchases, I fear they may already be in too deep. It remains unclear how the Fed will be able to go about unwinding its nearly \$4 trillion balance sheet without spooking investors.

The stock market has become addicted to the Fed's easy-money policies. This has led one notable investment advisor to question whether the Fed will ever be able to end the quantitative easing program.

While the stock market has become addicted to easy money, the benefit to Main Street has been questionable at best. Unemployment remains high, bank lending remains tight, and savers discouraged.

While the benefits to Main Street remain unnoticeable, they most certainly will feel the pain should the Fed carry on their easy-money policy for too long.

For an example of what Main Street could be in store for one need look no further than the late 1970s and early 1980s. The easy-money policies of the 1970s intended to spur employment resulted in stagflation, a period of hyperinflation and high unemployment. During this period unemployment topped 10 percent while inflation exceeded 14 percent.

The experience of the late 1970s and early 1980s made it clear that once you let the inflation genie out of the bottle it is very difficult to stamp it out. After suffering years of stagflation, Americans were then subject to the pain of unprecedented interest rates as high as 20 percent just to get hyperinflation back under control.

Statements by Ms. Yellen indicate she would be open to inflation exceeding the Fed target of 2 percent as a means to achieve full employment. While achieving full employment may be a noble goal, the Fed has a dismal record at being able to produce sustainable job creation through expansionary monetary policy.

While inflation may aid employment in the very short term, our experience with stagflation in the 1970's shows this tradeoff falls apart quickly as people's expectations change. Sustainable job growth comes not from inflation, but price stability that promotes long-run economic growth. We need a chairman focused on a strong dollar and low inflation.

My concerns about the Fed's easy-money policies and inflation led me to

vote against Chairman Bernanke for his second term at the Fed. Because it appears that Ms. Yellen will continue to pursue these misguided policies, I cannot in good conscience vote in favor of her confirmation.

Mr. CRAPO. Madam President, Dr. Yellen's nomination is an opportunity to review the unprecedented actions of the Federal Reserve over the last several years.

Five years ago, the Fed began using unconventional monetary policy tools, aggressively pursuing quantitative easing and holding interest rates near or at zero percent.

The Fed now has a balance sheet of \$4 trillion, a level roughly equal to one-quarter of annual U.S. economic output.

The Fed has accumulated this balance sheet by buying Treasuries and mortgage-backed securities at a pace of up to \$85 billion each month.

I have been a long-time critic of the Fed's quantitative easing purchases.

Several noted economists have called into question the benefits of these purchases, suggesting they may be outweighed by risks.

These policies, specifically purchasing billions in long-term bonds, can distort pricing in markets and lead to excessive risk taking, creating "bubble-like" conditions according to experts like Larry Fink at BlackRock.

Bill Gross of PIMCO stated that "all asset prices, whether it be bonds, stocks, or alternative assets are basically mispriced, artificially elevated" as a result of the Fed's actions.

I am concerned that the markets have become exceedingly reliant on quantitative easing, circumventing pure economic fundamentals in favor of government-stimulated economy.

Although a reduction in the pace of asset purchases will finally begin this month, in her nomination hearing Dr. Yellen would not commit to a firm deadline for cutting off purchases.

Even after the Fed stops adding to its balance sheet, the question of unwinding the balance sheet remains.

Chairman Bernanke and others have suggested that the Fed might maintain the size of the balance sheet for some time, rather than reducing it to a normal level.

This would mean that the money created to purchase those assets would remain in place.

The President of the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank has called this "tinder on the books of the banking system."

He describes a process where banks begin to rapidly lend out those reserves, creating an increase in deposit growth that would put inflationary pressure on the economy.

All of this unconventional monetary policy has failed to produce the benefits that were promised.

A noted economist recently observed that over the last 4 years, the share of

adults who are working has not increased and "GDP has fallen further behind potential as we would have defined it in the fall of 2009."

All that is to say that despite unprecedented amounts of monetary intervention, the economy has barely responded.

I voted against a second term for Chairman Bernanke due to my concerns with the Fed's unconventional monetary policy.

I voted against Dr. Yellen in 2010 for the position of Vice Chair for similar reasons.

Since joining the Board as Vice Chair, Dr. Yellen continues to promote the policies that led me to vote against her initially.

My position remains unchanged, and I will not vote in support of her nomination.

In addition to unprecedented monetary policy, the next Fed Chair will finalize several key financial regulatory reform rules.

These rules must balance the financial stability with the inherent need for markets to take on and accurately price risk.

They must be done without putting the U.S. markets at an undue competitive disadvantage or harming consumers with unintended consequences.

The Chair of the Federal Reserve must understand how different rules interact with each other, what impact they have on the affected entities and the economy at large.

For example, a number of community banks were surprised by certain provisions in the recently adopted Volcker rule pertaining to their ownership of certain securitized products, including trust-preferred securities.

Notwithstanding assurances by regulators that the final Volcker rule would not disrupt their business model, community banks may now potentially have to divest hundreds of millions of dollars in assets to comply with the rule.

I am concerned that the rush to finalize the Volcker rule before year's end—for purely political reasons—was a cause of this carelessness by regulators with respect to community banks.

It remains to be seen what other unintended consequences will result from the Volcker rule's adoption.

Just as some worried that we did not have enough regulations on the books to prevent the economic crisis, some of us worry that the post-crisis response will result in a regulatory regime that stifles growth and job creation.

The Chair of the Federal Reserve must understand the need for that balance and how to carefully manage competing demands without harming the economy.

I appreciate Dr. Yellen's comments about the need to monitor the risks to financial stability that current monetary policy creates.

I also share her stated concerns about the need to avoid "one-size-fits-all" regulations on different kinds of financial institutions, especially ensuring that community banks are subject to "less onerous" supervision and regulation.

However, given my concerns about the Fed's monetary policy and Dr. Yellen's support of quantitative easing and excessively low interest rates, I will not vote in favor of her nomination.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, for those who do not remember or those who do not choose to remember, 5 years ago our economy was at the brink of collapse after being rocked by a financial crisis because of incompetence, Wall Street greed, overreach in the financial sector, and more. Washington had let the financial system run wild through deregulation. Banks had overloaded on toxic mortgage securities that they used massive amounts of leverage to purchase. In many cases these Wall Street banks were so large, so complex, so opaque, so overleveraged, they were too big to fail.

Increasingly, these banks are too big to manage and too big to regulate. I remember that time well. I was in Zanesville, OH, when I first got a call to discuss what we needed to do from Chairman Bernanke and President Bush's Secretary of the Treasury Paulson. Five years since the collapse of the markets, 3 years after the passage of the Wall Street reform law, we still cannot say that the Dodd-Frank legislation ended this problem.

In July of last year, Chairman Bernanke said:

I wouldn't be saying the truth if I said that the problem is gone. It is not gone.

That is the Chairman of the Federal Reserve.

At her nomination hearing before the Senate Banking Committee, Governor Yellen, then the Vice Chair—still the Vice Chair of the Federal Reserve—said that ending "too Big to Fail" is "among the most important goals of the post-crisis period."

That is one of the many reasons I rise today to support and argue for Janet Yellen's confirmation as the Chair of the Federal Reserve. In today's complex financial system, it is more important than ever that we have strong regulators such as Governor Yellen who can recognize emerging threats to economic stability and who

are not afraid to act when they find abuses that put American consumers and workers at risk.

Throughout her distinguished career at the Fed of more than a decade, Governor Yellen has shown she understands how risky financial practices deep inside the largest Wall Street banks can have a terrible and terrifying impact on American families. She was, 8 or 9 years ago, among the first to recognize the housing bubble that wiped out trillions in wealth and led to the biggest recession since the Great Depression.

In the years since the crash, Governor Yellen has been a voice on the need for strong, sensible regulation to protect American workers and small businesses instead of the too-big-to-fail banks. While there are many failures that led the economy to the brink of collapse, one of the biggest mistakes on the Federal level was not keeping the average American's financial interest in mind. There is far too much bias in this institution toward Wall Street instead of Main Street.

Most people in my home State of Ohio, in the Presiding Officer's home State of Hawaii, are not millionaires. They are automakers in Lordstown, steelworkers in Cleveland, they are farmers in Darke County, they are hairdressers in Toledo, they are police officers in Columbus. They are the people who make the products we depend on every day.

My State produces more than any but two States in the United States. They are the people who make these products, who teach our children, who protect our communities. They are the average hard-working Americans trying to create a better life for their children. And they, along with millions of other Americans, deserve better than the crisis that we allowed to happen.

Over the years, Washington, the Fed in particular, has too often lacked an important connection to Americans whose lives are so affected by the decisions it makes. Few have been able to keep a perspective where they understand what is happening in middle America, among working-class Americans, among middle-class Americans.

When President Lincoln was in office, he would go out and meet regularly with ordinary Americans either in the White House or outside the White House. While his staff implored him to stay in the White House and win the war and free the slaves and save the Union, President Lincoln said: I need to go out and get my public opinion bath.

We have also seen the new pope, Francis I, exhort his parish priests to "smell like the flock"—to get among them, to understand their lives as much as possible, to drink the water they drink, to be among them, to learn from them and to listen to them. We must know those whom we serve.

In a speech last year before the AFL-CIO, Janet Yellen described the real-world implications of unemployment and noted that the unemployed are not just statistics. She took stock of the work ahead for the Fed, notably ensuring that Dodd-Frank is fully implemented in ending "too big to fail." I think she will break out of the beltway bubble. I think she will get out in the country far more than any of her predecessors have done and consider the lives and work to understand the lives of those people affected by these Federal Central Bank decisions.

As Chair of the Fed Subcommittee on Communications, she has played a strong role in monetary policy and its efforts to put people back to work, despite Congress's unwillingness—this body's unwillingness—to help. Whether it is extending unemployment benefits, which we should be doing today, whether it is raising the minimum wage, it means engaging in the lives and helping people in this country who may not be as privileged as those of us who have the opportunity to serve in the Senate.

Janet Yellen is qualified to take the helm of the Fed and make history in becoming the first woman to run the Central Bank.

In confirming Ms. Yellen, we can look forward to a new era of recovery and growth. I look forward to working with Janet Yellen and her staff.

I urge my colleagues to confirm Janet Yellen to be Chair of the Federal Reserve.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Janet L. Yellen, of California, to be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System?

Mr. COBURN. I ask for the ayes and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH), the Senator

from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) would each vote "yea."

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCONNELL), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) would have voted "yea."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DONNELLY). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 26, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 1 Ex.]

YEAS—56

Alexander	Donnelly	Mikulski
Ayotte	Feinstein	Murkowski
Baucus	Flake	Murphy
Bennet	Franken	Murray
Blumenthal	Gillibrand	Nelson
Booker	Hagan	Pryor
Boxer	Heinrich	Reed
Brown	Hirono	Reid
Burr	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Cantwell	Kaine	Schatz
Cardin	Kirk	Schumer
Carper	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Casey	Landrieu	Tester
Chambliss	Leahy	Udall (CO)
Coats	Levin	Udall (NM)
Coburn	Manchin	Warner
Collins	McCaskill	Whitehouse
Coons	Menendez	Wyden
Corker	Merkley	

NAYS—26

Barrasso	Grassley	Roberts
Blunt	Heller	Rubio
Boozman	Hoeven	Scott
Cochran	Inhofe	Sessions
Cornyn	Isakson	Shelby
Crapo	Johanns	Toomey
Cruz	Johnson (WI)	Vitter
Enzi	Lee	Wicker
Fischer	Risch	

NOT VOTING—18

Baldwin	Heitkamp	Paul
Begich	King	Portman
Durbin	Markey	Sanders
Graham	McCain	Shaheen
Harkin	McConnell	Thune
Hatch	Moran	Warren

The nomination was confirmed.

• Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, extreme weather throughout the Midwest created travel delays that prevented me from being in Washington today for the vote to confirm Janet Yellen as Chairwoman of the Federal Reserve. She is an excellent candidate, given her long history of service at the Fed and her vast amount of expertise, and had I been here, I would have cast an aye vote in support of her nomination, just as I did on the vote to invoke cloture on her nomination.

Dr. Yellen most currently serves as vice chair of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve. Over the span of the last nearly four decades, she has served as a member of the Board of Governors, the chair of President Clinton's Council of Economic Advisors, and as the president and CEO of the 12th District Federal Reserve Bank in San Francisco. She's also spent a good part of her career in the academic world, currently as a professor at Berkeley's Haas School of Business.

The worst financial crisis since the Great Depression sent our economy into a hole that it is still climbing out of today. The good news is that it is emerging from that dark place, thanks in part to the role of the Federal Reserve, led by current Chairman Ben Bernanke. Since the depths of the crisis, the Fed has taken on a more creative role in restoring our economy and stabilizing our financial system, using unconventional tools and setting specific goals for growth.

What makes Dr. Yellen a particularly strong nominee is the attention she has paid to connecting the labor market to monetary policy. Much of her career has been devoted to these subjects. In October 2009, our unemployment rate reached 10 percent. Today, with the help of the Fed's actions, it stands at 7 percent. In my home State of Illinois, unemployment stood at 10.7 percent in 2009, and is down to 8.7 percent today. Though this is far from good enough, it shows real progress.

Our next Fed chair should be able to take on the challenges our economy still faces—lowering the unemployment rate even further and meeting inflationary goals. The focus that Dr. Yellen brings to the labor market gives me confidence that she can help our Nation reach new highs when it comes to creating jobs and getting Americans back to work.

The Wall Street Journal recently prepared an interesting analysis examining more than 700 predictions made by 14 Fed policymakers. That analysis found Dr. Yellen to be the most accurate of the 14. That did not surprise me. Dr. Yellen could not be more deserving of this nomination given her experience and precise economic judgment. She has the know-how to make the decisions that a Fed chair needs to make about how to move our economy further forward successfully and transparently.

I support Dr. Yellen's nomination and look forward to working with her as she becomes our Nation's first Chairwoman of the Federal Reserve.●

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXTENSION ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED—Continued

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the next vote be 10 minutes in duration, the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived, and there be 2 minutes equally divided prior to the vote on the motion to proceed to S. 1845.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

There will be 2 minutes equally divided prior to the cloture vote.

The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, on December 28, 1.3 million Americans lost their extended unemployment benefits. They are the first wave of what will be more than 3 million other Americans. These people have worked, they have qualified for unemployment insurance, they need help, and we have to help them. If we don't do that, not only will these families suffer, the economy will suffer. The CBO estimated we will lose 200,000 jobs if we don't extend unemployment benefits, and 0.2 percent of growth.

If we want to help working families—people who qualify because they worked and have to continue to look for work to be qualified—and our economy, then vote to at least let us go forward. Give us 3 months to work on issues, funding, and anything else, but don't throw these people off a cliff and leave them without anything.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, this is a serious issue, but if this was anything other than a political exercise, the majority leader would have rescheduled this vote when we did not have 17 Members of the Senate unable to be here and vote on this.

I have no doubt as to what the outcome will be on this cloture vote, but I believe it is purely a scheduling matter. It ought to be postponed to a later time when we can have a real debate so we can look for a way to pay for this extension of unemployment benefits and how to get the economy growing again so people can find jobs. That is what people want; they want to work. They don't want unemployment compensation; they want jobs so they can provide for their families.

Unfortunately, because of the timing of this vote, we know what the outcome is, and it is transparent that this

is a political exercise and not a real effort to try to fix the problem.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the vote be scheduled tomorrow at 10 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. PRYOR. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE EXPLANATIONS

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Unfortunately, I was not here to vote for Janet Yellen, the head of the Federal Reserve. Had I been here to vote, I would have voted to support her in that position.

My flight was delayed, and so I did not get back in time for the vote. I want to make sure that the RECORD shows that I support her as the new chairman of the Fed.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Ms. WARREN. Mr. President, I was on the same flight with Senator SHAHEEN. I was looking forward to having the opportunity to vote for Janet Yellen to be Chair of the Federal Reserve. I am very disappointed I didn't get to formally vote for her, but I want to make sure that the RECORD reflects my strong support.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

YELLEN NOMINATION

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I rise today in opposition to secrecy, in opposition to the veil of secrecy that cloaks the money changing hands that takes place in the temple of the Federal Reserve. While the money changes hands, the monied class gets richer and the middle class gets shortchanged.

It is more than time to part the curtain that hides the trillions of dollars that changes hands. There is a revolving door from Wall Street to the Treasury to the Fed and back again. We have former Secretaries of the Treasury who go from government to Wall Street pocketing hundreds of millions of dollars.

I have called repeatedly for transparency at the Federal Reserve so Americans can see what is being done with their money supply. Every time I call for transparency, people from both sides have said transparency would undermine Fed independence. The problem is that Congress created the Fed and Congress was intended to have oversight over the Fed, and as time has gone on we have lost that oversight, so independence has really led to abuse.

Some say: Well, the Fed is audited each year.

The investigator general who is responsible for auditing the Fed came to Congress in 2009, and here is what she had to say during a question-and-answer session in a House committee. A Congressman asked:

What have you done to investigate the off-balance sheet transactions conducted by the Federal Reserve which, according to Bloomberg, now total \$9 trillion in 8 months?

She fumbled, she repeated herself, she looked silly, and then she said:

You know, I think it may be important at this point to—

Yadda, yadda, yadda, and then several yaddas later, this bombshell from the auditor:

We do not have jurisdiction to directly go out and audit Reserve Bank activities specifically. So, really, there is no audit of the Federal Reserve, so don't let anybody say that we have an audit. No meaningful audit exists, and when the primary auditor and overseer of the Fed was asked about \$9 trillion, the inspector general had no clue what had been purchased with the money.

Is there a chance the Fed only has our best interests at heart? Sure. But when trillions of dollars change hands, wouldn't one want to know who got the money and whether anyone enriched themselves in the process?

We know \$9 trillion is over half of our entire national debt. This is money that ultimately becomes debt for all of us. It is being doled out, in secret, by our central bank. This is, in a sense, laundering money from the American people to bail out big banks and Wall Street.

This month we learned that the Fed's official balance sheet has reached an astounding \$4 trillion. To put that in perspective, the balance sheet of the Fed is now larger than the fourth largest economy in the world—Germany.

Transparency at the Fed would not hurt the Fed, but a complete lack of transparency continues to hurt and cheat the rest of us. At the very least the American middle class deserves to know what goes on behind the curtain, what decisions are made, and how they benefit Wall Street and the monied class.

Being secret and reckless with trillions of dollars is only the tip of the iceberg when it comes to the problems associated with the Fed. The history of the Federal Reserve has also been the history of the devaluation of the dol-

lar. There was a time when the dollar was as good as gold. When the people grew restless or concerned that the government was debasing the currency, the people would simply express their displeasure by exchanging their paper for gold. Convertibility was a check and balance against Kings and Queens and any form of government that chose to spend money it did not have. When the government "borrowed" from the currency by diluting its value, the people had recourse to protect themselves. Now, the great American dollar that was once backed by gold is backed by promises.

For many decades the dollar was said to be backed by the full faith and credit of the Federal Government. Trust lingered from the historical evolution, from barter to a medium that people valued such as gold or silver. The trust that still exists today lingers from the thousand-year history when currency had inherent value and that if paper substitutes were used, they could always be exchanged for something of real value.

After World War II we instituted a partial gold standard that allowed foreign countries to exchange their paper for gold—and exchange they did. During the 1960s, as the United States inflated and borrowed to pay for the war on poverty and the war in Vietnam, foreign countries became skittish and turned in their dollars by the millions. Nearly half of the gold reserves were removed by foreign countries in the space of a few years. President Nixon closed the gold window in 1971, and that was that. The last link to gold was severed. But make no mistake—the trust that remained in the dollar was derived from the historic trust engendered by convertibility of paper to gold.

For decades the full faith and credit promise allowed the Fed to continue to inflate, and still the people remained relatively passive in their acceptance of an unbacked, completely discretionary paper currency—but not without hiccups. Inflation nearly got the better of us in the 1970s, and now debt threatens to do the same.

Something profound, though, occurred in the past few years beginning with the panic of 2008. The Fed began to back the dollar with not just promises but perhaps really bad promises.

Since early 2008 the Fed has added nearly \$3 trillion to its asset sheet, and included among these "assets" is stuff that nobody else seems to want, such as bad car loans and nonperforming mortgages. According to Mauldin and Tepper's book "Code Red," at \$4 trillion, and roughly \$55 billion in equity, the Fed is leveraged at about 77 to 1. Think about that. That is an insane amount of leverage for any bank. The Fed is more leveraged than the balance sheets of Lehman Brothers, Bear Stearns, Freddie or Fannie, before those institutions essentially failed.

Jim Rickards, author of "Currency Wars," notes: The Fed is insolvent on a mark-to-market basis. . . . The Fed has wiped out its capital on a mark-to-market basis. Of course, the Fed carries those notes on its balance sheet "at cost" and does not mark them down to market, but if they did, they would be broke. The insolvency of the Fed will become a major issue in the years ahead and may necessitate a financial bailout of the Fed by the taxpayers.

So the once-proud dollar that was once backed by gold, then backed by the full faith and credit of the world's greatest economy, is now backed by used car loans and underwater mortgages.

But those who trust in paper say: Look. For 50 years now we have had no convertibility, and amazing improvements in productivity and wealth have occurred.

Perhaps. But one might also argue that we are living on the borrowed plumage of the past, that our current acceptance of a paper currency rests on the glory of our industrial and monetary past. No one can tell for sure what the future holds, but I for one am concerned that the panic of 2008 may not have been an anomaly but a harbinger of something far worse. I am concerned we have papered over our problems in a sea of new currency. That quantitative easing has created an illusion of safety and security, but beneath the surface lurks a bigger and more malevolent future.

Don't take my word for it. Listen to some of the economists who predicted the financial crisis of 2008.

Economist Jim Grant recently said:

From the United States to Europe and Asia, the world's central banks are flooding markets with liquidity and pushing deeper into unknown monetary policy territory and I feel this journey will not end well.

Nassim Taleb, author of the "Black Swan," writes:

Someone made a mistake lending and someone made a mistake borrowing . . . and it is a mistake to transform private problems into public debt. We are facing an environment with a huge amount of debt. The next mistake is going to be to overprint, which is going to be the way out for them, which is why I fear hyperinflation.

Yale University housing expert and recent Nobel Prize winner Robert Schiller:

This financial crisis that we've been going through in the last 5 years has been one that seems to reveal the failure to understand price movement . . .

Not shying away from his concerns that the Fed is simply inflating the housing bubble in America's largest cities, he argues:

[Housing prices] are up 12 percent in the last year. That is a very rapid rise in prices, and I believe it is accelerated somewhat by Fed policies . . . the housing market, it has its own momentum right now as people see it coming back. We're sort of in the beginnings of another housing bubble.

Since we abandoned the sequester budgetary caps, any pretense of fiscal discipline is gone. Politicians can attempt to obfuscate the truth with promises of spending restraint in the outyears, but everybody knows that the promise to cut in the outyears is a pipe dream and that all that really counts is the first 2 years of the Ryan-Murray plan that will add over \$60 billion in new spending.

What really causes China concern is not the new spending we are incurring but that the total new debt added over 10 years will be \$7 trillion. China's response to our fiscal lack of discipline was to downgrade our debt. Our \$17 trillion debt is manageable only with the Fed buying it and only with low interest rates.

China's Dagong Global Credit Rating said in their statement on the downgrade:

The deal means only an escape from a debt default for the time being, but hasn't changed the fact that the growth of government borrowing has largely outpaced overall economic growth and fiscal revenues.

These are facts, and both sides—Republicans and Democrats—are ignoring the facts. China, when they downgraded us, said it, and we cannot escape this fact: The growth of government borrowing has largely outpaced economic growth and fiscal revenues. It is sad when the Chinese Government can see major economic problems for us that Washington continues to ignore.

At current rates, we pay about \$237 billion in interest payments. If interest rates rise by 1 percent, interest spending will increase by \$1.2 trillion. If interest rates return to the norms of the 1980s, the taxpayer will be on the hook for an additional \$6.17 trillion. If interest rates go to 10 percent, "Katy, bar the door." The panic will be upon us.

Most conservatives would be aghast if we talked about price controls. Conservatives realize, as most economists now do, that price controls lead to a glut if the price is too high and to bare shelves if the price is too low. The Soviet Union was brought low for that very reason. No one, no matter how wise, can determine the correct price of bread without a marketplace.

Anytime a government tries to set prices, the consequence is disastrous. But many leaders who are quite aware of the destructive nature of price controls nevertheless advocate for allowing the Fed to set the price of money, for that is what interest rates are—simply the price of money. Like any other price, though, setting interest rates lower than the market rate of interest encourages more use of the money and more economic activity. But if the rates are kept below the market rate, we interrupt the feedback loop that informs producers that they are overproducing, and the bubble expands until overproduction has reached

such a point that the correction is a catastrophe. That is what happened with the housing bubble. We kept interest rates too low for too long and the bubble grew and grew and grew and we are still suffering from that. And what are we doing now? Exactly the same thing.

Jim Rickards explains this phenomenon:

Market participants and policymakers rely on market prices to make decisions about economic policy. What happens when the price signals upon which policymakers rely are themselves distorted by prior policy manipulation? First you distort the price signal by market manipulation, but then you rely on the "price" to guide your policy going forward. This is the blind leading the blind.

Politicians have been complacent in letting the Fed manipulate interest rates for many reasons. Many politicians are reticent to get involved in monetary policy. They are worried of being blamed if the economy sours with monetary reforms. Many politicians believe the economy is better off with the Fed than with the panics that occurred before the Fed. But perhaps the variations in the economy of late indicate just as much instability with the Fed as before the Fed.

There is some truth to the fact that big debt and deficit financing in all likelihood require a central bank to pay the debt with inflated dollars, and there is some truth to this.

John Mauldin and Jonathan Tepper's new book, "Code Red," highlights this very point:

In 2011, the Federal Reserve financed about three-quarters of the U.S. deficit; in 2012, it financed over half of it; and in 2013, it will finance most of it.

We are on course to finance the entire U.S. debt in 2014.

Now, for anyone imagining a day without a Fed, they would have to propose a government that would balance its budgets annually. Without fiscal restraint you cannot ever have monetary restraint. The opposite is where we are now. With fiscal irresponsibility, borrowing over \$1 million a minute, you need a compliant monetary policy, and that is exactly what we have.

But there are consequences to massive debts and corresponding massive purchases by the Fed. The consequences can be gradual or abrupt. The gradual bankrupting of America is proceeding apace. We pay for it with new money created by the Fed.

The result is a gradual loss of purchasing power. Over the past 100 years, the dollar has lost 96 percent of its value. A nation can survive this gradual loss we have, but some would argue that the people hurt most are those who are least able to absorb rising prices—the poor and the elderly on fixed incomes.

The other possible outcome is an abrupt loss of confidence in the currency. The panic of 2008 approached mass fear that the system was unsound. Reports

that the emperor had no clothes were taken seriously, as even the soundness of money market funds was questioned.

Our system of paper currency now backed by the promises of politicians, a \$17 trillion debt, and used car loans and bad home mortgages is always one panic away from dissolution. When that day comes is uncertain. Can the Fed continue the legerdemain; can the Fed continue the illusion of wealth that comes with freshly inked money? Time will tell. But I, for one, want to know what the Fed is doing. Are individuals enriching themselves at the expense of the public? Does Fed policy enrich one group of individuals at the expense of another? What assets does the Fed hold? What informs their decision-making process?

I, for one, want answers. I, for one, want transparency.

President Obama's choice of Janet Yellen as the new head of the Federal Reserve is concerning due to the policies Ms. Yellen has promoted in her history at the Fed.

The Federal Reserve's answer to economic crisis has long been simply to print more money, or what they call "quantitative easing." It does not take a rocket scientist to figure out that printing money out of thin air is not sound long-term economic policy. But Ms. Yellen has been a major cheerleader for it. The Washington Post's Neil Irwin wrote that "Yellen has been not merely an engineer of the Fed's policies of 'quantitative easing' and 'forward guidance,' but a consistent voice within the central bank to go further." Quantitative easing is not enough. She wants more.

Will she go further? Will the same policies continue unabated? Those of us who think quantitative easing has gotten out of hand are now being asked to confirm a nominee who thinks the Fed has not done enough along these lines.

The vote was overwhelming to confirm Janet Yellen, but I think we will rue the day that we endorsed quantitative easing.

I believe the Federal Reserve is structurally flawed. I believe we need to be able to prevent or restrict any Chairman today or in the future from aiding and abetting the allies of banks and big government. As monetary historian Peter Bernholz wrote in his famous book "Monetary Regimes and Inflation": "... we draw the conclusion that the creation of money to finance a public budget deficit has been the reason for hyperinflations."

I see nothing in Yellen's past performance at the Fed that would indicate that her policies will be any different than what we see today. In fact, I see evidence that things may well get worse.

I have introduced a bipartisan bill called Federal Reserve Transparency Act, known also as Audit the Fed. The purpose of my bill is to eliminate the

current restrictions on GAO audits of the Fed, along with mandating that the Federal Reserve's credit facilities, securities purchases, and quantitative easing activities become subject to congressional oversight.

Looking into what the Federal Reserve does with our money has significant support from both parties, many Members of which have heard the same concerns back home in their States and districts.

Audit the Fed passed overwhelmingly in the House with 350 votes. Every Republican and 100 Democrats voted for it.

The Federal Reserve is one of the most secretive institutions in our history. For decades, the people in charge at the Fed, politicians, and various "experts" have insisted that such secrecy was integral to its independence and effectiveness.

But the results of complete secrecy have been Fed policies that are questionable at the least. This idea that the Federal Reserve is at the root of some of our economic problems is brandnew to many Americans precisely because we are not allowed to know what this powerful institution does behind closed doors—despite the fact that it has a direct impact on our lives.

I can see no reason why the American public should not be allowed to see behind the veil of secrecy at the Fed. I will continue to do what I can to part that veil. I will continue to fight for a full and persistent audit of the Fed. Audit the Fed passed the House overwhelmingly, but we have been unable to get a vote in the Senate. I will continue to fight for that vote.

Although I was delayed by the weather, I am here today to oppose Janet Yellen's nomination for two reasons. I believe she will continue the gradual destruction of the dollar's value and because I believe the time is now for a full audit of the Fed.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, we have the opportunity today to take care of

some very important unfinished business. We left town last year without ensuring that millions of American jobseekers could retain access to vital unemployment insurance. I hope we correct this and restore the Federal unemployment program, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation program, which was allowed to expire on December 28.

Unemployment insurance has helped tens of millions of Americans weather the storm of the difficult economy over the last several years. It has helped workers put food on the table, kept a roof over their heads, and kept millions out of poverty.

But because Congress has so far failed to extend it, 1.3 million Americans were abruptly cut off from their vital unemployment insurance the week after Christmas. And over the course of this year, another 3.6 million Americans will be cut off from unemployment insurance as they exhaust their State benefits and have nowhere else to turn. That is a total of 4.9 million Americans—including 35,500 Iowans. They have spent 6 months or more trying to find new work, going out and pounding the pavement day after day, but must now worry about how they and their families and children are going to survive. How will they keep up with their heating bill, their rent, their car payment, or their mortgage?

We used to all agree here in Washington that if you lose your job through no fault of your own, especially at a time of chronic unemployment, you should have some support while you're looking for new work. The American people certainly agree. A poll released last week shows that 55 percent of voters say that Congress should act to maintain the program.

Unfortunately, some people in this chamber seem to think that the misfortune of losing a job means that these hardworking folks are to blame, or that they don't deserve this basic lifeline. Some here in the Senate have even called it a "diservice" to continue this program. That kind of harshness toward people who are trying to do the right thing but who are victims of circumstance is simply wrong.

Jobseekers are not sitting around watching TV and collecting compensation they don't deserve. In fact, participation in the unemployment insurance program requires that workers have a significant work history—which means they have paid into the system and earned this insurance. Collecting on the insurance also requires workers to have lost their job through no fault of their own, and to be actively looking for work. Participants in the program are playing by the rules. It is now our responsibility to make sure that workers who are out of luck in this economy have some basic income to make ends meet.

The fact is times are still tough and jobs are hard to come by. For every job opening there are three job seekers. That is why so many millions of workers have been searching for new work for such a long time. The American people know this, too. In last week's poll, 57 percent of voters said that the unemployed "would rather work, but cannot find a job in today's economy."

Although the payments under the Federal program were modest—after cuts due to sequestration, payments averaged just \$269 per week—these funds were crucial for keeping households afloat. For many, this is their last lifeline. If Congress fails to restore the Federal program, millions of people will face real economic devastation.

Also, we have to remember that unemployment insurance is not just a lifeline for families, but for our economy as a whole. After all, one of the best ways to grow our economy and to create jobs is to support spending power. And that is exactly what unemployment insurance does. When unemployed workers can continue to pay their bills, businesses can continue to make sales and provide services, and the economy grows. The Congressional Budget Office has found that unemployment insurance is one of the most efficient policy tools we have to improve economic growth. If the Federal unemployment insurance program is restored and extended through 2014, it will increase GDP by 0.2 percent and create 200,000 jobs. Those jobs will be lost if we do not act.

Congress has a long history of acting to ensure basic security for working people during tough economic times. In the past, when the job market was this challenging, politicians on both sides of the aisle agreed that the Federal Government had an obligation to step in and help the long-term unemployed while they are struggling to find a work. Indeed, the current program of extended unemployment benefits was put in place in 2008 by President George W. Bush when the unemployment rate was 5.6 percent. While unemployment is falling, it is still at a high rate, 7.0 percent. And that's just the official rate. Unofficially, when we include those folks who want to work full-time but can only find part-time work and those who have given up actively looking for work, the rate is actually 13.2 percent.

Long-term unemployment has been at record highs for years. Currently 37 percent of unemployed workers have been looking for new work for at least 6 months. Congress has never allowed Federal unemployment insurance to expire when more than 23 percent of unemployed workers were long-term unemployed.

Our economy is recovering, but we are not there yet. American jobseekers and their families still need Federal unemployment insurance. Our economy needs these families to have some

basic means of survival. There is no justification for not restoring the current program. This is a modest, short-term extension of 3 months. I would prefer to see us approve a year-long extension, so that families who rely on the program have peace of mind that they will not be cut off from this lifeline again. But I am pleased that Senator HELLER has joined with Senator REED, myself, and others to put forward this proposal.

Congress has an obligation to restore and continue the Federal unemployment insurance program to ensure that Americans and their families can survive while trying to get back on their feet and find new work. They are depending on us. I urge the Senate to act to restore the Federal unemployment insurance program.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

JACKSON, MISSOURI

• Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Jackson, MO, as it celebrates its 200th anniversary in 2014. Jackson is a proud community with a long history of hard work and an unmistakable spirit of community.

Founded in 1814, Jackson is the county seat of Cape Girardeau County in southeast Missouri. With only 300 residents at its founding, the town still supported five stores, two shoemakers, and a tannery—a thriving hub for the time. Jackson's growth has been slow and steady, but stable. Today, nearly 14,000 people live and work in Jackson.

As it embarks on its 200th year, Jackson is one of the fastest growing communities in Missouri. Its city slogan, 'The City of Beautiful Homes, Churches, and Schools,' aptly represents a community committed to progress and improvement. In 2009, Money Magazine named Jackson 59th on its list of best small towns in the United States. With the many thousands of small towns across our country, this is a considerable distinction—although, to be sure, Jackson is worthy of a spot much higher.

Jackson's small town feel makes it a great place to call home. The citizens come together for events ranging from the annual Independence Day celebration in the city park, to its Homecomers event in historic uptown, to cheering for their hometown teams under the Friday night lights of football games. There are numerous other activities to keep Jackson residents busy; building families and friendships is at the core of each.

The city of Jackson's officials and citizens should take pride in the core values of the community they call home on its 200th anniversary. Please join me in saluting Jackson, MO, as it celebrates this milestone.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees. (The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2013, the Secretary of the Senate, on December 23, 2013, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by one of its reading clerks, announcing that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 1614. An act to require Certificates of Citizenship and other Federal documents to reflect name and date of birth determinations made by a State court and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bills:

HR. 623. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain property located in Anchorage, Alaska, from the United States to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium.

H.R. 767. An act to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to modify the Pilot Project offices of the Federal Permit Streamlining Pilot Project.

H.R. 2319. An act to clarify certain provisions of the Native American Veterans' Memorial Establishment Act of 1994.

H.R. 3304. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3343. An act to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to clarify the rules regarding the determination of the compensation of the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia.

H.R. 3487. An act to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act to extend through 2018 the authority of the Federal Election Commission to impose civil money penalties on the basis of a schedule of penalties established and published by the Commission, to expand such authority to certain other violations, and for other purposes.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2013, the enrolled bills were subsequently signed on December 23, 2013 by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. LEVIN).

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2013, the Secretary of the Senate, on December 27,

2013, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by one of its reading clerks, announcing that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 30. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and an adjournment of the House of Representatives.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 2019. An act to eliminate taxpayer financing of political party conventions and reprogram savings to provide for a 10-year pediatric research initiative through the Common Fund administered by the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-4149. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Helicopters" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0354)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4150. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0700)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4151. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0698)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4152. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; AQUILA—Aviation by Excellence AG Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0963)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4153. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; ExtremeAir GmbH Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0998)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4154. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd and Co KG Turbofan Engines” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0397)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4155. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0096)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4156. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Thielert Aircraft Engines GmbH Reciprocating Engines” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0561)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4157. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc Turbofan Engines” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0750)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4158. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc Turbofan Engines” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0880)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4159. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc Turbofan Engines” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0029)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4160. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; DASSAULT AVIATION Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-00626)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4161. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; AQUILA—Aviation by Excellence AG Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0963)) received in the Office of the Presi-

dent of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4162. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; EADS CASA (Type Certificate Previously Held by Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A.) Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0870)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4163. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Services B.V. Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0630)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4164. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; AERMACCHI S.p.A. Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0939)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4165. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Helicopters” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0523)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4166. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Erickson Air-Crane Incorporated Helicopters (Type Certificate previously held by Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation)” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0556)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4167. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Turbomeca S.A. Turbohaft Engines” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2012-0940)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4168. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0212)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4169. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket

No. FAA-2013-0418)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4170. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0329)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4171. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0871)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4172. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2012-0426)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4173. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2012-1069)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4174. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0673)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4175. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Chief Counsel for Safety, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Passenger Train Emergency Systems II” ((RIN2130-AC22)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4176. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of VOR Federal Airway V-45, North Carolina” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0991)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4177. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of VOR Federal Airway V-374, Northeastern United States” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0989)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4178. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Part 95 Instrument Flight Rules; Miscellaneous Amendments (4); Amdt. No. 510" (RIN2120-AA63) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4179. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (12); Amdt. No. 3563" (RIN2120-AA65) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4180. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (43); Amdt. No. 3565" (RIN2120-AA65) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4181. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (61); Amdt. No. 3562" (RIN2120-AA65) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4182. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (101); Amdt. No. 3564" (RIN2120-AA65) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4183. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Class E Airspace; Magee, MS" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0430)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4184. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Class E Airspace; Star, NC" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0440)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4185. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Class E Airspace; Umatilla, FL" ((RIN2120-AA66)

(Docket No. FAA-2013-0002)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4186. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Class E Airspace; Aliceville, AL" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0431)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4187. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Class E Airspace; Battle Mountain, NV" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0530)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4188. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Class D Airspace and Class E Airspace; Laguna AAF, AZ" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0659)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4189. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class E Airspace; Danville, VA" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0469)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4190. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class E Airspace; Olean, NY" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0681)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4191. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class E Airspace; Tazewell, TN" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0513)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4192. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class D and E Airspace, and Establishment of Class E Airspace; Salisbury, MD" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2013-0449)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-166. A joint resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of California relative to

the Los Angeles Residential Helicopter Noise Relief Act of 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7

Whereas, Residents across the County of Los Angeles suffer intrusive and disruptive low-flying helicopter traffic above their neighborhoods; and

Whereas, The County of Los Angeles is home to a unique and very large concentration of scenic, historic, entertainment, and transportation venues, including movie studios, movie stars' homes, outdoor entertainment facilities, the coastline, Griffith Park, the Hollywood sign, and many others, that generate extensive helicopter tours engaged in sightseeing activity; and

Whereas, The County of Los Angeles has a high concentration of media helicopters engaged in monitoring traffic conditions, following car chases, and filming celebrity events, which often involve hovering for extended periods of time; and

Whereas, The County of Los Angeles is home to the world's leading civil helicopter manufacturer, which conducts extensive helicopter flight testing in the region; and

Whereas, The unique terrain of canyons and valleys in the County of Los Angeles often amplifies noise from helicopters in otherwise quiet residential areas; and

Whereas, Helicopter noise in the County of Los Angeles interrupts daily life for many residents by interfering with the ability to hear conversations, the television, the radio, or the telephone, and disrupting sleep cycles; and

Whereas, Despite multiple efforts from several community and homeowner organizations in the County of Los Angeles to address these disturbances, helicopter traffic in the County of Los Angeles is not currently regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) or any other agency; and

Whereas, The FAA requires a specific minimum flying altitude for fixed-wing aircraft, but it does not require a specific minimum flying altitude for helicopters; and

Whereas, The lack of effective regulations for commercial helicopter operations in the County of Los Angeles negatively impacts the safety and quality of life of the county's residents; and

Whereas, The State of California is preempted by federal law from adopting altitude, flight path, and other necessary regulations to mitigate the impacts of commercial helicopters; and

Whereas, There is a lack of clarity as to the rulemaking authority of the FAA; and

Whereas, Two companion measures in Congress, Senate Bill No. 208 and House Bill No. 456, known as the Los Angeles Residential Helicopter Noise Relief Act of 2013, would require the Administrator of the FAA to prescribe regulations for helicopter operations in the County of Los Angeles that are needed to address residents' concerns over safety, noise, and other associated impacts; and

Whereas, The following local government entities in the County of Los Angeles have recently voted to support the proposed federal legislation or its predecessor, the Los Angeles Residential Helicopter Noise Relief Act of 2011: the County of Los Angeles, the City of Los Angeles, the City of Hermosa Beach, the City of Lomita, the City of Palos Verdes Estates, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, the City of Redondo Beach, the City of Rolling Hills Estates, and the City of West Hollywood: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature supports the Los Angeles Residential

Helicopter Noise Relief Act of 2013 (S. 208 and H.R. 456) and respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to promptly pass and President Barack Obama to sign that legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-167. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging the Congress of the United States to adopt House Concurrent Resolution 50, regarding the National Railroad Monument in Durand, Michigan; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 227

Whereas, Railroads are an integral part of our nation's past, present, and future. The railroad industry played a vital role in building and developing the United States. This role should not be forgotten; and

Whereas, Durand, Michigan, is at the historic crossroads of three major railroads and is home to one of the largest surviving train stations in the United States. The existing statuary, structures, and historic railroad equipment at Diamond District Park in Durand make it an ideal location for a National Railroad Memorial; and

Whereas, Congressional House Concurrent Resolution 50 would designate a National Railroad Monument located in Diamond District Park in historic downtown Durand, Michigan, as the "National Railroad Memorial". This recognition would help draw visitors from around the world to the educational programming and exhibits in Durand, Michigan. It would help ensure that current and future generations do not forget the historical importance of the railroad industry to our nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we urge the Congress of the United States to adopt House Concurrent Resolution 50, regarding the National Railroad Monument in Durand; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-168. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California relative to forest protection and restoration; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 24

Whereas, One of the greatest ongoing challenges for California is to ensure an adequate supply of water for myriad human uses and other environmental needs while also addressing the increasing and negative impacts of climate change on our watersheds; and

Whereas, The large majority of the water used by California originates in the 10 million-acre forested area of northern California feeding the Sacramento River, with the Sacramento River providing 60 percent of the water for the Central Valley and state water projects, drinking water for 25 million Californians, and over 80 percent of the fresh water to San Francisco Bay; and

Whereas, California's forests represent our largest, safest, and most expandable opportunity to actively, remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere; and

Whereas, The forests and watersheds of California face multiple challenges and pressures, including the loss and degradation of forests by the subdivision, fragmentation, and development of lands, the planting of unnaturally dense forests as a result of fire suppression, and stresses from a changing climate; and

Whereas, California's forests provide an essential natural infrastructure that collects, stores, filters, and transports water in a materially more cost-effective manner than any built infrastructure; and

Whereas, Managing these forested watersheds to restore and enhance their sustained water provision services will also create rural jobs and enhance the state's ability to address climate change, including by reducing firefighting costs; and

Whereas, In addition to supplying the majority of the state's water and sequestering vast amounts of carbon, forests clean our air and provide habitat for wildlife, all while supporting rural economies through outdoor recreation such as hunting, fishing, hiking, and camping, as well as through the forest products industry; and

Whereas, Preventing further loss of California's forests, restoring degraded forest areas, and improving management are critical parts of ensuring that our watersheds continue to store carbon and produce high-quality clean water in the future: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of California recognizes the value of forests in providing critical ecosystem services, including water supply and climate stabilization services; and be it further

Resolved, That the state and federal governmental agencies with jurisdiction over forest resource management are encouraged to collaborate across jurisdictions with regard to landscape-scale efforts to maintain and restore California's forests to protect the state's natural resources and water supply for future generations; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, to the Minority Leader of the Senate, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-169. A resolution adopted by the Municipal Legislature of Moca, Puerto Rico relative to urging the President and the Congress of the United States of America to initiate the process of admission of Puerto Rico as the 51st state of the United States of America; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

RESOLUTION NO. 27

Whereas, Since the discovery of Puerto Rico in 1493 to the year 1898, the Island was a colony of Spain and from 1898 to the present, it has been a colony of the United States, making Puerto Rico the oldest colony of the Western Hemisphere.

Whereas, According to the United States Census Bureau, Puerto Ricans who reside in the Island are approximately 3.7 million inhabitants, whereas 4.3 million Puerto Ricans reside in the fifty (50) states of the Union. Although those that live in Puerto Rico and in the U.S. mainland are American citizens by birth, those that reside in Puerto Rico do not have all the privileges, rights and obligations of U.S. citizenship.

Whereas, The American citizens who reside in the fifty states of the Union enjoy all the economic, social and political benefits, since they reside in one of the states of the Nation.

Whereas, Many of the 4.3 million American citizens of Puerto Rican origin who reside in the states, are professionals in the fields of health, the sciences, security, education and politics that have moved from the Island looking for better quality of life and the totality of the rights and privileges that being a citizen of the great American Nation offers. In addition, they are part of the Hispanic labor force that moves the economy of the Federation of the States.

Whereas, The question that we should ask ourselves is: how can the 3.7 million American citizens who live in Puerto Rico reach the fullness of our U.S. citizenship, that is, to be American citizens one hundred percent (100%) with all the rights, privileges and obligations.

Whereas, This can be obtained by two forms. First, by means of moving or relocating to any of the fifty (50) states of the great American Nation; or second, by granting the Territory of Puerto Rico the opportunity to become the 51st State of the Union. In this way, we will be able to reach the full rights held by American citizens who reside in the fifty (50) states.

Whereas, Puerto Ricans through the vote in the plebiscite of November 6, 2012, rejected by an ample majority the current territorial status known as Commonwealth and favored statehood by an overwhelming majority of the voters among the status options presented in the ballot: Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Municipal Legislature of Moca, Puerto Rico, the following:

Section 1: Request President Barack Obama and the Congress of the United States, initiate the process of admission of Puerto Rico as the 51st State of the United States of America.

Section 2: This Resolution will be approved in both official languages of Puerto Rico, Spanish and English.

Section 3: This Resolution will take effect immediately upon passage by the Municipal Legislature and signed by the Mayor.

Section 4: Copies of this Resolution shall be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State of the United States, and to all the Members of the United States Congress.

POM-170. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California relative to the federal Renewable Fuel Standard program; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21

Whereas, The Renewable Fuel Standard program was created under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and established the first renewable fuel volume mandate in the United States; and

Whereas, The Energy Policy Act of 2005 required 7.5 billion gallons of renewable fuel to be blended into gasoline by 2012 and, under the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the Renewable Fuel Standard program was expanded to include diesel, in addition to gasoline; and

Whereas, The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 increased the volume of renewable fuel required to be blended into transportation fuel from 9 billion gallons in 2008 to 36 billion gallons by 2022; and

Whereas, The 2013 requirement of cornstarch-derived ethanol of 13.8 billion gallons represents approximately 84 percent of the

total renewable fuel mandated in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007; and

Whereas, At the time that the Renewable Fuel Standard program became law, the daily price of a metric ton of corn used in biofuel ethanol production was \$99, and at the time the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 became law, the daily price of a metric ton of corn used in biofuel ethanol production had risen to nearly \$180, with the latest price of a metric ton of corn currently reported by the United States Department of Agriculture as approximately \$310, representing an increase of over 300 percent since the inception of the Renewable Fuel Standard program; and

Whereas, The Environmental Protection Agency has determined that as a result of the Renewable Fuel Standard program, the increase in overall commodity prices expected as a result of the demand for agricultural products used in biofuel production will result in an annual increase of food costs to consumers of over \$3 billion by 2022; and

Whereas, Agriculture is a vital component of California's economic livelihood with livestock, poultry and related products, accounting for approximately 26 percent, or \$12.4 billion of California's gross agricultural cash income in 2011; and

Whereas, California leads the nation in milk production with over 1.75 million dairy cows that primarily depend on feed corn; and

Whereas, The loss of alternative feedstock acreage to biofuel crop production combined with the unprecedented rise in corn prices due to the requirements of the Renewable Fuel Standard program have significantly contributed to the loss of dairy production capacity in California, as represented by the 387 California dairies that have gone out of business since 2007, with over 100 dairy farms lost in 2012 alone; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature recognize and support the benefits from a robust and thriving agricultural sector, and join a diverse group of businesses, industry representatives, and beef, dairy, and poultry producers across California in urging Congress to reform the Renewable Fuel Standard program, or the United States Environmental Protection Agency to use all available authority, to expeditiously transition away from biofuel sources that compete with food production, as well as implement aggressive mechanisms to promote the development of advanced, sustainable noncrop-based fuels, including, but not limited to, cellulosic ethanol; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, to the Minority Leader of the Senate, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-171. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California relative to Sickle Cell Anemia Awareness Month; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 28

Whereas, Sickle cell anemia and sickle cell disease, used interchangeably, refer to a group of inherited disorders that affect the red blood cells; and

Whereas, Sickle cell anemia is a disease in which a person's body produces abnormally

shaped red blood cells that resemble a crescent or sickle, and which do not last as long as normal round red blood cells, which leads to anemia. The sickle cells also get stuck in blood vessels and block blood flow, which can cause pain and organ damage; and

Whereas, Sickle cell anemia is a genetic disorder where individuals with the disease are born with two sickle cell genes, each inherited from one parent. An individual with only one sickle cell gene has a "sickle cell trait," which occurs in one out of every 12 African Americans and in one out of every 100 Latinos in the United States; and

Whereas, Unlike most people with sickle cell anemia, most people who have a sickle cell trait never know they have it and can live their entire lives without any complications from it; and

Whereas, Serious problems associated with a sickle cell trait are rare. However, exercise-related sudden death in individuals who have a sickle cell trait most commonly occurs in those undergoing intense physical exertion, such as military recruits in basic training and athletes during conditioning workouts; and

Whereas, Individuals with a sickle cell trait should not be excluded from physical activity, including sports, unless recommended to by medical personnel. Instead, people should be educated about precautions that should be taken, including drinking adequate amounts of fluids, pacing training with longer periods of rest and recovery, avoiding participation in performance tests such as sprints and mile runs, and, most importantly, being familiar with the symptoms of overexertion; and

Whereas, It is estimated that more than 90,000 Americans have sickle cell anemia. Sickle cell anemia occurs in one out of every 500 African American births and in one out of every 36,000 Latino births; and

Whereas, Sickle cell anemia can be a life-threatening condition, and access to comprehensive care can be limited by social, economic, cultural, and geographic barriers; and

Whereas, The average cost of hospitalization for sickle cell anemia in 2004 was \$6,223, for more than 84,000 hospital admissions that year. Total hospitalization costs for individuals with sickle cell anemia equaled \$488,000,000, of which 65 percent were covered by Medicaid funds; and

Whereas, Individuals living with sickle cell anemia encounter barriers to obtaining quality care and improving their quality of life. These barriers include limitations in geographic access to comprehensive care, the varied use of effective treatments, the high reliance on emergency departments and on public health programs, and the limited number of health care providers with knowledge and experience to manage and treat sickle cell anemia; and

Whereas, The Sickle Cell Anemia Control Act was signed into law in 1972 by President Richard Nixon after pledging that his administration would "reverse the record of neglect on the dreaded disease" by increasing funding for and expanding sickle cell anemia-related programs, including the development of comprehensive sickle cell anemia centers; and

Whereas, In 1975, the Sickle Cell Disease Association of America, Inc. and its member organizations began conducting monthlong events in September to call attention to sickle cell anemia and the need to address the problem at national and local levels, and chose September as National Sickle Cell Awareness Month in order for the public to reflect on the children and adults whose

lives, education, and careers have been affected by this disease; and

Whereas, In 2003, the Sickle Cell Treatment Act was signed into law; and

Whereas, The effort to officially recognize Sickle Cell Anemia Awareness Month succeeded at the federal level in 1983 when the United States House of Representatives unanimously passed, and President Ronald Reagan signed, the first resolution introduced by the Congressional Black Caucus that recognized September as National Sickle Cell Anemia Awareness Month; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature recognizes September 2013, and each September thereafter, as Sickle Cell Anemia Awareness Month; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature urges the Congress of the United States to support the President's continuation of funding for the Sickle Cell Disease Treatment Demonstration Program, the Registry and Surveillance System for Hemoglobinopathy Program Initiative, and the Public Health Approach Disorders program, and to make sickle cell anemia and other genetic hemoglobin disorders a public health priority; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President pro Tempore of the United States Senate, each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the author for appropriate distribution.

POM-172. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California relative to the dischargeability of private student loan debt; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11

Whereas, This resolution shall be known as the Financial Fresh Start Resolution of 2013; and

Whereas, Existing federal law exempts from discharge in a bankruptcy case filed under Chapter 7 or Chapter 13 of the Bankruptcy Code specified educational loans made; or secured, by a lender other than the federal government, also known as private student loans, unless the debtor convinces a bankruptcy court that repayment would be an undue hardship on the debtor and the debtor's dependents, a sometimes difficult and expensive process not required to discharge other unsecured nonpriority debt; and

Whereas, Californians should have the same ability to discharge their private student loan debt as they do to discharge their unsecured nonpriority debt; and

Whereas, Californians who are not given relief from their burden of private student loan debt, even after a successful completion of a bankruptcy case, are seriously hindered from establishing personal economic stability and contributing to the economic growth of the state; and

Whereas, United States Senator Dick Durbin and Representative Steve Cohen have recently introduced the following legislation in their respective congressional houses that would permit private student loan debt to be discharged in bankruptcy and are substantially similar to legislation they each introduced in 2010 and 2011:

(a) The Fairness for Struggling Students Act of 2013.

(b) The Private Student Loan Bankruptcy Fairness Act of 2013; and

Whereas, The inability of Californians to more easily discharge private student loan debt prevents them from gaining the “fresh start” that a successful bankruptcy case is intended to provide: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly That the Legislature urges the President and the Congress of the United States to support and pass legislation that would allow private student loan debt to be dischargeable in a bankruptcy case filed under Chapter 7 or Chapter 13 of the Bankruptcy Code similar to the dischargeability of unsecured nonpriority debt; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, the Minority Leader of the United States Senate, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-173. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California relative to student loan interest rates; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 20

Whereas, Just last year, Congress passed, and President Obama signed, an extension to maintain the interest rate for Federal Direct Stafford Loans at 3.4 percent through June 30, 2013; and

Whereas, On July 1, 2013, unless actions are taken, the interest rate for Federal Direct Stafford Loans will double from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent; and

Whereas, This higher interest rate level is the same level that graduate students and unsubsidized loan borrowers pay, which could limit access to California's public postsecondary educational institutions by dissuading students from using loans to help pay for their postsecondary education; and

Whereas, The average student loan borrower graduates with a debt of \$27,000, and the scheduled interest rate increase for Federal Direct Stafford Loans would cost almost 10 million borrowers approximately \$1,000 more per year of education over the life of a loan; and

Whereas, Raising the interest rate for Federal Direct Stafford Loans will make it even harder for college graduates facing an already difficult postgraduation job market to repay their loans; and

Whereas, Student loan debt affects Americans of all ages, as 45 percent of all American families hold outstanding student loan debt, including 36 percent of families in households headed by a person 45 to 54 years of age, inclusive, 29 percent of families in households headed by a person 55 to 64 years of age, inclusive, and 13.3 percent of families in households headed by a person 65 to 73 years of age, inclusive; and

Whereas, Student loan debt has a ripple effect on the economy, as two million more adults 18 to 34 years of age, inclusive, live in a household headed by their parents; and

Whereas, Each new household leads to an estimated \$145,000 of economic growth, suggesting that a delay in household formation could be slowing broader economic growth; and

Whereas, The Bipartisan Policy Center estimates that Echo Boomers—those born between 1981 and 1995—will account for 75 percent to 80 percent of owner-occupied home

acquisitions by 2020, yet the current homeownership rate for young people is among the lowest in decades while mortgage interest rates are at historically low levels; and

Whereas, Student loan debt also has a significant impact on retirement, as 62 percent of workers 30 to 39 years of age, inclusive, 20 percent of whom hold more than \$50,000 in student loan debt, are projected to have insufficient resources for retirement; and

Whereas, According to the Congressional Budget Office, the federal government makes 36 cents in profit for every dollar it lends to all student borrowers, and student loans are estimated to bring in \$34 billion next year alone; and

Whereas, Higher education loans should be used to subsidize the cost of higher education, not to be used as a source of profit for the federal government; and

Whereas, Federal Direct Stafford Loans have been a critical component, in addition to other forms of financial aid, for low- and middle-income students working towards a postsecondary degree, and over two-thirds of student loan borrowers are from families with annual incomes under \$50,000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature respectfully requests that the Congress and the President of the United States enact legislation that prevents the doubling of interest rates for Federal Direct Stafford Loans and creates a long-term legislative solution to maintain affordable and reliable federal student loan rates while preserving funding for other federal educational programs and benefits; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-174. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California relative to preschool for all in California; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 16

Whereas, To be competitive in the 21st century global economy; California must have a dynamic and educated workforce; and

Whereas, To strengthen and grow the middle class, California must broaden investments proven to prepare students for college and careers, and proven to create economic opportunity; and

Whereas, Research by a Nobel Laureate economist shows that every dollar invested in high-quality early education can save more than \$7 later on, by boosting grade level proficiency and graduation rates, increasing earned income and job stability, reducing teen pregnancy, and reducing violent crime; and

Whereas, Study after study, over 100 in the United States alone, shows that preschool significantly benefits children's school success; and

Whereas, Research has shown that the early years in a child's life, when the human brain is forming, represent a critically important window of opportunity to develop a child's full potential and shape key academic, social, and cognitive skills that determine a child's success in school and in life; and

Whereas, During the preschool years, children not only develop core academic knowl-

edge in preliteracy and early math, but they develop critically important learning skills, such as paying attention, managing emotions, and completing tasks; and

Whereas, Research has shown that California's academic achievement gap exists before children start school; and

Whereas, Research shows that students who start out behind too often also stay behind, and those who are not reading proficiently in third grade are four times more likely to not graduate from high school; and

Whereas, In 2012, 52 percent of California third graders tested below proficient in English-Language Arts and more than 30 percent are not proficient in Mathematics; and

Whereas, Since 2008, over 110,000 children have lost access to preschool and child care programs due to \$1 billion in state budget cuts; and

Whereas, Over 220,000 low-income three- and four-year-old children who are eligible for the California State Preschool Program or the federal Head Start program do not receive services; and

Whereas, President Barack Obama in his 2013 State of the Union speech called on states to partner with the federal government to make sure every child, regardless of their parents ability to pay, has access to high quality preschool: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature respectfully urges the Congress to enact President Barack Obama's budget proposal to increase funding for preschool and early learning; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature respectfully urges the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare a plan for making California competitive for future increases in federal funding to preschool and early learning programs; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-175. A memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico requesting the New Mexico Congressional Delegation in Washington, D.C. to vote to support legislation that would remove the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A MEMORIAL

Whereas, equal rights for women are not specifically included in the United States constitution; and

Whereas, the rights of women in the United States to receive equal pay for equal work, be protected against domestic violence and have fair work-leave policies and access to the reproductive health care services of their choice, among others, are daily being questioned and restricted; and

Whereas, protection of women's rights at present is through a patchwork of existing laws, executive actions and judicial decisions that address individual cases of discrimination one by one as they arise; and

Whereas, each or all of these individual existing laws, executive actions and judicial decisions may be ignored, eroded or overturned; and

Whereas, an amendment that would guarantee rights for women that are equal to those of men would provide a fundamental legal remedy against all cases of discrimination based on gender; and

Whereas, resolutions to pass an amendment to the United States constitution that would guarantee equal rights for women and men have been introduced into congress each year since 1923; and

Whereas, thirty-five of the thirty-eight states required for the amendment to become part of the constitution ratified the equal rights amendment by the deadline of 1982; and

Whereas, the deadline for ratification is not in the binding text of the document itself and, in fact, was later extended by another congress for an additional three years, thus establishing the precedent that congress has the power to do so; and

Whereas, in the one hundred twelfth congress, Senate Joint Resolution 39, introduced by Senator Ben Cardin, and House Joint Resolution 47, introduced by Representative Tammy Baldwin, would remove the deadline for ratification of the amendment so that an additional three states may ratify it; and

Whereas, New Mexicans feel justly proud that New Mexico was one of the first states in the union to ratify the equal rights amendment in 1973, and it passed its own equal rights amendment to the constitution of New Mexico in 1972: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of New Mexico, That it call upon the New Mexico congressional delegation in Washington, D.C., to vote in favor of legislation that would remove the deadline for ratification of the equal rights amendment so that efforts can proceed to get ratification by the necessary additional three states so that, finally, the guarantee of equal rights for women and men in the United States will become the law of the land; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted to each member of the New Mexico congressional delegation and to the chief clerks of the house of representatives and the senate of the United States congress.

POM-176. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging Congress to raise permanently the cap on new H-1-B temporary work visas available to immigrant professionals and to eliminate the cap for those holding a U.S. master's degree or higher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 108

Whereas, The United States has risen to preeminence in the world by cultivating the talents of its own residents while, at the same time, welcoming the most talented people from around the world. Many of our nation's leading companies, such as Dow Chemical and Masco, were founded by immigrants. In Michigan, one-third of high-tech businesses over the last decade were started by immigrants; and

Whereas, Our nation remains a leader in developing foreign talent. U.S. universities and colleges educate hundreds of thousands of international students each year. In Michigan, more than 25,000 international students attend Michigan's higher education institutions, ninth most in the nation. Over 37 percent of individuals receiving doctorate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics nationwide are international students; and

Whereas, We are failing as a nation to retain foreigners educated in the United States and to welcome talented professionals from other nations. Under the H-1B temporary work visa program, highly educated scientists, engineers, computer programmers, and other technical experts may immigrate to the United States for employment. How-

ever, the federal government severely limits the number of visas available. Only 65,000 new H-1B visas are available each year to individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher, with an additional 20,000 visas available to individuals with a U.S. master's degree or higher; and

Whereas, The federal cap on H-1B visas is not meeting the demand of U.S. businesses. The 2013 caps were reached in just over two months. These arbitrary caps are holding back economic growth in Michigan and the rest of the United States. These caps should be based on a data-driven approach that, along with the availability of qualified American workers, factors in the positive impact of immigrant professionals to jobs and entrepreneurialism in our economy. In a highly competitive global environment, the United States cannot afford to turn back the brightest and most talented people. Our nation's loss will inevitably be another nation's gain: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we urge Congress to raise permanently the cap on new H-1B temporary work visas available to immigrant professionals and to eliminate the cap for those holding a master's degree or higher from U.S. universities; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-177. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California relative to the federal Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION No. 22

Whereas, Thousands of Californians served in uniform in the war in Afghanistan; and

Whereas, Countless local Afghan nationals provided trusted and life-saving support to Americans and their allies in Afghanistan as interpreters, advisers, liaisons, and other functionaries; and

Whereas, More than 8,000 Afghani interpreters worked for the United States during the conflict, risking the lives of their families and themselves to assist American troops and the United States government; and

Whereas, It was recently pointed out in the New York Times that with United States Armed Forces currently withdrawing from Afghanistan, many of the local nationals who provided support to American forces are now the target of Taliban and other insurgent attacks. In February 2013, two interpreters were gunned down in Logar Province, south of Kabul, Afghanistan. In December 2012, an interpreter working in Jalalabad was singled out while heading home on leave, and Taliban assailants killed his two brothers in the attack; and

Whereas, The United Nations has reported that casualties resulting from targeted killings of civilians by antigovernment elements increased by 53 percent in the first six months of 2012, in comparison to the corresponding period in 2011; and

Whereas, The federal Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 authorizes the issuance of up to 1,500 special immigrant visas (SIVs) annually through the 2013 fiscal year to Afghan nationals who have worked for or on behalf of the United States Government in Afghanistan and who find their lives in danger as a consequence of their employment; and

Whereas, Although 7,500 SIVs were intended to be issued by the federal Afghan Al-

lies Protection Act of 2009, only about 1,000 have been issued to date, and as of last fall, there was a backlog of more than 5,000 applicants waiting to begin the process. This delay further risks the lives of important, dedicated allies who have already risked their lives in the call of duty to our soldiers and our country; and

Whereas, There are significant differences between the visa programs created for Iraq and Afghanistan. While the Iraq program allowed for up to 25,000 visas, the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 only makes 7,500 visas available. Additionally, the Afghan visa program limits family members to only a spouse and dependent children under 21 years of age, while the Iraq program allowed for parents, siblings, and all children; and

Whereas, The Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 presents the opportunity to save the lives of Afghans who saved the lives of Americans and to maintain our commitment to these important allies who are in harm's way: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature calls upon the United States Congress and the President's administration to expedite actions at the United States Department of State to process the visa applications of our Afghan allies who have been identified and vetted by the United States military or other agencies as having risked their lives by supporting and working for United States troops overseas, and to expand the number of visas offered to our Afghan allies; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Leader of the United States House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, and each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-178. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California relative to immigration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION No. 3

Whereas, The United States of America is a nation of values, founded on the principles that all men and women are created equal, and the promise of freedom for all; and

Whereas, We are a nation of immigrants, who believe in the promise of freedom and opportunity; and

Whereas, The current immigration system is broken, antiquated, and not meeting the challenges of the 21st century. It separates families, including same-sex couple families, creates long backlogs for families seeking reunification, and neglects the hard work and financial contributions immigrants make to our country; and

Whereas, Since 2008, more than 1.6 million immigrants have been deported, and one in every 10 American children faces the threat of the deportation of a parent; and

Whereas, It is estimated that about 11 million undocumented immigrants are in the United States, and California has the largest population of immigrants, both legal and undocumented; and

Whereas, Immigrants and their children constitute nearly one-half of California's population and live and work in all 58 counties, most notably in the San Diego, Central Valley, Los Angeles, Ventura, and greater San Francisco areas; and

Whereas, Approximately 77 percent of undocumented immigrants who reside in California live with family members who are

legal United States residents and citizens; and

Whereas, One in 10 workers in California is an undocumented immigrant, and immigrants are vibrant, productive, and vital part of the state's growing economy; and

Whereas, Immigrants are essential in keeping the American economy strong; from technology programmers in the Silicon Valley to restaurant owners and workers, immigrants are filling an intrinsic need in the labor force; and

Whereas, Agricultural workers have been performing very important and difficult work to maintain America's food supply, and have a role of ensuring that Americans have safe and secure agricultural products to sell and consume; and

Whereas, Students should not be punished for their immigration status. Instead, they should be given recognition for their sacrifice, hard work, and determination; and

Whereas, The United States can do a better job of attracting and keeping the world's best and brightest. A comprehensive immigration reform should also grant immigrants who have received a Ph.D. or master's degree in science, technology, engineering, or mathematics from an American university the opportunity to invest in and contribute to this great nation. For the future of our economy, it makes no sense to educate the world's future innovators and entrepreneurs only to ultimately force them to leave our country at the moment they are most able to contribute to our economy; and

Whereas, Modernizing our antiquated and dysfunctional immigration system will uphold our nation's basic values of fairness and equality, as well as access to health care; and

Whereas, A comprehensive, as well as compassionate, approach to solve our broken immigration system should be one that works for all communities and families in America; and

Whereas, A just immigration reform must ensure that it reflects one of our basic values—that we all are created equal—thus immigration reform must recognize each immigrant's full humanity; and

Whereas; A proposal must be comprised of tenets that achieve all of the following: (1) establish an earned citizenship process that requires immigrants to pay back taxes and learn English; (2) enhance security in our ports of entry to secure our nation; (3) reform immigration enforcement programs that separate families to ensure that family unification systems are strengthened; (4) upgrade the current visa programs, including the creation of a guest worker program for agricultural workers, in order to have a legal workforce and a system that better enforces labor protections; and (5) uphold due process as well as the inherent rights of all immigrants: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature urges the President and the Congress of the United States to take a humane and just approach to solving our nation's broken immigration system; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the Governor of California, and to the author of this resolution.

POM-179. A joint resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of California relative to

the Startup Act 3.0; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

Whereas, The United States is a nation of immigrants, with a long history of welcoming indigents from other nations and giving them a chance at achieving the American Dream; and

Whereas, immigrants have formed the backbone of the nation's economy; and

Whereas, Open economies grow faster than closed ones, and as a beacon of hope, America has historically had an unbeatable advantage over societies that shut immigrants out, or stifled their creative and innovative spirit; and

Whereas, The United States economy has been enriched by the innovative and entrepreneurial spirit of immigrants from around the world; and

Whereas, According to the Kauffman Foundation on Entrepreneurship, of the current Fortune 500 companies, including Apple, Google, and eBay, more than 40 percent were founded by first- or second-generation Americans, and these companies employ more than 10 million people; and

Whereas, Foreign nationals residing in the United States were named as inventors or coinventors in one-quarter of all patent applications filed in 2006; and

Whereas, Fifty-two percent of Silicon Valley startups between 1995 and 2005 were founded or cofounded by immigrants, generating \$52 billion in revenues and employing 450,000 workers; and

Whereas, In the past seven years, the national rate of startups by immigrants has dropped to 42 percent according to scholars at Harvard and Duke Universities; and

Whereas, The number of foreign nationals with advanced degrees awaiting permanent-resident status in the United States has grown to over one million in the past several years; and

Whereas, Under current law, only around 120,000 visas are available annually for skilled workers in key employment categories and only 7 percent of these visas can be allocated to immigrants from any one country. So immigrants from countries with large populations, like India and China, which are the source of the vast majority of startups in the United States, have access to only 8,400 visas per year; and

Whereas, The result of this policy is that many of these highly skilled immigrants must wait more than a decade for visas; and

Whereas, Many of these highly skilled innovators are deciding instead to return home, or immigrate to other countries that welcome them with open arms, such as Singapore, Canada, Dubai, Australia, the United Kingdom, and Chile. As a result, these innovators are founding companies in these other countries and competing with American companies for market share; and

Whereas, The issue of illegal immigration has taken on national prominence in recent years and the resolution of the broader issue should be the result of bipartisan efforts; and

Whereas, United States Senators Jerry Moran (R-Kansas), Mark Warner (D-Virginia), Chris Coons (D-Delaware), and Roy Blunt (R-Missouri) have introduced S. 310, and United States House Representatives Michael Grimm (R-New York), Loretta Sanchez (D-California), and others have introduced H.R. 714 in the 113th Congress of the United States, and this legislation is known as the Startup Act 3.0; and

Whereas, Entrepreneurs and highly skilled workers can contribute to the continued success of the nation and further the develop-

ment of an innovation-based economy that will help future generations compete in the global marketplace; and

Whereas, There has been bipartisan support in Congress for proposed changes to immigration law seeking to create new jobs and drive economic growth; such as:

(1) Creation of an Entrepreneur's Visa for up to 75,000 legal immigrants who start up new businesses to create jobs in the United States with a path to permanent residency if their businesses continue to hire more workers.

(2) Authorization to adjust the status of not more than 50,000 aliens who have earned a master's degree or a doctorate degree at an American institution of higher education in a STEM field (science, technology, engineering, or mathematics) to that of aliens conditionally admitted for permanent residence to remain in this country.

(3) Elimination of per-country caps for employment-based immigrant visas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature urge the United States Congress and the President to establish new entrepreneur and STEM-related visa categories for legal immigrants as part of comprehensive federal immigration reform; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-180. A joint resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of California relative to firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

Whereas, The Sandy Hook Elementary School mass shooting in Newtown, Connecticut, which resulted in the death of 20 children and 6 adults, demonstrated the need for stronger laws to prevent gun violence; and

Whereas, Numerous factors contribute to the occurrence of mass shootings, including unregulated access to assault weapons and assault magazines, insufficient background checks, and needed improvements to our mental health system, among others; and

Whereas, Semiautomatic assault weapons designed with military features allow for the rapid fire of potentially large numbers of bullets, and are distinguishable from standard sporting firearms by features such as the ability to accept a detachable magazine, pistol grips, and folding or telescoping stocks; and

Whereas, Semiautomatic assault weapons are frequently used in mass shootings, including the 1993 101 California Street shooting in San Francisco that involved two TEC-9 semiautomatic handguns, and the recent Aurora, Colorado, shooting that involved an AR-15 style semiautomatic assault rifle with a 100-round ammunition drum; and

Whereas, The United States Supreme Court has affirmed once and for all that Americans have a right to keep and bear arms. However, as conservative justice Antonin Scalia outlined, the District of Columbia v. Heller decision does not prohibit laws forbidding firearms in places such as schools or regulation of unusually dangerous weapons, nor does it restrict laws prohibiting felons and the mentally ill from carrying guns; and

Whereas, The National Firearms Act of 1934 regulates the possession and transfer of

fully automatic machine guns through background checks, registration, and excise taxes, but individual states are able to enact their own stronger gun legislation and regulations which may or may not be similar to other states; and

Whereas, Seven states, including California, have enacted laws strictly regulating the possession, manufacture, and transfer of assault weapons; and

Whereas, Because our borders are porous and only a small number of states regulate assault weapons and high-capacity assault magazines, states, like California, that take steps to protect their communities from these weapons are vulnerable to criminals who use those weapons without a comprehensive federal approach to curb gun violence; and

Whereas, It is estimated that 40 percent of firearm transfers are completed without a federal background check, including the transfer of semiautomatic firearms from a private collection; and

Whereas, California requires background checks for all firearms sales and transfers through various means; and

Whereas, Nine categories of individuals are prohibited from purchasing and possessing firearms, including the dangerously mentally ill; and

Whereas, Mental health records are reported by the state and imported into the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, but currently many state and federal agencies are not fully participating in this system: now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That a comprehensive federal approach to reducing and preventing gun violence is needed to protect the Second Amendment rights of law abiding citizens while ensuring that our communities are safe from future mass shootings; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature urges the President and the Congress of the United States to promptly place under the scope of the National Firearms Act generically defined assault weapons, as now is the case with California, and high-capacity assault magazines; and be it further

Resolved, That a universal background check through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System should be required for the transfer of all firearms; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States should take steps to ensure all states and applicable federal agencies are reporting all necessary records to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the author for appropriate distribution.

POM-181. A joint resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of California relative to immigration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8

Whereas, This country was built by immigrants seeking a better life; and

Whereas, Estimates suggest there are 11 million undocumented immigrants living in the shadows in the United States, including millions of children brought to this country

undocumented who have grown up here and call the United States home, suffering from the dysfunctional immigration policy; and

Whereas, A logical and streamlined path to citizenship for individuals after they gain legal status would stimulate the economy by allowing them to get college degrees and driver's licenses, buy homes, start new companies, and create legal, tax-paying jobs, affording them a chance at the American Dream; and

Whereas, The United States Congress last enacted major immigration legislation more than 25 years ago; and

Whereas, Since that time, fragmented attempts at immigration reform have failed to create rational and effective systems needed to maintain international competitiveness. Whether in an industry like agriculture, which requires large numbers of workers able to perform physically demanding tasks, or in technology or health care, where the demand for employees with advanced degrees is projected to exceed supply within the next five years, immigration policy must be designed to respond to emerging labor needs, in all sectors of the United States economy; and

Whereas, Our national interests and security are not served by our outdated, inefficient, and slow-moving immigration system. Patchwork attempts to mend its deficiencies undermine our potential for prosperity and leave us vulnerable and unable to meet the needs of the modern world; and

Whereas, To help our country recover from the financial crisis, labor mobility is crucial to our economic prosperity. Yet our rigid, outdated immigration policies are making it difficult for our companies and our nation to compete. Information released in a study by the University of California, Los Angeles, stated that legalizing the status of undocumented immigrants working and living in the United States would create around \$1.5 trillion in additional gross domestic product growth over the next 10 years and increase wages for all workers. A study done by the University of California, Davis, indicates that the last large wave of immigrants, from 1990 to 2007, raised the income of the native-born American worker by an average of \$5,000; and

Whereas, California has the largest share of immigrants in the country. They are a vital and productive part of our state's economy and are active in a variety of industries, including technology, biotech, hospitality, agriculture, construction, services, transportation, and textiles. They also represent a large share of our new small business owners and create economic prosperity and needed jobs for everyone; and

Whereas, Keeping these families, business owners, and hard workers in the shadows of society serves no one; and

Whereas, Our state, for economic, social, health, security, and prosperity reasons, must support policies that allow individuals to become legal and enfranchised participants in our society and economy; and

Whereas, Comprehensive immigration reform should include a reasonable and timely path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants living and working in the United States already. It should include comprehensive background checks, and require demonstrated proficiency in English and payment of all current and back taxes, and should have the flexibility to respond to emerging business trends; and

Whereas, The Migration Policy Institute, a nonpartisan research group in Washington, D.C., estimated that in 2012 the federal gov-

ernment spent \$18 billion on immigration enforcement and that the number of United States Border Patrol agents has doubled since 2004; and

Whereas, Increased enforcement has given the federal government the ability to prioritize the deportation of lawbreakers and dangerous individuals and to ensure our border's security. Nevertheless, this enforcement should not be done in an inhumane way; and

Whereas, Immigration enforcement should continue to focus on criminals, not on hard-working immigrant families, and not at the expense of efficient trade with two of our top three economic partners; and

Whereas, The United States loses large numbers of necessary, highly skilled workers due to the lengthy and complicated processes currently in place to get or keep a legal residency option; and

Whereas, Reform should also include an expedited process for those residing abroad and applying for legal visas. Additionally, reform should offer permanent residency opportunities to international students in American universities who are highly trained and in high demand, and in so doing avoid an intellectual vacuum after their graduation; and

Whereas, This reform should recognize the societal and cultural benefits of keeping the family unit intact. The system should take into account special circumstances surrounding candidates for probationary legal status, such as those of minors brought to the country as children or workers whose labor is essential to maintain our country's competitiveness: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature urges the President and the Congress of the United States to take a comprehensive and workable approach to solving our nation's historically broken immigration system, using the principles described in this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-182. A resolution adopted by the Municipal Legislature of Aguada, Puerto Rico relative to urging the President of the United States of America to immediately and unconditionally release a political prisoner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RESOLUTION NO. 19

Whereas, Section 5005 of Act No. 81 of August 30, 1991, as amended, known as "Autonomous Municipalities Act of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico", provides that the Municipal Legislature may approve those ordinances, resolutions and regulations on issues and matters of competition or municipal jurisdiction, pursuant to this Act or any other law, must be submitted for consideration or approval.

Whereas, Oscar Lopez Rivera has been jailed for more than 32 years in the United States, serving a sentence for reasons related to the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico. Other political prisoners serving sentences equally disproportionate have since been released, first under President Jimmy Carter and then, in 1999, being president, William J. Clinton, Oscar is the political prisoner serving the longest prison sentence, surpassing the Nobel Peace Prize and former South African President Nelson Mandela.

Whereas, A cause for the release of Oscar Lopez has joined Puerto Ricans of all faiths. Political, religious and civic organizations have called for Oscar back home. His prolonged confinement, far from serving any purpose, it has become a sign of inhumanity and injustice. The consensus forged in Puerto Rico for the freedom of Oscar, also have joined international entities.

Whereas, The Municipal Legislature joins Aguada, in turn, in a gesture of solidarity, to request the President of the United States, Barack Hussein Obama, making use of its prerogatives, available for immediate and unconditional release of Oscar Lopez Rivera: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Municipal Legislature of Aguada, Puerto Rico, the following:

Section 1st: Aguada Municipal Legislature requests the President of the United States of America, Barack Hussein Obama, who in the exercise of its powers granted immediate and unconditional freedom of Oscar Lopez Rivera.

Section 2nd: Copies of this Resolution, translated into English, will be sent to the President and the Presidents of both legislative bodies of the Congress of the United States.

Section 3rd: This Resolution shall take effect immediately after its approval.

POM-183. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California relative to veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19

Whereas, In 1993, congress adopted a policy known as Don't Ask, Don't Tell (DADT), prohibiting service personnel from inquiring, or volunteering information, about their sexual orientation. Prior to 1993, federal law and military regulations prohibited homosexuality in the Armed Forces of the United States; and

Whereas, From 1980 until the repeal of DADT in 2011, over 32,000 service personnel were separated from the Armed Forces of the United States under DADT and its predecessor policies; and

Whereas, More than 13,000 service personnel were separated from the Armed Forces of the United States after the adoption of DADT. Approximately one-quarter of these discharges occurred during the service member's first four months of service; and

Whereas, California law prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, genetic information, or disability; and

Whereas, Generally, veterans separated from the military with a discharge that is characterized as "dishonorable" or "other than honorable" are ineligible to receive federal or state veterans' benefits, including applicable spousal benefits; and

Whereas, Section 711.1 of the Military and Veterans Code assists veterans by requiring the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide Internet resources, Internet links, and printed materials regarding, or created by, veterans' legal services organizations that specialize in military discharge upgrades, or links to Internet resources that provide information and printed resources provided by veterans' legal services organizations. It also provides that if the federal government acts to provide benefits to discharged veterans who were denied those benefits solely on the basis of sexual orientation pursuant to any federal policy prohibiting homosexual personnel from serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, the state shall provide to

those veterans any state-offered benefits; and

Whereas, We must work to ensure that California veterans who were discriminated against solely on the basis of their sexual orientation can access benefits regardless of the classification of their discharge: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature urges Congress and the President to provide benefits, including applicable spousal benefits, to those veterans discriminated against solely on the basis of their sexual orientation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-184. A resolution from town of Richmond, Wisconsin relative to amending campaign contribution rules; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-185. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of Rockland County, New York, supporting United States Senate Bill S. 744—The Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act of 2013, and urging the United States House of Representatives to pass similar legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-186. A resolution adopted by the Board of Selectmen, Town of Seymour, Connecticut, urging the Congress of the United States to restore the presumption of a service connection for Agent Orange exposure to United States Veterans who served on the inland waterways, in the territorial waters, and in the airspace over the combat zone; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HARKIN, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1562. A bill to reauthorize the Older Americans Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. 1895. A bill to establish a commission to examine the United States monetary policy, evaluate alternative monetary regimes, and recommend a course for monetary policy going forward; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. INHOFE):

S. Res. 328. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on steps the Government of Iran must take before further bilateral negotiations between the Government of Iran and the United States Government occur; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 273

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 273, a bill to modify the definition of fiduciary under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to exclude appraisers of employee stock ownership plans.

S. 666

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 666, a bill to prohibit attendance of an animal fighting venture, and for other purposes.

S. 740

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 740, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require drug manufacturers to provide drug rebates for drugs dispensed to low-income individuals under the Medicare prescription drug benefit program.

S. 888

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 888, a bill to provide end user exemptions from certain provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

S. 1091

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1091, a bill to provide for the issuance of an Alzheimer's Disease Research Semipostal Stamp.

S. 1249

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1249, a bill to rename the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking of the Department of State the Bureau to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and to provide for an Assistant Secretary to head such Bureau, and for other purposes.

S. 1577

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1577, a bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to improve upon the definitions provided for points and fees in connection with a mortgage transaction.

S. 1708

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1708, a bill to amend title

23, United States Code, with respect to the establishment of performance measures for the highway safety improvement program, and for other purposes.

S. 1733

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1733, a bill to stop exploitation through trafficking.

S. 1737

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 1737, a bill to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend increased expensing limitations and the treatment of certain real property as section 179 property.

S. 1738

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1738, a bill to provide justice for the victims of trafficking.

S. 1754

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1754, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to improve the financial aid process for homeless children and youths and foster children and youth.

S. 1761

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1761, a bill to permanently extend the Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act of 2009 and establish a private right of action to enforce compliance with such Act.

S. 1808

At the request of Mr. LEE, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 1808, a bill to prevent adverse treatment of any person on the basis of views held with respect to marriage.

S. 1845

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1845, *supra*.

S. 1881

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER), the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1881, a bill to expand sanctions imposed with respect to Iran and to impose additional sanctions with respect to Iran, and for other purposes.

S. 1894

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1894, a bill to provide for the repeal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act if it is determined that the Act has resulted in increasing the number of uninsured individuals.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. 1895. A bill to establish a commission to examine the United States monetary policy, evaluate alternative monetary regimes, and recommend a course for monetary policy going forward; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1895

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Centennial Monetary Commission Act of 2013”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Constitution endows Congress with the power “to coin money, regulate the value thereof”.

(2) Following the financial crisis known as the Panic of 1907, Congress established the National Monetary Commission to provide recommendations for the reform of the financial and monetary systems of the United States.

(3) Incorporating several of the recommendations of the National Monetary Commission, Congress created the Federal Reserve System in 1913. As currently organized, the Federal Reserve System consists of the Board of Governors in Washington, District of Columbia, and the Federal Reserve Banks organized into 12 districts around the United States. The stockholders of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks include national and certain state-chartered commercial banks, which operate on a fractional reserve basis.

(4) Originally, Congress gave the Federal Reserve a monetary mandate to provide an elastic currency, within the context of a gold standard, in response to seasonal fluctuations in the demand for currency.

(5) Congress also gave the Federal Reserve a financial stability mandate to serve as the lender of last resort to solvent but illiquid banks during a financial crisis.

(6) In 1977, Congress changed the monetary mandate of the Federal Reserve to a dual mandate for maximum employment and stable prices.

(7) Empirical studies and historical evidence, both within the United States and in other countries, demonstrate that price stability is desirable because both inflation and deflation damage the economy.

(8) The economic challenge of recent years—most notably the bursting of the housing bubble, the financial crisis of 2008, and the ensuing anemic recovery—have occurred at great cost in terms of lost jobs and output.

(9) Policymakers are reexamining the structure and functioning of financial institutions and markets to determine what, if any, changes need to be made to place the financial system on a stronger, more sustainable path going forward.

(10) The Federal Reserve has taken extraordinary actions in response to the recent economic challenges.

(11) The Federal Open Market Committee has engaged in multiple rounds of quantitative easing, providing unprecedented liquidity to financial markets, while committing to holding short-term interest rates low for a seemingly indefinite period, and pursuing a policy of credit allocation by purchasing Federal agency debt and mortgage-backed securities.

(12) In the wake of the recent extraordinary actions of the Federal Reserve, Congress—consistent with its constitutional responsibilities and as it has done periodically throughout the history of the United States—has once again renewed its examination of monetary policy.

(13) Central in such examination has been a renewed look at what is the most proper mandate for the Federal Reserve to conduct monetary policy in the 21st century.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT.

There is established a commission to be known as the “Centennial Monetary Commission” (in this Act referred to as the “Commission”).

SEC. 4. DUTIES.

(a) STUDY OF MONETARY POLICY.—The Commission shall—

(1) examine how United States monetary policy since the creation of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in 1913 has affected the performance of the

United States economy in terms of output, employment, prices, and financial stability over time;

(2) evaluate various operational regimes under which the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Open Market Committee may conduct monetary policy in terms achieving the maximum sustainable level of output and employment and price stability over the long term, including—

(A) discretion in determining monetary policy without an operational regime;

(B) price level targeting;

(C) inflation rate targeting;

(D) nominal gross domestic product targeting (both level and growth rate);

(E) the use of monetary policy rules; and

(F) the gold standard; and

(3) recommend a course for United States monetary policy going forward, including—

(A) the legislative mandate;

(B) the operational regime;

(C) the securities used in open market operations; and

(D) transparency issues.

(b) **REPORT ON MONETARY POLICY.**—Not later than June 30, 2014, the Commission shall submit to Congress and make publicly available a report containing a statement of the findings and conclusions of the Commission in carrying out the study under subsection (a), together with the recommendations the Commission considers appropriate.

SEC. 5. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) **NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.**—

(1) **VOTING MEMBERS BY POSITION.**—The Commission shall contain 6 voting members as follows:

(A) The Chair of the Joint Economic Committee, who shall serve as Chair of the Commission.

(B) The ranking minority member of the Joint Economic Committee, who shall serve as Vice Chair of the Commission.

(C) The Chair of the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives or another majority member of such Committee designated by the Chair.

(D) The ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives or another minority member of such Committee designated by the ranking minority member.

(E) The Chair of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate or another majority member of such Committee designated by the Chair.

(F) The ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate or another minority member of such Committee designated by the ranking minority member.

(2) **APPOINTED VOTING MEMBERS.**—The Commission shall contain 6 voting members, who may not be Members of Congress, as follows:

(A) Two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(B) One member appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(C) Two members appointed by the majority leader of the Senate.

(D) One member appointed by the minority leader of the Senate.

(3) **NON-VOTING MEMBERS.**—The Commission shall contain 2 non-voting members as follows:

(A) One member appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(B) One member who is the president of a district Federal reserve bank appointed by the Chair of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(b) **PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.**—Each member shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(c) **TIMING OF APPOINTMENT.**—All members of the Commission shall be appointed not before January 5, 2013, and not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) **VACANCIES.**—A vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, and shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(e) **MEETINGS.**—

(1) **INITIAL MEETING.**—The Commission shall hold its initial meeting and begin the operations of the Commission as soon as is practicable.

(2) **FURTHER MEETINGS.**—The Commission shall meet upon the call of the Chair or a majority of its members.

(f) **QUORUM.**—Seven voting members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(g) **MEMBER OF CONGRESS DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “Member of Congress” means a Senator or a Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.

SEC. 6. POWERS.

(a) **HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.**—The Commission or, on the authority of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, hold hearings, sit and act at times and places, take testimony, receive evidence, or administer oaths as the Commission or such subcommittee or member thereof considers appropriate.

(b) **CONTRACT AUTHORITY.**—To the extent or in the amounts provided in advance in appropriation Acts, the Commission may contract with and compensate government and private agencies or persons to enable the Commission to discharge its duties under this Act, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5).

(c) **OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Government, any information, including suggestions, estimates, or statistics, for the purposes of this Act.

(2) **REQUESTING OFFICIAL DATA.**—The head of such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the government shall, to the extent authorized by law, furnish such information upon request made by—

(A) the Chair;

(B) the Chair of any subcommittee created by a majority of the Commission; or

(C) any member of the Commission designated by a majority of the commission to request such information.

(d) **ASSISTANCE FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—

(1) **GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.**—The Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission on a reimbursable basis administrative support and other services for the performance of the functions of the Commission.

(2) **OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.**—In addition to the assistance prescribed in paragraph (1), at the request of the Commission, departments and agencies of the United States shall provide such services, funds, facilities, staff, and other support services as may be authorized by law.

(e) **POSTAL SERVICE.**—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same

manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

SEC. 7. COMMISSION PERSONNEL.

(a) **APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION OF STAFF.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to rules prescribed by the Commission, the Chair may appoint and fix the pay of the executive director and other personnel as the Chair considers appropriate.

(2) **APPLICABILITY OF CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.**—The staff of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that an individual so appointed may not receive pay in excess of level V of the Executive Schedule.

(b) **CONSULTANTS.**—The Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the rate of pay for a person occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule.

(c) **STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—Upon request of the Commission, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such department or agency to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its duties under this Act.

SEC. 8. TERMINATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall terminate on February 28, 2015.

(b) **ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES BEFORE TERMINATION.**—The Commission may use the period between the submission of its report and its termination for the purpose of concluding its activities, including providing testimony to committees of Congress concerning its report.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act and such sums shall remain available until the date on which the Commission terminates.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 328—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON STEPS THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN MUST TAKE BEFORE FURTHER BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OCCUR

Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 328

Whereas, on September 27, 2013, the President of Iran, Hassan Rouhani, and President Barack Obama engaged in the first direct contact between Iranian and United States leaders since 1979;

Whereas the Government of Iran has yet to take any practical steps towards halting Iran's nuclear programs and remains a committed state-sponsor of terrorist groups that

have been responsible for American deaths in Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Afghanistan;

Whereas, since the election of President Rouhani, the persecution by the Government of Iran of religious minorities, notably Christians, has increased not decreased;

Whereas United States citizens remain imprisoned in Iran, including Pastor Saeed Abedini, Amir Hekmati, and Robert Levinson;

Whereas President Rouhani has called Israel the "Zionist state" that has been "a wound that has sat on the body of the Muslim world for years and needs to be removed", and Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khamenei has called Israel a "rabid dog" facing "annihilation";

Whereas a Joint Plan of Action was released from Geneva on November 24, 2013, outlining first step, voluntary measures to be taken over a six month duration providing the Government of Iran with some \$7,000,000,000 in relief from economic sanctions, while extracting no substantive concessions from Iran on their nuclear program; and

Whereas the representatives of the United States engaging in these negotiations failed to raise the issue of the United States citizens imprisoned in Iran and to rebuke their Iranian counterparts for their vicious rhetoric against Israel at the highest levels: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that, before further bilateral negotiations between the Government of Iran and the United States Government occur, the Government of Iran must—

(1) immediately and without conditions release all United States citizens unjustly detained in Iran; and

(2) publicly affirm the right of Israel to exist as a Jewish state.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Krishna Patel, a detailee on Senator TIM JOHNSON's banking committee staff, be granted floor privileges for the duration of today's session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Jeff Fine and Lawrence Meehan, fellows in my office, be granted privileges of the floor for this session of the 113th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT REFERRAL—EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, as in executive session, the nomination of Rhea Sun Suh, of Colorado, to be Assistant Secretary of Fish and Wildlife, sent to the Senate by the President, be referred jointly to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, as in executive

session, the nomination of Arun Madhavan Kumar, of California, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service, sent to the Senate by the President, be referred jointly to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 2014

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, January 7, 2014; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 1845, the unemployment insurance extension, and the time until 10:30 be equally divided and controlled in the usual form; that at 10:30 the Senate vote on the motion to proceed to the bill; that the Senate recess from 12:30 to 2:15 to allow for our weekly caucus meetings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. The first vote will be at 10:30 a.m.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:53 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, January 7, 2014, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

TIMOTHY G. MASSAD, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 2017, VICE GARY GENSLER, TERM EXPIRED.

TIMOTHY G. MASSAD, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION, VICE GARY GENSLER.

J. CHRISTOPHER GIANCARLO, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 2014, VICE JILL SOMMERS, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

JESSICA GARFOLA WRIGHT, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS, VICE ERIN C. CONATON, RESIGNED.

JO ANN ROONEY, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, VICE ROBERT O. WORK, RESIGNED.

JAMIE MICHAEL MORIN, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE DIRECTOR OF COST ASSESSMENT AND PROGRAM EVALUATION,

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, VICE CHRISTINE H. FOX, RESIGNED.

WILLIAM A. LAPLANTE, JR., OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE, VICE SUE C. PAYTON.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

FRANK G. KLOTZ, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY, VICE THOMAS P. D'AGOSTINO, RESIGNED.

MADELYN R. CREEDON, OF INDIANA, TO BE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, VICE NEILE L. MILLER, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

BRAD R. CARSON, OF OKLAHOMA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY, VICE JOSEPH W. WESTPHAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ARUN MADHAVAN KUMAR, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SERVICE, VICE SURSH KUMAR, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

KATHERINE M. O'BEGAN, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, VICE RAPHAEL WILLIAM BOSTIC.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

WANDA FELTON, OF NEW YORK, TO BE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 20, 2017. (REAPPOINTMENT)

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION

LESLIE E. BAINS, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A DIRECTOR OF THE SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2015, VICE WILLIAM S. JASIEEN, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

KELLY R. WELSH, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, VICE CAMERON F. KERRY.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

KATHRYN B. THOMSON, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, VICE ROBERT S. RIVKIN, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

KATHRYN D. SULLIVAN, OF OHIO, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR OCEANS AND ATMOSPHERE, VICE JANE LUBCHENCO, RESIGNED.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ROBERT MICHAEL SIMON, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY, VICE SHERBURNE B. ABBOTT.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DEBRA L. MILLER, OF KANSAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2017, VICE FRANCIS MULVEY, TERM EXPIRED.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

TERRELL MCSWEENEY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF SEVEN YEARS FROM SEPTEMBER 26, 2010, VICE JON D. LEIBOWITZ, RESIGNED.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

JOSEPH P. MOHOROVIC, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF SEVEN YEARS FROM OCTOBER 27, 2012, VICE NANCY ANN NORD, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PAUL NATHAN JAENICHEN, SR., OF KENTUCKY, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION, VICE DAVID T. MATSUDA, RESIGNED.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JO EMILY HANDELSMAN, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY, VICE CARL WIEMAN, RESIGNED.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

DAVID J. ARROYO, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 31, 2016, VICE ELIZABETH COURTNEY, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

RHEA SUN SUH, OF COLORADO, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE, VICE THOMAS L. STRICKLAND, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ELLEN DUDLEY WILLIAMS, OF MARYLAND, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY-ENERGY, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, VICE ARUN MAJUMDAR, RESIGNED.

CHRISTOPHER SMITH, OF TEXAS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (FOSSIL ENERGY), VICE CHARLES DEWITT MCCONNELL, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JANICE MARION SCHNEIDER, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, VICE WILMA A. LEWIS, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ELIZABETH M. ROBINSON, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF ENERGY, VICE KRISTINA M. JOHNSON, RESIGNED.

FRANKLIN M. ORR, JR., OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, VICE STEVEN ELLIOT KOONIN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NEIL GREGORY KORNZE, OF NEVADA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, VICE ROBERT V. ABBEY, RESIGNED.

ESTHER PUAKELA KIA'AINA, OF HAWAII, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, VICE ANTHONY MARION BABAUTA.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

MARC A. KASTNER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, VICE WILLIAM F. BRINKMAN.

JONATHAN ELKIND, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS), VICE DAVID B. SANDALOW, RESIGNED.

STEVEN CROLEY, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, VICE GREGORY HOWARD WOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

MICHAEL L. CONNOR, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, VICE DAVID J. HAYES, RESIGNED.

TOMMY PORT BEAUDREAU, OF ALASKA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, VICE RHEA S. SUH.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ROY K. J. WILLIAMS, OF OHIO, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, VICE JOHN R. FERNANDEZ, RESIGNED.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

VICTORIA MARIE BAECHER WASSMER, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, VICE BARBARA J. BENNETT, RESIGNED.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

RICHARD J. ENGLER, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE WILLIAM E. WRIGHT, TERM EXPIRED.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

THOMAS A. BURKE, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, VICE PAUL T. ANASTAS, RESIGNED.

KENNETH J. KOPOCIS, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, VICE PETER SILVA SILVA, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

RICHARD G. FRANK, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, VICE SHERRY GLIED, RESIGNED.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

TAMARA WENDA ASHFORD, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES TAX COURT FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE MARY ANN COHEN, RETIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

KAREN DYNAN, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE JANICE EBERLY.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

R. GIL KERLIKOWSKA, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, VICE ALAN D. BERSIN, RESIGNED.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

L. PAIGE MARVEL, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES TAX COURT FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

SARAH BLOOM RASKIN, OF MARYLAND, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE NEAL S. WOLIN.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

RHONDA K. SCHMIDTLEIN, OF MISSOURI, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE

COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 16, 2021, VICE SHARA L. ARANOFF, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

STEFAN M. SELIG, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE, VICE FRANCISCO J. SANCHEZ, RESIGNED.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

MICHAEL G. CARROLL, OF NEW YORK, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, VICE DONALD A. GAMBATESA, RESIGNED.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

JANET L. YELLEN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ALTERNATE GOVERNOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE BEN S. BERNANKE, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RICHARD STENGEL, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY, VICE TARA D. SONENSHINE.

SARAH SEWALL, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AN UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (CIVILIAN SECURITY, DEMOCRACY, AND HUMAN RIGHTS), VICE MARIA OTERO, RESIGNED.

PUNEET TALWAR, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS), VICE ANDREW J. SHAPIRO.

FRANK A. ROSE, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (VERIFICATION AND COMPLIANCE), VICE ROSE EILENE GOTTEMÖELLER.

CHARLES HAMMERMAN RIVKIN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS), VICE JOSE W. FERNANDEZ, RESIGNED.

CARLOS PASCUAL, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (ENERGY RESOURCES), VICE JOHN STERN WOLF.

PEACE CORPS

CAROLYN HESSLER RADELET, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE PEACE CORPS, VICE AARON S. WILLIAMS, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TOMASZ P. MALINOWSKI, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR, VICE MICHAEL H. POSNER, RESIGNED.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

DANA J. HYDE, OF MARYLAND, TO BE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION, VICE DANIEL W. YOHANNES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DANIEL W. YOHANNES, OF COLORADO, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

ROSE EILENE GOTTEMÖELLER, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, VICE ELLEN O. TAUSCHER, RESIGNED.

BATHSHEBA NELL CROCKER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS), VICE ESTHER BRIMMER, RESIGNED.

KEITH M. HARPER, OF MARYLAND, FOR THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HIS TENURE OF SERVICE AS UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE U.N. HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL.

PETER A. SELFRIDGE, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL, AND TO HAVE THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HIS TENURE OF SERVICE, VICE CAPRICIA PENAVIC MARSHALL, RESIGNED.

ANTHONY LUZZATTO GARDNER, OF NEW YORK, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE EUROPEAN UNION, WITH THE RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

CRYSTAL NIX-HINES, OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HER TENURE OF SERVICE AS THE UNITED STATES PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION.

ADAM M. SCHEINMAN, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE, TO BE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

ROBERT A. WOOD, OF NEW YORK, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, FOR THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HIS TENURE OF SERVICE AS U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT.

TINA S. KAIDANOW, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE COORDINATOR FOR COUNTERTERRORISM, WITH THE RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR AT LARGE, VICE DANIEL BENJAMIN, RESIGNED.

PAMELA K. HAMAMOTO, OF HAWAII, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTER-

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN GENEVA, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

UNITED NATIONS

LESLIE BERGER KIERNAN, OF MARYLAND, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR U.N. MANAGEMENT AND REFORM, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

LESLIE BERGER KIERNAN, OF MARYLAND, TO BE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, DURING HER TENURE OF SERVICE AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR U.N. MANAGEMENT AND REFORM.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MICHAEL ANDERSON LAWSON, OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HIS TENURE OF SERVICE AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

CATHERINE ANN NOVELLI, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ALTERNATE GOVERNOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS; UNITED STATES ALTERNATE GOVERNOR OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE ROBERT D. HORMATS, RESIGNED.

EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

CATHERINE ANN NOVELLI, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ALTERNATE GOVERNOR OF THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, VICE ROBERT D. HORMATS, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CATHERINE ANN NOVELLI, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (ECONOMIC GROWTH, ENERGY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT), VICE ROBERT D. HORMATS, RESIGNED.

KEVIN WHITAKER, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

JOSEPH WILLIAM WESTPHAL, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.

GEORGE JAMES TSUNIS, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY.

KAREN CLARK STANTON, OF MICHIGAN, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF TIMOR-LESTE.

DOUGLAS ALAN SILLIMAN, OF TEXAS, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE STATE OF KUWAIT.

ROBERT A. SHERMAN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

ERIC T. SCHULTZ, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA.

EUNICE S. REDDICK, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF NIGER.

BRIAN A. NICHOLS, OF RHODE ISLAND, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF PERU.

LUIS G. MORENO, OF TEXAS, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO JAMAICA.

CARLOS ROBERTO MORENO, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BELIZE.

NOAH BRYSON MAMET, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

DONALD LU, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA.

HELEN MEAGHER LA LIME, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA.

AMY JANE HYATT, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU.

MICHAEL STEPHEN HOZA, OF WASHINGTON, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON.

JOHN HOOVER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE.

BRUCE HEYMAN, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO CANADA.

MATTHEW T. HARRINGTON, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF LESOTHO.

MICHAEL A. HAMMER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE.

MARK GILBERT, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO NEW ZEALAND, AND TO SERVE CONCURRENTLY AND WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF SAMOA.

JOHN L. ESTRADA, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

THOMAS FREDERICK DAUGHTON, OF ARIZONA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA.

MAUREEN ELIZABETH CORMACK, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

MARK BRADLEY CHILDRESS, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

ARNOLD A. CHACON, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE, VICE LINDA THOMAS-GREENFIELD, RESIGNED.

DWIGHT L. BUSH, SR., OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO.

TIMOTHY M. BROAS, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

COLLEEN BRADLEY BELL, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO HUNGARY.

ROBERT C. BARBER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF ICELAND.

LARRY EDWARD ANDRE, JR., OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA.

CYNTHIA H. AKUTTEH, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE GABONESE REPUBLIC, AND TO SERVE CONCURRENTLY AND WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MICHAEL KEITH YUDIN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, VICE ALEXA E. POSNY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

PORTIA Y. WU, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR, VICE JANE O'ATES.

DAVID WEIL, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, VICE PAUL DECAMP.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

JAMES H. SHELTON III, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF EDUCATION, VICE ANTHONY W. MILLER, RESIGNED.

MASSIE RITSCH, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, VICE PETER CUNNINGHAM.

THEODORE REED MITCHELL, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF EDUCATION, VICE MARTHA J. KANTER.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

VIVEK HALLEGERE MURTHY, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE MEDICAL DIRECTOR IN THE REGULAR CORPS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW AND REGULATIONS, AND TO BE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE REGINA M. BENJAMIN, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ERICKA M. MILLER, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, VICE EDUARDO M. OCHOA.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

HEATHER L. MACDOUGALL, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 27, 2017, VICE HORACE A. THOMPSON, TERM EXPIRED.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

FRANCE A. CORDOVA, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FOR A TERM OF SIX YEARS, VICE SUBRA SURESH, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

JAMES COLE, JR., OF NEW YORK, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, VICE CHARLES P. ROSE.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

STEVEN JOEL ANTHONY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 28, 2018, VICE JEROME F. KEVER, TERM EXPIRED.

THE JUDICIARY

STEVEN M. WELLNER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE KAYE K. CHRISTIAN, RETIRED.

SHERRY MOORE TRAFFORD, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE NATALIA COMBS GREENE, RETIRED.

WILLIAM WARD NOOTER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE A. FRANKLIN BURGESS, RETIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

SUZANNE ELEANOR SPAULDING, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, VICE RAND BEERS.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

JAMES C. MILLER, III, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A GOVERNOR OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE FOR THE TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 8, 2017. (REAPPOINTMENT)

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

TONY HAMMOND, OF MISSOURI, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 14, 2018. (REAPPOINTMENT)

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

STEPHEN CRAWFORD, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A GOVERNOR OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 8, 2015, VICE ALAN C. KESSLER, RESIGNED.

DAVID MICHAEL BENNETT, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE A GOVERNOR OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 8, 2018, VICE THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR., TERM EXPIRED.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

NANCI E. LANGLEY, OF HAWAII, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING NOVEMBER 22, 2018. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

JOHN ROTH, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, VICE RICHARD L. SKINNER, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

YVETTE ROUBIDEAUX, OF MARYLAND, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

VINCENT G. LOGAN, OF NEW YORK, TO BE SPECIAL TRUSTEE, OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, VICE ROSS OWEN SWIMMER, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DANIEL BENNETT SMITH, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH), VICE PHILIP S. GOLDBERG.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

CAROLINE DIANE KRASS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, VICE STEPHEN WOOLMAN PRESTON, RESIGNED.

THE JUDICIARY

JILL A. PRYOR, OF GEORGIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT, VICE STANLEY F. BIRCH, JR., RETIRED.

CAROLYN B. MCHUGH, OF UTAH, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT, VICE MICHAEL R. MURPHY, RETIRED.

MICHELLE T. FRIEDLAND, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, VICE RAYMOND C. FISHER, RETIRED.

NANCY L. MORITZ, OF KANSAS, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT, VICE DEANELL REECE TACHA, RETIRED.

JOHN B. OWENS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, VICE STEPHEN S. TROTT, RETIRED.

DAVID JEREMIAH BARRON, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT, VICE MICHAEL BOUDIN, RETIRED.

ROBIN S. ROSENBAUM, OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT, VICE ROSEMARY BARKETT, RESIGNED.

JULIE E. CARNES, OF GEORGIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT, VICE JAMES LARRY EDMONDSON, RETIRED.

GREGG JEFFREY COSTA, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, VICE FORTUNATO P. BENAVIDES, RETIRED.

ROSEMARY MARQUEZ, OF ARIZONA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, VICE FRANK R. ZAPATA, RETIRED.

PAMELA L. REEVES, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, VICE THOMAS W. PHILLIPS, RETIRING.

TIMOTHY L. BROOKS, OF ARKANSAS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS, VICE JIMM LARRY HENDREN, RETIRED.

JEFFREY ALKER MEYER, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, VICE MARK R. KRAVITZ, DECEASED.

JAMES DONATO, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE JAMES WARE, RETIRED.

BETH LABSON FREEMAN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE AN ADDITIONAL POSITION IN ACCORDANCE WITH 28 USC 133(b)(1).

JENNIFER PRESCOD MAY-PARKER, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, VICE MALCOLM J. HOWARD, RETIRED.

PEDRO A. DELGADO HERNANDEZ, OF PUERTO RICO, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO, VICE DANIEL R. DOMINGUEZ, RETIRED.

BRUCE HOWE HENDRICKS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, VICE MARGARET B. SEYMOUR, RETIRED.

ALISON RENEE LEE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, VICE CAMERON M. CURRIE, RETIRING.

VINCE GIRDHARI CHHABRIA, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE SUSAN Y. ILLSTON, RETIRED.

MATTHEW FREDERICK LEITMAN, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN, VICE MARIANNE O. BATTANI, RETIRED.

JUDITH ELLEN LEVY, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN, VICE NANCY G. EDMUNDS, RETIRED.

LAURIE J. MICHELSON, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN, VICE GEORGE CARAM STEEH III, RETIRED.

JAMES MAXWELL MOODY, JR., OF ARKANSAS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS, VICE SUSAN WEBBER WRIGHT, RETIRING.

LINDA VIVIANNE PARKER, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN, VICE ROBERT H. CLELAND, RETIRED.

CHRISTOPHER REID COOPER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VICE ROYCE C. LAMBERTH, RETIRED.

DANIEL D. CRABTREE, OF KANSAS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS, VICE JOHN W. LUNGSTRUM, RETIRED.

M. DOUGLAS HARPOOL, OF MISSOURI, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, VICE RICHARD E. DORR, DECEASED.

SHERYL H. LIPMAN, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, VICE JON P. MCCALLA, RETIRED.

GERALD AUSTIN MCHUGH, JR., OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, VICE HARVEY BARTLE, III, RETIRED.

EDWARD G. SMITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, VICE BERLE M. SCHILLER, RETIRED. CYNTHIA ANN BASHANT, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE IRMA E. GONZALEZ, RETIRED.

STANLEY ALLEN BASTIAN, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, VICE EDWARD F. SHEA, RETIRED.

DIANE J. HUMETWEA, OF ARIZONA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, VICE MARY H. MURGUIA, ELEVATED.

JON DAVID LEVY, OF MAINE, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE, VICE GEORGE Z. SINGAL, RETIRED.

STEVEN PAUL LOGAN, OF ARIZONA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, VICE JAMES A. TEILBORG, RETIRED.

DOUGLAS L. RAYES, OF ARIZONA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, VICE FREDERICK J. MARTONE, RETIRED.

MANISH S. SHAH, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, VICE JOAN HUMPHREY LEFKOW, RETIRED.

JOHN JOSEPH TUCHI, OF ARIZONA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, VICE ROSLYN MOORE-SILVER, RETIRED.

MARK G. MASTROIANNI, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, VICE MICHAEL A. PONSOR, RETIRED.

INDIRA TALWANI, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, VICE MARK L. WOLF, RETIRED.

THEODORE DAVID CHUANG, OF MARYLAND, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, VICE ROGER W. TITUS, RETIRING.

GEORGE JARROD HAZEL, OF MARYLAND, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, VICE ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, JR., RETIRED.

JAMES D. PETERSON, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN, VICE JOHN C. SHABAZ, RETIRED.

NANCY J. ROSENSTENGEL, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, VICE G. PATRICK MURPHY, RETIRING.

RONNIE L. WHITE, OF MISSOURI, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, VICE JEAN C. HAMILTON, RETIRED.

MICHAEL P. BOGGS, OF GEORGIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, VICE JULIE E. CARNES.

TANYA S. CHUTKAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VICE AN ADDITIONAL POSITION IN ACCORDANCE WITH 28 U.S.C. 133 (b) (1).

MARK HOWARD COHEN, OF GEORGIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, VICE CLARENCE COOPER, RETIRED.

M. HANNAH LAUCK, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, VICE JAMES R. SPENCER, RETIRING.

LEIGH MARTIN MAY, OF GEORGIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, VICE BEVERLY B. MARTIN, ELEVATED.

ELANOR LOUISE ROSS, OF GEORGIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, VICE CHARLES A. PANNELL, JR., RETIRED.

LEO T. SOROKIN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, VICE JOSEPH L. TAURO, RETIRED.

JAMES ALAN SOTO, OF ARIZONA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, VICE DAVID C. BURY, RETIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ANDREW MARK LUGER, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE B. TODD JONES, TERM EXPIRED.

DAMON PAUL MARTINEZ, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE KENNETH J. GONZALES, RESIGNED.

KEVIN W. TECHAU, OF IOWA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE STEPHANIE M. ROSE, RESIGNED.

GARY BLANKINSHIP, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE RUBEN MONZON, RESIGNED.

ROBERT L. HOBBS, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JOHN LEE MOORE, TERM EXPIRED.

AMOS ROJAS, JR., OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE CHRISTINA PHARO, TERM EXPIRED.

PETER C. TOBIN, OF OHIO, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE CATHY JO JONES, RESIGNED.

DEBO P. ADEGBILE, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, VICE THOMAS E. PEREZ, RESIGNED.

LESLIE RAGON CALDWELL, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, VICE LANNY A. BREUER, RESIGNED.

JOHN P. CARLIN, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, VICE LISA O. MONACO, RESIGNED.

PETER JOSEPH KADZIK, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, VICE RONALD H. WEICH, RESIGNED.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

ELISEBETH COLLINS COOK, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 29, 2020. (RE-APPOINTMENT)

ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

MYRNA PEREZ, OF TEXAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 12, 2015, VICE ROSEMARY E. RODRIQUEZ, TERM EXPIRED.

THOMAS HICKS, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 12, 2017, VICE GRACIA M. HILLMAN, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

SLOAN D. GIBSON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, VICE W. SCOTT GOULD.

LINDA A. SCHWARTZ, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS (POLICY AND PLANNING), VICE RAUL PEREA-HENZE, RESIGNED.

HELEN TIERNEY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

CONSTANCE B. TOBIAS, OF MARYLAND, TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS FOR A TERM OF SIX YEARS, VICE JAMES PHILIP TERRY, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JON M. HOLLADAY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, VICE EVAN J. SEGAL.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

DAVID RADZANOWSKI, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, VICE ELIZABETH M. ROBINSON.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

RICHARD A. KENNEDY, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 30, 2016, VICE WILLIAM COBEY, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

JOSEPH S. HEZIR, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, VICE STEVEN JEFFREY ISAKOWITZ, RESIGNED.

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION

CHARLES P. ROSE, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 26, 2019, VICE ROBERT BOLDRY, TERM EXPIRED.

MARK THOMAS NETHERY, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2018, VICE ERIC D. EBERHARD, TERM EXPIRED.

ANNE J. UDALL, OF OREGON, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2016. (REAPPOINTMENT)

CAMILLA C. FEIBELMAN, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 15, 2017, VICE STEPHEN M. PRES-COTT, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

NANI A. COLORETTI, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, VICE DANIEL M. TANGHERLINI, RESIGNED.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD

ALAN L. COHEN, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2016, VICE DANA K. BILYEU, TERM EXPIRED.

LANHSEE J. CHEN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2018, VICE MARK J. WARSHAWSKY, TERM EXPIRED.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

HENRY J. AARON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2014, VICE JEFFREY ROBERT BROWN, TERM EXPIRED.

HENRY J. AARON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2020. (RE-APPOINTMENT)

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

MARK E. LOPES, OF ARIZONA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUN-

DATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 20, 2016, VICE HECTOR E. MORALES, TERM EXPIRED.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

SUSAN MCCUE, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS, VICE KENNETH FRANCIS HACKETT, TERM EXPIRED.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

MARK E. LOPES, OF ARIZONA, TO BE UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS, VICE GUSTAVO ARNAVAT, RESIGNED.

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

ALFREDO J. BALSERA, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 2014, VICE ELIZABETH F. BAGLEY, TERM EXPIRED.

ALFREDO J. BALSERA, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 2017. (RE-APPOINTMENT)

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

LINDA THOMAS-GREENFIELD, AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (AFRICAN AFFAIRS), TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 27, 2015, VICE JOHNNIE CARSON.

HARRY S. TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

VICKI MILES-LAGRANGE, OF OKLAHOMA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE HARRY S. TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 10, 2015, VICE ROGER L. HUNT, TERM EXPIRED.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SHELLY COLLEEN LOWE, OF ARIZONA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 26, 2018, VICE JANE M. DOGGETT, TERM EXPIRED.

PATRICIA NELSON LIMERICK, OF COLORADO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 26, 2018, VICE ROBERT S. MARTIN, TERM EXPIRED.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

JOSEPH PIUS PIETRZYK, OF OHIO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2014. (RE-APPOINTMENT)

MARTHA L. MINOW, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2014. (REAPPOINTMENT)

MARTHA L. MINOW, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2017. (REAPPOINTMENT)

GLORIA VALENCIA-WEBER, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2014. (REAPPOINTMENT)

GLORIA VALENCIA-WEBER, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2017. (REAPPOINTMENT)

LAURIE I. MIKVA, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2016. (RE-APPOINTMENT)

VICTOR B. MADDOX, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2016. (RE-APPOINTMENT)

JOHN GERSON LEVI, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2014. (RE-APPOINTMENT)

JOHN GERSON LEVI, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2014. (RE-APPOINTMENT)

HARRY JAMES FRANKLYN KORRELL III, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2014. (REAPPOINTMENT)

CHARLES NORMAN WILTSE KECKLER, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2016. (REAPPOINTMENT)

ROBERT JAMES GREY, JR., OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2017. (REAPPOINTMENT)

ROBERT JAMES GREY, JR., OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2014. (REAPPOINTMENT)

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

THOMAS EDGAR ROTHMAN, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 3, 2016. (NEW POSITION)

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY
SERVICE

CONFIRMATION

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

MARK D. GEARAN, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR
NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR A TERM EX-
PIRING DECEMBER 1, 2015. (REAPPOINTMENT)

Executive nomination confirmed by
the Senate January 6, 2014:

JANET L. YELLEN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE CHAIRMAN
OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RE-
SERVE SYSTEM FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, January 7, 2014 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's record.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 8

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection
To hold hearings to examine the Government Accountability Office (GAO) re-

port on government support for bank holding companies.

SD-538

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of John Roth, of Michigan, to be Inspector General, Department of Homeland Security.

SD-342

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of John P. Carlin, of New York, and Debo P. Adegbile, of New York, both to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, James D. Peterson, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Wisconsin, Nancy J. Rosenstengel, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois, and Indira Talwani, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts.

SD-226

JANUARY 9

9:30 a.m.

Committee on the Judiciary

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

10:15 a.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the situation in South Sudan.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Select Committee on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.

SH-219

JANUARY 10

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings to examine the employment situation for December 2013.

SD-G50

JANUARY 14

2:15 p.m.

Special Committee on Aging

To hold hearings to examine aging in comfort, focusing on assessing the special needs of America's Holocaust survivors.

SD-562

2:30 p.m.

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the report of the President's Review Group on Intelligence and Communications Technologies.

SD-226

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

SENATE—Tuesday, January 7, 2014

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Out of the depths we lift our hearts to You, O God, waiting for Your providence to prevail more than they who watch for sunrise. Guide our Senators to find hope in Your presence as they trust the unstoppable cycle of seed time and harvest. Lord, give our lawmakers such reverence for You that they will stand for right although the heavens fall. May they delight in any work they do for You and tire of any rest that is apart from You. Create in them clean hearts, which no unworthy purpose may tempt aside. May they wait for the power of Your Spirit, working through their faith, to do more than they can ask or imagine.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following my remarks and those of the Republican leader, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 265, S. 1845, the unemployment insurance extension.

I ask unanimous consent that the leader time that I use and that of Senator MCCONNELL not count against the half hour that the proponents and opponents of this legislation have to speak, 15 minutes on each side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. The vote will drag a little bit but not very much. My remarks are fairly short.

The Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. to allow for weekly caucus meetings.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Mr. REID. Over the last 45 months America's private sector has done OK—not great but done pretty well. Eight million jobs have been created. The stock market is booming and even the housing market is starting to show signs of life.

A number of States were hit so hard with the decline of the housing market. Nevada was hit the hardest, and California, Florida, Michigan—a number of States—were hit very hard. But even in those States the housing market is turning around a little bit—not enough but turning around. It is clear that the economy is picking up steam—not enough steam but picking up steam.

But for far too many Americans these bright headlines that I have just announced touting good economic news don't match the darker reality of their lives. They sit at the kitchen table—if they are lucky to have a kitchen table—and they are juggling their bills.

It was brought to my attention on the way to work this morning about how hard it is for so many people. On Constitution Avenue, as we were waiting for a light, I could see off to the left a news camera and a reporter trying to wake up somebody who had been spending the night on the pavement—not on the grates where the heat comes up. They kept pushing and pushing. I could see they were talking to him. He or she didn't come out of that bundle of material on that sidewalk.

I don't know if this man is one of the long-term unemployed. I don't know. But there are lots of people who are in desperate shape. They may not be sleeping on a sidewalk on Constitution Avenue 14 blocks from the White House, but there are people in America who are desperate for help.

There are 1.3 million people who have already lost their unemployment insurance benefits. This is not good for the country. We are told by economists that for every \$1 we spend on unemployment benefits it gets \$1.50 back to us just like that. So we have to start understanding that we have a country where not everyone is benefiting from what is going on with these headlines I just reported.

Over the last 30 years the income and wealth of the top 1 percent has increased 300 percent. The middle class dropped almost 10 percent. Think about it, 300 percent; the middle class about a 10-percent drop.

I haven't even mentioned the poor. They have been hit harder than anyone else. When I say this, it is true. The rich are getting a lot richer and the poor are getting poorer. The middle class is being squeezed.

I have nothing against people of wealth. It is great we live in a country where people can make a lot of money, but we have to understand there are people who are really hurting. For those who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own—and millions of them have struggled for months to find new work—a booming stock market of increasing corporate profits is of little comfort to them.

Fortunately, Americans looking for work have been able to rely on unemployment insurance to get them through the tough times. But for 1.3 million people, no deal; 20,000 are veterans returning from wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

At the end of last year, only a few days ago, Congress failed to extend unemployment emergency insurance for Americans who have been looking for work for more than 6 months. We have never in the history of our country had long-term unemployment such as today—never in the history of our Republic. Yet we are turning 1.3 million people away. Are they going to be the next ones sleeping on some street—wherever they come from—trying to stay warm?

For many Americans these benefits make the difference between being able to live a decent life—not a good life, a decent life—and going hungry or becoming homeless.

Let us go back to 2012. In 2012 unemployment insurance helped 2.5 million people, including 600,000 children, from going into the rolls of poverty. We don't have all the results from last year. These families live in red States, blue States, Republicans, Democrats, or Independents. We shouldn't turn our backs on them.

In the past, we have worked together. Did we complain when President Bush came to us? Unemployment was nowhere near where it is now. There were enough long-term unemployed, and we automatically together extended those benefits. Not today. We are not doing it because we can't get the Republicans to help us. We have reached out the hand to hardworking Americans struggling to get by.

I would hope we can get a few Republicans to join DEAN HELLER of Nevada, a conservative Senator. Join with DEAN HELLER, a junior Senator from Nevada, and help get this legislation passed.

In the latest round of emergency assistance, George Bush was the person who signed that bill. At the time the unemployment rate was about 5.5 percent. Today in Nevada and Rhode Island—the State of Senator JACK REED, who will speak—it is about 9 percent.

The long-term unemployment rate today is more than double what it was at the time that we let emergency job assistance expire. Senator HELLER understands. I am troubled that most of Senator HELLER's Republican colleagues, according to what we are hearing in the press, callously turned their backs on the long-term unemployed.

I am saddened. I hope that we can get them to move over and help us to help these people who need it so very much. Failing to restore emergency assistance would not only be a crushing blow to the long-term unemployed, it would be a blow to our economy.

Americans use their unemployment benefits to buy food and fuel at local gas stations, to pay their landlords or to purchase for a child a winter coat. That is why for every dollar we spend on unemployment benefits, I repeat, the economy grows by \$1.50. This investment in our fellow Americans is one of the most effective ways to spark and sustain an economic recovery.

Last night the senior Senator from Texas, a Republican, asked that we delay this vote until today. I was pleased to do that. He called this a serious issue, and he is very correct. The senior Senator from Texas is correct. This is a serious issue. It is as serious to people outside Nevada as it is to those people from Nevada who have been out of work for so long. People from Nevada have written and called my office, calling and begging for a little more time.

For every job that is available, there are three that are unemployed in America. We Democrats stand united in support of this extension. Republicans need to take this seriously as well as we.

I hope Republicans remember that during hard times, that during times of high unemployment—regardless of who is in the White House or who led this Chamber—Congress is always willing to put politics aside and put American families first.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I indicated to the majority leader I was going to ask unanimous consent, which I am prepared to do at this point. I have to admit, I am a little surprised at the fervor with which the majority is dedicated to reviving the expired emergency unemployment benefits after they ignored the issue all of last year. I am sure there are many on my side who would like to see these additional weeks of benefits extended if—as the Speaker of the House indicated he supported—we could find a way to extend them without actually adding to the national debt.

To that end I would like to propose that we be allowed—my side be allowed—to offer an amendment to pay for these benefits by lifting the burden of ObamaCare's individual mandate for 1 year and take care of our veterans who were harmed by the recently agreed-to budget deal while we are in the same amendment, and once that is disposed of we can have an actual debate on this issue and an amendment process in the Senate, which hasn't happened very often in recent times.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that if cloture is invoked on the motion to proceed to S. 1845, all postcloture time be yielded back and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill and that my amendment with Senator HATCH be the first amendment in order and that there be up to 1 hour of debate on the amendment divided in the usual form; that following the use or yielding back of that time, the Senate then proceed to a vote in relation to that amendment. I further ask unanimous consent that following the disposition of that amendment, it be in order for the majority leader or his designee to offer an amendment and it be in order for the leaders or their designees to continue to offer amendments in alternating fashion, which used to be the way we did business around here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object—and I appreciate how candid my Republican counterpart is and I say that seriously—I do speak with some, or I try, though I am not real good at speaking with a lot of fervor, as everyone knows—but I feel very strongly about this issue. For people who are unemployed and can't find a job, it is a tough deal. I have, fortunately, always had a job. I can't say the same for my family, especially my dad. So I do speak with as much fervor as I am capable on this issue.

The reason I mention I am glad my friend is being so candid is—listen to this—no one can in any way dispute my facts. For every \$1 spent, we get \$1.50 back. That doesn't add to the deficit. So as I see this picture from the consent request, I am seeing that we are

going to take away ObamaCare, which 9 million new people have and are signing up at the rate of thousands every day. We are going to take away their benefits, in some form or fashion, and we are going to trump the bipartisan agreement we have with MIKULSKI and ROGERS. They are coming up with an omnibus bill. I know my friend has already stated he initially was against the budget deal, but I would bet that is addressed in this deal MIKULSKI and ROGERS will come up with—this helping of veterans.

So this is a guise to obstruct, as has been happening during the 5 years President Obama has been President of the United States, and I object with as much fervor as I can.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, over the past several days, we have seen a number of stories about how Democrats plan to spend the year gearing up for the November elections by making an issue out of economic hardships faced by Americans; in other words, instead of working on reforms that would actually help people overcome the challenges so many of them face in this economy, Democrats plan to exploit those folks for political gain. It is pretty amazing when you think about it.

We are now in the sixth year—the sixth year—of the Obama administration. We all know the stock market has been doing great, so the richest among us are doing fine. But what about the poor? What about working-class folks? What about folks who work in industries liberals don't approve of, such as coal? How many of these Americans have been doing well during the Obama economy?

Record numbers of them are having a perfectly terrible time. One indicator is the growth of the Food Stamp Program. Consider this: Since the President took office, the number of Americans who have signed up for food stamps has literally skyrocketed—skyrocketed. It is up almost half. Nearly 4 out of 10 unemployed Americans are trapped—literally trapped—in long-term unemployment. What is worse, the poorest Americans are the ones who have often had the hardest time recovering in this economy.

Yes, the President took office in the midst of an economic crisis. No one disputes that. But for many Americans, a terrible situation seems to have only gotten worse over the course of this administration. For the President to turn around and try to blame his political opponents for the suffering we have seen out there takes a pretty good amount of nerve. It also assumes a collective case of national amnesia. It would take a collective case of national amnesia to reach those conclusions because, remember, these are the same folks who gave us the stimulus,

who gave us tax increases, who gave us ObamaCare, and all of it was done in the name of helping the little guy, in the name of greater equality.

What has it given us? It has given us this mess we have in our country: record numbers of long-term unemployed, record numbers on food stamps, people losing their health care plans, others seeing the premiums shoot up when they can least afford it, and now another call, one more call, for a government fix.

Washington Democrats have shown almost no interest for 5 years in working together on ways to create the kind of good, stable, high-paying jobs people want and need. This is a real disservice, first and foremost, to those who are struggling the most out there—from the college graduate who suddenly finds herself wondering why she has huge student loan debts but no prospects of work to the 50-year-old dad who has worked his whole adult life but suddenly can't find a job that meets either his needs or his potential. Yet this administration's proposed solution is just to slap another bandaid from Washington on it and call it a day.

Yes, we should work on solutions to support those who are out of work through no fault of their own, but there is literally no excuse to pass unemployment insurance legislation without also finding ways to create good, stable, high-paying jobs and also trying to find the money to pay for it. So what I am saying is, let us support meaningful job creation measures and let us find a way to pay for these UI benefits so we are not adding to an already completely unsustainable debt.

Unfortunately, the administration seems almost totally disinterested in solutions that don't put government in the lead, and it seems nearly incapable of working with those who don't share that belief. That, in many ways, is precisely why we are in the situation we are in—because it is only when one believes government is the answer to all of our problems that we talk about unemployment insurance instead of job creation and the minimum wage instead of helping people reach their maximum potential.

It is time to get away from "temporary government programs" and give the American people the tools they need to drive an economy that truly works for them and for their families. We could start with one of the real bright spots in our economy; that is, energy, a field that is poised to help our economy create literally millions of jobs, if only the administration would get out of the way.

Another area in which we should be able to work together is health care. By almost any metric—affordability, accessibility, even the ratio of cancellations to enrollments—this law has imposed more pain and more distress

than many had ever thought possible. Centrists, moderates, conservatives, just about any sensible person outside the congressional Democratic leadership in Washington has long understood this. But now even the left is starting to come to grips with the painfully obvious fact that the law it fell in love with can't possibly work.

Last week one of the great pooh-bahs of the left admitted that "ObamaCare is awful," calling it "the dirty little secret many liberals have avoided saying out loud." I don't agree with that man on much else, including his broader ideas on health care, but it is good to hear a grandee of the left at least admit this isn't working.

His words point to a larger truth, that the President's amen chorus had ample opportunity to speak truth to power when it mattered and that most—most—chose to remain silent. For that the law's apologists have left the American people to pay the price.

Let me read part of a letter I recently received from Jennifer Bell, a constituent of mine in Hopkinsville. This is what she said:

I have less coverage than I did before. I didn't get to keep my policy that I was happy with. Every dollar I have to pay more is a dollar taken from my family. I never thought that in America we would be forced to purchase something we cannot afford. We worked hard to get where we are. Now we are being forced to pay more in order to pay for somebody else's insurance. How is that fair?

I hear you, Jennifer. Everyone on this side of the aisle hears those concerns.

Here is something else. Many Kentuckians are finding ObamaCare is about more than just higher premiums and cuts to Medicare. It is also about a lack of access to doctors and hospitals. One of the most leftwing papers in my State recently ran a big story about how many ObamaCare coverage networks exclude—exclude—so many of the hospitals my constituents want to use.

A few weeks ago, the majority leader basically said criticisms of ObamaCare amounted to jokes. He might like to think this is all some joke, but the constituents who have been writing me about the consequences of this failed law don't see it that way.

I know this must weigh heavily on our Democratic colleagues. I know they can't see so many Americans hurting because of decisions they made and feel absolutely nothing.

Let me say this to our colleagues on the other side of the aisle. It is a new year and a time for new beginnings. If you are ready to work with us, we are here. Together we can start over on health care. Together we can give the American people the kind of health care reform they deserve—reform that can lower costs and improve the quality of care.

But as with solving the problems of joblessness and unemployment, it is something we can only do together.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXTENSION ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 1845, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 265, S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 30 minutes of debate equally divided and controlled in the usual form.

The assistant majority leader.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, on the side supporting the pending motion, there is 15 minutes under the unanimous consent agreement and a similar amount of time on the other side. If all time is used, I would notify Members our rollcall vote will be about 11 o'clock.

I ask unanimous consent that on our side, supporting the motion, I be allowed 5 minutes, Senator REED of Rhode Island 5 minutes, and Senator KLOBUCHAR of Minnesota 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I listened carefully to the Republican leader today. Here is what he said.

If we are going to give 1.3 million Americans unemployment insurance which has now expired, we have to pay for it. Then he suggested how he would pay for it. He would pay for it by attacking ObamaCare. That is no surprise. But the provision he would attack is the individual mandate—the mandate that people buy health insurance. Well, what is the impact of that? The mandate that people have the responsibility to buy health insurance is necessary if we are going to protect Americans from being discriminated against who have preexisting conditions in their families. Follow me now. In order to make sure a parent with a child who has asthma or a child who has diabetes can still buy health insurance, we needed to expand the insurance pool. We expanded the insurance pool by saying to everyone across America: You have the responsibility to buy health insurance.

So what Senator MCCONNELL, on behalf of Senate Republicans, is suggesting is this: If we are going to give 1.3 million Americans unemployment insurance, we have to say to everyone living in America we can no longer

keep our promise that health insurance will not discriminate against your family because of a preexisting condition. Wow. What a tradeoff, 1.3 million people get unemployment benefits over 300 million Americans lose the protection of discrimination in their health insurance because of a preexisting condition in their families. That is the Republican logic: Help the unemployed but at the expense of 300 million American families and their health insurance protection.

It is interesting to note that we have had a dramatic increase in people living in the Commonwealth of Kentucky—represented by Senator McCONNELL—when it comes to the Affordable Care Act. Governor Beshear, a Democrat, is promoting affordable care in Kentucky and has one of the most successful efforts under way across America. Yet every day the Senators from Kentucky both come to the floor and criticize the very program that is so popular in their State.

The second point I want to make is this: All we are asking for this morning is a vote to start the debate on unemployment insurance benefits. We are asking 5 Republicans to join 55 Democrats to let us debate whether we extend unemployment benefits across America. It is that simple. At about 11:00 that vote will take place.

This used to be a bipartisan issue.

The Presiding Officer of New Jersey is the newest Member of the Senate, and I welcome him again.

There was a time when Republican Presidents thought unemployment compensation was a pretty good idea. Why? Because families with breadwinners who are out of work need to feed their children, need to feed themselves. Senator McCONNELL criticizes this program as a temporary government handout. Let me tell you, if you don't have food on the table, you need a temporary helping hand so you can put food on the table so you are strong enough tomorrow to look for jobs again. That is what it is all about, and they don't get it. They say we should be talking about creating jobs. What about creating some food in the bellies of children? What about paying the utility bill or the rent or keeping the lights on or keeping the place that you live warm enough while you are out looking for a job? That is part of the reality facing people across America. There were 81,867 individuals in my home State of Illinois who lost their benefits between Christmas and New Year. They have written me letters.

Ryan, a 35-year-old man with two children from Antioch, IL, writes to me about how difficult it is for him to keep his family together as he continues day after weary day looking for a job. What I hear from the Republican leader is: Well, isn't it a shame that Ryan doesn't have a job? But we can't let government come in and provide the solution.

Well, historically government has stepped up when the private sector cannot or will not. In this case, we know it is absolutely essential.

What we need to have is five Republicans to at least give us a chance this morning at 11 to move forward on the debate on unemployment insurance. This is basic and it is humane. It used to be bipartisan before the tea party takeover of the Republican Party. I hope there are enough moderates left on the Republican side to join us to make this a bipartisan issue again. Helping people keep their families together, the lights on, the heat in their homes, and food on the table while they are looking for a job is not a government giveaway. For goodness sake, it defines who we are as a nation. If we can't stand and help these people looking for work, then it is a sad commentary on who we are, where we are, and our principles.

Finally, this notion of thrashing out at ObamaCare every time there is an issue coming up on the floor has reached its extreme today, when the Republican leader would eliminate the protection against discrimination for preexisting conditions for 300 million Americans in order to provide unemployment benefits for 1.3 million.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, could the Presiding Officer instruct me when I reach the 4-minute mark?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise with my colleagues to support this motion to bring this legislation to the floor to begin a debate.

There were 1.3 million Americans who were pushed off an economic cliff on December 28 when their extended unemployment benefits ended. They are searching for work. They have to search for work. They are in a market where there are typically two or three applicants for one job.

Yesterday I read a story from the Washington Post that talked about the opening of a new dairy plant in Maryland. They were expecting a lot of interest in the 36 jobs: 1,600 applicants. I would wager that many of those applicants never thought in their lives, after being a vice president of sales in a company or a sophisticated manager of the financial aspects of a company, that they would be applying for work in a dairy. Some of them might even be on extended benefits, and that is the only thing keeping them whole. And they are looking for work, 1,600 applicants for 36 jobs.

This is not unique to Maryland. It is in my home State of Rhode Island. It is in States all across this country, Nevada, Tennessee, Arizona, States with unemployment numbers above the national average of 7 percent. In my case, it is 9 percent. We have to help these

families. And as Senator DURBIN pointed out, we have done this on a bipartisan basis until very recently.

This is a smart economic program. This program, according to CBO, will create 200,000 jobs next year if we extend it. Those are 200,000 jobs we are going to give away. And the minority leader was talking about how we have to do more to create jobs around here. Well, if we don't pass this measure, CBO has told us we are going to forfeit 200,000 jobs. So from an economic basis in this country, this is smart. But from a human basis, this helps people who have worked—and the only way you qualify for this program is if you worked and then you are let go through no fault of your own. So we have to do that.

Colleagues on the other side are talking about: Well, we have to pay for these benefits. This is a selective sort of notion, because, frankly, the last time we extended these benefits in January of 2013, it was not offset and the vote was 89–8. It included tax provisions and other provisions, but we extended these benefits, unpaid for, 89–8. Yet now we have to pay for these benefits.

What Senator HELLER and I have done is said: Listen, we need to help these people now. Let's do a 90-day extension, provide retroactive relief, and help these 1.3 million—and it will grow, because several million more people will lose their benefits this year. Let's do it, and then let's sit down and work on this program.

But let me also remind my colleagues, we have made significant changes to the unemployment insurance program. In early 2012, we had a conference report between the House and the Senate which made changes in unemployment insurance. We reduced the total time from 99 weeks to 73 weeks. We created the work-sharing program, a very innovative program which allows people to collect for part of the week but also stay employed the rest of the week. It is a program which has helped companies all across the country, small companies in particular. We have given States more flexibility on job training. We have given States more flexibility in oversight of their programs. We have made changes. We are willing to listen to thoughtful proposals again. But we can't do it on the backs of 1.3 million Americans who have lost the only benefit they have.

If we really want to talk about job training, if we want to talk about cooperation, why haven't we been able to reauthorize the Workforce Investment Act since 1998? We have not made the changes in workforce training that affect this whole country—not just the unemployed but those young people who are trying to move out of high school and junior college into the workforce. We haven't done it. Why?

Well, from 1998 until 2007, we had a Republican Congress. Since 2007, we have been struggling very mightily with an economic crisis. And we have made progress.

But if we want to start cooperating, let's bring the Workforce Investment Act to the floor. It has passed the committee on a bipartisan basis. Let's bring it to the floor. Let's help people.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DURBIN. Would the Senator yield for a question?

How much time is remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask the Senator from Rhode Island under that time to yield for the following question.

I don't know if the Senator was on the floor when the Republican leader said he wanted to pay for the cost of these unemployment benefits by eliminating the individual mandate under the Affordable Care Act—which is the key element in protecting families who have children with preexisting conditions—cancer survivors, children with diabetes, children with asthma. As I understood the Republican leader, he believes that the best way to take care of people who are unemployed and can't feed their children is to deny the protections of the Affordable Care Act for those families who have children with preexisting conditions. Would the Senator from Rhode Island comment on whether that is a good trade for either side?

Mr. REED. I think it is a terrible trade. It is not just about families with children, it is about many of these working adults who, if they have a preexisting condition, lose their coverage. It is not just a question of children. That I think is very sensitive. Without the Affordable Care Act, if you get sick, you can't get coverage. The only way you can get coverage if you are middle-aged is if you are healthy and you don't need it. When you needed it, the insurance companies took it away—before the Affordable Care Act.

Mr. DURBIN. If I might ask another question to the Senator from Rhode Island from the time allotted on our side, I listened carefully to the speech given by the Republican leader this morning.

I see my colleague from New York here, so I will yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mr. SCHUMER. I thank my friends from Illinois and Rhode Island.

How much time is remaining on our side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is 1 minute 30 seconds.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I see what is going on here. Our colleagues on the other side of the aisle know the power of this issue but don't really want to vote for it, and so they are putting impossible logjams in the path.

Who would believe that on this side of the aisle we would delay an impor-

tant part of the ACA which would hurt—as my colleagues from Illinois and Rhode Island brought out—parents who have kids with cancer? We are not going to do that, and we are not going to do it on the fly.

So what I would say to my colleagues is if you believe in unemployment benefits and extending them, pass them clean and simple. Don't play games. Don't put obstacles in their path that you know would be insurmountable. Get it done.

I make one other point. The bottom line is very simple: People want to work. People who have lost their jobs after working decades for a company are knocking on doors every day. They are going online. They are desperate to work.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SCHUMER. This idea that unemployment benefits encourage them not to work is balderdash.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. ISAKSON. I yield back all time on the Republican side.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 265, S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

Jack Reed, Richard J. Durbin, Martin Heinrich, Thomas R. Carper, Charles E. Schumer, Dianne Feinstein, Patty Murray, Bernard Sanders, Angus S. King, Jr., Al Franken, Tom Harkin, Jeff Merkley, Elizabeth Warren, Sheldon Whitehouse, Barbara Boxer, Richard Blumenthal, Sherrod Brown.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) is necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) would have voted "nay."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 60, nays 37, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 2 Leg.]

YEAS—60

Ayotte	Hagan	Murphy
Baldwin	Harkin	Murray
Baucus	Heinrich	Nelson
Bennet	Heitkamp	Portman
Blumenthal	Heller	Pryor
Booker	Hirono	Reed
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Reid
Brown	Kaine	Rockefeller
Cantwell	King	Sanders
Cardin	Klobuchar	Schatz
Carper	Landrieu	Schumer
Casey	Leahy	Shaheen
Coats	Levin	Stabenow
Collins	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Udall (CO)
Donnelly	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Durbin	Menendez	Warner
Feinstein	Merkley	Warren
Franken	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murkowski	Wyden

NAYS—37

Alexander	Fischer	Moran
Barrasso	Flake	Paul
Blunt	Graham	Risch
Boozman	Grassley	Roberts
Burr	Hoehn	Rubio
Chambliss	Inhofe	Scott
Coburn	Isakson	Sessions
Cochran	Johanns	Shelby
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Toomey
Cornyn	Kirk	Vitter
Crapo	Lee	Wicker
Cruz	McCain	
Enzi	McConnell	

NOT VOTING—3

Begich	Hatch	Thune
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 60, the nays are 37. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mrs. BOXER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not an order to reconsider; it is a separate cloture motion.

Mr. REID. I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I am so pleased that six Republicans—six out of all the Republicans—joined with us—every Democrat present—to reach that magic 60 votes we needed to proceed to consider the unemployment compensation bill.

I think it is so important to recognize that Federal unemployment programs have been extended no less than 28 times since 1958—15 times under Republican Presidents and 13 times under Democratic Presidents. So this is nothing new—this is nothing new—and the

fact that it has been made such a big deal is incomprehensible given the circumstances of us recovering from the greatest recession since the Great Depression, with a very special number, a very large number. The fact is we have a long-term unemployment rate that is very high, way higher than normal.

The fact is, since we have extended Federal unemployment benefits so many times it should not be a problem, it is shocking it is a problem. In November 2008, unemployment insurance was extended with bipartisan support without an offset, which seems to be the excuse the Republicans have for not voting with us.

What is very interesting about that is these are the same Republicans who voted to go to war twice and put those wars on the credit card—never paid for them. These are the same Republicans who voted for tax cuts to billionaires and multimillionaires and never paid for it. Yet still, when it comes to the middle class, oh, they cannot possibly extend unemployment benefits without paying for it. If anyone knows anything about economics, they should know that when we are trying to stimulate jobs and stimulate the economy—not depress jobs and lose jobs—we do not contract spending.

We have already dealt with deficits, and we continue to deal with deficits. I want to show the progress we have made under President Obama. This is something we never hear from the Republicans. They would make us feel deficits are raging, as they were under George W. Bush.

When President Obama took over, he inherited a \$1.4 trillion deficit from George Bush. George Bush inherited surpluses from Bill Clinton. It took him—and I am exaggerating—15 minutes to change it: two wars on a credit card, no problem, no offsets; tax cuts to billionaires, no problem, no offsets—and the deficits soared to \$1.4 trillion.

When President Obama came in, he not only had to deal with raging deficits, he had to deal with the worst recession since the Great Depression, and all we hear from the Republican side is: This President did not do enough here, did not do enough there. Nothing is enough.

We are now in a situation where this deficit has been cut in half—cut in half—down to \$560 billion, and we want to see it disappear, just as we did when Bill Clinton was President and the Democrats passed a budget that balanced and set in motion a surplus, which was destroyed when George W. Bush was President. Let's be clear on the history. There are facts. There are stubborn things. They are real. These are the facts.

Now we come to a place where we want to extend long-term unemployment benefits for those who got deeply hurt in this great recession, and we hear that we have to offset it, which

goes against the economic experts who say it is important that we stimulate this economy and keep these jobs rolling.

Remember, in the President George W. Bush recession, we had a similar extended benefit. It was not offset. It was extended twice in 2003 with strong bipartisan support and no offset. So why is it when a Republican is President the Republicans say: OK, let's help the unemployed without an offset, without spending cuts. But when a Democrat is President, oh no, we could not do it?

Honestly, it just is so political on its face. Democrats have been consistent. Whether a Republican is President or a Democrat is President, we want to help the middle class. We want to help the unemployed. That is the difference between the parties. I say God bless those six Republicans who joined with us today so we can do our job and help the long-term unemployed.

The long-term unemployment rate is 2.6 percent—the long-term unemployment rate, twice as high as it was at any other time that these extended unemployment benefits were allowed to expire. Let me say that again, how urgent this is. The long-term unemployment rate—that means people who have been out of work for a long time, 6 months or more, is 2.6 percent, twice as high as it was at any other time in our history where we have extended unemployment benefits.

There are almost three unemployed people for every job opening nationwide. Let me repeat. There are almost three unemployed people for every job opening nationwide. We need to understand, while some of our Republican colleagues are blaming the unemployed and saying it is a disservice to give them unemployment compensation, that these folks are actively looking for jobs. That is part of the deal.

First of all, this is insurance. Second of all, they are looking for work. Third of all, they are stuck in the situation where it is not their fault. A Christmas present was given by the Republicans to the 1.3 million unemployed. That Christmas present was: Sorry, you are not getting your unemployment benefits. We left here without being able to deal with it.

But today we have a chance, a chance to do the right thing. In California, my State alone, there are 222,000 people who have lost their extended unemployment benefits. An additional 1.9 million people are projected to lose their benefits over the next 6 months if unemployment insurance is not extended.

What are these grandiose amounts of money that people get when they are long-term unemployed: \$300 a week, on average—\$300 a week, on average. So for our colleagues to say that people want to be purposefully unemployed to collect \$300 a week, could I tell you, try living on \$300 a week. If you are lucky,

you can keep a roof over your head but you have to be pretty lucky. If you are lucky, you can get maybe a little bit of nutrition. That \$300 a week is a lifeline. They can put some groceries on the table, pay their rent, and cover the expenses they have in looking for a job.

This keeps American families afloat at a critical time. I want to give you a few stories from my home State of the real face of long-term unemployment and why we have to vote to extend these benefits. One woman wrote:

I am 58 years old and am receiving unemployment benefits for the first time in my life. I am currently receiving my first federal extension. I was laid off because the non-profit I was working for lost a major portion of its state funding.

Getting unemployment benefits is not preventing me from looking for work. In fact, people getting extended unemployment benefits are required to prove they're looking for work. I spend hours every week filling out applications and posting my resume without result.

Tell me, how am I, and thousands like me supposed to pay my rent and eat? I agree that Washington should "focus on job creation" but that should be in addition to, not instead of, extending benefits. I beg you,—

She writes to me—

Please extend unemployment benefits. Thank you.

Another Californian wrote from Los Angeles:

After working 27 years for one employer, the bad economy finally led to my layoff and my first time ever on unemployment.

Remember, this person worked 27 years for one employer.

I was told that because of the bad economy, I would get up to 63 weeks with the Federal Extension. Now I'm being told without further action from Congress and the President, my benefits end at the end of the year even though that leaves me 3 months short. After paying into the system for 32 years, this is the only time I have ever asked for anything back and this is how I'm treated.

There are other stories. Kaitlyn of Twentynine Palms, 24 years old, lost her \$450-a-week benefit when the Federal extension expired. She is a Marine Corps veteran, the mother of two young kids. She has been searching for work. The family cannot move because her husband, a veteran of the Afghanistan and Iraq wars must remain near the combat center until he is discharged from the Marines.

The loss of her benefits will cut deeply into the couple's income. Smith said, "The family is already skimping on basics, including heat."

Including heat.

"I have to keep the house at 55 degrees even though I have two little girls, ages 2½ and 1½."

Keeping the house at 55 degrees. That is a story which appeared in the Los Angeles Times on New Year's Eve.

Laura Walker, a 63-year-old paralegal has been looking for work since January when she was laid off from a California law firm. She counted on her benefits that have now run out.

Not all of us have savings and a lot of us have to take care of family because of what happened in the economy, said Walker, of Santa Clarita, who said she has applied for at least three jobs a week and shares an apartment with her unemployed son, his wife and two children. It's going to put my family and me out on the streets.

That appeared in Bloomberg News on December 31.

We have a story of a software engineer who lives in San Diego County. She is one of 18,000 San Diego County residents to lose their payments. She says her \$450 weekly unemployment payment goes to food, dental insurance, and other living necessities. She has tried zealously to find work. She has volunteered. She has attended meetings. She has cold called. She has written letters. She has joined the Project Management Institute of San Diego. She said:

I haven't been sitting here watching soap operas. I would go to work tomorrow, or today. I really am tired of this.

That story appeared in the San Diego Tribune. I ask unanimous consent that several additional stories be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Cindy Snow, of Beaumont, CA, lost her job as a social worker in April when the San Bernardino school system terminated the child-care program where she worked. Her husband, employed in the construction industry, has been without a job since 2009. They have been relying on assistance from the California Housing Finance Agency to cover a \$1,424-a-month payment on their home.

When she loses her unemployment benefits, she said, the family will no longer qualify for the housing assistance. "Why are they using us as pawns? They're playing games with people's lives," Snow said, referring to politicians in Washington.

—Bloomberg News, 12/30/13

Steven Swanson of Madera Ranchos, CA, worked for 33 years in wholesale, mostly in beverage sales, before losing his job in 2011. Since then, he estimates that he's submitted resumes for more than 500 positions and in the last six months filled out more than 200 job applications—all to no avail.

"I want a job, I want to work," said Swanson whose daughter and son-in-law live with him and pay rent to help him keep up the mortgage on the house he owns. "As a taxpayer, I paid into the system for a lot of years. For them to just shut it off and say, 'These people need to get weaned off and get a job'—well, yeah, I need to get a job. But for them to suggest that I just go get welfare or go get food stamps—that's why I'm frustrated with the Republican Party. They just don't get it."

—Fresno Bee, 1/2/14

Mrs. BOXER. So here you have the facts. I will just recap them. We have a situation where the long-term unemployment rate—those looking for work and out of work for more than 6 months is higher than it has ever been, 2.6 percent.

We have a situation where we are coming out of the worst recession since

the Great Depression. Even though President Obama has done an amazing job on job creation, creating 8 million private sector jobs in his time—8 million private sector jobs under President Obama. We lost more than 600 million private sector jobs by the end of 8 years under George W. Bush. But we still have a problem. How many private sector jobs were lost in the recession? More than 8 million. So we need to restore those jobs.

So this is not the time—when you go for a job and there are three applicants for one job—to tell people they are cut off from unemployment.

Here is the issue. In a State that has a really good economy with a very low unemployment rate, less than about 5 percent, the full extension does not go forward. It only goes forward to States that have a high unemployment rate. So it is targeted. It is not going to States where there is a boom going on or a really strong economy. It goes to States that have a tough unemployment rate, and have all these people coming for one job opening.

In some States it is five to one. Remember, the average is almost three to one, three people for every job. In some States they are doing better. Maybe there is just two people for every job. But there are three nationally. In some States it is way higher. So we are just saying at this particular point in time: Let's extend this for a 3-month period. Do it without offsets, because when you offset you cut something else and you constrict the economy at a time when you should be expanding it. Two-thirds of the time we have never paid for unemployment extensions. Under George W. Bush, who started the current program, we never did—at least in the beginning we did not.

We care about jobs in this country. Everybody does. If we extend unemployment insurance, we would prevent the loss of 240,000 jobs. You say: Why? That is because when folks get their checks, what do they do with it? They go down to the store, and they spend it buying food for their families. They do not hold back. They pay their rent. The landlord gets that check and spends that check. So it is an immediate boon to the economy and an immediate fact that we can definitely prove that jobs are not lost because economic activity in those communities goes down.

We are talking, in my State, of 46,000 jobs that will be lost if we do not correct this problem. The Congressional Budget Office has said another year-long extension, if we do this and do it for a year—this particular bill is only a few months extension—if we did it for a year, we would add two-tenths of 1 percent to our gross domestic product.

Extending unemployment insurance is one of the most cost effective ways to grow the economy and create jobs. In the end, that reduces the deficit. So

all of this talk to cut this and cut that to pay for this, it is counterproductive because you will pull back on gross domestic product growth, and there will be less revenue coming into the government.

So I do not see how this extension of unemployment is anything but a win-win. It is an obvious win-win. If you took the politics out of it, you would do the right thing, Republicans, because you have done it in the past. When Republicans were President, you did it without an offset. You did not hold up a bill. You passed it. You stimulated the economy. You create more jobs. The deficit then goes down even faster than it is going down. Look at how it is coming down.

There is no reason why we have to cut something that then depresses spending over here, while doing unemployment over here. It does not make sense. I was an economics major a long time ago. So I am not saying that I am up to date on the latest theories. But one thing we know makes sense: When you are trying to create jobs, when you are trying to get out of a recession, you do not turn to austerity, especially since we have wrapped our arms around this deficit. It has been hard to do. But who would have thought we could have done it. We did it.

So we do not have to say now that, while we give an unemployment extension on the one hand, we are going to cut something on the other hand and lose those jobs over there. It does not make sense. Then you put those people on unemployment. It really does not make sense.

Would I vote to give a little higher tax rate to the billionaires? I just watched a documentary called "Park Avenue." This is what they said. I have not fact-checked it, so we have to fact check this. But this is what the documentary said: Approximately 400 or 500 families are worth more than 150 million Americans—net worth. That is what they said. We are going to fact-check it this afternoon. If I am wrong, I will correct the RECORD.

That is what the movie said: 450, 500 families have more net worth than half the population of America.

That is the income inequality.

So would I pay for this by putting a little tax on the billionaires? Oh, yes, I would. But I don't wish to start cutting programs: education, housing, health care, whatever they come up with, which then means people would be laid off.

We can do this. We are not afraid to cut spending. We are not afraid to reduce the deficit. We did it under Bill Clinton. We got a surplus, and we are doing it under Barack Obama.

I defy any Republican to show me how this shapes up in a bad way with the Bush record, which was taking surpluses that George Bush inherited and

turning it into massive deficits and literally no job creation. It was 1.1 million jobs created, compared to cutting the deficit in half after President Barack Obama inherited the worst recession since the Great Depression, creating 8 million new jobs in the private sector alone and reducing the deficit by half.

We know what we are doing, despite what they say, and it is OK, because at the end of the day the facts are the facts. I didn't make up this chart. This is a chart that comes from the Congressional Budget Office. These are their numbers.

The stories I have told and that I have put in the RECORD are poignant. There are people out there who are at their wit's end holding their lives together, keeping their homes at 55 degrees when they have little children in them, not knowing if they can pay the rent, not knowing if they can go to the grocery store, not knowing if they will be homeless, not knowing what the future holds.

The least we can do, the least we can do in this Chamber is stand and fight for them.

What are we here for anyway? Are we here for the Koch brothers? I hope not. The billionaires are doing just fine. This country is a great country. It is a great country because everyone can dream to go to the top. But if we lose the middle class and we are not there with the safety net when they fall, we will lose everything and this country will not resemble the America I grew up in and that I knew. I had nothing and my husband had nothing. He lost his father when he was only a young boy. His mother was a school crossing guard and raised three boys.

In this country, my husband went to college, to law school, and started his own law firm, his own small business. That is what America is.

But when we were in trouble when we were young, we knew we had the hope and the dream. It was real. It wasn't unreachable. It was reachable because there was a safety net, and part of that safety net is unemployment insurance. Part of that safety net is extending it for the long-term unemployed.

I am going to close with a couple of facts about health care because I am so tired of the "bad news bears" coming out here every day whining about ObamaCare. I wish to tell everyone some of the good news about health care because we don't hear it enough.

Across this country, over 2.1 million Americans have enrolled through the exchanges in private health insurance—2.1. It is pretty amazing, and I wish to state some more facts.

In California, I wish to tell you what is happening. We have our own exchange, Covered California, coveredCA.com. What has happened so far we don't hear around the beltway. All we hear is: ObamaCare is bad. ObamaCare is bad.

I wish to tell some stories of what is truly happening and these facts will catch up as well, such as 400,000 Californians now have coverage through the California exchange, private coverage.

We have more than 200,000 Californians on Medi-Cal, which is California's Medicaid Program.

A truly great number is more than 1 million California families—not people, families, so we are talking about probably a few million people—have begun the process of applying for coverage.

Across the country, I can state—and we know we have had our bumps in the road—today we are resolving some of those bumps. We had about 2 percent of the people who wound up in a problem where they couldn't get the insurance they wanted. President Obama fixed that problem.

Now we have that 2-percent problem down to way less than .2 percent, very few families. Let's get that clear. Will there be more bumps? Yes. Will we fix them, yes. Are we still worried about the few thousand families who need our help? Yes. We will fix it.

I don't shy away from this. If we have a problem, we fix it. Somebody point out to me any business that doesn't have a few problems in the rollout, and I will say that is pretty amazing.

We had problems with the rollout. It was bad. We are fixing it, and the proof is in the pudding. Today, 9 million Americans have new secure health insurance; 2.1 million, on that other chart, have received it through all the different exchanges, 2.1 million; 3.9 million have enrolled in Medicaid; and 3 million young adults can now stay on their parents' plans. There were bumps in the road, we fixed them, and we will continue to do so, but this is a good story.

I wish to read from some constituents who have written to me about the Affordable Care Act. These are real people speaking, not politicians, not I—they.

Mary Natwick of Monrovia signed up for a platinum plan for her family of three through the Covered California Web site. Even though she makes too much to qualify for a subsidy and even though she purchased the highest level plan, she is saving \$1,000 a month on her premiums and she has a lower deductible.

Mary wrote:

Needless to say, we are thrilled beyond belief. Please accept our gratitude, and pass on our thanks to all who voted for this bill.

This is a constituent who likes ObamaCare and she thanks the Senator from Oregon, Mr. MERKLEY.

David Specter of Ventura and his wife are young retirees, 62 and 58. Their old premiums cost \$882 a month. Now because David and his wife qualify for subsidized premiums on the Covered California exchange, they will pay a total of \$434 a month with lower

deductibles. That is \$400 a month in savings. Calculate what that means in 1 year, \$400 a month. They can spend it in the neighborhood, in the movies, at a restaurant, in the grocery store, on a vacation, gifts for their grandkids.

David wrote:

Thank you so much for supporting the Affordable Care Act. It may not be perfect, but it sure makes a big difference for us.

I think that sums it up for me. The Affordable Care Act, ObamaCare, may not be perfect, but it sure is making a difference for Americans—so far 9 million strong, and it will be way more than that.

Maya Walls of San Diego was diagnosed with breast cancer at 27 years of age. Since that diagnosis 20 years ago, she has either kept working to maintain insurance or paid very high COBRA premiums in between her jobs to keep her coverage and to avoid pre-existing condition exclusions. That is because, as we know, until ObamaCare became the law of the land, insurers could walk out on people once they got sick.

Two years ago, Maya lost her job. In September she held her breath and went without coverage. On October 1, she found out she finally qualified for California's new expanded Medicaid Program, which she had never qualified for before.

She wrote:

Please do not give an inch on the ACA. This is the first time I have taken a deep breath in 20 years. Thank you.

I see we have a new Presiding Officer, and I wish to retell this story.

This is a story of one of my constituents who was diagnosed with breast cancer at 27 years of age. Since that diagnosis she was so scared she would lose her insurance because of her pre-existing condition that she kept paying very high COBRA premiums. When she finally ran out of options, she lost her insurance and just found out she qualifies for the new expanded Medicaid.

She wrote:

Please do not give an inch on the ACA. This is the first time I have taken a deep breath in 20 years.

I say to the American people—I hope a few will hear my voice—nothing in life is perfect. No bill is perfect. No business is perfect. No one is perfect; no individual, no President, no Senator for sure. But we see a problem, and we do our best to step up to the plate.

If things go wrong, as it did with the rollout, we get mad about it, but we fix it, and we don't go back to the problems we had before of kids being kicked off their parents' insurance and having no insurance, of people being told: Sorry. You have asthma or you have cancer or you have high blood pressure. We can't help you.

Those days are over. Being a woman was a preexisting condition. Having been a victim of sexual assault was a preexisting condition. If someone was

in an abusive relationship, they said: You are just too high of a risk, and they walked away.

There were lifetime caps on our policies. There were annual caps on our policies, gender discrimination, pre-existing condition discrimination, all of that.

I am going to say anyone who wants to repeal ObamaCare or the Affordable Care Act will go back to those days.

I will never forget reading a New American Foundation study that said, if we hadn't changed health care in this country, we were getting to a place where premiums would have risen to about 50 percent of our incomes, on average, for at least half of American households. At that point, who is going to be able to afford insurance?

I met people who were praying on their hands and knees to turn 65. As we get older we say: Oh, my God. I want to stay young.

People were saying: Let me get to my 65th birthday so I can get Medicare because I have no insurance.

That is what I heard from my constituents.

What I hear may not be perfect, but it is saving their lives: Fix what is a problem, Senator. You can.

I thank the President for acting to make sure the people who got those cancellation notices—it was about 2 percent of all Americans—were able to stay on similar insurance for an extended period of time.

Yes, we will fix what the problems are, but we will also rejoice when we get letters such as I am getting from all over my State. I ask unanimous consent to have three additional stories printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

John Nunnemacher is a 43-year-old freelance graphic artist from San Jose and the last time he had health insurance was 15 years ago, when his employer paid for his coverage. But as of January 1, John is covered by a plan he can finally afford. He told the San Jose Mercury News, "I hoped this day would come. I worried that it wouldn't. And I'm very glad that it finally has."

Amy Torregrossa, 27, is from San Francisco. She has been without insurance since July, when coverage through her partner's company ended because he changed jobs. She has a congenital heart defect and a history of high blood pressure. She no longer runs, she said, because "if I twist my ankle or get hit by a car... any doctor visit is so expensive." She signed up on Covered California for a silver plan costing \$310 a month. She made sure her cardiologist was in the insurer's network and plans to schedule a checkup for early next year.

Michel Stong, 57, is a self-employed product designer. For many years, she could not afford any insurance at all because of a false-positive test for lupus, which incorrectly flagged her as someone with a pre-existing condition. For the past 15 years, she could afford only catastrophic insurance. Now,

thanks to a tax credit, she will pay \$55 a month with no deductible and a \$3 copay for doctor visits. "It just blows my mind that I can get health insurance for this price! I can finally afford checkups, tests, and age-related visits."

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, we will tell those stories and we will counter-act the stories we hear.

In closing, I wish to say—because I know the Senator from Oregon has been waiting patiently—the reason I took to the floor to talk about health care is to make the point that it is the middle class and the working poor who are truly being helped—that is so important in this time of income inequality—and make the point that we make sure we extend the unemployment compensation to the long-term unemployed as they, through no fault of their own, are trying to keep their house and home together, which is so critical.

I thank my six Republican colleagues who showed courage, stepped up, and allowed us to get on this bill. I hope we pass it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HEITKAMP). The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, I wish to make a few very brief comments, and the first is this: In the budget agreement that was hammered out right before we left for the holidays, a provision was inserted by Congressman RYAN that changed the COLA details for our veterans. This provision is outrageous. It is changing the retirement deal in the middle of a person's service or, for many of our veterans, even after they have retired—between the time they have retired and the time they reach age 62. In the coming days of this week, I hope this body can come together and reverse this provision which unfairly changes the terms of retirement for our veterans. Our veterans stood up for us as a nation when they were overseas, and we must stand up for them here at home.

Secondly, I would like to express hope for the bipartisan spirit that led to an agreement to debate the bill regarding restoring emergency unemployment. I had eight townhalls over the weekend, and I can tell you that it strikes people as fundamentally unfair that States with high unemployment, such as my home State of Oregon—that these weeks of emergency unemployment, which was a deal hammered out in a bipartisan fashion under a Republican President, President Bush, should be set asunder.

Indeed, on December 28, 18,000 Oregon families got a lump of coal in their stockings, and in the course of this coming year another 58,000 Oregon families will be thrown out in the cold, if you will, due to the failure to reauthorize this program. Indeed, the failure to reauthorize it not only affects directly those families who need a longer bridge to the next job because of the high un-

employment levels, but it also affects the economy, destroying an estimated 4,000 jobs. Our citizens want to see us create jobs, not destroy jobs.

So I hope the bipartisan spirit that led to our agreeing to debate restoring the emergency unemployment program will lead to our actually reauthorizing the emergency unemployment program.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, this new year represents an opportunity for us to refocus and plan for our year ahead. Unfortunately, for millions of Americans their focus will be on trying to stay afloat over the next year while they search for work. All of us here know there is no more important issue for middle-class families across America right now than jobs and the economy. This is what they want their elected officials to be focused on, and it is exactly what I think we ought to be working on every day.

By reaching a bipartisan agreement last month, we did a number of things to work toward that goal. First of all and importantly, we showed the American people that Members of Congress can work together, that we can listen to each other, and that we can get into a room and talk frankly without trying to hurt each other politically. Second, by breaking through that partisanship, we finally ended that seemingly never-ending cycle of lurching from crisis to crisis. Third, we showed that "compromise" isn't a dirty word and that there is a big coalition that is ready to make some sacrifices politically to get things done. Finally and importantly, for our efforts to continue to grow our economy, we gave American families and businesses the certainty they need to grow.

Of course, there is much more to do. As much as we are heartened by the headlines that predict a strong economy this year, we understand just how fragile our recovery still is, with millions of Americans still out of work.

Now is the time to redouble our efforts, not shrink from the challenges we face, because the truth is that all the economic predictions in the world mean nothing if we don't continue to support policies that help our middle class. That work absolutely starts with extending unemployment benefits for the millions of Americans who have been losing their benefits since December 28.

Because unemployment assistance goes right back into the economies of communities large and small, non-partisan economists have found it is one of the most effective ways to build a recovery that lasts. Those same economists have said that failure to continue these benefits will cost us over 200,000 jobs. And renewing these benefits is simply the right thing to do

at a time when millions of American families continue to teeter on the brink in States where unemployment remains stubbornly high.

I have come to the Senate floor today with the hope that we can continue with the bipartisan momentum we saw with today's cloture vote and that we have seen over the last few weeks and take a final vote to provide a lifeline for millions of Americans. This should be an easy issue. It would be simply wrong to cut off the support while our economy continues to struggle and so many workers are really having difficulty finding work. Right now, in fact, there are three unemployed workers for every single job opening. If every opening were filled tomorrow, we would still have more than 7 million American workers across the country without a job to even apply for. More than one-third of all unemployed workers have been out of a job for 6 months or longer—above historic averages and higher than in past recoveries.

Millions of Americans are unemployed today not because they do not want to work, not because they do not have valuable skills, but simply because they found themselves in an economy that isn't creating jobs as quickly as needed. These unemployed workers are desperate to get back on the job, and unemployment benefits make all the difference for them and their families while they scour the want ads, pound the pavement, and send out resume after resume.

I have received story after story from workers and families across my home State of Washington about what unemployment benefits have meant to them and what losing them would mean for their future. These men and women can't afford to have the rug pulled out from under them and are now struggling with each day that passes.

One of these stories came from a woman named Carol from Puyallup in my home State. She is a nurse. She was laid off from her job. She decided that in order to make ends meet she would start her own legal nurse consulting business, so she enrolled in classes to help her hone her entrepreneurial skills. While taking those classes, Carol relied on her unemployment benefits to get by. Then, not only were her benefits slashed significantly due to sequestration, but Carol just found out she was one of the 25,000 people in Washington State whose benefits were completely cut off on December 28.

As a leader in the classroom, Carol has spoken to many other soon-to-be business owners who are suffering. In the face of unexpected job loss, they now feel as if they are being punished for deciding to chart a new course in their lives. They are creating work for themselves and potentially others but now have to decide whether they can continue following that dream without

the critical support unemployment benefits provide them.

Carol is not alone. I heard from a woman who was laid off from her job at a plant in Keyport, WA, early last year. She told me:

Living in Kitsap County, we are geographically isolated, and finding work with so many qualified applicants right now is much more difficult. This year, I have applied for over 200 jobs and in spite of a stellar resume, have only gotten four phone interviews. I have lowered my standards throughout the year and applied for jobs far below my pay grade to no avail . . . my husband and I have had to claim bankruptcy . . . and I truly worry about losing my home and displacing my children.

Madam President, that is what people are facing today.

Finally, there is Traci, a woman from Everett. She is a former executive assistant with 20 years of experience. After taking time off from work to care for her dying mother and a daughter who was suffering from bipolar disorder and drug addiction, Traci found herself without a job. Shortly after her mother passed, Traci fell ill, making it difficult for her to look for work.

While Traci was receiving unemployment benefits, they were barely enough to cover the care her daughter required. Traci told me that she now can't afford food and has lost over 50 pounds. She even asked that I send her a video of the speech I am making right here as she won't be able to tune in today because she had to get rid of her television in the process of finding savings. Like so many others, Traci is searching high and low for that one break, and she told me, "I just need time for someone to give me a chance."

For Traci, unemployment benefits are not the solution. A job is what she wants. But they provide her with some critical support while she takes care of her family and tries to find that work.

Those are just a few of the stories I have heard, but there are a lot like them. Millions of people across America, including an almost additional 28,000 in my State, stand to lose the benefits they count on if Congress doesn't act soon. These workers are not looking for a handout. They do not want to be a burden. But they need support while they work to get back on their feet and back on the job.

In this struggling economy, renewing these benefits is truly crucial. The non-partisan Congressional Budget Office has said that renewing unemployment benefits is one of the most effective policy tools we have to boost the economy and get money in the pockets of consumers. So I am really hopeful the Senate will act quickly, without political games, because failure to do so wouldn't just be devastating for the families who count on this, it would also hurt many small businesses and communities to have the billions of dollars pulled away from consumers who spend it every month on food and rent and clothing.

Last month's budget deal provided us with a glimmer of bipartisan hope coming into this new year. However, we have to continue working together to focus on improving the economy for middle-class Americans. We cannot afford to allow this lifeline to be cut off.

The stories I shared today, like so many others, are heartbreaking, but they also show the fierce determination exhibited by so many who are out of work in the struggle to get back on their feet. They are the stories of people who are applying for work far below their own qualifications, going back to school to learn the skills needed to change careers or waking up every day to scour for jobs in their communities that all too often lack opportunity. I believe it is Congress that needs to match their determination and grit. We took an important first step today, and I know unemployed workers I have heard from are watching. Today's vote is a glimmer of hope for them. We can't let it fade. We need to move on and pass this extension quickly, and the House needs to follow suit.

Madam President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, what is the parliamentary situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is in postcloture on the motion to proceed to S. 1845.

FARM BILL CONFERENCE

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I congratulate Senator REID, who I know worked extraordinarily hard to get the votes for this.

I read something someone wrote in the press, saying they are afraid that Senator REID didn't talk about these issues enough yesterday on the floor. I would point out that you can either talk or do. I thought he spoke quite well, but he basically spent the time lining up the votes and won. A lot of people talk about what they want to do. Senator REID usually gets it accomplished. As one who has served here longer than anybody else in this body, I would rather see people get things done, and he did.

Speaking of things to get done in this new year, the farm bill remains as one of the Nation's top legislative priorities. Yet it has languished in Congress's in-box. As the Senate begins this new session, it is a relief—at last—to be able to say that there are new glimmers of hope that Congress is nearing the point of being able to complete work on a farm bill.

We passed this farm bill twice in the Senate. I compliment the chair of the

Agriculture Committee, Senator STABENOW. She brought together Democrats and Republicans, many of us who served at one time or another as either chair or ranking member or both on that committee, and said: Why don't we just do it the old-fashioned way? Instead of just talking about it, why don't we actually sit down, write it, and bring something to the floor that can pass? We did, and it passed twice. While over in the House, the bill languished for quite some time before they decided to move forward.

Chairwoman STABENOW and Chairman LUCAS from the House worked throughout the holiday break. My own staff, Adrienne Wojciechowski and Rebekah Weber, have worked very hard with them to produce a bipartisan, comprehensive bill that addresses the needs of farmers, families, communities, and taxpayers.

A farm bill is a dynamic element of our agriculture economy, and of our overall national economy. A farm bill touches every family, in ways large and small. It has now been more than 460 days since the last farm bill expired. That is well over a year ago. Since then, American farmers have struggled to make long-term planting decisions, and more than 20 programs—such as those affecting organic certification cost-sharing, beginning farmers, relief from livestock disasters, renewable energy, and rural small businesses—all have been stranded without funding. Rural small businesses are a major part of my State and the Presiding Officer's State. But every State has some rural area that is extremely important.

This farm bill limbo is part of a string of artificial made-by-Congress dilemmas. Farm bill limbo hurts not only farmers, but their communities, and our economy. It hampers efforts to help those who are struggling the most in our communities, with food security for their families. It holds us back from making greater gains toward energy security.

Last month, the Republican leadership in the House of Representatives proposed a short farm bill extension. Short extensions are nothing new here on Capitol Hill. Most of us know them by the term "kicking the can down the road." They patch things over from one crisis to the next. But just as a temporary extension to fund government offers neither certainty nor meaningful change, a short extension of the farm bill would not provide farmers the certainty they need to plan, or funding for stranded programs. Farming is a business, and saddling farmers with this needless uncertainty makes their difficult work even more difficult. Even worse, the proposed House extension would prolong direct payment subsidies for another year, senselessly costing taxpayers untold millions of dollars. At this point, the only acceptable path

forward is to deliver a full, five-year, comprehensive farm bill by the end of January. Moving forward on the farm bill not only will avoid the so-called "dairy cliff," but it also will help families put food on the table, improve conservation efforts, support regional farming, and put an end to wasteful subsidies.

This farm bill marks the seventh time that I have served as a member of a Farm Bill Conference Committee. I know how difficult it is to bring complex, five-year bills to the floor and ultimately to final passage after a conference. I don't in any way diminish the difficulty in that. I know; I have been there, and I have done that.

While there have been many significant changes in agricultural policy since the 1981 farm bill, which I had the privilege to write, one thing has remained the same: No farm bill is easy, and no farm bill is perfect. But to finalize a farm bill, the Senate and House must work together to reach bipartisan agreement. It means, whether you are a Republican or Democrat, forget the symbolism and start dealing with the substance. Stop rhetoric and go to reality.

The conference committee is making steady progress, and Chairwoman STABENOW and Chairman LUCAS deserve credit, and our appreciation, for working closely together to bridge the wide differences between our two bills. The cuts it includes will not go unnoticed, as we have already seen spending reductions from the sequester, followed by the end of the Recovery Act nutrition benefits. We can talk here on the floor. We are all going to collect our paycheck every month. But we sometimes forget these cuts and policy changes affect real people in real ways. So we have to continue to do the best we can.

Speaking as a Vermonter, I would note that every farm bill is important to Vermont, just as every farm bill is important to every State represented in this body. Farm bills make real differences in our quality of life, and the fact that Congress every 5 years or so would renew and pass a farm bill was once something Americans could take for granted. This is the first time we have not been able to do so.

The delays have been unfortunate, and they have been needless. But I am increasingly hopeful that this recent dark chapter is coming to a close. Farmers and families around the Nation are looking to us to pass forward-looking, fiscally responsible, and regionally sensitive food and farm policy—and the two have to be together, both the food and the farm policy. Farmers have to be able to plan, but families have to know, when their children go to school, they are going to be fed. Every teacher will tell you that a hungry child doesn't learn. If children aren't learning, what are we doing for

the next generation? That is our responsibility.

Now is the time, without further delay, to enact a farm bill that will strengthen the Nation and support the economy. I know we are up to this challenge. We have done it twice already in this body, forging a bipartisan coalition. I am hoping the other body, notwithstanding some of the Republicans who tried to block it, will come forward and speak, not just for a small part of one political party, but speak for all Americans.

Before I yield, I ask unanimous consent that all the time during the recess count postclosure on the motion to proceed to S. 1845.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. I yield the floor.

RECESS

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:32 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. BALDWIN).

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXTENSION ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED—Continued

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican whip.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, last month the President of the United States gave a speech on what has come to be known by the code words "income inequality," which means different things to different people. He also talked about a very important aspect of that, and that is upward income mobility. In other words, we want to make sure that somebody who goes to work in a restaurant bussing tables can work their way up the income and education ladder to where they can actually own their own restaurant and create jobs and opportunities for other people. The President called it "the defining challenge of our time."

Well, the timing, coming as it has, one might be forgiven from wondering whether the President and his allies want to change the subject from ObamaCare. We know that the rollout of ObamaCare has been an unmitigated disaster, and, frankly, there is more to come. We can certainly understand why the President might want to change the subject. But while he is changing the subject, Republicans should embrace the challenge of discussing this: What are the policies that have resulted in income inequality and insufficient upward mobility when it comes to jobs in America?

Of course, the President, you might predict, has talked about his proposed solutions, which are creating more government programs and more spending,

including up to \$6 billion of money that we have to borrow from China and our other creditors just to extend the unemployment insurance program by 3 months. My question is: What happens after that 3 months? I don't want to be rash, but I will make a prediction that the Democrats will say: We need another 3 months. After that, they will say: We need another 3 months. Before you know it, unemployment insurance has been extended beyond the half-year mark, which is the basic program, to another full year beyond that at a cost of \$25 billion.

Just to put all of this in context, the Federal Government spent \$250 billion for extended unemployment insurance benefits since 2008. Of course, the President did not mention some of the primary causes for income inequality and the loss of upward mobility because he is responsible for a lot of that, along with his allies. He failed to mention that under his administration America has suffered the longest period of high unemployment since the Great Depression, and he failed to mention his signature health care law. I mentioned that a moment ago. He is trying to pivot to another subject, but inevitably we find ourselves coming back to ObamaCare and its negative impact on job creation and the 40-hour workweek.

We know that ObamaCare has done a number of things in the short period of time since it began the rollout, which was October 1st. Millions of people have lost their existing insurance coverage. In fact, more people have lost their insurance coverage than have signed up for ObamaCare or even Medicaid. Then there is the issue of skyrocketing insurance premiums. So I thought the idea was: How do we make health care more affordable? In fact, instead of making health care better and more affordable, it has become less affordable.

We are not just talking about the insurance premiums, we are talking about deductibles. We have all heard the stories of people signing up on the ObamaCare exchanges only to find out: Yeah, they have health insurance, but you know what, the first \$5,000 per person is the deductible, which effectively means—for all practical purposes—that person is self-insured. That is a deal breaker for many hard-working middle-class Americans.

We know, of course, that even organized labor has complained about the fact that ObamaCare has turned full-time work into part-time work. Why is that? For employers who put their employees on a 30-hour workweek, they are not required, under the law, to pay for health care benefits. But if you have a full-time worker, you are required to pay for health care benefits. So what is happening is that many employers are cutting people back from 40 hours to 30 hours with a commensurate loss of income.

Recently, I was in Tyler, TX, sitting around a table at a restaurant when one gentleman who owns a restaurant said that because of ObamaCare one of the single moms who works in his restaurant lost her 40-hour workweek job. He had to cut her down to 30 hours. So she had to get two 30-hour jobs in order to get by. In other words, she now has to work 60 hours instead of working 40 hours, and obviously she is worried about the lack of time she has with her children in addition to having lost her full-time job.

The President has also failed to mention a number of other items which have contributed to income inequality and the loss of upward mobility, such as the medical device tax that is a feature of ObamaCare. In Texas we have a number of medical device companies that came to see me after the ObamaCare legislation passed.

They said: We have a duty to our shareholders not to spend their money inefficiently, and so our only alternative is to expand our existing facility in Costa Rica rather than in Texas. So the jobs that would have been created in Texas effectively moved to Costa Rica because of the medical device tax. So much for job creation and reducing income inequality and enhancing upward mobility.

The President also declined to talk about his refusal to approve the Keystone XL Pipeline. Of course, this is a pipeline that would start in Canada and end up in Port Arthur, TX, in an area we call the Golden Triangle. We happen to have a lot of refineries there that can refine that oil into gasoline, jet fuel, and other products for American consumers.

The President promised the country he would make a decision by the end of 2013. I may have missed something during the holidays, but I don't recall the President making any announcement whatsoever on the Keystone XL Pipeline. Not only would it produce thousands of good well-paying jobs, it would also produce a dependable supply of energy from a friendly country—the nation of Canada.

What else did the President fail to mention in his income inequality and upward mobility speech? He failed to mention how the impact of his regulatory policies are piling hundreds of billions of dollars of additional costs on small businesses.

For example, the small banks in Texas have told me that they have hired new people, but the people they hired are the people who help us comply with the Dodd-Frank regulations. This bill—just to remind everybody—was filed to address the abuses on Wall Street that led to the subprime loan crisis and collapse in 2008. As we now know, while Wall Street was the target of Dodd-Frank and these regulations, Main Street is the collateral damage. Yes, people are being hired but not for

the purpose of loaning more money and helping small businesses start and grow their businesses but, rather, just to comply with new government regulations.

What else did the President fail to mention in his discussion about the lack of jobs and upward mobility? He failed to mention his proposed greenhouse gas rules, which will kill jobs and drive up energy costs.

He failed to mention that during the so-called Obama economic recovery—the President has now been President for 5 years. He can't blame this on George Bush anymore. But during the so-called Obama economic recovery, real median household income has fallen more than \$2,500. At the same time that real household median income has fallen by \$2,500, households are finding that their health care insurance costs have gone up by \$2,500, for a net loss of \$5,000 for most hard-working American families.

The President has failed to acknowledge—in his discussion of slow economic growth—high unemployment. He has failed to mention that the economic recovery following the 2008 recession has been the weakest U.S. recovery since World War II.

Economists ordinarily say that after a recession there will be sort of a V-shaped recovery—once you hit the bottom, you come out of it very quickly and the economy grows fast. Under the Obama recovery, that has been flatlined to anemic growth, which is not fast enough or strong enough to hire more American workers.

Indeed, we have the lowest percentage of Americans actually in the workforce in the last 30 years. What that means is that even though the unemployment rate is roughly 7 percent—that is on a national basis—millions of people have simply dropped out of looking for a job because they see the prospects for finding work so dim.

The President also failed to mention that his 2009 stimulus package—at that time you may remember that Speaker PELOSI said: Our goal is to make timely, targeted, and temporary investments in government spending to help stimulate the economy and help bring down the unemployment rate.

The President later joked and said—we found out it wasn't a funny joke—that “shovel ready” didn't actually mean it was shovel ready, which was absolutely true. He failed to add that his 2009 stimulus package added more than \$1 trillion to the national debt, which now stands at \$17.3 trillion. That is equivalent to more than \$54,000 worth of debt for every man, woman, and child living in America today.

I don't think anyone in their right mind believes we can continue down this same path of racking up more and more debt by borrowing more and more money without having some negative consequences at some point in the future. One thing we do know will occur

is that the present generation that is racking up all of this debt will probably not be around to have to pay it back, but the next generation and beyond will.

If the President wants to have an honest debate about income inequality, he needs to be honest about his own record, and he needs to talk about it in a holistic context.

A few months ago, the New York Times reported that the trend of rising inequality “appears to have accelerated during the Obama administration.” Indeed, according to one measure of the income gap, inequality has increased about four times faster under President Obama than it did under President George W. Bush.

Here is the reality: If we want to reduce income inequality, we need to boost economic growth. That is the debate we should be having and which this side of the aisle embraces—not how we can pay more government benefits to people who can’t find work or artificially fix the price of wages. We need to figure a way to benefit the entire country by growing the economy.

Largely—at least where I come from—people say there are three things that the Federal Government can do to help grow the economy: Get out of the way, get off our back, and get your hand out of our pocket. Those are three things the Federal Government could do which would help the economy grow, create more opportunity, and deal with this issue of income equality in an effective sort of way.

So we need to boost economic growth. That is the debate we should be having—how do we create more jobs, or actually how do we allow the private sector to create more jobs? We tried having the government spend borrowed money to create more jobs, and that did not turn out so well. So now we need to figure a way to get out of the way so the private-sector economy can create the jobs that will put Americans back to work and deal with this issue of income inequality once and for all.

As we saw last night, instead of trying to actually solve the problem, sometimes I am tempted to think that the majority leader and his allies really want a political issue rather than a solution to the problem, because we saw last night the majority leader was ready to have a vote with 17 Senators missing because of the storms around the country. We know people could not get back because of cold weather and storms and flight cancellations and the like, and I predict if we had had the vote last night, the cloture vote that we had today would have failed, and that would have fit very nicely into the majority leader’s and the President’s desire to change the subject from ObamaCare to Republicans blocking this unemployment compensation bill.

It did not turn out that way because we had the vote here this morning. We

embrace the opportunity to talk about our progrowth alternatives, which will actually make life better for the American people, not worse, as the policies of this administration have over the last 5 years.

Basically, we know that the demand is this: to extend long-term unemployment benefits beyond the half year, which is the basic program, another 3 months, and to put the entire \$6.5 billion tab on our national credit card. But I ask you, What is going to happen after 3 months? Will the President and his allies be back asking for another 3 months and another \$6.5 billion in deficit spending that will be added to the debt? I think so. How about in 9 months? If we extend it for two 3-month periods, we will be here for another one that will extend it to 9 months and beyond, ad infinitum—\$25 billion in added deficit and debt spending—unless we solve the root of the problem.

Republicans would prefer that we offset any real extension with spending cuts that would make it revenue neutral. We would also like to reform the unemployment insurance program so it delivers better results to the unemployed.

For example, if there is one thing that most people who are unemployed need it is the opportunity for job skills training. We ought to make sure things such as Pell grants are available for people during that 26-week period of time they are on unemployment, that they can go to a community college in their own town and learn new job skills, and so they do not have to be stuck in the same old position. They could learn new job skills, which will open a whole new world of opportunity for them when it comes to jobs.

Before I conclude, I want to mention a few numbers that help put the Obama economy in perspective. According to the Joint Economic Committee, the economy grew during the first 4 years of the Reagan administration by 22.3 percent—22.3 percent. During the first 4 years of the Obama administration, it was about 9 percent—less than half. Why is that? Why is it that the economy grew during the first 4 years of the Reagan administration by 22 percent; in the first 4 years of the Obama administration by about 9.2 percent?

As I pointed out, there are some good reasons why this recovery has been anemic and so slow and why so many people are still struggling to find work. If the Obama recovery had been as strong as the Reagan recovery, we would have millions more private-sector jobs. Isn’t that what we want? The recipients of unemployment insurance compensation do not want to receive a government check. What they want is the dignity and the self-confidence and the opportunity to provide for their family that comes with a good job. That is what is missing in this whole

equation and this transparent political exercise to play gotcha at their expense.

We know it was President Reagan’s economic strategies, combined with permanent, broad-based tax cuts and sensible regulatory policies that helped grow the economy. By contrast, President Obama’s strategy is to combine massive tax increases—including the payroll tax, a year ago January—with a regulatory bonanza. We do not have to speculate about what the impacts of President Obama’s policies are. We are living with them today.

So I would say to President Obama, if you really want to reduce income inequality and promote upward mobility, we want to have that conversation. Let’s get back to the policies, though, that have worked so well in the past, not those which have failed us and the American people during the last 5 years. Let’s put a stop to regulations that do not pass a cost-benefit test. Let’s do what we need to expand domestic energy production and create jobs.

Do you know where the two lowest unemployment rates in the country are? Bismarck, ND, and Midland, TX, and that is because of the shale energy renaissance that has created jobs. If you can pass a commercial driver’s license test, you can get a job driving a truck with a high school degree in both of those places and earn between \$75,000 and \$100,000 a year; the lowest unemployment in the country but this administration’s policies have made it harder and harder for those jobs to be created, along with the Keystone Pipeline and the jobs that would create.

We need also to reform our Tax Code to encourage more investment. We need to reward earned success so that small businesses can be started, so existing small businesses can expand. All of the President’s policies, including, of course, most notably, ObamaCare, have made that harder. We need to do what we can, as I said, to expand domestic energy production and create jobs. We need to reform unemployment insurance to get more people back into the workforce by making sure they have the job training they need to learn employable skills.

Then, of course, the subject that will not go away—notwithstanding the President’s most earnest desire—that is, we need to dismantle ObamaCare before it does any more harm to our health care system and our broader economy. We need to replace it with more affordable coverage that lets consumers keep the doctor they trust—a promise that ObamaCare made, but a promise that has been broken, as too many people already know.

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. CORNYN. I will.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. I was just walking through the Chamber and I had the opportunity to visit with some of my colleagues in the back, and I heard what my colleague from Texas was saying, and I just want to add a couple things, if I could. One is to say he is absolutely right in terms of the underlying problem here, which is a weak economy, and really a historically weak economy. Never coming out of a recession have we had a recovery this weak.

The Senator made that point well—that typically we go into a recession in sort of a V formation. We go in and then come back out with a relatively strong recovery from a relatively deep recession. That certainly happened in 1981, where at this point in Ronald Reagan's recovery we had created over 8 million new jobs. Unfortunately, we are not creating the new jobs that we created in these other recoveries. As a result, we do have these problems with folks who are both unemployed and long-term unemployed.

I think it is important to note that we now have historic levels of long-term unemployment, people who have been out of work for more than a half year, more than 26 weeks—the highest levels ever. So something is not working. It is different this time. I think what is not working is that some of our basic structural institutions—such as our tax system, our regulatory system, the regulations that have come from ObamaCare, and so on—are adding more and more burdens to the economy.

The historic debt and deficits the Senator talked about are also adding to our economic woes. It is hurting the economy today, and it is certainly unfair, I would say even immoral to put that burden on future generations. Some of the young people who are here today are going to get left holding the bag for the \$17 trillion national debt we now have—\$145,000 for every family in Texas or Ohio.

So the Senator makes the right points. We have to get this economy moving. There are some very specific policy proposals the Senator has outlined that we ought to turn to. The President has talked about tax reform, he has talked about regulatory relief, but he has not delivered. If we do not get at those issues, we are not going to ultimately solve the problem.

But here we find ourselves within a few hours of having voted to proceed on a debate on whether we do extend unemployment insurance for people for the next 3 months beyond the normal unemployment insurance that would be out there. Most States provide about 6 months of unemployment insurance, about 26 weeks; some States a little more, some States a little less. What we are talking about is how much do you add at the Federal level as emergency unemployment benefits? I did vote, along with some of my other col-

leagues on both sides of the aisle, to proceed to this debate. As the Senator said earlier—I heard him—perhaps that was not what the majority leader was hoping for because maybe he wanted more of a political issue. But I did so because I took to heart what was said on the other side of the aisle about the fact that we are going to now have a debate.

I think this debate breaks down into a couple things. One is, how do you deal with paying for this? Because, as we indicated, this economy is not going to grow until we deal with these historic levels of debt and deficit.

How ironic would it be if we were saying: We are going to help those who are unemployed by making it harder to get the economy moving—by not doing anything with regard to the debt and deficit, in fact, adding to it.

So what I am going to be filing is an amendment. It is a very simple amendment that says let's pay for this extension for 3 months. I just heard my colleague from Texas saying he would support that. Others, I hope, on both sides will support this. The specific idea that we have is let's take the proposal out of the President's budget that says if you are on Social Security disability and, therefore, not working, you, of course, should not be getting unemployment insurance. It is in the President's budget. I would also say trade adjustment assistance, of course, should not be available to you because you are not working by definition.

So it is basically tightening up some of the provisions in current law to make them work better. That provides the funding to be able to say: OK, let's go ahead and extend unemployment insurance, but only for a few months while we do sit down and work on these bigger problems that the Senator from Texas has taken a lead on and talked about today. I hope that is where we will end up, that we will actually pay for this rather than adding to the burden and making the economy even weaker by adding to our deficit.

Second, I think we need to have an honest discussion, even in the next couple of days here, as to how to make the unemployment system itself work better. Unemployment insurance, as has been noted, is not connecting people to jobs. That is the reason we have these historic levels of long-term unemployment.

The Senator mentioned the Pell grants, for instance, being available to people who are on unemployment insurance. That is incredibly important, but also having our worker retraining programs at the Federal level work better for those folks who are uninsured. I think we should engage in that topic now—not only on how do we pay for this, but how do we actually make the unemployment insurance system work for the people who are unemployed?

The Federal Government spends over \$15 billion a year in worker retraining programs—47 programs spread over 9 different departments and agencies. Often the right hand does not know what the left hand is doing. The GAO, which looks at these issues—the General Accountability Office—has said there is duplication in most of these programs, and only a handful—four or five—are seeing the kind of performance measures you would want to have in a Federal program.

So there is a great opportunity here on a bipartisan basis for us to get those worker retraining programs working better and into the hands of the people who really need the retraining to match skills with jobs. In Ohio—and I am sure the same is true in Texas—we have a lot of jobs going wanting right now. We have about 100,000 jobs available. We have about 400,000 people out of work. How do you connect those? A big part of that is providing the skills to those workers to be able to access those jobs that are available that do require a higher skill—maybe it is advanced manufacturing, maybe it is biotechnology.

The Federal Government is not providing that help right now. Those worker retraining skills that are needed are not being provided. So I do think there is an opportunity here for us to pay for this, to be sure we are not adding to the debt and deficit, at a time when the economy is too weak already, and, second, to provide the skills workers need—Pell grants and so on—to actually give people some hope and give people some additional tools to be able to access this economy and these jobs that are available and get this economy moving again.

I thank the Senator for yielding.

Mr. CORNYN. Before the distinguished Senator from Ohio leaves the floor, I did not know he was coming down, but I am delighted he did. Not only is he an expert and former Director of the Office of Management and Budget, distinguished Member of the House, now the Senate, and a great new addition since 2010, he understands these issues, particularly the fiscal issues, better than most of us.

But the Senator makes a very important point. I am worried, based on what the majority leader did last night, that they preferred to have a "gotcha" moment, have the bill fail at the very outset, rather than have a fulsome debate and a realistic discussion about what the alternatives are to basically permanently paying people not to work, through virtually a permanent extension of unemployment.

More than most people, the Senator from Ohio, when he came to this Chamber, said what we need is a jobs program. So he advocated among those in our Republican conference. He said: We need a positive program for how do we facilitate the economy, the private sector, creating those jobs. Of course, he

described the amendment that he intends to offer on this bill, not only to pay for this 3-month extension, which would be a welcome measure, but also to reform the unemployment system so that people can learn skills that actually match them with the jobs that do exist.

I would add, while the Senator is on the floor, that as he knows, there are a lot of other good ideas that will be offered this week by this side of the aisle, but it is entirely dependent upon the majority leader allowing that sort of fulsome debate and those ideas to come to the floor and be available for a vote, things such as the Forty Hours Is Full Time Act that Senator COLLINS has promoted, the medical device tax which I talked about, the repeal sponsored—the chief sponsor, Senator HATCH of Utah.

Senator BARRASSO from Wyoming has got one that would repeal the health insurance tax from ObamaCare, which is a direct passthrough to consumers. Senator PAUL, Senator MCCONNELL have their economic freedom zones idea to help blighted areas where unemployment is high, and to create a way for the private sector to be incentivized to come in and start jobs and to create opportunity.

We have got regulatory reform bills and proposals. We have got the Keystone XL Pipeline idea. I know Senator LEE and Senator RUBIO have both recently come up with some very visionary ideas about how do we fight the war on poverty in a realistic sort of way. But my point is that whether we are going to get into that debate and give a full and fair consideration of all of these ideas about how to solve this problem depends on the majority leader allowing amendments to be offered and voted on.

I would ask the Senator from Ohio what his expectation is in that regard, and what the consequences would be if the majority leader decides to deny any amendments and basically shut down this process?

Mr. PORTMAN. I appreciate the Senator yielding. I would say that having listened to some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle speak earlier today prior to the vote about what their intentions were, including one of the authors of the legislation, and one of the leaders in the Senate, it seems to me they are interested in a debate. They encouraged those from the Republican side to vote yes on the motion to proceed, with the understanding that there would be the opportunity then to at least discuss these issues and to therefore offer amendments and to have what the Senate typically has had over the years, which is the opportunity for some give-and-take, and the opportunity to have voices heard, people representing both the States on the Democratic side and the Republican side of the aisle. So I am hopeful we

will have that debate. That is my expectation.

I plan to file an amendment to pay for the unemployment insurance extension, and I know a lot of support will come from both sides of the aisle for that. I also hope to be able to offer other amendments that have to do with growing the economy in a more direct way. The Senator mentioned regulatory reform, for instance.

We have bipartisan proposals on this side of the aisle that are intended to take the unemployment situation and deal with it in a broader context of reducing the burdens on small businesses, for instance. When you try to get a permit, for instance, from the Federal Government right now, sometimes with an energy project, sometimes there are as many as 34 different permits you have to obtain. That is one reason we are not seeing investment in some of the energy projects we would like to see. It is a great potential for our economy right now. We can make the potential even greater and achieve it if we can do something on the regulatory reform side. So these are all issues that ought to be part of the broader discussion as to how to increase economic growth and therefore to increase jobs and opportunity for people who find themselves unemployed and are looking for those job skills and are looking for the jobs that are open.

I look forward to that debate over the next few days. That is certainly my expectation. I hope that Members on both sides would come down to the well and offer their amendments, have them voted up or down in the great tradition of the Senate.

Mr. CORNYN. I thank the Senator for responding to that question.

I would point out, in conclusion, that this bill extends unemployment benefits for 3 months at a cost of \$6.5 billion, right now which is unpaid for. But if the amendment of the Senator from Ohio is adopted, there is the solution to that problem, along with reform of the job training components of our current unemployment compensation system.

But if we are unable to have this broader debate, we will find ourselves right back here in 3 more months because none of the underlying problems, of which high unemployment and low growth are symptoms, will have been addressed. So what I hope—and I would love to be optimistic about the majority leader's willingness to allow those amendments and allow those votes and have that fulsome debate. If he does not, then we have had a 3-month patch and we will be right back here with the same problems confronting us, with the underlying symptoms of an anemic economy, with slow economic growth and high unemployment.

I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. FISCHER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. FISCHER. I rise today on behalf of over 37,000 unemployed Nebraskans and nearly 21 million Americans who are searching for work. The vast majority of these men and women are jobless through no fault of their own. They are the real-life casualties of failed Washington policies. They are our friends, our neighbors, and in many cases they are our family members. They are decent people, and they are desperate to regain the dignity of a full day of labor.

We have had 5 years of economic fits and starts—glimmers of hope dashed by the harsh reality of persistent economic headwinds. But the weak job reports and the Pollyanna claims of recovery don't tell the full story. Our real unemployment rate or the total percentage of unemployed and underemployed workers tops 13 percent, significantly higher than the 7 percent reported by the Department of Labor in November. That is nearly 21 million people out of work. At the same time our labor force participation rate is at 63 percent, a near 35-year low.

The greatness of a nation cannot endure without work for its people. It is not only about putting food on the table. It is about the ability of families to buy a home, to save for their kids' college education, and to retire with a modest nest egg. It is about hard-working moms and dads in need of the simple assurance that their government isn't going to pass laws that intentionally make life harder for them.

I am interested in promoting thoughtful economic policies that increase employment opportunities and make life a little bit easier for our people. But instead of a laser focus on job creation, politicians in Washington seem to pivot from issue to issue, frantically chasing the topic du jour. Jobless Americans aren't interested in who is to blame; they are interested in who is going to fix this mess and how.

Congress has returned to Washington for a new year, a new chance to take on daunting challenges, such as joblessness in America. We have all been informed by the media and the so-called wise men of Washington that 2014 will be a year in which very little is accomplished. The pundits point to election-year politicking, and some Members are fretting about taking those very tough votes. There is no will for action, they say. There is no chance for any kind of compromise, they claim.

The 21 million Americans without jobs are counting on us to do our job. They expect and they demand that we

do better. Promoting policies to create jobs is not election-year rhetoric; it is the duty of the people's government.

The best way to support the unemployed is not to just extend the benefits; we need to grow the economy, and we need to provide paychecks for families.

Lately, there has been a lot of talk about income inequality or the need to bridge the gap between rich and poor. Some argue that deficit spending is the way to go, while others insist on increasing the minimum wage.

Arthur Brooks, the president of the American Enterprise Institute, offers a different take on how to best conquer the income divide. In a July 31, 2013, opinion piece published in the *Wall Street Journal*, Brooks notes:

Again and again, the president offers a higher minimum wage as a solution. Yet as the overwhelming majority of economists have argued for decades, the minimum wage actually harms the poorest and most marginalized workers—those with the most tenuous grip on their jobs.

In January, a study from the National Bureau of Economic Research surveyed the most recent studies and concluded: "The evidence still shows that minimum wages pose a tradeoff of higher wages for some, against job losses for others."

Brooks continues:

The story for strivers and entrepreneurs is no better. Scott Shane of Case Western Reserve University has shown that business formation fell by 17.3% between 2007 and 2009. Launching a business is never a walk in the park, especially given the explosion of red tape at all levels of government.

While it is still possible for the educated and comfortable, government bureaucracy can crush entrepreneurship entirely for those at the bottom of the income scale.

As a pro-poor rule of thumb, I suggest this: If you want to start a landscaping business, all you should need is a lawn mower, not an accountant and a lawyer to help you hack through all the red tape before setting up shop.

I think Brooks is right.

Regulatory overreach is also holding back American business. Regulations can be helpful. They ensure the health and safety of Americans. However, overregulation places unnecessary burdens on small business owners, and it does stifle economic growth. A homebuilder in Nebraska once told me that he was fined \$7,000 for leaning a ladder against a wall.

There is solid legislation out there to address the rampant redtape. Here are a few examples.

The Regulatory Responsibility for our Economy Act of 2013 is a bill that was introduced by Senator PAT ROBERTS that I am cosponsoring. It requires the executive branch to repeal duplicative and onerous rules currently hindering our Nation's job creators. It also requires Federal agencies to modify, streamline, or repeal significant regulatory actions that are unnecessary or overly burdensome. The legislation ensures that regulations put forth by the administration account for their

economic impact on American businesses. It ensures stakeholder input and promotes innovation.

These simple commonsense policies are a good start toward relieving business owners of some of the unnecessary challenges they face in these already difficult economic times. I believe and I know many Nebraskans believe that executive agencies should be held accountable for the rules they put in place which directly affect our economic growth and our job creation.

Another key way we can spur economic growth is through broad-based tax reform. Our current tax system is arcane and riddled with loopholes for special interests from the eighties. It is time that we simplify our Tax Code so that we can encourage progrowth behavior.

Whenever I travel in my State and I meet with Nebraska's business owners, both large and small, I hear the same message over and over: We need more certainty. We need more certainty.

They need more certainty in the Tax Code, they need more certainty in health care, and they need more certainty in the regulatory environment. A business cannot grow today if it cannot adequately predict its needs for tomorrow.

This is especially true for small business owners, who are responsible for 64 percent of all net new private sector jobs. Jobs will come when these entrepreneurs have confidence that the bureaucrats are going to get off their backs. Jobs won't come from just another DC Government program.

I believe we must shift the focus of economic growth from government-driven regulation to private sector innovation. The great government-controlled experiment has failed us yet again, so it is time for a change of course.

There is no shortage of good ideas out there. My colleagues and I have introduced dozens of bills to directly address job creation by repealing specific regulations, preventing new burdensome mandates, and encouraging a fairer tax system. But so far we haven't had any form of meaningful debate. Why? Why can't we debate in this body in a meaningful way? I believe it is because we are restricted in this Senate by what we can actually vote on. It is a radical form of control, and we are tired of it. Rather than allowing an open amendment process, the majority leader has locked this place down. We hear constant calls to end obstruction, but if we are being honest, we would all acknowledge that the primary obstruction here is in the broken, nonexistent amendment process.

My friend and colleague Senator COBURN recently noted in the *Wall Street Journal*:

Mr. Reid had already used Senate rules to cut off debate and prevent the minority from offering amendments 78 times—more than all other Senate majority leaders combined.

Why?

It appears designed to advance a partisan political agenda—show votes in an election year. In other words, let's airdrop bills on the floor and prevent any form of modification or improvement. That seems to be routine business around here these days, and it is shameful.

It is my hope that in this new year all thoughtful ideas will get a vote. It is my hope that in this new year we will actually get a chance to amend bills. That is the only way we can actually pass legislation to improve the lives of the American people.

I look forward to putting forth my own proposals to fulfill my duty to the people of Nebraska to get our friends and our neighbors back to work. Rather than focusing on issues that divide us, I hope my colleagues, Republicans and Democrats, will come together to support policies that promote opportunities for all.

Show votes might make for good election-year politics, but make no mistake—they are bad policy. And unfortunately it is "we the people" who pay the steep price for politics over policy.

I am excited for another year here in the Senate where I can represent my friends and neighbors, Nebraskans from back home, and I look forward to helping put Americans back to work in the year ahead. Our citizens send us here to do a job and they are counting on us, so let's not let them down.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MANCHIN). The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, the Chair and I earlier today were part of a historic majority—a very bipartisan majority—that voted 60 to 37 to extend unemployment insurance for millions of Americans across this country who are struggling to make ends meet, to keep their families together, to keep a roof over their heads—basic essentials not only to continue living but to continue searching for work. These Americans are not without a work ethic. In fact, they are devastated by being out of work for so long with such destructive results for their sense of self-worth and their family.

This measure is limited in its scope and significance. It is only a procedural vote on a temporary measure for 3 months, and only a partial solution to the grave and pressing issue of putting Americans back to work, restoring employment for Americans who want to work and keep their families together, but it is profoundly important.

I want to thank my colleagues, Senators REED of Rhode Island and HELLER of Nevada, as well as all of our colleagues who voted for it, and even many of my colleagues who may have voted against it but were torn and, hopefully, will vote for it on final passage. I urge all my colleagues to get

this job done so we can send it to the House of Representatives and make sure it is approved there.

What is significant about this measure is in fact it was bipartisan. It was overwhelming. It shows Congress is listening; that it is heeding the calls for action from those 4 million Americans, including over 60,000 of them in my home State of Connecticut, who need this measure so they can continue seeking work, hopefully successfully.

It is a temporary fix, but it is a measure with profound significance for those men and women who courageously are facing the searing facts of life during long-term joblessness. One of those individuals, in fact, from Connecticut, very courageously appeared with the President earlier today. Katherine Hackett of Moodus, CT, is the parent of two sons in the military, who herself is struggling to keep the heat on and put food on her table. She described her situation in introducing President Obama when he spoke about this problem earlier today. I am proud she is at the forefront of this fight, and I am proud to be fighting with her so that Americans have the benefit of unemployment insurance when they are unemployed for longer than the 26 weeks that is recognized under the statute.

This story is one of numbers. We can't deny the statistics. The great recession may have ended for a lot of Americans, but it continues for the unemployed, the jobless, particularly long-term jobless. Those numbers have become almost mind-numbing, but they are very significant. According to a report recently released by the Joint Economic Committee, 3 years after the recession ending in 1991, long-term unemployment was at 1.3 percent. Three years after the recession ending in 2001, long-term unemployment was also at 1.3 percent. Today, long-term unemployment is double those numbers, at 2.6 percent.

Here we are, 4 years after the supposed end of the recession in 2009 with double the percentage of long-term unemployed that we had in previous recessions. Our economy simply is not growing fast enough or creating enough jobs to end that persistently high rate of long-term unemployment. About 4 million Americans, more than one-third of unemployed Americans, have been looking for work for 6 months or more.

In my home State of Connecticut, long-term unemployment has become even more prevalent among those who have lost their jobs. In fact, 43.6 percent, or almost half of Connecticut's overall unemployed population, are long-term unemployed. That means over 60,000 people.

But those numbers are less convincing and compelling than the human stories. I was proud and moved to sit with a number of my fellow Con-

necticut citizens—hard-working, dedicated people of all ages, some of whom have spent lifetimes working for a single employer only to find themselves rejected and released. Many of them told me they expected to find work right away, within a couple of weeks, and here they are—more than 6 months later, many of them—still struggling to find work and working to improve their skills so they can match the job opportunities that may exist.

Rosa Dicker, who has been out of work for almost a year, is a former health insurance project manager who also has experience with health care reform implementation in Massachusetts, our neighboring State. Rosa has sent out 500 job applications in the past year. I almost misstated that figure. I thought it was 50. It is 500 job applications in the past year. And she has been granted how many interviews? She has interviewed three times.

Nyrsa Cruz, an experienced social worker with a master's degree, has also been unemployed since early 2013. Despite hours and hours she has devoted to countless job applications, she has been unable to find work.

Michael Kubica, unemployed after years of experience in the insurance and publishing industries, went back to school to pursue an MBA. Yet despite his educational experience, despite his degrees, despite his dedication, he has been unable to secure more than temporary holiday season work.

Anyone who suggests the long-term unemployed are somehow content or have decided to stay out of work or have abandoned the search ought to talk to people in their own communities—people such as Rosa, Nyrsa, or Michael, who have struggled and worked to find suitable jobs. They are driven, passionate, and absolutely dedicated.

One woman I met, Erin London, described it this way:

My whole family is impacted. My son asks, "Am I going to be able to go to college?" I don't know how to answer. I don't want him to know I am scared.

Imagine yourself as a parent thinking—and we have all thought it—I don't want him or her to know I am scared.

Another Connecticut woman, Alicia Nesbitt, was proud to be working and to have worked continuously since the age of 16, until she was unemployed. Now she depends on food stamps and heating assistance.

These stories are powerful and compelling, even more so than the numbers and statistics, shocking as they are. I hope we will heed those human stories when we come back tomorrow and the next day to vote on this bill.

In the long term we need measures such as targeted tax credits and skills training so people can be matched with jobs and so they can prepare for the jobs of the future. Pathways Back to

Work is a bill I have introduced that supports creation of new jobs as well as training for the ones that exist. I have introduced it with my colleagues Senators MURPHY and GILLIBRAND, and I think it would do a great deal to address the fundamental underlying challenges that are keeping unemployed people from reconnecting with the world of work. But these measures are for next week or the week after. Right now, the urgency of this week is passing a measure that is fundamentally important to keep people moving forward, searching for work, and to keep our economy moving forward.

Those folks who receive unemployment insurance use it to buy clothes or food or a car that drives the economy, provides for the kinds of consumer demand we need to enable our economy to continue moving forward. So we are helping these folks avoid the precipice of poverty and homelessness, which makes their job search even more difficult, but we are also helping our economy. All of us who want job creation and economic progress want it to be our Nation's priority and success.

I am proud to stand and join Senators REED and HELLER, and thank also our majority leader Senator REID for their leadership, because our most urgent task is to move our economy forward, provide these unemployment benefits as soon as possible, and then look toward more permanent measures—skills training, the Pathways Back to Work Act, veterans programs that will enable all Americans to enjoy more equally the benefits of the greatest nation in the history of the world.

The challenge of our growing inequality is also our growing inequity. This measure is a start—a temporary, limited start—in the right direction toward making America fulfill its great promise for the future.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today, and as I do so, Washington has an incredible opportunity for a new beginning—a beginning that would begin by listening to the American people and what the American people want, and not just what Washington and the Democrats in this body think is best for all the American people.

According to a new Associated Press poll, most Americans say health care reform is the top issue they want the government to work on this year—the top issue they want government to work on this year. Fifty-two percent of people have said that is what they are asking us to work on.

People have seen—and I heard about this all around Wyoming over the Christmas holiday—the complete failure of the health care law's big rollout last year. They saw President Obama and they saw Washington Democrats

break one promise after another. As a matter of fact, one of the President's promises was designated "the lie of the year." The American people have lost faith this administration can ever get health care reform right.

It wasn't just a bad Web site. The President said: Well, the Web site was bad. He said: The health care law is more than a Web site.

In spite of what the Obama administration has said, it wasn't all fixed last year because the Web site is just the tip of the iceberg. And huge Web site failures? Absolutely. I heard it everywhere I went around Wyoming, and I actually even heard it brought up when I was in Afghanistan visiting the troops on New Year's Day.

So it is not just the Web site, with the higher premiums, canceled coverage, can't keep your doctor, fraud and identity theft, higher copays and higher deductibles; the Web site continues to be just the tip of the iceberg.

Beyond all of those things we have been talking about coming down the line and hitting the American people, we have also seen even more problems surface already this year.

Here is a headline from the Wall Street Journal, January 3: "Consumers Hit Snags as Health Law Kicks In." The snags? We can imagine what they are. People have been going to the doctor, going to the pharmacy looking for help, and even though they signed up for insurance in the new exchange, it turns out they can't be found. They are not in the system.

So Web site failures? Absolutely. Insurance companies aren't sure who is signed up with them. People aren't sure if they are covered. Doctors aren't sure who is covered.

Doctors, as a result of their training, their compassion, their care for human beings, are trying their best to help their patients. They have been fighting a losing battle against the exchanges and all of the problems with the new Washington-mandated health insurance. One Chicago doctor tried for 2 hours to verify the new insurance for a patient who was scheduled for surgery. The office manager finally gave up. The doctor went ahead with the surgery without what should have been a routine approval from the insurance company.

Here is another problem some people are going to have to deal with this year. The Associated Press ran an article headlined "Adding a baby to health plan is not easy." Every day, babies are born and need to be included in the family's health plan. For common life changes such as having a baby, you would normally just call your insurance company and they would take care of it from there. Not under this law. If you have to buy your insurance through one of the new health care exchanges, it is not that simple. According to the article, "the HealthCare.gov

website can't handle new baby updates, along with a list of other life changes including marriage and divorce, a death in the family, a new job or a change in income, even moving to a different community." Yet the Obama administration and the Secretary of Health and Human Services says the Web site is fixed. It can't handle a baby being born, marriage, divorce, moving, change in income. It can't handle any of those things, and they claim it is fixed.

Here is another problem that has turned up. Washington Democrats said the law would lead to fewer people visiting emergency rooms—I heard it right here on this floor: fewer people getting their care in emergency rooms—and that would reduce expenses. The reality is very different. The New York Times, Friday morning, January 3: "Emergency Visits Seen Increasing With Health Law. Doubt Cast on Savings." But Democrats on this floor said that emergency visits would decrease and that it would save money. That is not what the New York Times says. They said, "Oregon Medicaid Test at Hospitals Found Rise of 40 Percent." The Wall Street Journal, in the same issue, talks about how the Medicaid expansion drives up emergency room visits. The Washington Post said, "Study: Expanding Medicaid Doesn't Reduce ER trips. It increases them."

Democrats don't want to talk about all these problems. They don't want to talk about all of the reform bills which Republicans passed in the House last year but which never got a vote in the Senate in spite of our efforts to try to get votes on those bills. Democrats hope people believe what they are saying, accept their claims that the Web site is working fine and that all the law's problems have been fixed. The American people see through this. They know that what has been done to them by this administration is not right.

It is time for Washington Democrats to play it straight with the American people and to make a new beginning on health care reform. I am not talking about more fake fixes like the one we saw right before Christmas. That was the Obama administration quietly announcing that people whose insurance had been canceled because of the law could apply for a hardship exemption to avoid the individual mandate.

Well, the newer numbers have come out. There are now more than 5 million health insurance cancellations in 35 States. And we don't even know how many were canceled in Texas, Ohio, Virginia, South Carolina, Missouri, and Wisconsin. We don't know those numbers yet. So we know that a minimum of 5 million people have received cancellation notices and the anxiety that comes with that, as well as the anger. When people tried to replace the plans they lost, many found that their pre-

miums would skyrocket and their deductibles would be higher than ever.

I find it interesting that Democrats I have talked to said: Well, January 1 has come, so the numbers aren't going to go up anymore. That is just not true. I was just in my office and got off the phone with a friend in Douglas, WY. He is a pharmacist and provides health insurance for employees. He has fewer than 50 employees, so it is not mandatory under the law that he do so, but he does it anyway and he has done it for years. But Gary is in a situation where he has now received a letter of cancellation of his own insurance policy, and it was dated January 1. This is not something from last year; this is something dated January 1, 2014. It is a letter from the Madison National Life Insurance Company to Gary Shatto at Shatto's Frontier Drug in Douglas, WY.

"Important Notice." Can you imagine getting this letter and opening it? "Important Notice" in bold print. "This Affects Your Insurance Contract Rights. Please Read Carefully." That would get your attention.

This notice is to inform your company that Madison National Life Insurance Company . . . will be exiting the employer small group major medical insurance market in Wyoming effective June 30, 2014 at midnight.

Exiting June 30, 2014, at midnight.

So what this tells us is these numbers are going to go up because, at 3,000, the numbers in Wyoming are such that we know more people are going to get cancellation notices. And this isn't just for Gary; this is for everybody who works there.

They "will be exiting the employer small group major medical insurance market in Wyoming effective June 30, 2014 at midnight. This decision was prompted by the increased regulation since the federal government's passage of its recent federal health care reform, commonly referred to as the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act ("PPACA").

"The increased regulation will make it difficult for Madison National to continue to operate and compete meaningfully in Wyoming's small group major medical market. As such, your referenced insurance coverage will terminate at midnight on June 30, 2014."

This is what people are going to continue to deal with, letters like this continuing to go out, a new round of letters going out January 1.

The President of the United States needs to be honest with the American people about the significant damage his health care law is doing to families all across the country. And as the employer mandate—which the President has delayed for a year—kicks in this year, we are going to see more and more letters like this and more and more people dumped, losing their insurance, in spite of the President's claim that "if you like your coverage,

you can keep your coverage." No wonder the folks who look into these things have labeled it the "lie of the year."

The White House continues to try to do this little bandaid approach. Now they say they are going to let some Americans buy catastrophic coverage. That is an idea I proposed to the President at the White House health care roundtable back in February of 2010. After 25 years of practicing medicine, I know that for some people catastrophic coverage is the right option. For many people it is, and it encourages patients to be smart consumers of medical services. But at our meeting 4 years ago President Obama said that these plans were suitable only for the wealthy, that they weren't good ideas. He said that letting people be smarter consumers wouldn't help. Now he has changed his mind.

Don't expect him to admit that Republicans were right all along. The President said: Well, the Republicans have no ideas. If they have some ideas, they can bring them to him. There were a number of different bills and proposals by Republicans. The President seems to want to ignore that just as much as he wants to ignore the problems and the misery his health care law has caused for so many people all around the country.

Instead of trying to patch this terrible health care law together with chicken wire and duct tape, it is time for Democrats in Washington to admit that this entire law is failing the American people because it absolutely hurts so many American families. Then we can move on to talking about real reforms to give people access to quality, affordable health care. That is the year's top priority of the American people, and it needs to be our top priority in the Senate.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act. That would be S. 1845. This is legislation that will continue to be a critical safety net for workers who have fallen on tough times through no fault of their own. Just a few short hours ago, as you know, the Senate sent a strong message by voting to move forward on this vital legislation to restore unemployment insurance for the more than 1 million Americans whose benefits expired on December 28.

I wish to thank Senator JACK REED and Senator HELLER for their bipar-

tisan leadership on this issue. This is a very important step in providing economic security for the millions of Americans who lost their unemployment benefits at the end of the year or who will lose them this year if Congress does not act.

By helping people to stay on their feet after an unexpected job loss, unemployment insurance has kept millions of Americans out of poverty. Rather than removing the safety net these people rely on, we should be focused on policies that help the long-term unemployed get back to work, including the help that will allow them to pay their rent and fill their gas tanks while they are searching for jobs.

Yesterday I released the Joint Economic Committee report making the economic case for extending the Federal support for our unemployment insurance, designed to keep long-term unemployed Americans above water as they search for work. Approximately 1.3 million workers, as we know, lost their unemployment benefits on December 28. Barring Congressional action, benefits will expire for an additional 3.6 million over the next year. In my home State of Minnesota, roughly 8,500 people lost benefits at the end of last year and about 65,000 Minnesotans will lose benefits by the end of December of 2014.

These are people who may have had a plant close in their town. Maybe their position was eliminated and no one is hiring. Either way, these are people who have been paying into the system for their working lives and we need to see them through to their next job.

This is especially important at a time of stubbornly high long-term unemployment. For most Americans, State-funded unemployment insurance lasts 26 weeks. Yet the average unemployment spell lasts 10 weeks longer. In 2008, as our country went into the worst downturn since the Great Depression, Congress authorized Federal support for extended unemployment benefits for those who were out of work for more than 26 weeks. For people struggling to find work during those dark days, the extension was a lifeline. For the millions of Americans still searching for work as our economy recovers, it is a critical safety net.

Our economy, as we know, has come a long way since the downturn began, with the national unemployment rate now lower than it has been in 5 years. In my home State of Minnesota we are doing even better. The unemployment rate is more than two points below the national average. We are proud of that for our businesses. We are proud of that for our workers.

But there is a problem that remains. While the overall workforce is growing stronger every day, we are still facing significant challenges with long-term unemployment. At 2.6 percent, that is people long-term unemployed more

than 6 months, it is more than twice what it was when Congress last allowed Federal unemployment insurance to expire after the recessions of 1990-1991 and 2001. In fact, in our report we have a graph that shows that literally this unemployment rate we are facing now for the long-term unemployed is twice what it has been in any other year when we faced a decision in Congress and decided in fact to terminate those benefits.

Literally, that long-term unemployment rate is now twice what it was in those other years. That is why there is so much concern about stopping the benefits at this point.

In Minnesota, our long-term unemployment rate is 1.4 percent, much better than it is in many States in the country, but too many Minnesota communities are still hurting, with unemployment rates reaching as high as 9.5 percent in Clearwater County in Minnesota.

Given the numbers, Federal support for unemployment insurance is more important than ever for the long-term unemployed. Extending this critical safety net is fair. American families, struggling against long-term unemployment, are working hard to find a job, to put food on the table, to pay their bills. They are not exactly the ones who have seen the upturn from the stock market that many people have seen in the last years. They are not the ones who have seen their stocks rise. They don't have stocks. They are just trying to put food on the table for their families. They are not faceless, nameless charity cases. They are our neighbors, they are our family members, and they are our friends. In fact, nearly one out of every five Americans has either received or is living with someone who has received Federal unemployment benefits since 2008. That is 69 million people. Almost 24 million long-term unemployed workers have directly benefited and another 45 million Americans, including nearly 17 million children, are living with someone who is receiving unemployment insurance.

These benefits help carry families through long unemployment spells, pay the mortgage, rent, utilities. While the average unemployment insurance benefit of \$300 per week only replaces about one-third of an individual's average weekly wage, unemployment insurance benefits have kept 11 million Americans out of poverty; 2.5 million in 2012 alone. That is 2.5 million Americans kept out of poverty because of this program.

In 13 States, over 40 percent of those who are unemployed have been out of work for more than 26 weeks and have exhausted their State-funded benefits. Nationally nearly 38 percent of unemployed workers are long-term unemployed. These are the workers, the 4.9 million Americans who will lose their

unemployment insurance if we fail to pass this bill. These benefits help them to keep looking for work, support their children and families, and contribute to the economy.

The longer a person is unemployed, the more difficult it is for that person to find a job. Skills atrophy and professional networks dry up. But you can't go on a job interview if you cannot even fill up your car with gas, so we also need to make sure the long-term unemployed are not left high and dry after State-funded unemployment benefits run out.

Addressing long-term unemployment is a problem that calls for an all-of-the-above solution. We need to do more to support American workers.

This is the right thing to do. We also know it is better for the economy. The CBO has found that each dollar of unemployment insurance increases the GDP by as much as \$1.90, and extending the Federal unemployment benefits through 2014 would boost GDP by a .2 percentage point and increase employment by 200,000 jobs. Failing to extend Federal unemployment benefits will cost the economy 240,000 jobs, according to the Council of Economic Advisors. Those are the numbers with which we are dealing.

We also know if we look at the suggestions of the debt commission—something that I think is a very important body of work and has some very good ideas in it—their idea is trying to get about \$4 trillion in debt reduction. We are something above \$2.6 trillion of the way there with more to do, but the point is there are ways to get there. One of my favorite ways is to pass the immigration bill. CBO has found that in the second 10 years that will actually save \$700 billion on the debt by making people pay taxes, by bringing them out of the shadows so they pay fines. That is what we are dealing with.

If we want to look at ways to reduce our debt, I don't think we should be doing it on the backs of the most vulnerable, those kids, those people who are long-term unemployed who still have not been able to find a job. In many States it is still a very difficult economy. Especially for the long-term unemployed, this is the right thing to do. We shouldn't leave these Americans in the lurch. We need to restore this critical safety net and focus on getting Americans back to work.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, I come to the floor to talk about an amendment I will seek to offer on the pending bill, amendment No. 2603.

We all sympathize with those who are struggling to find work in a difficult economy, and I want to see people get back to work. Certainly a short-term extension for those who are relying on unemployment insurance—if it is paid for—will allow a transition for those who are out of work. What we need to do most in this Chamber is to give them an opportunity to get a good-paying job. The focus in this Chamber, most of all, needs to be on enacting progrowth policy that will encourage both small and large businesses to thrive and grow in our economy and create jobs.

I have voted today to begin debate on the legislation to provide a temporary extension of unemployment insurance. I voted to begin this debate because I believe both sides of the aisle can find a way to grant this temporary extension to those who are struggling to find work in this difficult economy while making sure we don't add to the \$17 trillion of debt that also threatens our country and our economy.

I continue to believe that any temporary extension in a long-term unemployment benefit should be paid for in a responsible manner. So I have submitted an amendment, Ayotte amendment No. 2603. I think it is an amendment that makes a ton of sense.

Let me tell you what this amendment does. This amendment pays for the 3-month extension of unemployment insurance. It fixes the unfair cut to the military cost of living that was just enacted in the budget I voted against. I felt this was unfair to those who have served in our military and were singled out for cuts to their retirement benefits, unlike anyone else, and it included, by the way, those who were retired because they had a medical retirement. In other words, those who many of us—I know the Presiding Officer has visited Walter Reed, as have I; those who have lost arms, legs—they have received a medical retirement, and their cost of living was cut under this budget as well.

So my amendment not only would pay for this temporary unemployment insurance for those who are struggling to find work, to give them a transition to get them back to work, but it would also pay to fix and reverse this unfair cut in military retirement benefits—many who, by the way, have served multiple tours for our country and have sacrificed a tremendous amount because they moved around, because they served both in Iraq and Afghanistan, on behalf of our country.

It would also give approximately \$7 billion toward reducing our deficit.

The way I pay for this is to fix an egregious problem in our Tax Code. It is a problem that was identified by the

Treasury IG. It is, frankly, egregious. This is a problem in our Tax Code that has allowed illegal immigrants to claim a refundable tax credit for children who should not be entitled to it—children that do not even live in the United States of America or may not even exist. Why? Because when someone claims this refundable tax credit, they do not have to include a Social Security number on their return. A Treasury IG report identified this problem.

This amendment—a simple fix that would require a Social Security number for anyone who is claiming the additional child tax credit on their tax return—is estimated to save approximately \$20 billion over the next 10 years. So paying for reversing the cost-of-living increase for those who have sacrificed so much for our country, paying for a temporary unemployment insurance extension for those who are struggling to find work, and reducing our deficit by approximately \$7 billion over 10 years—all three of those things are done by fixing an egregious problem in our Tax Code.

The audit of the Treasury IG in 2011 reported that individuals who are not authorized to work in the United States of America received \$4.2 billion by claiming this additional child tax credit. The audit found that the payment of Federal funds through this tax benefit appears to provide an additional incentive for aliens to enter, reside, and work in the United States without authorization, which contradicts Federal law and policy to remove such incentives.

The audit was based upon an analysis of tax returns filed by persons with individual taxpayer identification numbers which are issued to individuals who are required to have a taxpayer ID number for tax purposes but are not eligible for a Social Security number because they are not authorized to work in the United States of America.

Again, this saves approximately \$20 billion over the next 10 years.

Let me tell you how egregious this is. Here are some of the reports about this problem in our Tax Code. It is fraud. This is fraud we are going to fix here. This is good government. We should fix this now, regardless. This \$20 billion is money that should not be going out the door over 10 years.

Here are some examples from Indiana. In fact, I just saw walk into the Chamber one of my colleagues from Indiana, Senator COATS. In Indiana, a local television station found that an undocumented worker who was interviewed at his home in southern Indiana by a reporter admitted his address was used this year to file tax returns by four other undocumented workers who do not even live there. Those four workers claimed 20 children who live in one residence, and, as a result, the IRS sent the illegal immigrants tax refunds totaling over \$29,000.

The local station has found many undocumented workers are claiming tax credits for children who live in Mexico. Many children who do not even live in this country are being used by those committing fraud on the IRS to claim this tax credit.

In Indiana, a tax preparer who acted as a whistleblower to an Indiana news station said: "We've seen sometimes 10 or 12 dependents—most times nieces and nephews—on these tax forms. The more you put on there, the more you get back." The whistleblower had thousands of examples.

Another example from the whistleblower: "We've got an over \$10,000 refund for nine nieces and nephews," he said, pointing to the words "niece" and "nephew" listed on the tax form nine separate times. "We're getting an \$11,000 refund on this tax return." "There are seven nieces and nephews," he said, pointing to another set of documents. "I can bring out stacks and stacks. It's just so easy, it's ridiculous."

In North Carolina, investigators uncovered more than 1,000 tax returns linked to eight addresses in that state last May, with refunds worth more than \$5 million. Investigators tied at least 17 tax returns, totaling more than \$62,000 in refunds, to a Charlotte, NC, apartment one woman leased. At another apartment nearby, investigators discovered 153 returns, valued at over \$700,000 in refunds.

Another address in the same apartment complex had 236 returns worth \$1.1 million in refunds.

At another Charlotte apartment complex, investigators traced 398 returns to two apartments, totaling more than \$1.9 million in additional child tax credits, with no guarantee that the children even existed or lived in the United States of America.

Another North Carolina woman owned a tax preparation business. A search of that business and her home turned up more returns, dozens of uncashed U.S. Treasury checks, a FedEx box containing dozens of foreign birth certificates, and a notary public stamp and signature stamp listing her as a notary. That fraud case by the IRS totaled over \$5 million.

In Tennessee, a search warrant prepared by the IRS claims that a Murfreesboro, TN, tax company encouraged undocumented workers to lie on their tax returns by claiming children who live in Mexico as dependents. The IRS says that the Tennessee tax preparer has filed 6,000 tax returns over the last 3 years and although his clients only paid \$3.3 million in taxes, they were able to claim more than \$17 million in refunds. The refunds left the United States on the hook for \$14 million.

So here is the question in this Chamber. The question is, Should we fix egregious fraud in our Tax Code, where

we have people, who are not entitled to work in this country, claiming tax refunds for children, some of whom have not been determined to exist, some of whom do not even live in our country? Should we fix that in our Tax Code? Isn't that good government?

And if we fix it, we can use the pay-for, the \$20 billion that the Joint Tax Committee has estimated to save over the next 10 years, to do the following: to provide for a 3 month temporary extension of unemployment insurance to those Americans who are struggling for work right now; to fix the unfair cut to our military retirees, including those who have gotten a medical retirement, those who are our wounded warriors who have been injured, many of them serving in Afghanistan and Iraq; and return \$7 billion to the Treasury.

So here is the choice. Only in Washington would this be the choice: We can fix the egregious problem with the Tax Code, where there is all kinds of fraud and save billions of dollars; we can fix it for those who have sacrificed the most—the unfair cuts to their cost-of-living increase—those who have served our country admirably, and our wounded warriors; and return money to reduce the deficit or what? We can be denied a vote. I hope I will get a vote on this amendment. It is pretty outrageous if I am not granted a vote on this amendment to prevent tax fraud that needs to be fixed on behalf of the taxpayers in this country.

If I cannot get a vote to take that \$20 billion to help struggling workers and to fix the unfair cuts to those who have sacrificed the most and taken the bullets for this country and also to help fix our deficit—only in Washington would that be a tough choice for anyone. How do you vote against doing that?

I really hope the majority leader will allow a vote on this commonsense amendment that will allow us to help struggling workers without adding to the \$17 trillion debt, that will allow us to say to our men and women who have sacrificed the most: We are not going to continue to target you with these unfair cuts to your cost of living, when no one else has sacrificed under this budget agreement like that—and particularly our wounded warriors—and to say to the American public: We are going to fix fraud in our Tax Code, and also take some money and apply it to the deficit.

It makes so much sense that only in Washington would I even be asking the question on the Senate floor: Will I get a vote on this commonsense amendment that allows us to do important things for the Nation and fixes egregious fraud in our Tax Code, putting taxpayer dollars to uses that they should be put to.

I end with the hope that I will get a vote on this commonsense amendment and that my colleagues will support this amendment.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I would like to discuss today's vote, as others who have come down here.

First of all, it is important to understand that this was a vote on whether to start debate. I was one of those who joined several of my colleagues saying: Yes, this ought to be debated. It was not a vote to pass or not pass the legislation. That will come.

But the frustration that so many of us have had over this past year in particular of not being able to participate in the process of legislating boiled over at the end of the year and ended with a change in the rules in the way the Senate has operated for more than 200 years and stuffed the desires of the minority to be able to participate in certain areas regarding nominations. Now there is some talk about doing the same for legislation.

That frustration has led many of us to try to rethink: How can we get back to what is called regular order—the way the Senate has always operated in the past, the way it operated when I came here in my first tranche in the Senate.

I started in the House of Representatives back in 1980. I was part of a minority for four straight terms. There are majority rules. If one is in the minority, they do not have a whole lot of authority. Maybe at that time we held the White House under Ronald Reagan. He had the ability to go above a Congress which did not support him but went to the American people, and through their efforts many changed their minds in the majority party and supported the policies of President Reagan.

When I came to the Senate in 1989, I was asked: What is the difference between the House and the Senate? You are in the minority in the Senate. You were in the minority in the House. I said: The difference is like going to legislative heaven from a place a lot lower than that in the House, because any Senator, majority or minority, had the opportunity to offer an amendment, to offer an alternative, to offer a statute, to participate in the effort to pass better legislation.

Any Senator had that in the minority. The majority leader, then-Senator George Mitchell, the Democratic leader, honored that. It was honored throughout my term in the Senate. I was then gone for 12 years and came back. I thought I was coming back to that same process, only to find that, no, the whole process has been changed.

We do not have the rights we once had. We do not have the opportunities we had. I came here to represent the people of Indiana and their wishes. Yet now I am in a position where I do not even have a chance to offer an amendment. I do not have even have a chance

to offer an alternative or a substitute saying: Look. This may be a legitimate issue. I cannot support what is being handed to us take it or leave it. It deserves debate. It deserves alternatives. It deserves to give us an opportunity to try to convince our colleagues that a majority of us can work together to pass legislation.

That is the kind of legislation that works, as opposed to some of the legislation we are dealing with now that has been enacted simply by one-party rule. I think looking back on the Affordable Care Act, so-called ObamaCare, those who supported it wish now that it did have bipartisan support, that it was worked out, that some of the alternatives that were presented by Republicans were debated and perhaps supported. Maybe we would be in a different position now.

It is not right to characterize a vote on a procedural motion to say let's go forward and open this for debate, the opportunity to have amendments. That is why I voted for it. Unemployment insurance is a legitimate issue, policy issue to debate. I cannot support the proposal that was brought before us. But I can support going forward to discuss that proposal, to look at the alternative, to offer my own amendments and see if our thoughts, our ideas prevail.

I am hoping that is what will happen. That is up to the majority leader Senator REID. Mr. President, 2013 did not offer us very many—in fact, very few—opportunities to do that. We ended up on a very sour note in 2013. It was good we had that break and we are back, the second day of a new session of Congress. I hope Members on both sides of the aisle reflected over this period of time on how we can return the Senate to its original intent, how we can get back to so-called regular order, so we can have legitimate debate on the floor, we can go back and forth with our colleagues.

I think if we amend this, it will be a better bill. We do not think that bill is the one that ought to address this problem, but here is a substitute. Let's debate it. Then let's have a vote. Some of us will win and some of us will lose. But every one of us will have the opportunity to have their voice heard, their amendment voted on, their alternative evaluated, and perhaps work in a bipartisan way to come up with something constructive.

So that was the purpose for leaving most of my party and voting for the motion to proceed, to go forward. Here we are. Now we have a chance to debate it. Senator AYOTTE was on the floor speaking before me, Senator PORTMAN, Senator CORNYN, all proposing ways in which we can offset the cost.

We all know we are adding to our debt and deficit on a daily basis. We have not come to grips with that. Yet

the future consequences for this country, our economy, our children, our grandchildren, future generations is something we are all going to be ashamed of if we do not try to impose some discipline. How do we do that?

We made many efforts going all the way back to Simpson-Bowles. All of the major efforts, we were unable get the President's support for any of those, even though he commissioned the Simpson-Bowles group, which was bipartisan. But nevertheless, we have not yet to this point been able to get that large effort in place that will put us on the path to fiscal health.

But one thing we can do is when we have programs—new programs, an extension of programs such as this—come before us, we can say: Let's, one, reform this so we achieve what we want to achieve, and, No. 2, let's make sure we do not add more taxpayer dollars to our deficit spending and our debt. Let's offset it with something.

For those who say we cannot cut a penny more, for goodness' sake, the organizations—the Federal organizations, the Office of Management and Budget, the Congressional Research Service, on and on, GAO and others, have proposed numerous ways of billions of dollars, hundreds of billions of dollars in savings for programs that are deemed wasteful and fraudulent.

Senator AYOTTE just mentioned specific examples, some in my State, of abuses of the system. There are concerns about abuse of the unemployment insurance, people seeing this not as a help to getting a job and getting back into the workforce but seeing this as yet another entitlement benefit they can receive without putting the effort in to get meaningful employment.

We have the responsibility to bring forward measures that I think give people a connection between unemployment and their ability to get employed. That has been suggested by Senator PORTMAN and others here. Senator CORNYN also talked about that. So whether it is an offset in order to pay for this so we do not go further in debt and use taxpayer money for excess spending, when we know over here is waste and fraud and abuse in programs that have been deemed dysfunctional, unnecessary, the Federal Government never should have been involved in this process in the first place, why not take those programs that have been recommended to us by nonpartisan agencies of the Federal Government?

Senator COBURN has spent his career down here pointing out excessive, outrageous, egregious waste that has gone on and a misuse of taxpayer dollars. That is not how to run a government. My State has had to face this. They have faced up to it. We made the tough decisions. Of course, there have been interest groups supporting every possible item we spend money on. But we

separated the necessary, the efficient, the effective from the unnecessary, ineffective.

We now have been rated as the most taxpayer conscious friendly State in the Nation. Our per capita tax impact on Hoosiers in Indiana is the lowest of any State in the Nation. We have an efficient, effective government that has a AAA credit rating, that has been deemed business friendly, taxpayer friendly, residential friendly, family friendly. It is a good place to live because we are not wasting taxpayer dollars. People are tired of spending money on what does not work.

I have gotten way off my intended statement. But I guess I am expressing my frustrations over the inability to participate in the process that can bring about better use of the taxpayers' dollars and more effective government. I think I speak for a lot of people on both sides of the aisle, that the way to do this is simply not to freeze out debate, not to freeze out amendments, not to freeze out the opportunity to offer alternatives. By moving through this motion to proceed, I am hoping this is a step forward to returning to a process in which we are able to do what I just suggested.

This decision is going to be up to the majority leader. If he wants honest debate, if he wants the American people and all of us in this Chamber to know—to examine alternatives, if he wants to be conscientious about spending taxpayer dollars, allow us the opportunity to offer some offsets.

Senator AYOTTE had a specific and I think very compelling offset. If we took a fraction of the money that we would save, we can cover the cost of this extension, if that is where we think we should go. I think major reforms need to be made to this program, and we ought to be emphasizing getting people back to work rather than how to keep extending unemployment. But the two go somewhat hand in hand.

There are people in Indiana and other places who have made every possible effort to get a job and have come up short. We need to be sensitive to the plight of those people, but we do not need to be sensitive to those who have taken advantage of this program and are abusing this program who simply say: I do not have to work because the government will send me a check; when I add up all of my benefits, I am doing as well as I could if I worked. That is not the kind of policy we ought to be advocating or enabling in the Senate.

As I said, there are numerous alternatives or ways in which we can find a way to pay for this, if we can also put the reforms in place that mean we ought to go forward with this particular program. Let me suggest three. My colleagues have suggested others also, which I support. Any one of these could work. This program is scored at about a cost of six point something billion dollars.

This is a program, a policy, which requires taxpayers, in order to claim refundable portions of the child tax credit, it would require them to provide a Social Security number. I mean, this is so elementary, it is unbelievable to discover that a government agency has said: This is not in place. In other words, if you want to qualify for a refundable child tax credit, you have to verify who you are by giving them your Social Security number, so they can check to see if this is legitimate or not legitimate.

Senator AYOTTE laid out a situation where people were claiming 10, 15, 20 exemptions for children who did not even live in the United States, who were not even citizens. I was embarrassed that one of examples came from my State. But I think it is true of all States. But the savings to put a good bit of common sense into a program is scored not by DAN COATS, not by a Republican Senator but by a government agency. It is scored at \$27 billion.

So here is a program that wants to spend \$6.6 billion. Republicans say: First of all, we have problems with the program. I may or may not support extending this. But if it does get extended, surely we do not want to dump more money, more future debt, onto our children and grandchildren. So let's take this \$27 billion, or a fraction of that \$27 billion, and pay for this.

Let me offer another option: a delay for 1 year of the individual employer mandates under ObamaCare, the legislation I introduced in the Senate. If the President has delayed the mandates for businesses, should not he offer the same delay to families and individuals as a simple issue of fairness? What is the score—\$30 billion.

A third option: Prohibit those who are eligible for unemployment insurance from claiming Social Security disability benefits. Under the law, one must be able to work to qualify for unemployment benefits.

Yet some people claiming unemployment benefits are also claiming Social Security disability benefits. We can't make some of this stuff up. Savings: roughly \$6 billion, maybe more, that, if we want to support this bill, would be a pay-for. So whether it is a pay-for or whether it is the necessary policy changes to make the program more effective—including, and I would suggest, a number of efforts that have been proposed by my colleagues in terms of better connecting the unemployed with those who are seeking, with the employers.

I can't tell you how many employers I have talked to in Indiana who have said: I have jobs.

I have talked to others, but the bottom line is this. There are people out there who look at what I have to offer. It is not the greatest, but it is a job. It covers benefits, and it is a step forward for them.

But they say: It doesn't match what I am getting from the government, so I think I will take a pass.

This is not America and not the principles that made America the kind of country it is. We should not be enablers in that regard through legislation that we pass.

I hope that we can have a full and open debate on this bill and move to policies that will grow and create jobs, and that we will adopt a practice of paying for new spending with offsets from known waste, fraud, and abuse that has been documented by government agencies.

Can't we at least do that? Can't we at least agree, in the future interest of our country, both fiscally, domestically, on a number of issues, for all of the reasons that I have articulated or tried to articulate, this makes sense?

Breaking with some of the past ways I have given my vote, I have said I am going to vote for the motion to proceed, and I going to challenge the majority leader to look at this and say let's run this place differently in 2014 than it was in 2013. Let's not be afraid of debate. Let's not be afraid of amendments. Let's let the yeas be yeas and the nays be nays. Let's give everybody an opportunity to state their case, to offer an alternative, and to be recognized. As a Member of the Senate, and the way this Senate was designed to be and traditionally for over 200 years it has been, let's move back to that.

What happens next is now up to the majority leader. The ball is in his court.

Had we not passed the motion to proceed with the support of Republican help, then we wouldn't have given the majority leader the need to make a decision.

What kind of a Senate do we want in 2014? A Senate that is doing what the American people want us to do, representing the people of our State with their interests, representing our beliefs about how government should be run, how it should be funded, having an open and honest debate, not afraid to take votes, trying to construct good policy for the future of this country? We can't do that if this body is run by one person saying: My way or the highway. You are in the minority. Tough break.

This is a chance for the majority leader. Let's give us the opportunity and return this back to the Senate it was once and always has been until lately. It is up to the majority leader.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Ms. WARREN. I am here today with some good news. This week the government will fix something that was broken. I know that some people wish to deny that is possible, but hear me out.

Five years ago, during the 2008 financial crisis, we witnessed firsthand that

the market for home mortgages was badly broken. The fundamental problem was that many lenders issued mortgages without any concern about whether the borrower would be able to repay those mortgages in the long run. Why would they do that? They did it because they could immediately sell the mortgage to another financial institution. If the borrower couldn't pay, that would turn out to be somebody else's problem.

We all know what happened next. Millions of these dangerous mortgages were bundled together, sliced, diced, slapped with AAA ratings, and then sold to retirement funds, local governments, and investors all over the country. When borrowers couldn't make their monthly payments, those bundles of mortgages began collapsing, and the effects were felt in every corner of the economy.

This Friday, that basic business model will change, thanks to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's new mortgage rules. When these rules go into effect, lenders will be able to issue a mortgage only after they determine that the borrower has the ability to repay it.

Lenders will no longer be able to make loans they know will blow up and then feed those dangerous loans into the financial system. Because of the consumer agency's new rules, families will be safer. Pension funds and other investors will be safer. Our whole economy will be safer—not completely safe, but with a new cop on the beat, it will be safer.

The new rules will fix other problems as well. Before the crisis, some mortgage brokers who were supposed to be helping consumers find the best mortgage were actually taking money from lenders to steer those consumers into higher-cost loans. The CFPB's new rules will prohibit this sort of under-the-table dealing and protect consumers from being tricked by people they think they can trust.

The rules will also address many of the mortgage servicing problems that emerged during the crisis. After mortgages were sold off, bundled, and cut up into pieces for various investors, too many borrowers were unable to track down clear information about their accounts. Some of the companies responsible for servicing their loans took days or even weeks to give them credit for their payments.

When borrowers fell behind, these servicers often began foreclosure proceedings without giving people full information about the options they had to modify their loans. The consumer agency's new rules will help clean up the mortgage servicing industry so more families can keep up with their payments and stay in their homes.

CFPB Director Rich Cordray and his hardworking and incredibly talented staff have worked for a long time to

put these new rules together, and its rules will reshape the mortgage market for the better. They will give people a better chance to buy homes and a better chance to keep those homes. They will force mortgage lenders and servicers to compete by offering better rates and customer service, not by tricking and trapping people. These rules will help markets work better, and they will reduce the risk that the economy will crash again.

Our work is not done. The march toward financial reform has been too slow, and the chances of another crisis, while dialed back in some areas, remain unacceptably high in others. Even today, the too-big-to-fail banks that nearly crashed the global economy in 2008 are nearly 40 percent bigger than they were back then.

Yes, we have more work to do on dangerous banking practices, but this week marks an important milestone. Six years ago, I noted that it was impossible to buy a toaster with a one-in-five chance of bursting into flames and burning your house down, but it was possible to take out a mortgage that had the same one-in-five chance of putting a family out on the street.

The point was that consumers had the Consumer Products Safety Commission to keep people safe from dangerous toasters, and they needed the same kind of agency to keep people safe from dangerous and deceptive financial products.

In the years since, we have built that agency. It has already returned nearly \$1 billion to consumers who were cheated, and it has helped tens of thousands of consumers resolve complaints against financial institutions. Now, this Friday, that agency will put in place some commonsense rules that will make a real difference for millions of families who own—or someday hope to own—their own home.

The consumer bureau's new mortgage rules show, once again, that government can fix problems. Sure, we have to work hard. We have to fight against those who benefit from the broken system, and we have to stick with it even when the odds are against us. But when we do those things, real change is possible in this country. We are seeing that up close this week.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SHELBY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. WARREN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE

Mr. SHELBY. Madam President, last night here in the Senate we confirmed Janet Yellen to be the next Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. I firmly opposed

her confirmation. In 2010 I also voted against Dr. Yellen's nomination to serve as Vice Chairman of the Federal Reserve. I want to explain.

At that time I stated my deep concerns about Dr. Yellen's Keynesian bias toward inflation as a member of the Federal Open Market Committee and her poor record of bank regulation as president of the San Francisco Federal Reserve. Those concerns have not faded; rather, they are magnified in light of the importance of the position to which Dr. Yellen has now been confirmed, and that is the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve.

It is not just that the Chairman of the Fed is perhaps the most powerful individual in the global economy; it is that the institution itself is in utterly uncharted waters. I believe we need a Federal Reserve Chairman with the record and resolve to navigate our economy through this incredibly delicate situation. In my judgment, I thought Dr. Yellen was not that person.

The Federal Reserve's balance sheet currently stands at \$4 trillion.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of the balance sheet as of January 1 of this year.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

8. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(Millions of dollars)

Assets, liabilities, and capital	Eliminations from consolidation	Wednesday Jan 1, 2014	Change since	
			Wednesday Dec 25, 2013	Wednesday Jan 2, 2014
Assets:				
Gold certificate account		11,037	0	0
Special drawing rights certificate account		5,200	0	0
Coin		1,955	-8	-148
Securities, unamortized premiums and discounts, repurchase agreements, and loans		3,952,587	-7,327	+1,113,092
Securities held outright (1)		3,756,159	-6,835	+1,086,566
U.S. Treasury securities		2,208,775	-54	+542,657
Bills (2)		0	0	0
Notes and bonds, nominal (2)		2,103,871	-1	+523,399
Notes and bonds, inflation-indexed (2)		91,379	0	+16,639
Inflation compensation (3)		13,525	-53	+2,619
Federal agency debt securities (2)		57,221	0	-19,562
Mortgage-backed securities (4)		1,490,162	-6,781	+563,471
Unamortized premiums on securities held outright (5)		208,610	-492	+37,730
Unamortized discounts on securities held outright (5)		-12,352	+20	-10,788
Repurchase agreements (6)		0	0	0
Loans		171	-21	-416
Net portfolio holdings of Maiden Lane LLC (7)		1,541	0	+128
Net portfolio holdings of Maiden Lane II LLC (8)		63	0	+2
Net portfolio holdings of Maiden Lane III LLC (9)		22	0	0
Net portfolio holdings of TALF LLC (10)		109	0	-747
Items in process of collection	(0)	165	+4	-22
Bank premises		2,289	-1	-42
Central bank liquidity swaps (11)		272	-1	-8,617
Foreign currency denominated assets (12)		23,821	+35	-1,181
Other assets (13)		24,579	-1,637	+3,987
Total assets	(0)	4,023,640	-8,935	+1,106,451
Liabilities:				
Federal Reserve notes, net of F.R. Bank holdings		1,197,920	+2,719	+71,059
Reverse repurchase agreements (14)		315,924	+164,667	+212,653
Deposits	(0)	2,445,620	-174,717	+822,821
Term deposits held by depository institutions		0	0	0
Other deposits held by depository institutions		2,249,070	-201,663	+740,398
U.S. Treasury, General Account		162,399	+68,506	+77,941
Foreign official		7,970	-10	+1,660
Other	(0)	26,181	-41,550	+2,822
Deferred availability cash items	(0)	1,127	-87	-66
Other liabilities and accrued dividends (15)		8,035	-1,514	-311
Total liabilities	(0)	3,968,627	-8,930	+1,106,158
Capital accounts:				
Capital paid in		27,507	-2	+147

8. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—Continued

(Millions of dollars)

Assets, liabilities, and capital	Eliminations from consolidation	Wednesday Jan 1, 2014	Change since	
			Wednesday Dec 25, 2013	Wednesday Jan 2, 2014
Surplus		27,507	-2	+147
Other capital accounts		0	0	0
Total capital		55,014	-4	+294

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Mr. SHELBY. A recent Bloomberg analysis contains figures that help us put this staggering number—\$4 trillion—into perspective.

I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD that Bloomberg article.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Bloomberg, Dec. 17, 2013]

FED'S \$4 TRILLION IN ASSETS DRAW

LAWMAKERS' SCRUTINY

(By Jeff Kearns)

The Federal Reserve's balance sheet is poised to exceed \$4 trillion, prompting warnings its record easing is inflating asset-price bubbles and drawing renewed lawmaker scrutiny just as Janet Yellen prepares to take charge.

The Fed's assets rose to a record \$3.99 trillion on Dec. 11, up from \$2.82 trillion in September 2012, when it embarked on a third round of bond buying. Policy makers meet today and tomorrow to decide whether to start curtailing the \$85 billion monthly pace of purchases.

Among Fed officials, "there's discomfort in the sense that the portfolio could grow almost without limit," former Fed Vice Chairman Donald Kohn said last week during a panel discussion in Washington. Kohn said there was "discomfort in the potential financial stability effects" and added: "There's some legitimacy in those discomforts."

Fed Governor Jeremy Stein has said some credit markets, such as corporate debt, show signs of excessive risk-taking, while not posing a threat to financial stability. Representative Jeb Hensarling, chairman of the House committee that oversees the Fed, last week said he plans "the most rigorous examination and oversight of the Federal Reserve in its history."

While any effort to rewrite the law establishing Fed powers lacks support from Democrats who control the Senate, the scrutiny is undesirable for central bankers who believe "independence is priceless," said Laura Rosner, a U.S. economist at BNP Paribas SA in New York.

NOT WELCOME

THE FED APPROACHES A TAPER ON TIPTOE

"It's not a welcome development that a lot more time and focus is spent on answering questions" from Congress, said Rosner, a former researcher at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Lawmakers may also use the size of the balance sheet to "draw attention to concerns they have about the Fed's responsibilities and growing role in financial regulation."

Chairman Ben S. Bernanke, whose second four-year term ends next month, has quadrupled Fed assets since 2008 with bond purchases intended to lower long-term borrowing costs and reduce unemployment. Vice Chairman Yellen, who may win Senate confirmation this week to replace Bernanke, has been a supporter of the policy.

The Fed has said it will keep buying bonds until the outlook for the labor market has "improved substantially." Thirty-four percent of economists surveyed by Bloomberg Dec. 6 predicted the Fed will start reducing purchases this month, while 26 percent forecast January and 40 percent said March.

ASSETS HELD

The Fed's balance sheet exceeds the gross domestic product of Germany, the world's fourth-largest economy. It's enough to cover all U.S. federal government spending for more than a year. It could pay off all student and auto loans in the country with \$2 trillion to spare, Fed data show. The central bank's assets are set to exceed the \$4.1 trillion held by BlackRock Inc. (BLK), the world's largest asset manager.

The third round of quantitative easing probably will total \$1.54 trillion before it ends, bringing the balance sheet to \$4.36 trillion, according to economists in the survey.

"This is a stimulus of the first order. It's just unprecedented," Alabama Republican Senator Richard Shelby said in an interview last week. "The Fed is an independent body, but we can point out what they're doing."

Jeffrey Lacker, president of the Richmond Fed and a critic of the Fed's bond buying, said in a Dec. 9 speech he expects the Fed policy makers to discuss reducing purchases at this week's meeting. Adding to the balance sheet "increases the risks" associated with exiting stimulus, he said.

'REAL RISK'

Shelby, a five-term senator and past chairman of the Banking Committee sees "a real risk" the balance sheet will ignite inflation. So far, there's little sign that's happening: a measure of prices watched by the Fed rose 0.7 percent in October from a year earlier, below the central bank's 2 percent target and the least in four years.

At 22 percent of the \$16.9 trillion U.S. economy, the balance sheet is surpassed by those of other major central banks as a percentage of gross domestic product, according to third-quarter data compiled by Haver Analytics in New York. In the euro zone, the figure is 24 percent, and in Japan, it's about 44 percent.

That doesn't mollify Republican critics. When Yellen started to make global comparisons at her Senate confirmation hearing last month, Shelby interrupted her.

"I'm asking about the Federal Reserve of the United States of America," he said.

WARNING SIGNS

Yellen is set to take over amid warnings that assets from leveraged loans to farmland are showing signs of froth.

The Fed and other U.S. banking regulators have said they want to crack down on underwriting standards in the market for high-risk, high-yield loans.

Non-bank lenders such as mutual funds, hedge funds and pools of collateralized loan obligations, bought \$630 billion of the loans this year, surpassing the 2007 peak of \$581.5 billion, according to data compiled by Bloomberg.

Sales of high-yield, high-risk bonds, rated below Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service and lower than BBB- at Standard & Poor's, soared to an annual record of \$373.2 billion this year, data compiled by Bloomberg show. That compares with \$149.2 billion in 2006, the year before the start of the credit crisis.

The extra yield investors demand to hold speculative-grade bonds rather than government debt reached 411 basis points, or 4.11 percentage points, last week, the least since October 2007, according to Bank of America Merrill Lynch index data. Spreads ended the week at 412 basis points.

RECORD LOANS

Sales of institutional loans have also reached an annual record, soaring 71 percent from 2012 to \$627.1 billion, according to data compiled by Bloomberg.

Potential losses on the Fed's investments are also cause for concern and "something we will be watching," Representative John Campbell, a California Republican who leads the House Financial Services subcommittee on monetary policy and trade, said in February.

The Fed sent a record \$88.4 billion to the Treasury in 2012 and \$75.4 billion in 2011, up from \$31.7 billion in 2008. Most of the income was from interest on assets bought under the quantitative easing program.

The risk for the Fed is that rising interest rates reduce the value of its bond holdings, potentially causing losses if the central bank had to sell the securities back into the open market.

"Losses are dangerous for the Fed from a political perspective because they would be a risk to its independence," said Roberto Perli, a partner at Cornerstone Macro LP in Washington.

DEFICIT SPENDING

Campbell and Hensarling also say the Fed's purchases of government debt are encouraging deficit spending by allowing the government to borrow cheaply. The yield on the 10-year Treasury note has averaged 2.31 percent this year, compared with a 6.61 percent mean over the past half century.

"The Fed's additional extraordinary purchases of Treasury bonds have supported the Obama administration's trillion-dollar deficits," Hensarling said at a Dec. 12 hearing.

Yellen says bond purchases have put Americans back to work. Asset purchases helped the private sector add 7.8 million workers since 2010 and boosted home prices and auto sales, Yellen said in her confirmation hearing, adding that the progress will let the central bank get back to more normal monetary policy.

JOBLESS RATE

The jobless rate has fallen to 7 percent from a 26-year high of 10 percent in October 2009. Since then, the economy has regained most of the jobs it lost during the 18-month recession ended in June 2009.

"The balance sheet is growing because that's how the Federal Reserve thinks it's going to accomplish the mandates that Congress gave to it" for full employment and

price stability, Kohn, now a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution's Hutchins Center on Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Washington, said in an interview last week.

Still, policy makers haven't spurred the growth they expected. Officials forecast 2013 growth of 2 percent to 2.3 percent in September, down from a 2.3 percent to 2.8 percent estimate in March.

"QE turned out to be a safety net, a floor, a way to catch the economy to keep it from crashing," said Steve Blitz, chief economist at ITG Investment Research Inc. in New York. "A safety net to catch a falling economy is not the same thing that can springboard the economy to a higher rate of growth."

Mr. SHELBY. The article contains the following three comparisons that I found more than interesting. Four trillion dollars is equivalent to 24 percent of the U.S. GDP. That is greater than the GDP of the world's fourth largest country—Germany. Think about it. Four trillion dollars is twice the amount of all student and auto debt in this country. Yes, \$4 trillion far surpasses even the amount of money the Federal Government spends in an entire year.

This brings me to my next point. Many hold the misconception in this country that China is the world's largest owner of U.S. debt. That is not true. In fact, the Federal Reserve's balance sheet shows the Federal Reserve itself is by far the largest holder of U.S. Treasury bonds. With \$2.2 trillion in Treasury debt, the Fed holds nearly \$900 billion more than China does, if you can think in those terms. The Fed holds more in Treasury bonds than do China and most of the eurozone combined.

The rate of acceleration with which the Federal Reserve is purchasing Treasuries should be alarming to all Americans. On the day of President Obama's first inauguration, the Federal Reserve held \$475 billion in Treasuries. Today it holds \$2.2 trillion in Treasuries. That represents a 363-percent increase in the past 5 years.

It is no coincidence that President Obama has greatly accelerated our national debt over that same period of time. There is a connection. When he took office, the national debt stood at a large \$10.6 trillion. That is a lot of money. Today it stands at \$17.3 trillion—5 years later. I believe the Federal Reserve is aiding and abetting the failed policies and the reckless spending of the Obama administration.

But the Fed's binge on Treasuries alone doesn't tell the full story of its exploding balance sheet. The Federal Reserve's portfolio is also loaded with nearly \$1.5 trillion of mortgage-backed securities. I have long been concerned that this aggressive and extraordinary purchasing program is artificially propping up home prices, and this is especially pertinent since an overheated housing market greatly contributed to the financial crisis that caused this situation in the first place.

Taken altogether, the Federal Reserve has added more than \$3 trillion to its balance sheet since early 2008, just before the investment bank Bear Stearns failed and the Federal Reserve stepped in.

I realize that sometimes it is easy to become lost in all of these huge figures I have been sharing. I brought a simple chart that illustrates the magnitude of the Federal Reserve's actions. It shows here the size of the Federal Reserve's balance sheet by decade, from its creation in 1913, 100 years ago, to present day. As we can see, it took 95 years for the Federal Reserve's balance sheet to reach \$1 trillion. But look at the incredible spike in just a few years since, in the red here. Here we are today, just 5 years later, at \$4 trillion and growing.

Let's call this what it is: a backdoor stimulus program through monetary policy. Very complicated, yes, but very important. It dwarfs even the fiscal stimulus package President Obama rammed through Congress during his first days in office about 5 years ago. President Obama's fiscal stimulus package totaled \$787 billion—a lot of money—and I have just described the Fed's monetary stimulus package as nearly four times larger and growing.

This highly unconventional monetary policy poses huge risks to our economy—namely, inflation in the future and a devaluation of our currency. I realize that current inflation expectations are relatively low and anchored. However, again we are in completely uncharted territory. Should inflation expectations become unglued, prices could increase uncontrollably. There is simply no playbook that I am aware of on how to deal with such a situation successfully.

Yes, I also understand that the Fed has recently announced it will modestly scale back its so-called quantitative easing program. The Fed will still purchase tens of billions of dollars of securities each month.

Make no mistake—the Fed's balance sheet will continue to expand rapidly. How long will this continue? We don't know. How large will the Fed's balance sheet ultimately grow? We don't know. Will the Fed be able to contain inflation if it does begin to rise? Again, we don't know. And when will the Federal Reserve actually begin to unwind the balance sheet—which will be tricky? Again, we don't know. How exactly does the Federal Reserve plan to unwind the balance sheet? Again, we don't know, and I don't believe they know.

I raise these points because I met with Dr. Yellen in my office and attended her confirmation hearing in the Banking Committee. I received no meaningful answers to any of those questions, only the usual platitudes that so often mark such meetings.

If I may, I will now turn briefly to the subject of bank regulation, which

is very important in this country—a primary and critical function of the Federal Reserve.

I have been a member of the Banking Committee since I first came to the Senate in 1987. I served on the committee through many difficult times in the financial markets, including the savings and loan crisis and the 2008 financial crisis. In all of my experience, I have never seen a financial institution fail that was well managed, well capitalized, and well regulated. The fact is that so many financial institutions failed in 2008 and 2009 in no small part because the Federal Reserve failed spectacularly in its role as their regulator. I think that is a given.

As President of the San Francisco Fed from 2004 to 2010, Dr. Yellen presided over a regional housing bubble and failed to restrain the excesses in the market. Yet, despite this record of failure, she now runs the most powerful bank regulatory institution in the world—the Federal Reserve. I guess failure begets promotion in President Obama's view. We have seen it time and again.

This is all the more important considering that the Fed gained even greater power under the Dodd-Frank financial regulation law despite the fact that the Federal Reserve's own failures contributed to the need for financial reform in the first place.

In light of Dr. Yellen's weak touch as a bank regulator and her strong inclination to print more and more money, I firmly opposed her nomination. Only time will tell, but I believe a vote in the affirmative is one many of my colleagues will come to regret.

Madam President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I presume we are in a quorum call. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GLOBAL WARMING

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I am back today for the 54th time to urge my colleagues to wake up to what carbon pollution is doing to the Earth's climate and oceans. We see the facts all around us, but can't seem to penetrate the politics of Congress.

We, in this body, are willfully ignoring changes we have never seen before, changes that threaten our planet and its rich array of plant and animal life, our homes, farms, and factories, and our very health and well being.

Carbon-driven climate change can be seen in warming surface temperatures and shifting seasons, but perhaps nowhere is carbon pollution doing more harm than in our oceans. The year 2013 brought ample new evidence of these changes in our oceans.

People often talk about climate change as if it were a theory. Here is what we know. We know that the oceans are warming. That is not a theory; that is a measurement. It is done with thermometers. It is not complicated. Sea level, we know, is rising; that is another measurement. It is very simple. We could do it with a yardstick. Oceans are becoming more acidic. Every American with an aquarium measures acidity with litmus paper. Again, it is simple measurement and proven facts.

If we put those proven facts into context, let's look at geologic context. According to an article published in 2012 in the journal *Science*, our current rate of carbon dioxide emissions—mainly from burning fossil fuels—is enough to cause the most severe changes to the chemistry of our oceans in 300 million years, and 300 million years ago is before the dinosaurs.

We know the oceans are warming. The oceans have absorbed more than 90 percent of the excess heat in the atmosphere between 1971 and 2010, according to a 2013 report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Here is where the heat goes: 93.4 percent goes into the ocean. The rest we are seeing, 2.3 percent, goes into the atmosphere. Our oceans are really taking the brunt of the added heat.

We also know that sea level is rising. We know this. It is driven not only by melting glaciers carrying water into the seas and raising their level, but also by ocean water expanding. As water warms, it expands. The principle of thermal expansion is known in every science class in this country.

At the Newport tide gauge in Rhode Island, sea level is up almost 10 inches since the 1930s. So that means that storms driving the sea against Rhode Island's coast have 10 more inches of sea to throw against our homes and infrastructure.

Recent satellite measurements from the University of Colorado Sea Level Research Group show 3.2 millimeters of sea level rise per year from 1993 to 2013. Between 1901 and 2010, that rate was estimated at 1.7 millimeters per year. So the rate of increase has nearly doubled, and that means sea level rise is very likely speeding up. That is all stuff we measure. That is not theory.

The IPCC report also projects—conservatively, in my view—that sea level will likely rise one-half to one full meter by the year 2100 if we do nothing to dial back carbon pollution. Obviously, the other estimates are for far more extreme sea level rise.

We know the oceans are becoming more acidic. Oceans not only absorb 90 percent of the heat that has come from climate change, they are absorbing about 30 percent of the carbon itself. The carbon itself goes to the surface of the ocean, and it is absorbed there.

Roughly 600 gigatons worth of carbon have been pumped into our oceans as a result. As all that carbon dissolves into the oceans, what happens? Ocean water becomes more acidic. It is a chemistry experiment you can duplicate in any simple lab. Indeed, if you do the measurement, we have gotten about 26 percent more acidic—the seas have—since the Industrial Revolution. That was reported, again, last year by the International Programme on the State of the Ocean.

The rate of change in ocean acidity—we can see it is speeding up—is already faster than at any time measured in the past 50 million years according to research published in the journal *Nature Geoscience*. Yet we sleep walk here in Congress, narcotized by polluter money.

Ocean acidification and warming are fundamentally altering our undersea environment—what Pope Francis in his recent exhortation called the “ocean wonder world.” These changes, among other things, have made the world's coral reefs extremely vulnerable to decay and bleaching. Areas such as the Great Barrier Reef—one of the great global wonders of the world off the coast of Australia—has already experienced large-scale bleaching.

As a boy, I used to scuba dive in the Andaman Sea. If you go back now—30 years later—it is heavily bleached. These are pictures that were taken in 2002 by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and they clearly show a once lush and vibrant reef now gone and barren.

Worsening this bleaching would be particularly hard on countries whose people depend on the bounty of the reef for their protein, sustenance, and economy. Remember, the reefs are the ocean's nurseries, and they support food and economic stability as well as pretty tropical fish.

New research also suggests that even the most remote depths of the ocean will suffer the consequences of climate change. A study published in the journal *Global Change Biology* looked at various climate models to predicate changes in food supply throughout the world's oceans. The models predict that the changes to our ocean could lead to a worldwide drop in sea floor dwelling life by the year 2100.

The North Atlantic—off our shores in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island—may lose more than one-third of all deep-sea marine life. These drastic changes from our carbon pollution are daunting ones—particularly for our ocean State of Rhode Island. Our way of life in Rhode Island, like the Presiding Officer's in Massachusetts, has always been closely tied to the sea. Yet here in Congress we ignore all of that and continue perilously sleepwalking through history.

The Obama administration has at last put forward a Climate Action

Plan, the cornerstone of which will be EPA regulations to limit greenhouse gas emissions from new and existing powerplants. Our 50 worst powerplants—in terms of emission—put out more carbon pollution than the entire country of Canada and the entire country of Korea. So solving that problem is vitally important.

The plan also directs executive branch agencies to take concrete steps to safeguard the American people and our interest in the world against the harmful effects of excessively high temperatures, melting ice, ocean acidification, and sea level rise.

These are important steps, but they must ultimately be backed up by congressional action. EPA regulations and executive orders will never have the same economy-wide effect as a congressionally approved carbon fee, for instance.

The sweeping changes taking place in our oceans make adapting to these changes particularly important along our coastlines. Warmer waters and higher seas load the dice for more damaging storms. Our coastal counties in this country harbor 39 percent of the country's population and account for 41 percent of our GDP.

Let's look at our ports, for example. According to a 2009 National Ocean Economics Program report: “Three-quarters of all United States trade passes through estuary ports.” No wonder, then, that the American Association of Port Authorities is taking climate change seriously—working to reduce carbon pollution and stave off its effects, rather than waiting for Congress to awaken from our slumber.

American ports are switching trucks and cranes from diesel to electric and installing onshore power supply to ships, thus reducing emissions from the port and from idling vessels. Likewise, the International Association of Ports and Harbors has launched the World Ports Climate Initiative to reduce the CO₂ output from port-related activities.

In my State, the Rhode Island Climate Change Commission reported:

Inundation of the state's ports and railroads may reduce interstate access, affecting economic viability and potentially limiting imports and exports. Sea level rise may also reduce navigational clearances for the State's bridges, additionally limiting access.

These changes will be particularly harmful for the Port of Providence, which today brings hundreds of millions of dollars to the region.

We need strong Federal action to reduce the carbon emissions that are threatening our coastal communities. We must also take firm Federal action to adapt ourselves, and our States and our coastal communities, to the changes that we can no longer avoid because of what we have already pumped into the atmosphere and the harm we have already done.

This is a real threat. It is embarrassing, and it is wrong for Congress and the Senate to continue to ignore it. Somebody who knew something about looming threats was Sir Winston Churchill. He gave this advice:

One ought never to turn one's back on a threatened danger and try to run away from it. If you do that, you will double the danger. But if you meet it promptly and without flinching, you will reduce the danger by half.

That is good advice. What's embarrassing and wrong is that not only are we failing to meet it promptly—and flinching—but that failure and that flinching is the result of special interest influence in this body.

We face uncommon challenges and they demand uncommon resolve. America has not overcome past crises by pretending they did not exist; that state of play is preposterous for us to embark from. We actually have clear scientific understanding of the problem. The doubt is passed, the jury is in, and the verdict has been delivered. Yet we lack the will of leadership to forge a solution. Another great leader who knew something of leadership in times of crisis was President Lincoln. He understood that the greatest challenges require clear vision and brave thinking. When faced with a crisis, President Lincoln said:

The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

It is past time to disenthral ourselves of the corrupt thrall of polluting special interests. It is time, at last, to wake up and get to work on the job we have before us.

I thank the Presiding Officer, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I want to share in some remarks Senator AYOTTE had relative to the amendment she submitted that would pay for the unemployment insurance extension and veteran pensions benefits. I will just say her pay-for is an issue that I have had some experience with. I offered several years ago an amendment to fix the same problem, and I was disappointed when the majority leader, Senator REID, objected to that amendment.

Senator AYOTTE's amendment would pay for the jobless benefits of unemployed Americans and restore veterans' pensions by cutting off fraudulent tax payments to illegal aliens. This is a very simple concept. There is a clear abuse going on here that needs to be fixed, and it should have been fixed a long time ago.

The amendment contains an offset of \$20 billion—\$20 billion—by closing this loophole and ending this abuse of American tax dollars. Remember, the veterans' retirement benefit reductions

in their retirement plans that were voted on recently in this body—part of the Ryan-Murray budget agreement—only saved \$6 billion over 10 years by altering the retirement benefits of veterans. So this amendment—closing the tax loophole—would save \$20 billion over 10 years.

In 2011—this is when the matter first came to my attention by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration. Each Department has an inspector general. The inspectors general are part of the Obama administration, but they take pride in their independence, and they are by and large a very valuable part of the American Government.

So this Treasury Inspector General made this statement in a report:

Millions of people are seeking this tax credit who, we believe, are not entitled to it. We have made recommendations to the IRS as to how they could address this, and they have not taken sufficient action in our view to solve the problem.

A clear statement by the Inspector General of the U.S. Treasury Department that there were problems with this policy, and they could be fixed, and the Internal Revenue Service was failing to take steps to fix the problem.

One press report that highlighted the abuses occurring within this program reported that an illegal alien admitted that his address was used to file tax returns by four other illegal workers. All were in the country working illegally, and they filed tax returns. Did they file the tax returns to pay taxes? No. They filed the tax returns to get a tax credit back from the government, a check from the government. They claimed 20 dependents living inside their residence, and the Internal Revenue Service sent the illegal tax filers \$30,000—direct checks from the U.S. Government, from the U.S. Department of Treasury, went to them. They filed a return, they said they had all these children, and they were given \$30,000.

According to the report, none of those dependents lived in the United States or had even visited the United States. The illegal alien in the story justified the enormous tax fraud by saying: "If the opportunity is there and they can give it to me, why not take advantage of it?"

Well, this is an interesting development. Let's go along a little further. As the Treasury Inspector General himself said: "The payment of Federal funds through this tax benefit appears to provide an additional incentive for aliens to enter, reside, and work in the United States without authorization, which contradicts Federal law and policy to remove such incentives."

So the inspector general took the obvious position that it is the government's position that people who enter the country illegally ought not to receive tax credit checks from Uncle Sam and that this policy not only encouraged that, it encouraged more peo-

ple to come to America to claim benefits, as this person who entered the country illegally said: If they can give it to me, why not take advantage of it?

Now one of the things I have learned as I have traveled the world is, a lot of people have an exaggerated opinion of the wealth and power of the United States. You meet good people in underdeveloped countries, and they say: Why doesn't the United States do this, that, and the other—as if we had unlimited power, unlimited money, and unlimited ability to solve the problems they face at any given time.

So a lot of people, maybe, when they come to the country do not realize we are a nation of limited resources and we cannot be wasting money, we cannot be having people enter our country contrary to the law, undocumented, working, taking jobs that Americans need, and then sending them big checks—\$30,000 for children who do not even exist or certainly have never been in the United States.

How do they do it? They use an ITIN, an individual tax identification number. They do not have Social Security numbers. They have a tax ID number. Why? That is a tax number that the Treasury Department came up with to allow noncitizens who do not have Social Security numbers to pay taxes to Uncle Sam. That is what it was supposed to be used for. These clever individuals have figured out a way—they do not qualify for a Social Security number, so they get an ITIN number, and then they immediately start filing a tax return, claiming benefits, tax credits for children they may not even have or are not in the country, and they are not entitled to it. It is billions of dollars. According to the best estimates we have, if this loophole were closed—that the Treasury Department themselves has identified—it would save \$20 billion over 10 years. Well, that is a lot of money.

In fact, in 2011, they claimed—and I do not know why it is not more—that illegal aliens received a staggering \$4.2 billion in refundable tax credits in 2010. So in 2010, they received illegally \$4.2 billion under this program. Can you imagine that? That is more than the budget of the State of Alabama—the general fund budget of the State. This was in 2010, and it has been growing substantially. It is probably more than that now.

So the legislation Senator AYOTTE proposes would fix this problem, and it is time we fixed it. I cannot imagine why anyone would oppose it. The House has passed legislation already that would fix this problem and it died in the Senate. Senator REID refused to bring it up. He obstructed its passage. It should have long since been passed.

So I pose a question to my colleagues: Which would you rather do? Would you cut the retirement benefits of men and women who served this

country for 20 years or more in the U.S. military, being deployed in harm's way, placing their lives at risk—even those who are disabled as a result of service in the U.S. military in combat zones; they have their retirement cut too—would you choose to cut their pay to save \$6 billion, when you could cut out a totally unjustified claim of tax credits of \$20 billion? Is it political correctness run amok that we are dealing with here? Why can't we fix this? So I think this is something that needs to be fixed. It is past due to be fixed.

Senator AYOTTE is correct to raise it as a legitimate pay-for for unemployment compensation and veterans' retirement, and I salute her for it. It is something I pushed for, and I offered a very similar amendment when the Murray-Ryan bill moved through the Senate. I think it is something we need to work on.

We are not talking about it as much as we should now that the chatter has receded a little bit—but our deficit situation is still very grim. We now have a current debt of \$17 trillion. That is unprecedented in the history of the United States. It has doubled in recent years. They are the kind of deficits we have never seen before, and it is something we have to address.

Mr. J.T. Young, in the Washington Times, a former member of the Department of Treasury, I believe, in the Bush administration, and a former staffer on the Budget Committee, wrote that what we are seeing in our budgeting is a tip of the iceberg. The interest payments we are making now—some \$250 billion a year on the \$17 trillion we owe—is a tip of the iceberg. Because if interest rates return to their 40-year average, we are going to see a dramatic increase in interest payments on that debt.

When we say we have \$17 trillion, we are talking about money the U.S. Government has borrowed so it could spend. That borrowed money comes from a source. Much of the source of that money are foreign nations. The largest creditor is China. They loan us money, and we pay them interest every year.

Right now interest rates are low, unusually low, exceedingly low according to historic averages, and most people expect they are not going to stay low. The bond market is already slipping because people expect interest rates to go up, making their bonds less valuable. All the experts—virtually all—expect we will have rising interest rates in the years to come.

Our Congressional Budget Office analyzes the debt of the United States and our whole fiscal policy—taxing and spending and income and outgo and has calculated that 10 years from today, under their baseline budget plan, with interest rates increasing, and the increased deficits—the deficits every year that we will have that will add to

the \$17 trillion—in 10 years we will be paying interest, each year, of over \$800 billion.

Mr. YOUNG refers to that as a “third entitlement.” Actually, under these figures, it looks as though that interest payment will exceed Social Security's payment and Medicare's payment and the Defense Department. Not together, but each. This is a stunning danger that we face. So it is not mean-spirited to say that before we pass an unemployment compensation extension beyond our historic levels that we need to ask: Will we just borrow all the money, or will we look around this government and find places to save money such as the child tax credit going to people without Social Security numbers illegally in the country? What should we do?

The challenge we face is how to confront the rising debt. Every year, every month, virtually, some other issue rises before the Senate. It sounds persuasive and it is something we want to do, sometimes it is something we really need to do. Certainly Americans are hurting today. There is no doubt about that. There are a lot of reasons for it. We need to work to reverse those trends. Middle America, poor America are not doing well financially.

One reason is, there are millions of people in the country illegally taking jobs, pulling down wages and reducing the employment prospects of American citizens. There is no doubt about that. President Obama proposed, and this Senate voted by a sizable majority, to double the amount of guest workers who come into America. Meanwhile, they come before the Senate and say: We need another \$7 billion in unemployment benefits because we have too much unemployment in America. How can that possibly resonate logically with the American people? We should control immigration in America. We are a very generous nation of immigrants. We support immigration. One million people enter our country every year legally. We have guest workers who come every year.

The immigration bill that was before us, that was voted on by this body, would have not ended the illegality it would reduce it only by 40 percent or so, according to the Congressional Budget Office. But it would have doubled the legal flow of guest workers to America. What a stunning number, at a time of high unemployment, low wages, and the lowest workplace participation rate this country has seen since the 1970s.

Americans are having a hard time finding work. So we have our colleagues, our Senate majority, who voted for that immigration bill, ranting to the Senate, demanding now that we extend unemployment insurance, demanding that we raise the minimum wage. Well, I would like to see the wages of Americans go up, all of them.

I would like to see people make \$15, \$18, \$25, \$30 an hour. We need more of that kind of growth and prosperity in America. But I am not comfortable with the Federal Government setting wages and price controls in this country. It has never worked effectively.

We should do things that make sense. We should create economic policies that create prosperity. We should not import large increases in labor in America when we have huge numbers of people here that are unemployed. That is just common sense.

I want to share with our colleagues some thoughts about where we are with regard to the unemployment insurance extension legislation that is now before us. Since 2009, the Senate has required that any extension of unemployment insurance benefits be paid for because we agreed that we need to reduce the amount of money we are borrowing. We are spending considerably more than we take in. We are going to have to raise the debt ceiling again next month so we can borrow even more money. So all of the money my colleagues want to spend on extending unemployment insurance, unless some savings are found elsewhere in the government, will be borrowed. The legislation that is before us now borrows every cent of it. Every cent of the \$7 billion that is proposed will be borrowed.

We are \$17 trillion in debt, much owed to foreign creditors. It does not seem wise to do this. This is the wrong thing. In the past, Congress has paid for unemployment insurance extensions. This is unprecedented, an extranormal unemployment insurance extension. The current amount is always out there, but because the unemployment rate has been high, we have extended it up to 99 weeks. We paid for this in 2009. We paid for it in 2011, and we paid for it in 2012.

So clearly the Senate's policy approach has been consistent in recent years to pay for this. Many remember our former colleague, Jim Bunning, that Hall of Fame baseball pitcher, who stood right back here and objected to this one time before, I think it was in 2009, all alone and he insisted that it be paid for, and eventually he prevailed. It caused quite a stir. He stopped the train until there was an agreement to pay for this.

According to a report yesterday in National Journal, some Senators want to rush this bill through now and will worry about paying for it later. They will promise to pay for it later. This “spend now, pay later” policy is how we racked up \$17 trillion in debt. It is smoke and mirrors. If you do not in this Congress agree to pay for something before it is spent, it is not going to be paid for later. We have got debt in the hundreds of billions of dollars every year and we are certainly not going to go back and pay for more, pay down the money we spent the year before. We have got to deal with the year

we are in. If we do that, it would be helpful. This is how we go broke.

But what I want to say is, fundamentally, the spending provided for in this extension of unemployment insurance violates the spirit of the Budget Control Act of 2011. It spends money above what we agreed to spend. It should not be done. We need to know, every one of us, that by voting for this bill, you are voting to violate the promise you made to the American people in August of 2011 that we would limit the growth in spending, not cut spending, but limit the growth in spending, that we would raise the debt ceiling \$2.1 trillion so that money could be borrowed and be spent, but we would reduce, over 10 years, the growth in spending enough to offset that increase. That was the bargain that was made.

More importantly, this legislation violates the budget agreement that was passed into law, the Murray-Ryan bill that was signed by President Obama just before Christmas—just a few weeks ago. The ink is barely dry on that agreement and my colleagues now are proposing to bust it completely. This has become too common. This is too much how we operate here. Some of our Members take umbrage at the fact that millions of Americans are unhappy with us in Washington. People complain about how we are doing our jobs. They say the Tea Party people are angry and therefore they are evil people. Well, why should they not be angry with us? We promised not to spend over a certain amount of money and we have repeatedly voted to do that since 2011.

We voted in December to contain spending and maintain spending levels. Now, in January, as soon as the year began, we have a proposal to add \$7 billion to the debt above what we agreed to spend. So I think the American people have a right to be hot with us. We need to vote some people out of here. If we do not change the spending habit, this country is going to be facing a fiscal catastrophe as independent observers have warned us for years.

Next month, the President is going to ask Republicans for our help in passing a bill that raises the debt ceiling. We have already hit the debt ceiling again. So he will be asking for us to raise it again, because we need to borrow more money because we haven't cut spending. We are spending more money than comes in. We are spending that every year. The President wants to keep spending and not reduce spending. So he is asking us to raise the debt ceiling to let him borrow even more than the \$17 trillion we have. They are going to threaten, cajole, and try to scare Americans with horror stories of imminent financial collapse if we do not agree to raise the debt ceiling. We know that is coming. Hopefully we will reach an agreement that will raise the debt ceiling but get some real reforms

in this government and bring down the rate of growth in spending in this country.

But how can we talk about promise to contain spending in the future when we have got a bill before us right now that blatantly violates the Budget Act? All we are doing is spending more money, borrowing more money, and raising the debt ceiling even faster than otherwise would be the case. This is the wrong direction for America. We need to be reducing our deficit, not voting to increase deficits. This is simple and plain. We need to be reducing deficits.

We need to be working every day, as the American people have told us, to bring our spending under control. Wasteful Washington spending is threatening America. The Federal Government already taxes too much, spends too much, borrows too much, regulates too much. It is time for us to live within our means, to balance our budget. That includes finding offsets and spending savings to pay for any extension of unemployment insurance or really any other proposal for new spending.

This Congress has not been doing that. I would note that in the New York Times recently, Jonathan Weisman wrote this:

The drive to extend unemployment insurance has put both parties into awkward political positions. Mr. Reid opened the second session of the 113th Congress Monday by declaring: 'The rich keep getting richer. The poor keep getting poorer, and the middle class are under siege.' It was hardly an endorsement for an economy entering its sixth year under President Obama's watch.

Gene Sperling, the President's economic advisor, just said this recently. "Three people are looking for every one job open."

So what are we to do about this? What do we say about this? I would say, colleagues, that while hopefully we can help unemployed Americans today with some sort of a benefit that we will pay for in a financially sound manner, hopefully we will see wages rise. We need to see wages rise, in my opinion, because I think the middle class is under siege. I think poor people are getting hammered in this current economy.

But I will ask this question: Who has been setting the agenda economically for America for the last 5 years? Has not President Obama taxed more? Hasn't he regulated more? Has he not spent more? Hasn't he borrowed more? Hasn't ObamaCare, the Affordable Care Act, hammered American businesses and caused them to lay off workers and hire people part time rather than full time?

Actually two-thirds of the people hired in 2013 were hired part time. This is not healthy. Things are not going well. The model that is planned that we are seeing overall is not working.

How much longer will it take for people to recognize that? The promises

were made. If we just send out more checks, if we pass more stimulus bills, if we spend more money, if we do all these things, somehow this will create growth and prosperity in America. But all this time, we have been increasing the debt dramatically, trillion-plus-dollar deficits for 4 years. We have never seen anything like this in American history.

The debt itself is a detriment and a depressant to economic growth in America. It causes fear and concern throughout the entire American populace and the world, unease about the future of the United States with these kinds of debts.

The point I would make is let's do some things that fix the disease, and the disease is an excessive government domination of the economy that is suppressing growth and prosperity, suppressing wages, and government actions that create more unemployment and part-time employment than is necessary and should be happening. That is the problem we need to be addressing. The symptoms of that are being addressed when we deal with unemployment insurance or mandatory wage rates.

I thank the Chair and my colleagues for the opportunity to share these thoughts. I really do believe Senator AYOTTE's proposal to deal with the waste and fraudulent abuse of tax money through the improper use of the ITIN—the individual tax identification number—is very real. It is very effective, would save billions of dollars, and would help us pay for some of the things we would like to do. That is what we should be doing, not adding more debt to the people of America.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REED. I come to the floor this evening to express my hope that the bipartisan effort that brought this 3-month bill to the floor can be sustained as we go forward so that we can swiftly help the 1.3 million long-term unemployed workers who were cut off from these benefits on December 28. As many of my colleagues have discovered from going back to their home States, in many cases these folks are desperate. This benefit was the difference between things we take for granted—having a car to be able to get to a job, having a cell phone so they can get a message saying they have a job interview, paying for heat in the cold weather, putting groceries on the

table. For many people, this is truly an emergency.

That is why working with Senator HELLER, whom I applaud for his vision, collaboration, and for his sense in terms of the difficulties of his constituents and, nationally, many people, and for his effort—he did a superb job. What we sensed was we needed to provide relief immediately. Longer term, there are issues to address, and my colleagues have been on the floor discussing these issues, but immediately we have 1.3 million Americans, and every day many more who need help go off the rolls.

I hope we can move very expeditiously and provide at least this short-term aid. Then, of course, we have very significant issues going forward for the entire-year extension, which I hope ultimately we can resolve.

In addition to Senator HELLER, I wish to thank all of my colleagues. Particularly, I thank Senators COLLINS, MURKOWSKI, PORTMAN, AYOTTE, and COATS for their support, along with all of our Members of the Democratic caucus who came together.

Now we have the challenge of providing this relief and then thinking creatively, constructively, and collaboratively about how we provide this relief at least through the full year. I hope we can extend the program for the next 90 days immediately and quickly, but that other issue is certainly before us.

I understand also that my colleagues have raised issues about the structure of the program, about whether this spending—even the short-term spending—should be offset. Again, I go back to the point that we have 1.3 million Americans—and growing each day—who are looking for immediate help, not thoughtful, careful, long-term deliberation. That was the logic behind moving to a 90-day extension, getting it done, and then going forward and dealing with inherently more difficult issues for a full-year program.

We already understand that short-term lapse from the 28th until today has already had dramatic impacts on families. This is what I think my colleagues have heard, seen, and read about when they have gone home. Men and women who worked for decades, never thinking they would ever use their unemployment benefits, which they have earned since they started working, are now suddenly facing a weakened job market where there are nearly three people for every one job, where there are issues of skill training for the new jobs that are emerging. These are very difficult challenges.

I think what finally led us to at least this point of moving forward was the perception that this program is not subject to some arcane abuse by people in the system; this is for working men and women who, through no fault of their own, lost their jobs, who are des-

perately looking for jobs, and they are our neighbors and our constituents—many of whom we thought and they thought would never be in this predicament. They have families, elderly parents, and young children. They have responsibilities.

They have something else too, which I think we sometimes don't give enough credit for: They want to work. They have spent a life, many of them, working to a position of responsibility where they are using all of their talents. The idea that they are just going to give that up for the only available job, which might be working at a counter at a fast-food restaurant—that is a challenge not only to your pocket-book, but that is a challenge to your person, to who you are—we have to recognize that also.

These benefits are usually helpful to people in so many different capacities.

As I said, we are trying to deal with a situation where people have been let go through no fault of their own. If someone quits, they don't qualify. If they are fired, they don't qualify. Many of these people are unemployed as a result of the new economy—information technology that makes their job something that can be done away with; mergers, acquisitions, and downsizing that caused the bottom line of a corporation to grow, but they are out of a job. We have to deal with it, and we have to deal with it as we have done so many times before by providing these long-term unemployment benefits.

We also have to do it because it is good for our economy. The CBO estimates that if we do not renew UI for the full year 2014, we will lose 200,000 jobs because the weekly benefits, which are rather modest—\$300 to \$350 a week—go almost immediately from the recipient into the economy. It is the reason some grocery stores can keep two or three extra people on, because the demand is still there. It is the reason some service stations can keep the extra mechanic on, because the demand is still there. If we shut down that demand, we will have 200,000 more people—ironically—who will qualify, at least initially, for State unemployment benefits.

This is about our economy.

I would like to draw our attention to the report our colleague Senator AMY KLOBUCHAR did as the vice chair of the Joint Economic Committee. It was very thoughtfully done. It is not a surprise given that it was authored in large part by Senator KLOBUCHAR. This report touches on these important issues and notes that “unemployment insurance (UI) has kept more than 11 million people out of poverty since 2008—including 1.8 million adults and 620,000 children in 2012 alone. People of all demographic and socio-economic backgrounds have been helped by unemployment insurance following a job loss.”

This cuts across the whole spectrum. Again, how does someone get to qualify? They have to work. I would suspect that every one of my colleagues would say this country should be all about work, rewarding work, and if someone loses a job through no fault of their own, give them a chance to get back in the workforce.

The reality of this economic downturn has been so pervasive that it has affected virtually every American. And so unemployment insurance has been a key part of the recovery. We all know that economists who have looked at this program suggest there is anywhere from a \$1.50 to \$1.60 benefit for every \$1 we put in the economy. Economically, for the national economy as a whole, this is a very powerful tool to keep economic growth, expansion, and demand moving forward. That is exactly what we need to keep the economy growing.

Indeed, one of the aspects of this recession and one of the aspects highlighted very insightfully by the report from the Joint Economic Committee is the long-term rate of unemployment. This might be a new structural phenomenon in our economy, but definitely something is happening out there.

I will go back to when I was a kid. Someone is on the third shift because they are the junior person. The recession comes and guess who gets laid off. The third shift. The second shift, the middle people, and the first shift, the most senior people, typically weren't touched. The economy came back, and that third shift got rehired, but those workers with 10, 15 years' experience were pretty safe.

Now that is not the case. Now we are seeing first, second, and third shift gone. Now we are seeing, well, this is a great opportunity, with interest rates at in some cases 1 percent—at least for the major financial institutions—to replace a lot of workers with a lot of machines. Let's do that. Let's get value. Let's downsize. Let's make sure we invest in capital. This is the phenomenon we are seeing, and it is causing some of this significant increase in long-term unemployment.

In the JEC report, they note:

The current long-term unemployment rate of 2.6 percent is twice as high as it was when Congress allowed emergency federal UI programs to expire after the 1990–91 and 2001 recessions.

Let me say that in my terms. Previously, we have never taken away these benefits when long-term unemployment has been so high, and these benefits are not directly responsible for long-term unemployment. The 26 weeks of the State benefit programs is for people who lose work and find it relatively quickly. This program, the one we are debating today, is specifically designed for those people who are having a difficult time finding work over a long period of time.

We are now at twice as high a level of unemployment as we were in previous recessions when we ended these benefits, which would suggest this is not the time to end these benefits.

Let me continue from the JEC report:

While employment prospects have improved for many jobless Americans (the national unemployment rate is 7.0 percent—the lowest rate in five years), finding work is challenging for the long-term unemployed. More than one-third of unemployed workers (roughly 4 million Americans) have been searching for work for more than 26 weeks, when state-funded UI benefits typically run out, and 2.8 million unemployed people have been searching for work for more than one year.

This is a phenomenon we have to deal with. This program we are discussing today is specifically designed for those long-term unemployed. So if there is one program that is responsive to one of the most salient aspects of this current recession, it is the long-term UI program because long-term unemployment seems to be the most difficult issue to resolve, even as our overall employment numbers continue to grow—not fast enough, but they are growing.

I want to also dispel the belief of some of my colleagues that these benefits only flow to one or two distinct constituencies. That this is a targeted program that provides some benefits, but it doesn't apply across the board. That is not the case. This is about every American from virtually every type of education, income, and ethnic background.

As the JEC report documents:

The 23.9 million Americans who have directly benefited from the EUC program since 2008 include people of all demographic and socioeconomic backgrounds . . . [I]n 2012, more than 60 percent of the recipients were between the ages of 25 and 54.

Let me stop. There is a stereotype out there that a lot of these folks are 18 year olds who had a job for a while but decided they would rather go skiing in Utah or snorkeling in the Caribbean, and what better way to do that than just essentially sort of perform so that when the layoffs come you get one—but so what, I am not going to look for work; I'm going to just go. Sixty percent of these people are 25 years old to 54 years old. They are starting the prime or are in the prime of their work career. They have responsibility. They typically have families. They have, probably, if they are in their 50s, been working for 30 years.

So this notion this is just a convenient time to take a vacation subsidized by the government is erroneous.

Let me continue from the report:

The remaining recipients were about evenly split between those younger than 25 and those 55 and older.

Again, the 55 and older—and this is very close to home—for these people it is a desperate struggle because they

are caught right in the middle. They have a 75-year-old or 80-year-old mother or father; they have 30-year-old children and some younger who are going to school or they need the help. They have been working for 30-plus years. They have reached positions of responsibility in their firm and now, suddenly, for the first time—many is the case—they are without a job. That is not just economic, as I suggested. That also goes deeply to who they are, their value, and how they can help their family if they can't work. What is the effect on the family? How do they come home every day from looking for work without a job and not have it affect the family? This is the reality we are dealing with.

That is why, frankly, I have been pleading to at least get this program restored for 90 days. That will give us the time—not on the backs of the unemployed—but give us the time to do the work for a longer extension.

Now let me continue:

More than half the recipients in 2012 were white, while 22 percent were black, and 19 percent were Hispanic. The vast majority (85 percent) lived in households with more than one adult, and 43 percent lived in households with at least one child.

So these are not single transients who move around and are used to being unemployed and could work if they wanted to. These are people with real family responsibilities.

People of all levels of education have received EUC benefits. The majority of recipients in 2012 had earned a high school diploma, and almost one-fifth held a 4-year college degree.

These are people that have skills. They have at least got the credentials, which, again, 20 or 30 years ago put you into the workplace and probably kept you there, if you were diligent.

So I hope my colleagues take time to review this report. It is extremely useful. It shatters some stereotypes and reinforces the point this is about helping working Americans who need help.

I think the facts are clearly on the side of continuing this program, and I think the reality is they need the help now. If we can get them that help, then we will have the time to deliberate the very serious questions that my colleagues have raised; and they have raised them constructively and raised them sincerely about the long-term approach of this program. But to continue to trade legislative ideas on the floor while millions of Americans either are losing their benefits or are seeing the end come within days, weeks or months is not the right response.

So I urge my colleagues to move forward through these procedural hurdles. Let's get this bill done as Senator HELLER and I have proposed it. Let's get it done, and then we have another huge challenge because we want, frankly, and I think the sentiment is across the board—if we are going to do this,

let us at least continue it through the year 2014.

We are beginning to sense some positive economic shifts. We hope those materialize. We hope they come forward to the point where the unemployment rate, which has fallen—I heard the President today say when he took over we were losing 800,000 jobs a month. It was rocketing up into the stratosphere in some states, 12 percent, 14 percent. In Rhode Island it is still 9 percent. We have seen some progress—not enough in my State, in Nevada, and other States. But we have seen progress, and we hope that progress continues.

Indeed, one of the other aspects of this program, if we pass these benefits—and the economists have pointed it out, particularly if we pass them on an emergency basis—it will add more fuel to our economy, not less. It will add more demand. It will, in fact, increase growth at a time when everyone is on the floor talking about the fact that we just have to grow more jobs. Of course we do. But this program is, in a way, the proverbial two-fer. You help people who need help, and you help the economy grow faster—200,000 jobs at least.

So I really do think we should move forward as quickly as we can to get this Reed-Heller bill completed, and then we have a lot of careful, thoughtful, collaborative effort to engage in. Because if we want to go forward for a full year, which we do, we have other significant issues—not just the size of the program, but other issues as were brought up by my colleagues, and brought up very fairly, very constructively, and very thoughtfully.

So Madam President, my message is: No. 1, I thank my colleagues for giving us the chance to seriously debate this bill, and I urge them to pass it quickly, and then we will set ourselves up for another serious, thoughtful and constructive debate. That is my wish.

With that, Madam President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REED. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING PHIL EVERLY

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I rise today to bid farewell to a Kentucky son who became half of one of the most enduring and influential acts of country and rock and roll music. Phil Everly, of the hit-making duo the Everly Brothers, passed away this weekend at the age of 74.

Phil and his older brother Don brought their trademark close harmony singing, modeled in the Appalachian country and bluegrass music tradition, to rock and roll beginning in the late 1950s. With songs including "Bye Bye Love," "Wake Up Little Susie," and "All I Have to Do Is Dream," they consistently scored hits at the top of the charts.

The Everly Brothers are famous the world over and influenced musicians such as the Beatles, the Beach Boys, Bob Dylan, Simon and Garfunkel, and many others. But they were especially beloved in their family's home State of Kentucky, and particularly in Central City, in Muhlenberg County, western Kentucky, which was the site of the Everly Brothers' Labor Day Homecoming Music Festival every year.

This festival included many famous country and rock and roll music stars from the Everly Brothers themselves to Chet Atkins, Keith Urban, Billy Ray Cyrus, and Tammy Wynette. Money raised went to local charities.

Phil and Don Everly's musical career was the result of a lifetime spent singing. Phil and Don were born the sons of a Kentucky coal miner turned country musician, Ike Everly, and his wife Margaret. The family moved to pursue musical opportunities and ended up playing live country music on the radio in Shenandoah, IA. The whole family was spotlighted, from Mom and Dad Everly to Little Donnie and 6-year-old "Baby Boy Phil." Don and Phil spent their summers in their parents' home of Muhlenberg County.

As teenagers the Everly Brothers started their own careers, first as songwriters, then as performers. In 1957 they scored a No. 1 hit with "Bye Bye Love." In their trademark style, Phil sang the high harmony notes while Don sang baritone, their voices intertwining in a way that sounded easy but was difficult to duplicate.

They continued to have best-selling songs for several years, including 12 Billboard top 10 hits, and released the landmark country-rock album "Roots" in 1968 that included snippets of their old family radio show. The Beatles have said that the vocal harmonies from their first No. 1 hit, "Please Please Me" of 1963, were modeled after the Everly Brothers' 1960 hit song "Cathy's Clown." Phil was the author of one of the duo's best loved songs, "When Will I Be Loved?," which was a top 10 hit for Linda Ronstadt in 1975.

While older brother Don was born in Kentucky, younger brother Phil was

actually born in Chicago on January 19, 1939. Nearly 50 years later, in 1988, the mayor of Central City gave Phil Everly an honorary Kentucky birth certificate. "I really appreciate you making me a full-blown Kentuckian," Phil said as he received it. "I've been lying for a lot of years."

The Everly Brothers' Labor Day Homecoming Music Festival began in 1988 as a way for the Everly Brothers to show their gratitude to their hometown fans. In 2010, the Central City Tourism Commission opened the Muhlenberg County Music Museum, which showcases a complete collection of Don and Phil's albums and features a 1950s-style jukebox that plays their biggest hits.

Sadly, just before Phil's death, local western Kentucky fans of the Everly Brothers were planning a celebration of what would have been Phil's 75th birthday on January 19. Instead, the Central City Tourism Commission will host a memorial service at the museum on that day to celebrate Phil's life and music. Phil is survived by many family members and beloved friends, including his brother Don.

I know my colleagues will join me in expressing gratitude and appreciation for the wonderful music that Phil, along with his brother Don, provided the world. The music of the Everly Brothers continues to provide joy to people to this day. Kentucky is honored to have played such a role in the shaping of this extraordinary musical family.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

CALIFORNIA CASUALTIES

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to eight servicemembers from California or based in California who have died while serving our country in Operation Enduring Freedom since I last entered names into the record on July 10, 2013. This brings to 410 the number of servicemembers either from California or based in California who have been killed while serving our country in Afghanistan. This represents 18 percent of all U.S. deaths in Afghanistan:

LCpl Benjamin W. Tuttle, 19, of Gentry, AR, died July 14, 2013, at the Landstuhl Regional Medical Center following a medical evacuation from the aircraft carrier the USS *Nimitz*, CVN 68, during a scheduled port visit in the 5th Fleet Area of Responsibility. Lance Corporal Tuttle was assigned to Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 323, Marine Aircraft Group 11, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA.

SPC Nicholas B. Burley, 22, of Red Bluff, CA, died July 30, 2013, in Pul-E-Alam, Afghanistan, of injuries sustained when enemy forces attacked his unit with indirect fire. Specialist Burley was assigned to the 6th Squadron,

8th Cavalry Regiment, 4th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, GA.

SPC Kenneth Clifford Alvarez, 23, of Santa Maria, CA, died August 23, 2013, in Haft Asiab, Afghanistan, from wounds suffered when enemy forces attacked his unit with an improvised explosive device during combat operations. Specialist Alvarez was assigned to 2nd Engineer Battalion, 36th Engineer Brigade, White Sands Missile Range, NM.

SSG Robert E. Thomas Jr., 24, of Fontana, CA, died September 13, 2013, at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX, of wounds suffered during a non-combat related incident on April 21, 2013, in Maiwand, Afghanistan. Staff Sergeant Thomas was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 36th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade Combat Team, Fort Bliss, TX.

LCDR Landon L. Jones, 35, of Lompoc, CA, died September 22, 2013, as a result of an MH-60S Knighthawk helicopter crash while operating in the central Red Sea. Lieutenant Commander Jones was assigned to Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron Six at Naval Air Station North Island, San Diego, CA.

CWO Jonathon S. Gibson, 32, of Aurora, OR, died September 22, 2013, as a result of an MH-60S Knighthawk helicopter crash while operating in the central Red Sea. Chief Warrant Officer Gibson was assigned to Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron Six at Naval Air Station North Island, San Diego, CA.

CPT Jennifer M. Moreno, 25, of San Diego, CA, died October 6, 2013, in Zhari District, Afghanistan, of injuries sustained when enemy forces attacked her unit with an improvised explosive device. Captain Moreno was assigned to Madigan Army Medical Center, Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA.

LCpl Matthew R. Rodriguez, 19, of Fairhaven, MA, died December 11, 2013, while conducting combat operations in Helmand Province, Afghanistan. Lance Corporal Rodriguez was assigned to 1st Combat Engineer Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA.

YELLEN NOMINATION

Mr. McCain. Madam President, yesterday, the Senate voted to confirm Janet Yellen to be Chairman of the Federal Reserve. Regrettably, I was not in Washington and was not present for the vote. Had I been here, I would have voted no on this nomination. While Ms. Yellen may be well-qualified for this position, I do not support her nomination due to her support of monetary policies such as quantitative easing, QE, that have distorted the markets and artificially stimulated the economy. With interest rates at record lows, economic growth continues to be anemic and unemployment rates are

higher than normal. During her confirmation hearing, Ms. Yellen admitted that there are “costs and risks” associated with the QE program but still signaled support. QE has done little more than increase uncertainty in our economy and opened the door for high interest rates in the future. The Federal Reserve must stop this ill-conceived, wholly irresponsible approach and Congress and the administration must enact fiscally responsible policies that strengthen the middle class by creating jobs, growing the economy and cutting the red tape that continues to hamper the private sector.

BUDGET ACT SECTION 114(c)

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I rise to enter into a colloquy with the Senator from Ohio, Mr. PORTMAN, to discuss section 114(c) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, which establishes a deficit-neutral reserve fund to replace sequestration.

Before I turn to Senator PORTMAN for his questions, I would like to note that the Senate has relied on reserve funds for nearly 30 years to help it carry out its priorities as part of the annual budget process. In fact, during debate on the 2014 budget resolution, the Senate considered or filed over 300 reserve funds. These included multiple amendments from Members of both parties to create new reserve funds. This particular reserve fund, section 114(c), was included and voted on as part of both the Senate Budget Committee-reported resolution and the Senate-passed budget resolution.

I would now like to turn to my colleague for his questions.

Mr. PORTMAN. I would like to thank the chairman of the Budget Committee for the opportunity to engage in this colloquy with her. As I understand it, the intent of the reserve fund under section 114(c) is to be available to adjust certain budgetary levels for deficit-neutral legislation that would replace sequestration. Do I have that correct?

Mrs. MURRAY. Yes, the bipartisan budget agreement reached between the House and Senate replaces some of the sequester cuts that otherwise would occur in 2014 and 2015. By avoiding sequestration and reaching agreement on bipartisan funding levels for 2014 and 2015, this agreement will provide relief to our families, servicemembers, and the economy. Sequestration, however, continues to remain in place, unmodified, for fiscal years 2016 through 2021. Assuming legislation met the necessary requirements specified in section 114(c), this reserve fund would be available to further address the harmful effects of sequestration.

Mr. PORTMAN. I thank the chairman for her response. There is a concern that the reserve fund in section 114(c) could deprive the minority of an

opportunity to require 60 votes for legislation that would modify the statutory limits on discretionary spending and pay for some or all of that cost with new revenue. Is that concern accurate?

Mrs. MURRAY. I thank the Senator for his question. No, that concern is not accurate. While a useful tool to help the Senate carry out its priorities under the budget process, a reserve fund is limited in what it allows me to do, in my capacity as chairman of the Budget Committee. In general, for legislation that meets the required criteria, reserve funds allow me to revise the levels adopted in a budget resolution and enforced in the Senate, such as committee allocations and the budgetary aggregates.

A reserve fund, however, does not have any impact on the standing rules of the Senate, including the cloture process and the need for 60 votes to end debate. Nothing in the Bipartisan Budget Act would change that process.

A reserve fund also does not waive budget points of order. I can use a reserve fund to revise the committee allocations and budgetary aggregates, such that legislation that meets the criteria of the reserve fund, including deficit neutrality, can be brought into compliance with the allocations and aggregates. But, it does not allow me to waive budget points of order that still may lie against the legislation following the reserve fund adjustment. Budget points of order generally can only be waived by unanimous consent or with 60 votes. Nothing in the Bipartisan Budget Act would change that.

Further, the Senator from Ohio proposed the specific hypothetical example of legislation that would increase the statutory limits on discretionary spending and offset some or all of those costs with new revenue. Recognizing this is a hypothetical scenario, I believe in that situation the legislation would be subject to a 60-vote point of order for violating section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act, which creates a point of order against legislation dealing with matters within the jurisdiction of the Budget Committee that has not been reported out of the Budget Committee. Ultimately, the Parliamentarian of the Senate determines whether points of order under section 306 lie against legislation, but legislation to alter the statutory limits in discretionary spending has historically been within the jurisdiction of the Budget Committee. A reserve fund would have no impact on a section 306 point of order and nothing in the Bipartisan Budget Act would change that.

In addition, legislation increasing the statutory caps on discretionary spending above the existing levels, as the Senator from Ohio outlines in his question, would also violate section 312(b) of the Congressional Budget Act,

which prohibits consideration of legislation that would exceed any of the statutory limits on discretionary spending. The reserve fund in 114(c), like other reserve funds, deals only with Senate enforcement and would have no impact on that point of order. Again, nothing in the Bipartisan Budget Act would change that.

Finally, I would suggest to my colleague that legislation originating in the Senate rather than in the House of Representatives that raises revenue would likely be subject to a “blue slip” and returned back to the Senate by the House of Representatives. Again, nothing in the Bipartisan Budget Act would change that process.

Mr. PORTMAN. I thank the Chairman for her answer. I understand that we were discussing a hypothetical example. I thank her for engaging with me in this colloquy.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, last night, due to airline flight delays in South Dakota and Minneapolis, I missed the roll call vote on the confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 452, Janet L. Yellen, of California, to be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of 4 years. Had I been present for this vote, I would have voted no.

Madam President, last night, due to airline flight delays in South Dakota and Minneapolis, I missed the roll call cloture vote on the motion to proceed to S. 1845. Had I been present for this vote, I would have voted no.

U.S. CADET NURSE CORPS

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, today I wish to recognize the women of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps. Approximately 125,000 American women served as Corps members during World War II, providing comfort and care at hospitals across the country, including in New Hampshire. Most of the former Corps members are now in their eighties, and it is incumbent upon us to ensure that the lessons of their service are remembered for the benefit of future generations.

In March of 1943, Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, a strong believer in the power of nurses in the healing process, introduced legislation to ensure that the supply of nurses in the United States would be large enough to meet the increasing demands of the war effort, especially as large numbers of experienced nurses left the country to serve overseas. The Bolton Act promised a free nursing education in exchange for a commitment to serve in the Cadet Nurse Corps for the duration of the war.

Driven by the immediate need for more nurses, Corps members worked overtime to finish their studies within

a compressed study schedule and began to perform nursing duties even before they had formally graduated. This on-the-job training ensured that civilians and recovering servicemembers continued to receive necessary medical care even as much of the medical community was focused on the war front.

Members of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps took an oath to dedicate themselves to the triumph of life over death at a time when this perpetual struggle took on previously unseen dimensions. Like many of the American soldiers fighting overseas, these women were predominantly young, recent high school graduates who, when confronted with the call to serve their country, answered unhesitatingly and in large numbers.

I ask my colleagues in the Senate to join me in thanking all former Cadet Nurse Corps members for their service to the country and for their selfless commitment to the nursing profession.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

PROPOSED AGREEMENT FOR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN (AIT) AND THE TAIPEI ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES (TECRO) CONCERNING PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY—PM 26

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b), (d)) (the "Act"), the text of a proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (the "Agreement"). I am also pleased to transmit

my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the Agreement, and an unclassified Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement (NPAS) concerning the Agreement. (In accordance with section 123 of the Act, as amended by title XII of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-277), a classified annex to the NPAS, prepared by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, summarizing relevant classified information, will be submitted to the Congress separately.) The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretaries of State and Energy and a letter from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) stating the views of the Commission are also enclosed. An addendum to the NPAS containing a comprehensive analysis of the export control system of Taiwan with respect to nuclear-related matters, including interactions with other countries of proliferation concern and the actual or suspected nuclear, dual-use, or missile-related transfers to such countries, pursuant to section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403-1), as amended, is being submitted separately by the Director of National Intelligence.

The proposed Agreement has been negotiated in accordance with the Act and other applicable law. In my judgment, it meets all applicable statutory requirements and will advance the nonproliferation and other foreign policy interests of the United States.

The proposed Agreement provides a comprehensive framework for peaceful nuclear cooperation with the authorities on Taiwan based on a mutual commitment to nuclear nonproliferation. The proposed Agreement has an indefinite term from the date of its entry-into-force, unless terminated by either party on 1 year's written notice. The proposed Agreement permits the transfer of information, material, equipment (including reactors), and components for nuclear research and nuclear power production. The Agreement also specifies cooperation shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement and applicable legal obligations, including, as appropriate, treaties, international agreements, domestic laws, regulations, and/or licensing requirements (such as those imposed by the NRC in accordance with 10 CFR 110 and the Department of Energy in accordance with 10 CFR 810). It does not permit transfers of Restricted Data, sensitive nuclear technology and facilities, or major critical components of such facilities. The proposed Agreement also prohibits the possession of sensitive nuclear facilities and any engagement in activities involving sensitive nuclear technology in the territory of the authorities represented by TECRO. In the event of termination of

the proposed Agreement, key nonproliferation conditions and controls continue with respect to material, equipment, and components subject to the proposed Agreement.

Over the last two decades, the authorities on Taiwan have established a reliable record on nonproliferation and on commitments to nonproliferation. While the political status of the authorities on Taiwan prevents them from formally acceding to multilateral nonproliferation treaties or agreements, the authorities on Taiwan have voluntarily assumed commitments to adhere to the provisions of multilateral treaties and initiatives. The Republic of China ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 1970 and ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (the "Biological Weapons Convention" or "BWC") in 1972. The authorities on Taiwan have stated that they will continue to abide by the obligations of the NPT (i.e., those of a non-nuclear-weapon state) and the BWC, and the United States regards them as bound by both treaties. The authorities on Taiwan follow International Atomic Energy Agency standards and directives in their nuclear program, work closely with U.S. civilian nuclear authorities, and have established relationships with mainland Chinese civilian authorities with respect to nuclear safety. A more detailed discussion of the domestic civil nuclear activities and nuclear nonproliferation policies and practices of the authorities on Taiwan, including their nuclear export policies and practices, is provided in the NPAS and in a classified annex to the NPAS submitted separately. As noted above, an addendum to the NPAS containing a comprehensive analysis of the export control system of the authorities on Taiwan with respect to nuclear-related matters is being submitted to you separately by the Director of National Intelligence.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the interested agencies in reviewing the proposed Agreement and have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the Agreement and authorized its execution and urge the Congress to give it favorable consideration.

This transmission shall constitute a submittal for purposes of both sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Act. My Administration is prepared to begin immediately the consultations with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee as provided in section 123 b. Upon completion of the 30 days of continuous session review provided for in section

123 b., the 60 days of continuous session review provided for in section 123 d. shall commence.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 7, 2014.*

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 1896. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the new markets tax credit and provide designated allocations for areas impacted by a decline in manufacturing; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. KIRK, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. AYOTTE, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. Res. 329. A resolution expressing support for the goals and ideals of the biennial USA Science & Engineering Festival in Washington, DC and designating April 21 through April 27, 2014, as "National Science and Technology Week"; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 178

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 178, a bill to provide for alternative financing arrangements for the provision of certain services and the construction and maintenance of infrastructure at land border ports of entry, and for other purposes.

S. 209

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 209, a bill to require a full audit of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal reserve banks by the Comptroller General of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 249

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 249, a bill to provide for the expansion of affordable refinancing of mortgages held by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

S. 267

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 267, a bill to prevent,

deter, and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing through port State measures.

S. 269

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 269, a bill to establish uniform administrative and enforcement authorities for the enforcement of the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act and similar statutes, and for other purposes.

S. 270

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 270, a bill to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to establish a United States Ambassador at Large for Arctic Affairs.

S. 411

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 411, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the railroad track maintenance credit.

S. 653

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 653, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Special Envoy to Promote Religious Freedom of Religious Minorities in the Near East and South Central Asia.

S. 1011

At the request of Mr. JOHANNIS, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1011, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the centennial of Boys Town, and for other purposes.

S. 1099

At the request of Mr. JOHANNIS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1099, a bill to ensure that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits.

S. 1150

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1150, a bill to posthumously award a congressional gold medal to Constance Baker Motley.

S. 1204

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1204, a bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to protect rights of conscience with regard to requirements for coverage of specific items and services, to amend the Public Health Service

Act to prohibit certain abortion-related discrimination in governmental activities, and for other purposes.

S. 1349

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1349, a bill to enhance the ability of community financial institutions to foster economic growth and serve their communities, boost small businesses, increase individual savings, and for other purposes.

S. 1431

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1431, a bill to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act.

S. 1456

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1456, a bill to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres.

S. 1460

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1460, a bill to create two additional judge positions on the court established by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 and modify the procedures for the appointment of judges to that court, and for other purposes.

S. 1467

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1467, a bill to establish the Office of the Special Advocate to provide advocacy in cases before courts established by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 and for other purposes.

S. 1468

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1468, a bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish the Network for Manufacturing Innovation and for other purposes.

S. 1495

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1495, a bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to issue an order with respect to secondary cockpit barriers, and for other purposes.

S. 1595

At the request of Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1595, a bill to establish a renewable electricity standard, and for other purposes.

S. 1610

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1610, a bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes.

S. 1696

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1696, a bill to protect a women's right to determine whether and when to bear a child or end a pregnancy by limiting restrictions on the provision of abortion services.

S. 1709

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1709, a bill to require the Committee on Technology of the National Science and Technology Council to develop and update a national manufacturing competitiveness strategic plan, and for other purposes.

S. 1737

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1737, a bill to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend increased expensing limitations and the treatment of certain real property as section 179 property.

S. 1778

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1778, a bill to require the Attorney General to report on State law penalties for certain child abusers, and for other purposes.

S. 1796

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1796, a bill to increase the participation of women, girls, and underrepresented minorities in STEM fields, to encourage and support students from all economic backgrounds to pursue STEM career opportunities, and for other purposes.

S. 1798

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1798, a bill to ensure that emergency services volunteers are not counted as full-time employees under the shared responsibility requirements contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 1802

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr.

RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1802, a bill to provide equal treatment for utility special entities using utility operations-related swaps, and for other purposes.

S. 1810

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1810, a bill to provide paid family and medical leave benefits to certain individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 1846

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1846, a bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes.

S. 1869

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1869, a bill to repeal section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, relating to an annual adjustment of retired pay for members of the Armed Forces under the age of 62, and to provide an offset.

S. 1894

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1894, a bill to provide for the repeal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act if it is determined that the Act has resulted in increasing the number of uninsured individuals.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 329—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF THE BIENNIAL USA SCIENCE & ENGINEERING FESTIVAL IN WASHINGTON, DC AND DESIGNATING APRIL 21 THROUGH APRIL 27, 2014, AS “NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WEEK”

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. KIRK, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. AYOTTE, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 329

Whereas science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (referred to in this pre-

amble as “STEM”) are essential to the future global competitiveness of the United States;

Whereas advances in technology have resulted in significant improvement in the daily lives of individuals in the United States;

Whereas scientific discoveries are critical to curing diseases, solving global challenges, and an increased understanding of the world;

Whereas the future global economy will require a workforce that is educated in science and engineering specialties;

Whereas educating a new generation of individuals in the United States in STEM is crucial to ensure continued economic growth;

Whereas increasing the interest of the next generation of students in the United States, particularly young women and underrepresented minorities, in STEM is necessary to maintain the global competitiveness of the United States;

Whereas science and engineering festivals have attracted millions of participants and inspired a national effort to promote science and engineering;

Whereas thousands of universities, museums, science centers, STEM professional societies, educational societies, government agencies and laboratories, community organizations, elementary and secondary schools, volunteers, corporate and private sponsors, and nonprofit organizations have come together to organize the USA Science & Engineering Festival in Washington, DC in April 2014;

Whereas the USA Science & Engineering Festival will reinvigorate the interest of young people in the United States in STEM and highlight the important contributions of science and engineering to the competitiveness of the United States through exhibits on topics that include human spaceflight, medicine, engineering, biotechnology, physics, and astronomy; and

Whereas scientific research is essential to the competitiveness of the United States, and events like the USA Science & Engineering Festival promote the importance of scientific research and development to the future of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the goals and ideals of the USA Science & Engineering Festival to promote scholarship in science and an interest in scientific research and development, as the cornerstones of innovation and competition in the United States;

(2) supports festivals, such as the USA Science & Engineering Festival, that focus on the importance of science and engineering to the daily lives of individuals in the United States through exhibits on topics that include human spaceflight, medicine, engineering, biotechnology, physics, and astronomy;

(3) congratulates all individuals and organizations whose efforts will make possible the USA Science & Engineering Festival, highlighting the accomplishments of the United States in science and engineering;

(4) encourages families and children to participate in the activities and exhibits of the USA Science & Engineering Festival that will occur in Washington, DC, and across the United States as satellite events of the festival; and

(5) designates April 21 through April 27, 2014, as “National Science and Technology Week”.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2603. Ms. AYOTTE (for herself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. MORAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2604. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2605. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2606. Mr. COBURN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. KING, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2607. Mr. COBURN (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. KING, and Mr. FLAKE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2608. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2609. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2610. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2611. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2612. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2603. Ms. AYOTTE (for herself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. MORAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REPEAL OF REDUCTIONS MADE BY BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013.

(a) **REPEAL.**—Section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 is repealed as of the date of the enactment of such Act.

(b) **SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER REQUIRED TO CLAIM THE REFUNDABLE PORTION OF THE CHILD TAX CREDIT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (d) of section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) **IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO TAXPAYER.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any taxpayer for any taxable year

unless the taxpayer includes the taxpayer’s Social Security number on the return of tax for such taxable year.

“(B) **JOINT RETURNS.**—In the case of a joint return, the requirement of subparagraph (A) shall be treated as met if the Social Security number of either spouse is included on such return.

“(C) **LIMITATION.**—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the extent the tentative minimum tax (as defined in section 55(b)(1)(A)) exceeds the credit allowed under section 32.”.

(2) **OMISSION TREATED AS MATHEMATICAL OR CLERICAL ERROR.**—Subparagraph (I) of section 6213(g)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(I) an omission of a correct Social Security number required under section 24(d)(5) (relating to refundable portion of child tax credit), or a correct TIN under section 24(e) (relating to child tax credit), to be included on a return.”.

(3) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Subsection (e) of section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting “WITH RESPECT TO QUALIFYING CHILDREN” after “IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT” in the heading thereof.

(4) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2604. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . TRANSPARENCY OF COVERAGE DETERMINATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives and the Financial Clerk of the Senate shall make publically available the determinations of each member of the House of Representatives and each Senator, as the case may be, regarding the designation of their respective congressional staff (including leadership and committee staff) as “official” for purposes of requiring such staff to enroll in health insurance coverage provided through an Exchange as required under section 1312(d)(1)(D) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18032(d)(1)(D)), and the regulations relating to such section.

(b) **FAILURE TO SUBMIT.**—The failure by any member of the House of Representatives or Senator to designate any of their respective staff, whether committee or leadership staff, as “official” (as described in subsection (a)), shall be noted in the determination made publically available under subsection (a) along with a statement that such failure permits the staff involved to remain in the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program.

(c) **PRIVACY.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to permit the release of any individually identifiable information concerning any individual, including any health plan selected by an individual.

SA 2605. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 6, after line 11, add the following:

SEC. 7. STATE CONTROL OF ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION ON ALL AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “available Federal land” means any Federal land that, as of May 31, 2013—

(A) is located within the boundaries of a State;

(B) is not held by the United States in trust for the benefit of a federally recognized Indian tribe;

(C) is not a unit of the National Park System;

(D) is not a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System; and

(E) is not a Congressionally designated wilderness area.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) **STATE.**—The term “State” means—

(A) a State; and

(B) the District of Columbia.

(b) **STATE PROGRAMS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A State—

(A) may establish a program covering the leasing and permitting processes, regulatory requirements, and any other provisions by which the State would exercise its rights to develop all forms of energy resources on available Federal land in the State; and

(B) as a condition of certification under subsection (c)(2) shall submit a declaration to the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Energy that a program under subparagraph (A) has been established or amended.

(2) **AMENDMENT OF PROGRAMS.**—A State may amend a program developed and certified under this section at any time.

(3) **CERTIFICATION OF AMENDED PROGRAMS.**—Any program amended under paragraph (2) shall be certified under subsection (c)(2).

(c) **LEASING, PERMITTING, AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS.**—

(1) **SATISFACTION OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS.**—Each program certified under this section shall be considered to satisfy all applicable requirements of Federal law (including regulations), including—

(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

(C) the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

(2) **FEDERAL CERTIFICATION AND TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS.**—Upon submission of a declaration by a State under subsection (b)(1)(B)(i)—

(A) the program under subsection (b)(1)(A) shall be certified; and

(B) the State shall receive all rights from the Federal Government to develop all forms of energy resources covered by the program.

(3) **ISSUANCE OF PERMITS AND LEASES.**—If a State elects to issue a permit or lease for the development of any form of energy resource on any available Federal land within the borders of the State in accordance with a program certified under paragraph (2), the permit or lease shall be considered to meet all applicable requirements of Federal law (including regulations).

(d) **JUDICIAL REVIEW.**—Activities carried out in accordance with this section shall not be subject to judicial review.

(e) **ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT.**—Activities carried out in accordance with this section shall not be subject to subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Administrative Procedure Act”).

SA 2606. Mr. COBURN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. KING, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 7. ENDING UNEMPLOYMENT PAYMENTS TO JOBLESS MILLIONAIRES AND BILLIONAIRES.

(a) **PROHIBITION.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds may be used to make payments of unemployment compensation (including such compensation under the Federal-State Extended Compensation Act of 1970 and the emergency unemployment compensation program under title IV of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008) to an individual whose adjusted gross income in the preceding year was equal to or greater than \$1,000,000.

(b) **COMPLIANCE.**—Unemployment Insurance applications shall include a form or procedure for an individual applicant to certify the individual's adjusted gross income was not equal to or greater than \$1,000,000 in the preceding year.

(c) **AUDITS.**—The certifications required by subsection (b) shall be auditable by the U.S. Department of Labor or the U.S. Government Accountability Office.

(d) **STATUS OF APPLICANTS.**—It is the duty of the states to verify the residency, employment, legal, and income status of applicants for Unemployment Insurance and no Federal funds may be expended for purposes of determining an individual's eligibility under this Act.

(e) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall apply to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2607. Mr. COBURN (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. KING, and Mr. FLAKE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 7. PROHIBITION ON PAYMENT OF BENEFITS BASED ON RECEIPT OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 224 the following new section:

“PROHIBITION ON PAYMENT OF BENEFITS BASED ON RECEIPT OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

“SEC. 224A. (a) If for any month prior to the month in which an individual attains retirement age (as defined in section 216(1)(1))—

“(1) such individual is entitled to benefits under section 223, and

“(2) such individual is entitled for such month to unemployment compensation, the total of the individual's benefits under section 223 for such month and of any benefits under subsections (b) through (h) of section 202 for such month based on the individual's wages and self-employment income shall be reduced to zero.

“(b)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the head of any Federal agency shall provide such information within its

possession as the Commissioner may require for purposes of making a timely determination under this section for reduction of benefits payable under this title, or verifying other information necessary in carrying out the provisions of this section.

“(2) The Commissioner is authorized to enter into agreements with States, political subdivisions, and other organizations that administer unemployment compensation, in order to obtain such information as the Commissioner may require to carry out the provisions of this section.

“(3) Any determination by the Commissioner pursuant to this section shall be subject to the requirements described in section 205(b)(1), including provision of reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing.

“(c) For purposes of this section, the term ‘unemployment compensation’ has the meaning given that term in section 85(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to benefits payable for months beginning after 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 2608. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE II—PATHWAYS BACK TO WORK

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Pathways Back to Work Act of 2013”.

SEC. 202. ESTABLISHMENT OF PATHWAYS BACK TO WORK FUND.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the Treasury of the United States an account, which shall be known as the Pathways Back to Work Fund (referred to in this title as “the Fund”), consisting of such amounts as are paid to the Fund under subsection (b).

(b) **PAYMENT INTO THE FUND.**—Out of any amounts in the general fund of the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated \$12,500,000,000, which shall be paid to the Fund, to be used by the Secretary of Labor to carry out this title.

(c) **PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.**—The amounts appropriated under this title shall be available for obligation by the Secretary of Labor through December 31, 2014, and shall be available for expenditure by recipients of grants and subgrants under this title through September 30, 2015.

SEC. 203. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Using the amounts available through the Fund under section 202(b), the Secretary of Labor shall, subject to subsection (b)—

(1) allot \$8,000,000,000 in accordance with section 204 to provide subsidized employment to unemployed, low-income adults;

(2) allot \$2,500,000,000 in accordance with section 205 to provide summer employment and year-round employment opportunities to low-income youth; and

(3) use \$2,000,000,000 in accordance with section 206 to award grants on a competitive basis to local entities to carry out work-based training and other work-related and educational strategies and activities of demonstrated effectiveness to unemployed, low-income adults and low-income youth to provide the skills and assistance needed to obtain employment.

(b) **RESERVATION.**—The Secretary of Labor may reserve not more than 1 percent of the amounts available through the Fund under each of paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (a) to pay for the costs of technical assistance, evaluations, and Federal administration of this title.

SEC. 204. SUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT FOR UNEMPLOYED, LOW-INCOME ADULTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **ALLOTMENTS.**—From the funds available under section 203(a)(1), the Secretary of Labor shall make an allotment or provide assistance under subsection (b) to each State that has a State plan approved under subsection (c) and to each outlying area and recipient under section 166(c) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2911(c)) that meets the requirements of this section, for the purpose of providing subsidized employment opportunities to unemployed, low-income adults.

(2) **GUIDANCE.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Labor, in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall issue guidance regarding the implementation of this section. Such guidance shall, consistent with this section, include procedures for the submission and approval of State and local plans and the allotment and allocation of funds, including reallocation and reallocation of such funds, that promote the expeditious and effective implementation of the activities authorized under this section.

(b) **STATE ALLOTMENTS.**—

(1) **RESERVATIONS FOR OUTLYING AREAS AND TRIBES.**—Of the funds described in subsection (a)(1), the Secretary of Labor shall reserve—

(A) not more than ¼ of 1 percent to provide assistance to outlying areas to provide subsidized employment to unemployed, low-income adults; and

(B) 1.5 percent to provide assistance to recipients under section 166(c) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2911(c)) to provide subsidized employment to unemployed, low-income adults.

(2) **STATES.**—After determining the amounts to be reserved under section 203(b) and paragraph (1), the Secretary of Labor shall allot the remainder of the funds described in subsection (a)(1) among the States by allotting—

(A) one-third on the basis of the relative number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment in each State, compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment in all States;

(B) one-third on the basis of the relative excess number of unemployed individuals in each State, compared to the total excess number of unemployed individuals in all States; and

(C) one-third on the basis of the relative number of disadvantaged adults and youth in each State, compared to the total number of disadvantaged adults and youth in all States.

(3) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of the formula described in paragraph (2)—

(A) **AREA OF SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT.**—The term “area of substantial unemployment” means any contiguous area that has a population of at least 10,000, and that has an average rate of unemployment of at least 6.5 percent for the most recent 12 months, as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

(B) **DISADVANTAGED ADULT OR YOUTH.**—The term “disadvantaged adult or youth” means an individual who is age 16 or older who received an income, or is a member of a family

that received a total family income, that, in relation to family size, does not exceed the higher of—

- (i) the poverty line; or
- (ii) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.

(C) **EXCESS NUMBER.**—The term “excess number” means, used with respect to unemployed individuals in a State, the higher of—

- (i) the number that represents the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in the State; or

- (ii) the number that represents the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in areas of substantial unemployment in such State.

(4) **REALLOTMENT.**—If the Governor of a State does not submit a State plan by the date specified in subsection (c)(2)(B), or a State does not receive approval of a State plan, the amount the State would have been eligible to receive pursuant to the formula under paragraph (2) shall be transferred within the Fund and added to the amounts available for competitive grants under section 203(a)(3).

(c) **STATE PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For a State to be eligible to receive an allotment of funds under subsection (b), the Governor of the State shall submit to the Secretary of Labor a State plan in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may require. At a minimum, such plan shall include—

(A) a description of the strategies and activities to be carried out by the State, in coordination with employers in the State, to provide subsidized employment opportunities to unemployed, low-income adults, including strategies relating to the level and duration of subsidies consistent with subsection (e)(2);

(B) a description of the requirements the State will apply relating to the eligibility of unemployed, low-income adults, consistent with section 208, for subsidized employment opportunities, which requirements may include criteria to target assistance to particular categories of such adults, such as individuals with disabilities or individuals who have exhausted all rights to unemployment compensation;

(C) a description of how the funds allotted to provide subsidized employment opportunities will be administered in the State and (if administered by entities described in subsection (d)(1)(A)) in local workforce investment areas, in accordance with subsection (d);

(D) a description of the performance outcomes to be achieved by the State through the activities carried out under this section and the processes the State will use to track the performance, consistent with guidance provided by the Secretary of Labor regarding such outcomes and processes and with section 207(b);

(E) a description of the coordination of activities to be carried out with the funds provided under this section, with activities under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.), the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families established under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (referred to in this title as the “TANF program”; 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), and other appropriate Federal and State programs that may assist unemployed, low-income adults in obtaining and retaining employment;

(F) a description of the timelines for implementation of the activities described in

subparagraph (A), and the number of unemployed, low-income adults expected to be placed in subsidized employment by calendar quarter;

(G) assurances that the State will report such information relating to fiscal, performance, and other matters as the Secretary of Labor may require and as the Secretary determines is necessary to effectively monitor the activities carried out under this section; and

(H) assurances that the State will ensure compliance with the requirements, restrictions, labor standards, and other provisions described in section 207(a).

(2) **SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL OF STATE PLAN.**—

(A) **SUBMISSION WITH OTHER PLANS.**—The State plan described in paragraph (1) may be submitted in conjunction with the State plan modification or other request for funds by the State required under section 205, and may be submitted as a modification to a State plan that has been approved under section 112 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2822).

(B) **SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL.**—

(i) **SUBMISSION.**—The Governor shall submit the State plan described in paragraph (1) to the Secretary of Labor not later than 75 days after the date of enactment of this title and the Secretary shall make a determination regarding the approval or disapproval of such plan not later than 45 days after the submission of such plan. If the plan is disapproved, the Secretary may provide a reasonable period of time in which the plan may be amended and resubmitted for approval.

(ii) **APPROVAL.**—The Secretary of Labor shall approve a State plan that the Secretary determines is consistent with the requirements of this section and reasonably appropriate and adequate to carry out the objectives of this section. If the plan is approved, the Secretary shall allot funds to the State under subsection (b) within 30 days after such approval.

(3) **MODIFICATIONS TO STATE PLAN.**—The Governor may submit a modification to a State plan under this subsection, consistent with the requirements of this section.

(d) **ADMINISTRATION WITHIN THE STATE.**—

(1) **OPTION.**—The State may administer the funds for activities under this section through—

(A) the State and local entities responsible for the administration of the formula program of workforce investment activities for adults under subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2811 et seq.);

(B) the State agency or agencies responsible for the administration of the TANF program; or

(C) a combination of the entities and agency or agencies described in subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(2) **WITHIN-STATE ALLOCATIONS.**—

(A) **ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.**—The Governor may reserve not more than 5 percent of the funds made available through the allotment under subsection (b)(2), for administration and technical assistance, and shall allocate the remainder, in accordance with the option elected under paragraph (1)—

(i) among local workforce investment areas within the State in accordance with subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of subsection (b)(2), except that for purposes of such allocation references in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (b) to a State shall be deemed to be references to a local workforce investment area and references to all States shall be deemed to be references to all local work-

force investment areas in the State involved; or

(ii) through entities responsible for the administration of the TANF program in local areas, in such manner as the State agency or agencies responsible for the administration of the TANF program may determine to be appropriate.

(B) **LOCAL PLANS.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—In a case in which the responsibility for the administration of the activities described in subsection (e) is to be carried out by the entities described in paragraph (1)(A), in order to receive an allocation for a local workforce investment area under subparagraph (A)(i), a local workforce investment board, in partnership with the chief elected official for the local workforce investment area, shall submit to the Governor, not later than 30 days after the submission of the State plan, a local plan for the use of such funds under this section. Such local plan may be submitted as a modification to a local plan approved under section 118 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2833).

(ii) **CONTENTS.**—The local plan described in clause (i) shall contain the information described in subparagraphs (A) through (H) of subsection (c)(1), as applied to the local workforce investment area.

(iii) **APPROVAL.**—The Governor shall approve or disapprove the local plan submitted under clause (i) not later than a date (referred to in this clause as the “final determination date”) that is the later of the 30th day after the submission of the local plan or the 30th day after the approval of the State plan. The Governor shall approve the local plan unless the Governor determines that the plan is inconsistent with the requirements of this section or is not reasonably appropriate and adequate to carry out the objectives of this section. If the Governor has not made a determination by the final determination date, the plan shall be considered to be approved. If the plan is disapproved, the Governor may provide a reasonable period of time in which the plan may be amended and resubmitted for approval. If the plan is approved, the Governor shall allocate funds to the local workforce investment area involved under subparagraph (A)(i) within 30 days after such approval.

(C) **REALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT AREAS.**—In a case described in subparagraph (B)(i), if a local workforce investment board and chief elected official do not submit a local plan by the date specified in subparagraph (B)(i), or the Governor disapproves a local plan, the amount the local workforce investment area would have been eligible to receive pursuant to the formula under subparagraph (A)(i) shall be allocated to local workforce investment areas that receive approval of their local plans under subparagraph (B). Each such local workforce investment area shall receive a share of the total amount available for reallocation under this subparagraph, in accordance with the area's share of the total amount allocated under subparagraph (A)(i) to such local workforce investment areas.

(e) **USE OF FUNDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The funds made available under this section shall be used to provide subsidized employment for unemployed, low-income adults. The entities or agencies described in subsection (d)(1) may use a variety of strategies in recruiting employers and identifying appropriate employment opportunities, but shall give priority to providing employment opportunities likely to lead to unsubsidized employment in emerging or in-

demand occupations in the area served through the grant involved. Funds made available under this section may be used to provide support services, such as transportation and child care, that are necessary to enable such adults to participate in subsidized employment opportunities.

(2) **LEVEL OF SUBSIDY AND DURATION.**—The entities or agencies described in subsection (d)(1) may determine the percentage of the wages and costs of employing a participant for which an employer may receive a subsidy with the funds made available under this section, and the duration of such subsidy, in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary of Labor in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The entities or agencies may establish criteria for determining such percentage or duration, using appropriate factors such as the size of the employer and type of employment.

(3) **LIMITATION.**—Not more than 10 percent of the funds allocated to a local workforce investment area under subsection (d)(2)(A)(i) may be used for the costs of administration of this section.

(f) **COORDINATION OF FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary of Labor shall administer this section in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services to ensure the effective implementation of this section.

SEC. 205. SUMMER EMPLOYMENT AND YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOW-INCOME AND DISCONNECTED YOUTH.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—From the funds available under section 203(a)(2), the Secretary of Labor shall make an allotment or provide assistance under subsection (c) to each State that has a modification to a State plan approved under section 112 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2822) (referred to in this section as a “State plan modification”) (or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b)) approved under subsection (d) and to each outlying area and recipient under section 166(c) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2911(c)) (referred to in this section as a “Native American grantee”) that meets the requirements of this section, for the purpose of providing summer employment and year-round employment opportunities to low-income youth.

(b) **GUIDANCE AND APPLICATION OF REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **GUIDANCE.**—Not later than 20 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Labor shall issue guidance regarding the implementation of this section.

(2) **PROCEDURES.**—Such guidance shall, consistent with this section, include procedures for—

(A) submission and approval for State plan modifications, for such other forms of requests for funds by the State as may be identified in such guidance, for modifications to local plans approved under section 118 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2833) (referred to individually in this section as a “local plan modification”), or for such other forms of requests for funds by local workforce investment areas as may be identified in such guidance, that promote the expeditious and effective implementation of the activities authorized under this section; and

(B) the allotment and allocation of funds, including reallocation and reallocation of such funds, that promote such implementation.

(3) **REQUIREMENTS.**—Except as otherwise provided in the guidance described in paragraph (1) and in this section and other provi-

sions of this title, the funds provided for activities under this section shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of subtitles B and E of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2811 et seq., 2931 et seq.) relating to youth activities.

(c) **STATE ALLOTMENTS.**—

(1) **RESERVATIONS FOR OUTLYING AREAS AND TRIBES.**—Of the funds described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Labor shall reserve—

(A) not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent to provide assistance to outlying areas to provide summer employment and year-round employment opportunities to low-income youth; and

(B) 1.5 percent to provide assistance to Native American grantees to provide summer employment and year-round employment opportunities to low-income youth.

(2) **STATES.**—After determining the amounts to be reserved under section 203(b) and paragraph (1), the Secretary of Labor shall allot the remainder of the funds described in subsection (a) among the States in accordance with the subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of section 204(b)(2).

(3) **REALLOTMENT.**—If the Governor of a State does not submit a State plan modification or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b) by the date specified in subsection (d)(2)(B), or a State does not receive approval of such State plan modification or request, the amount the State would have been eligible to receive pursuant to the formula under paragraph (2) shall be transferred within the Fund and added to the amounts available for competitive grants under section 203(a)(3).

(d) **STATE PLAN MODIFICATION OR REQUEST.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For a State to be eligible to receive an allotment of funds under subsection (c), the Governor of the State shall submit to the Secretary of Labor a State plan modification, or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b), in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may require. At a minimum, such State plan modification or request shall include—

(A) a description of the strategies and activities to be carried out to provide summer employment opportunities and year-round employment opportunities, including linkages to training and educational activities, consistent with subsection (f);

(B) a description of the requirements the States will apply relating to the eligibility of low-income youth, consistent with section 208, for summer employment opportunities and year-round employment opportunities, which requirements may include criteria to target assistance to particular categories of such low-income youth, such as youth with disabilities, consistent with subsection (f);

(C) a description of the performance outcomes to be achieved by the State through the activities carried out under this section and the processes the State will use to track the performance, consistent with guidance provided by the Secretary of Labor regarding such outcomes and processes and with section 207(b);

(D) a description of the timelines for implementation of the activities described in subparagraph (A), and the number of low-income youth expected to be placed in summer employment opportunities, and year-round employment opportunities, respectively, by calendar quarter;

(E) assurances that the State will report such information relating to fiscal, performance, and other matters as the Secretary of Labor may require and as the Secretary de-

termines is necessary to effectively monitor the activities carried out under this section;

(F) assurances that the State will ensure compliance with the requirements, restrictions, labor standards, and other provisions described in section 207(a); and

(G) for any employment opportunity that will provide participants with an industry-recognized credential, a description of the credential.

(2) **SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL OF STATE PLAN MODIFICATION OR REQUEST.**—

(A) **SUBMISSION.**—The Governor shall submit the State plan modification or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b) to the Secretary of Labor not later than 30 days after the issuance of such guidance. The State plan modification or other State request for funds may be submitted in conjunction with the State plan required under section 204(c).

(B) **APPROVAL.**—The Secretary of Labor shall approve or disapprove the State plan modification or request submitted under subparagraph (A) within 30 days after submission. The Secretary of Labor shall approve the modification or request unless the Secretary determines that the modification or request is inconsistent with the requirements of this section. If the Secretary has not made a determination within that 30-day period, the modification or request shall be considered to be approved. If the modification or request is disapproved, the Secretary may provide a reasonable period of time in which the modification or request may be amended and resubmitted for approval. If the modification or request is approved, the Secretary shall allot funds to the State under subsection (c) within 30 days after such approval.

(3) **MODIFICATIONS TO STATE PLAN MODIFICATION OR REQUEST.**—The Governor may submit further modifications to a State plan modification or other State request for funds specified under subsection (b), consistent with the requirements of this section.

(e) **WITHIN-STATE ALLOCATION AND ADMINISTRATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Of the funds allotted to the State under subsection (c), the Governor—

(A) may reserve not more than 5 percent of the funds for administration and technical assistance; and

(B) shall allocate the remainder of the funds among local workforce investment areas within the State in accordance with subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of section 204(b)(2), except that for purposes of such allocation references in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 204(b) to a State shall be deemed to be references to a local workforce investment area and references to all States shall be deemed to be references to all local workforce investment areas in the State involved.

(2) **LOCAL PLAN MODIFICATION OR REQUEST.**—

(A) **SUBMISSION.**—In order to receive an allocation for a local workforce investment area under paragraph (1)(B), the local workforce investment board, in partnership with the chief elected official for the local workforce investment area, shall submit to the Governor, not later than 30 days after the submission by the State of the State plan modification or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b), a local plan modification, or such other request for funds by local workforce investment areas as may be specified in guidance under subsection (b), describing the strategies and activities to be carried out under this section.

(B) **APPROVAL.**—The Governor shall approve or disapprove the local plan modification or other local request for funds submitted under subparagraph (A) within 30 days after submission. The Governor shall approve the modification or request unless the Governor determines that the modification or request is inconsistent with the requirements of this section. If the Governor has not made a determination within that 30-day period, the modification or request shall be considered to be approved. If the modification or request is disapproved, the Governor may provide a reasonable period of time in which the modification or request may be amended and resubmitted for approval. If the modification or request is approved, the Governor shall allocate funds to the local workforce investment area within 30 days after such approval.

(3) **REALLOCATION.**—If a local workforce investment board and chief elected official do not submit a local plan modification, or other local request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b), by the date specified in paragraph (2)(A), or the Governor disapproves such a modification or request, the amount the local workforce investment area would have been eligible to receive pursuant to the formula under paragraph (1)(B) shall be allocated to local workforce investment areas that receive approval of their local plan modifications or local requests for funds under paragraph (2). Each such local workforce investment area shall receive a share of the total amount available for reallocation under this subparagraph, in accordance with the area's share of the total amount allocated under paragraph (1)(B) to such local workforce investment areas.

(f) **USE OF FUNDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The funds made available under this section shall be used—

(A) to provide summer employment opportunities for low-income youth, with direct linkages to academic and occupational learning, and may be used to provide supportive services, such as transportation or child care, that are necessary to enable the youth to participate in the opportunities; and

(B) to provide year-round employment opportunities, which may be combined with other activities authorized under section 129 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2854), to low-income youth, giving priority to out-of-school youth who are—

(i) high school dropouts; or

(ii) recipients of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent but who are basic skills deficient, unemployed, or underemployed.

(2) **PROGRAM PRIORITIES.**—In administering the funds under this section, the local board and chief elected official shall give priority to—

(A) identifying employment opportunities that are—

(i) in emerging or in-demand occupations in the local workforce investment area; or

(ii) in the public or nonprofit sector and meet community needs; and

(B) linking participants in year-round employment opportunities to training and educational activities that will provide such participants with an industry-recognized credential.

(3) **PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY.**—For activities funded under this section, in lieu of meeting the requirements described in section 136 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2871), States and local workforce investment areas shall provide such reports as the Secretary of Labor may require

regarding the performance outcomes described in section 207(b)(5).

(4) **LIMITATION.**—Not more than 10 percent of the funds allocated to a local workforce investment area under subsection (e)(1)(B) may be used for the costs of administration of this section.

SEC. 206. WORK-RELATED AND EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES OF DEMONSTRATED EFFECTIVENESS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—From the funds available under section 203(a)(3), the Secretary of Labor shall award grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities to carry out work-related and educational strategies and activities of demonstrated effectiveness.

(b) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity—

(1) shall include—

(A) a partnership involving a chief elected official, and the local workforce investment board, for the local workforce investment area involved (which may include a partnership with elected officials and workforce investment boards in the region and in the State); or

(B) an entity eligible to apply for a grant, contract, or agreement under section 166 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2911); and

(2) may include, in combination with a partnership or entity described in paragraph (1)—

(A) employers or employer associations;

(B) adult education providers or postsecondary educational institutions, including community colleges;

(C) community-based organizations;

(D) joint labor-management committees;

(E) work-related intermediaries; or

(F) other appropriate organizations.

(c) **APPLICATION.**—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall submit to the Secretary of Labor an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require. At a minimum, the application shall—

(1) describe the strategies and activities of demonstrated effectiveness that the eligible entity will carry out to provide unemployed, low-income adults and low-income youth with skills that will lead to employment upon completion of participation related to such strategies and activities;

(2) describe the requirements that will apply relating to the eligibility of unemployed, low-income adults or low-income youth, consistent with section 208, for strategies and activities carried out under this section, which requirements may include criteria to target assistance to particular categories of such adults and youth, such as individuals with disabilities or individuals who have exhausted all rights to unemployment compensation;

(3) describe how the strategies and activities will address the needs of the target populations identified under paragraph (2) and the needs of employers in the local workforce investment area;

(4) describe the expected outcomes to be achieved by implementing the strategies and activities;

(5) provide evidence that the funds provided through the grant will be expended expeditiously and efficiently to implement the strategies and activities;

(6) describe how the strategies and activities will be coordinated with other Federal, State, and local programs providing employment, education, and supportive activities;

(7) provide evidence of employer commitment to participate with respect to the

strategies and activities funded under this section, including identification of anticipated occupational and skill needs;

(8) provide assurances that the eligible entity will report such information relating to fiscal, performance, and other matters as the Secretary of Labor may require and as the Secretary determines is necessary to effectively monitor the strategies and activities carried out under this section;

(9) provide assurances that the eligible entity will ensure compliance with the requirements, restrictions, labor standards, and other provisions described in section 207(a); and

(10) for any activity leading to the acquisition of an industry-recognized credential, a description of the credential.

(d) **PRIORITY IN AWARDS.**—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary of Labor shall give priority to applications submitted by eligible entities from areas of high poverty and high unemployment, as defined by the Secretary, such as Public Use Microdata Areas designated by the Bureau of the Census.

(e) **USE OF FUNDS.**—An entity that receives a grant under this section shall use the funds made available through the grant to support strategies and activities of demonstrated effectiveness that are designed to provide unemployed, low-income adults or low-income youth with skills that will lead to employment as part of or upon completion of participation with respect to such strategies and activities. Such strategies and activities may include—

(1) on-the-job training, registered apprenticeship programs, or other programs that combine work with skills development;

(2) sector-based training programs that have been designed to meet the specific requirements of an employer or group of employers in that sector and for which employers are committed to hiring individuals upon successful completion of the training;

(3) training that supports an industry sector or an employer-based or labor-management committee industry partnership and that includes a significant work experience component;

(4) strategies and activities that lead to the acquisition of industry-recognized credentials in a field identified by the State or local workforce investment area as a growth sector or in-demand industry in which there are likely to be significant job opportunities in the short term;

(5) strategies and activities that provide connections to immediate work opportunities, including subsidized employment opportunities, or summer employment opportunities for youth, that include concurrent skills training and other supports;

(6) strategies and activities offered through career academies that provide students with the academic preparation and training, such as paid internships and concurrent enrollment in community colleges or other postsecondary institutions, needed to pursue a career pathway that leads to postsecondary credentials and in-demand jobs; and

(7) adult basic education and integrated basic education and training, for low-skilled adults, that are tied to employer workforce needs, hosted at community colleges or at other sites, to prepare individuals for jobs that are in demand in a local workforce investment area.

(f) **COORDINATION OF FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary of Labor shall administer this section in coordination with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of

Health and Human Services, and other appropriate agency heads, to ensure the effective implementation of this section.

SEC. 207. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **LABOR STANDARDS AND PROTECTIONS.**—Activities provided with funds made available under this title shall be subject to the requirements and restrictions, including the labor standards, described in section 181 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931) and the nondiscrimination provisions of section 188 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2938), in addition to other applicable Federal laws.

(b) **REPORTING.**—The Secretary of Labor shall require the reporting of information relating to fiscal, performance, and other matters that the Secretary determines is necessary to effectively monitor the activities carried out with funds provided under this title. At a minimum, recipients of grants or subgrants under this title shall provide information relating to—

(1) the number of individuals participating in activities with funds provided under this title and the number of such individuals who have completed such participation;

(2) the expenditures of funds provided under this title;

(3) the number of jobs created pursuant to the activities carried out under this title;

(4) the demographic characteristics of individuals participating in activities under this title; and

(5) the performance outcomes for individuals participating in activities under this title, including—

(A) for adults participating in activities funded under section 204, performance on indicators consisting of—

(i) entry into unsubsidized employment;

(ii) retention in unsubsidized employment; and

(iii) earnings in unsubsidized employment;

(B) for low-income youth participating in summer employment activities under sections 205 and 206, performance on indicators consisting of—

(i) work readiness skill attainment, using an employer-validated checklist; and

(ii) placement in or return to secondary or postsecondary education or training, or entry into unsubsidized employment;

(C) for low-income youth participating in year-round employment activities under section 205 or in activities under section 206, performance on indicators consisting of—

(i) placement in or return to postsecondary education;

(ii) attainment of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent;

(iii) attainment of an industry-recognized credential; and

(iv) entry into unsubsidized employment, retention, and earnings as described in subparagraph (A); and

(D) for unemployed, low-income adults participating in activities under section 206—

(i) entry into unsubsidized employment, retention, and earnings as described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) attainment of an industry-recognized credential.

(c) **ACTIVITIES REQUIRED TO BE ADDITIONAL.**—Funds provided under this title shall only be used for activities that are in addition to activities that would otherwise be available in the State or local workforce investment area in the absence of such funds.

(d) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary of Labor may establish such additional requirements as the Secretary determines may be necessary to ensure fiscal in-

tegrity, effective monitoring, and appropriate and prompt implementation of the activities under this title.

(e) **REPORT OF INFORMATION AND EVALUATIONS TO CONGRESS AND THE PUBLIC.**—The Secretary of Labor shall provide to the appropriate committees of Congress and make available to the public the information reported pursuant to subsection (b) and the evaluations of activities carried out with the funds reserved under section 203(b).

SEC. 208. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL.**—The term “chief elected official” means the chief elected executive officer of a unit of general local government in a local workforce investment area or, in the case in which such an area includes more than one unit of general local government, the individuals designated under an agreement described in section 117(c)(1)(B) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2832(c)(1)(B)).

(2) **INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED CREDENTIAL.**—The term “industry-recognized credential” means such a credential within the meaning of section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302).

(3) **LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT AREA.**—The term “local workforce investment area” means such area designated under section 116 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2831).

(4) **LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD.**—The term “local workforce investment board” means such board established under section 117 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2832).

(5) **LOW-INCOME YOUTH.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “low-income youth” means an individual who is not younger than age 16 and not older than age 24 and is an individual described in subparagraph (B) or (C).

(B) **ELIGIBLE YOUTH.**—For purposes of this paragraph, an individual described in this subparagraph—

(i) meets the definition of a low-income individual provided in section 101(25) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801(25)), except that—

(I) States and local workforce investment areas, subject to approval in the applicable State and local plan modifications and requests for funds, may increase the income level specified in subparagraph (B)(i) of such section to an amount not in excess of 200 percent of the poverty line for purposes of determining eligibility for participation in activities under section 205; and

(II) eligible entities described in section 206(b), subject to approval in the applicable applications for funds, may make such an increase for purposes of determining eligibility for participation in activities under section 206; and

(ii) is in one or more of the categories specified in section 101(13)(C) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801(13)(C)).

(C) **YOUTH ELIGIBLE FOR SCHOOL LUNCHES.**—For purposes of this paragraph, an individual described in this subparagraph receives or is eligible to receive a free or reduced price lunch under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.).

(6) **OUTLYING AREA.**—The term “outlying area” means the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Republic of Palau (except during any period for which the Secretary of Labor determines that a Compact of Free Association is in effect and provides for Federal assistance for education or training).

(7) **POVERTY LINE.**—The term “poverty line” means a poverty line as defined in section 673 of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902), applicable to a family of the size involved.

(8) **STATE.**—The term “State” means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(9) **UNEMPLOYED, LOW-INCOME ADULT.**—The term “unemployed, low-income adult” means an individual who—

(A) is age 18 or older;

(B) is without employment and is seeking assistance under this title to obtain employment; and

(C) meets the definition of a low-income individual specified in section 101(25) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801(25)), except that—

(i) States and local entities described in section 204(d)(1)(A), subject to approval in the applicable State plans and local plans described in subsection (c) or (d) of section 204, or a State agency or agencies described in section 204(d)(1)(B), subject to approval in the State plan described in section 204, may increase the income level specified in subparagraph (B)(i) of such section 101(25) to an amount not in excess of 200 percent of the poverty line for purposes of determining eligibility for participation in activities under section 204; and

(ii) eligible entities described in section 206(b), subject to approval in the applicable applications for funds, may make such an increase for purposes of determining eligibility for participation in activities under section 206.

SA 2609. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER REQUIRED TO CLAIM THE REFUNDABLE PORTION OF THE CHILD TAX CREDIT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (d) of section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) **IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO TAXPAYER.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any taxpayer for any taxable year unless the taxpayer includes the taxpayer's Social Security number on the return of tax for such taxable year.

“(B) **JOINT RETURNS.**—In the case of a joint return, the requirement of subparagraph (A) shall be treated as met if the Social Security number of either spouse is included on such return.

“(C) **LIMITATION.**—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the extent the tentative minimum tax (as defined in section 55(b)(1)(A)) exceeds the credit allowed under section 32.”.

(b) **OMISSION TREATED AS MATHEMATICAL OR CLERICAL ERROR.**—Subparagraph (I) of section 6213(g)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(I) an omission of a correct Social Security number required under section 24(d)(5) (relating to refundable portion of child tax credit), or a correct TIN under section 24(e) (relating to child tax credit), to be included on a return.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (e) of section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting “WITH RESPECT TO QUALIFYING CHILDREN” after “IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT” in the heading thereof.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2610. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 7. DISQUALIFICATION ON RECEIPT OF DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS IN A MONTH FOR WHICH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IS RECEIVED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 223(d)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 423(d)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C)(i) If for any month an individual is entitled to unemployment compensation, such individual shall be deemed to have engaged in substantial gainful activity for such month.

“(ii) For purposes of clause (i), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(I) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensation’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(II) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”

(b) TRIAL WORK PERIOD.—Section 222(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 422(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6)(A) For purposes of this subsection, an individual shall be deemed to have rendered services in a month if the individual is entitled to unemployment compensation for such month.

“(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(i) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensation’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(ii) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”

(c) DATA MATCHING.—The Commissioner of Social Security shall implement the amendments made by this section using appropriate electronic data.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to months after March 2014.

SA 2611. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . DELAY IN APPLICATION OF INDIVIDUAL HEALTH INSURANCE MANDATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5000A(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “2013” and inserting “2014”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 5000A(c)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) by striking “2014” in clause (i) and inserting “2015”, and

(B) by striking “2015” in clauses (ii) and (iii) and inserting “2016”.

(2) Section 5000A(c)(3)(B) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “2014” and inserting “2015”, and

(B) by striking “2015” (prior to amendment by subparagraph (A)) and inserting “2016”.

(3) Section 5000A(c)(3)(D) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “2016” and inserting “2017”, and

(B) by striking “2015” and inserting “2016”.

(4) Section 5000A(e)(1)(D) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “2014” and inserting “2015”, and

(B) by striking “2013” and inserting “2014”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in section 1501 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

SEC. ____ . DELAY IN APPLICATION OF EMPLOYER HEALTH INSURANCE MANDATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1513(d) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is amended by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “December 31, 2014”.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) REPORTING BY EMPLOYERS.—Section 1514(d) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is amended by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “December 31, 2014”.

(2) REPORTING BY INSURANCE PROVIDERS.—Section 1502(e) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is amended by striking “2013” and inserting “2014”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the provision of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to which they relate.

SA 2612. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 7. SUPPORTING NEW BUSINESSES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Startup Act 3.0”.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Achieving economic recovery will require the formation and growth of new companies.

(2) Between 1980 and 2005, companies less than 5 years old accounted for nearly all net job creation in the United States.

(3) New firms in the United States create an average of 3,000,000 jobs per year.

(4) To get Americans back to work, entrepreneurs must be free to innovate, create new companies, and hire employees.

(c) CONDITIONAL PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS FOR IMMIGRANTS WITH AN ADVANCED DEGREE IN A STEM FIELD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 2 of title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1181 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 216A the following:

“SEC. 216B. CONDITIONAL PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS FOR ALIENS WITH AN ADVANCED DEGREE IN A STEM FIELD.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security may adjust the status of not more than 50,000 aliens who have earned a master’s degree or a doctorate degree at an institution of higher education in a STEM field to that of an alien conditionally admitted for permanent residence and authorize each alien granted such adjustment of status to remain in the United States—

“(1) for up to 1 year after the expiration of the alien’s student visa under section 101(a)(15)(F)(i) if the alien is diligently searching for an opportunity to become actively engaged in a STEM field; and

“(2) indefinitely if the alien remains actively engaged in a STEM field.

“(b) APPLICATION FOR CONDITIONAL PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS.—Every alien applying for a conditional permanent resident status under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary of Homeland Security before the expiration of the alien’s student visa in such form and manner as the Secretary shall prescribe by regulation.

“(c) INELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.—An alien granted conditional permanent resident status under this section shall not be eligible, while in such status, for—

“(1) any unemployment compensation (as defined in section 85(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986); or

“(2) any Federal means-tested public benefit (as that term is used in section 403 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1613)).

“(d) EFFECT ON NATURALIZATION RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT.—An alien granted conditional permanent resident status under this section shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence for purposes of meeting the 5-year residency requirement set forth in section 316(a)(1).

“(e) REMOVAL OF CONDITION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall remove the conditional basis of an alien’s conditional permanent resident status under this section on the date that is 5 years after the date such status was granted if the alien maintained his or her eligibility for such status during the entire 5-year period.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN A STEM FIELD.—The term ‘actively engaged in a STEM field’—

“(A) means—

“(i) gainfully employed in a for-profit business or nonprofit organization in the United States in a STEM field;

“(ii) teaching 1 or more STEM field courses at an institution of higher education; or

“(iii) employed by a Federal, State, or local government entity; and

“(B) includes any period of up to 6 months during which the alien does not meet the requirement under subparagraph (A) if such period was immediately preceded by a 1-year period during which the alien met the requirement under subparagraph (A).

“(2) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

“(3) STEM FIELD.—The term ‘STEM field’ means any field of study or occupation included on the most recent STEM-Designated

Degree Program List published in the Federal Register by the Department of Homeland Security (as described in section 214.2(f)(11)(i)(C)(2) of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations)."

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 216A the following:

"Sec. 216B. Conditional permanent resident status for aliens with an advanced degree in a STEM field."

(d) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to Congress on the alien college graduates granted immigrant status under section 216B of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by subsection (c).

(2) CONTENTS.—The report described in paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the number of aliens described in paragraph (1) who have earned a master's degree, broken down by the number of such degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics;

(B) the number of aliens described in paragraph (1) who have earned a doctorate degree, broken down by the number of such degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics;

(C) the number of aliens described in paragraph (1) who have founded a business in the United States in a STEM field;

(D) the number of aliens described in paragraph (1) who are employed in the United States in a STEM field, broken down by employment sector (for profit, nonprofit, or government); and

(E) the number of aliens described in paragraph (1) who are employed by an institution of higher education.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms "institution of higher education" and "STEM field" have the meaning given such terms in section 216B(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by subsection (c).

(e) IMMIGRANT ENTREPRENEURS.—

(1) QUALIFIED ALIEN ENTREPRENEURS.—

(A) ADMISSION AS IMMIGRANTS.—Chapter 1 of title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 210A. QUALIFIED ALIEN ENTREPRENEURS.

"(a) ADMISSION AS IMMIGRANTS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in accordance with the provisions of this section and section 216A, may issue a conditional immigrant visa to not more than 75,000 qualified alien entrepreneurs.

"(b) APPLICATION FOR CONDITIONAL PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS.—Every alien applying for a conditional immigrant visa under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary of Homeland Security in such form and manner as the Secretary shall prescribe by regulation.

"(c) REVOCATION.—If, during the 4-year period beginning on the date that an alien is granted a visa under this section, the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that such alien is no longer a qualified alien entrepreneur, the Secretary shall—

"(1) revoke such visa; and

"(2) notify the alien that the alien—

"(A) may voluntarily depart from the United States in accordance to section 240B; or

"(B) will be subject to removal proceedings under section 240 if the alien does not depart from the United States not later than 6 months after receiving such notification.

"(d) REMOVAL OF CONDITIONAL BASIS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall remove the conditional basis of the status of an alien issued an immigrant visa under this section on that date that is 4 years after the date on which such visa was issued if such visa was not revoked pursuant to subsection (c).

"(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE.—The term 'full-time employee' means a United States citizen or legal permanent resident who is paid by the new business entity registered by a qualified alien entrepreneur at a rate that is comparable to the median income of employees in the region.

"(2) QUALIFIED ALIEN ENTREPRENEUR.—The term 'qualified alien entrepreneur' means an alien who—

"(A) at the time the alien applies for an immigrant visa under this section—

"(i) is lawfully present in the United States; and

"(ii)(I) holds a nonimmigrant visa pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b); or

"(II) holds a nonimmigrant visa pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(F)(i);

"(B) during the 1-year period beginning on the date the alien is granted a visa under this section—

"(i) registers at least 1 new business entity in a State;

"(ii) employs, at such business entity in the United States, at least 2 full-time employees who are not relatives of the alien; and

"(iii) invests, or raises capital investment of, not less than \$100,000 in such business entity; and

"(C) during the 3-year period beginning on the last day of the 1-year period described in paragraph (2), employs, at such business entity in the United States, an average of at least 5 full-time employees who are not relatives of the alien."

(B) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) is amended by adding after the item relating to section 210 the following:

"Sec. 210A. Qualified alien entrepreneurs."

(2) CONDITIONAL PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS.—Section 216A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1186b) is amended—

(A) by striking "Attorney General" each place such term appears and inserting "Secretary of Homeland Security";

(B) in subsection (b)(1)(C), by striking "203(b)(5)," and inserting "203(b)(5) or 210A, as appropriate";

(C) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "alien entrepreneur must" each place such term appears and inserting "alien entrepreneur shall";

(D) in subsection (d)(1)(B), by striking the period at the end and inserting "or 210A, as appropriate."; and

(E) in subsection (f)(1), by striking the period at the end and inserting "or 210A."

(f) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to Congress on the qualified alien entrepreneurs granted immigrant status under section 210A of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by subsection (e).

(2) CONTENTS.—The report described in paragraph (1) shall include information regarding—

(A) the number of qualified alien entrepreneurs who have received immigrant status under section 210A of the Immigration and Nationality Act, listed by country of origin;

(B) the localities in which such qualified alien entrepreneurs have initially settled;

(C) whether such qualified alien entrepreneurs generally remain in the localities in which they initially settle;

(D) the types of commercial enterprises that such qualified alien entrepreneurs have established; and

(E) the types and number of jobs created by such qualified alien entrepreneurs.

(g) ELIMINATION OF THE PER-COUNTRY NUMERICAL LIMITATION FOR EMPLOYMENT-BASED VISAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 202(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(a)(2)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking "AND EMPLOYMENT-BASED";

(B) by striking "(3), (4), and (5)," and inserting "(3) and (4)";

(C) by striking "subsections (a) and (b) of section 203" and inserting "section 203(a)";

(D) by striking "7" and inserting "15"; and

(E) by striking "such subsections" and inserting "such section".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1152) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(3), by striking "both subsections (a) and (b) of section 203" and inserting "section 203(a)";

(B) by striking subsection (a)(5); and

(C) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

"(e) SPECIAL RULES FOR COUNTRIES AT CEILING.—If it is determined that the total number of immigrant visas made available under section 203(a) to natives of any single foreign state or dependent area will exceed the numerical limitation specified in subsection (a)(2) in any fiscal year, in determining the allotment of immigrant visa numbers to natives under section 203(a), visa numbers with respect to natives of that state or area shall be allocated (to the extent practicable and otherwise consistent with this section and section 203) in a manner so that, except as provided in subsection (a)(4), the proportion of the visa numbers made available under each of paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 203(a) is equal to the ratio of the total number of visas made available under the respective paragraph to the total number of visas made available under section 203(a)."

(3) COUNTRY-SPECIFIC OFFSET.—Section 2 of the Chinese Student Protection Act of 1992 (8 U.S.C. 1255 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking "subsection (e))" and inserting "subsection (d))"; and

(B) by striking subsection (d) and redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d).

(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection—

(A) shall take effect as if enacted on September 30, 2012; and

(B) shall apply to fiscal years beginning with fiscal year 2013.

(h) TRANSITION RULES FOR EMPLOYMENT-BASED IMMIGRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the succeeding paragraphs of this subsection and notwithstanding title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.), the following rules shall apply:

(A) For fiscal year 2013, 15 percent of the immigrant visas made available under each of paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 203(b) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) shall be allotted to immigrants who are natives of a foreign state or dependent area that was not one of the two states with the largest aggregate numbers of natives obtaining immigrant visas during fiscal year 2011 under such paragraphs.

(B) For fiscal year 2014, 10 percent of the immigrant visas made available under each of such paragraphs shall be allotted to immigrants who are natives of a foreign state or dependent area that was not one of the two states with the largest aggregate numbers of natives obtaining immigrant visas during fiscal year 2012 under such paragraphs.

(C) For fiscal year 2015, 10 percent of the immigrant visas made available under each of such paragraphs shall be allotted to immigrants who are natives of a foreign state or dependent area that was not one of the two states with the largest aggregate numbers of natives obtaining immigrant visas during fiscal year 2013 under such paragraphs.

(2) PER-COUNTRY LEVELS.—

(A) RESERVED VISAS.—With respect to the visas reserved under each of subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1), the number of such visas made available to natives of any single foreign state or dependent area in the appropriate fiscal year may not exceed 25 percent (in the case of a single foreign state) or 2 percent (in the case of a dependent area) of the total number of such visas.

(B) UNRESERVED VISAS.—With respect to the immigrant visas made available under each of paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 203(b) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) and not reserved under paragraph (1), for each of fiscal years 2013, 2014, and 2015, not more than 85 percent shall be allotted to immigrants who are natives of any single foreign state.

(3) SPECIAL RULE TO PREVENT UNUSED VISAS.—If, with respect to fiscal year 2013, 2014, or 2015, the operation of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection would prevent the total number of immigrant visas made available under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 203(b) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) from being issued, such visas may be issued during the remainder of such fiscal year without regard to paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection.

(4) RULES FOR CHARGEABILITY.—Section 202(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(b)) shall apply in determining the foreign state to which an alien is chargeable for purposes of this subsection.

(i) CAPITAL GAINS TAX EXEMPTION FOR STARTUP COMPANIES.—

(1) PERMANENT FULL EXCLUSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 1202 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(a) EXCLUSION.—In the case of a taxpayer other than a corporation, gross income shall not include 100 percent of any gain from the sale or exchange of qualified small business stock held for more than 5 years.”.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(i) The heading for section 1202 of such Code is amended by striking “PARTIAL”.

(ii) The item relating to section 1202 in the table of sections for part I of subchapter P of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by striking “Partial exclusion” and inserting “Exclusion”.

(iii) Section 1223(13) of such Code is amended by striking “1202(a)(2).”.

(2) REPEAL OF MINIMUM TAX PREFERENCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 57 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking paragraph (7).

(B) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Subclause (II) of section 53(d)(1)(B)(ii) of such Code is amended by striking “, (5), and (7)” and inserting “and (5)”.

(3) REPEAL OF 28 PERCENT CAPITAL GAINS RATE ON QUALIFIED SMALL BUSINESS STOCK.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 1(h)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(A) collectibles gain, over”.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(i) Section 1(h) of such Code is amended by striking paragraph (7).

(ii) Section 1(h) of such Code is amended by redesignating paragraphs (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), and (13) as paragraphs (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), and (12), respectively.

(III) Sections 163(d)(4)(B), 854(b)(5), 857(c)(2)(D) of such Code are each amended by striking “section 1(h)(11)(B)” and inserting “section 1(h)(10)(B)”.

(IV) The following sections of such Code are each amended by striking “section 1(h)(11)” and inserting “section 1(h)(10)”:

(aa) Section 301(f)(4).

(bb) Section 306(a)(1)(D).

(cc) Section 584(c).

(dd) Section 702(a)(5).

(ee) Section 854(a).

(ff) Section 854(b)(2).

(V) The heading of section 857(c)(2) is amended by striking “1(h)(11)” and inserting “1(h)(10)”.

(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to stock acquired after December 31, 2013.

(j) RESEARCH CREDIT FOR STARTUP COMPANIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) TREATMENT OF CREDIT TO QUALIFIED SMALL BUSINESSES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—At the election of a qualified small business, the payroll tax credit portion of the credit determined under subsection (a) shall be treated as a credit allowed under section 3111(f) (and not under this section).

“(2) PAYROLL TAX CREDIT PORTION.—For purposes of this subsection, the payroll tax credit portion of the credit determined under subsection (a) for any taxable year is so much of such credit as does not exceed \$250,000.

“(3) QUALIFIED SMALL BUSINESS.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified small business’ means, with respect to any taxable year—

“(i) a corporation, partnership, or S corporation if—

“(I) the gross receipts (as determined under subsection (c)(7)) of such entity for the taxable year is less than \$5,000,000, and

“(II) such entity did not have gross receipts (as so determined) for any period preceding the 5-taxable-year period ending with such taxable year, and

“(ii) any person not described in subparagraph (A) if clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) applied to such person, determined—

“(I) by substituting ‘person’ for ‘entity’ each place it appears, and

“(II) in the case of an individual, by only taking into account the aggregate gross receipts received by such individual in carrying on trades or businesses of such individual.

“(B) LIMITATION.—Such term shall not include an organization which is exempt from taxation under section 501.

“(4) ELECTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a partnership or S corporation, an election under this subsection shall be made at the entity level.

“(B) REVOCATION.—An election under this subsection may not be revoked without the consent of the Secretary.

“(C) LIMITATION.—A taxpayer may not make an election under this subsection if such taxpayer has made an election under this subsection for 5 or more preceding taxable years.

“(5) AGGREGATION RULES.—For purposes of determining the \$250,000 limitation under paragraph (2) and determining gross receipts under paragraph (3), all members of the same controlled group of corporations (within the meaning of section 267(f)) and all persons under common control (within the meaning of section 52(b) but determined by treating an interest of more than 50 percent as a controlling interest) shall be treated as 1 person.

“(6) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection, including—

“(A) regulations to prevent the avoidance of the purposes of paragraph (3) through the use of successor companies or other means,

“(B) regulations to minimize compliance and recordkeeping burdens under this subsection for start-up companies, and

“(C) regulations for recapturing the benefit of credits determined under section 3111(f) in cases where there is a subsequent adjustment to the payroll tax credit portion of the credit determined under subsection (a), including requiring amended returns in the cases where there is such an adjustment.”.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 280C(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) TREATMENT OF QUALIFIED SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT.—For purposes of determining the amount of any credit under section 41(a) under this subsection, any election under section 41(i) shall be disregarded.”.

(2) CREDIT ALLOWED AGAINST FICA TAXES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 3111 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) CREDIT FOR RESEARCH EXPENDITURES OF QUALIFIED SMALL BUSINESSES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a qualified small business which has made an election under section 41(i), there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by subsection (a) on wages paid with respect to the employment of all employees of the qualified small business for days in an applicable calendar quarter an amount equal to the payroll tax credit portion of the research credit determined under section 41(a).

“(2) CARRYOVER OF UNUSED CREDIT.—In any case in which the payroll tax credit portion of the research credit determined under section 41(a) exceeds the tax imposed under subsection (a) for an applicable calendar quarter—

“(A) the succeeding calendar quarter shall be treated as an applicable calendar quarter, and

“(B) the amount of credit allowed under paragraph (1) shall be reduced by the amount of credit allowed under such paragraph for all preceding applicable calendar quarters.

“(3) ALLOCATION OF CREDIT FOR CONTROLLED GROUPS, ETC.—In determining the amount of the credit under this subsection—

“(A) all persons treated as a single taxpayer under section 41 shall be treated as a single taxpayer under this section, and

“(B) the credit (if any) allowable by this section to each such member shall be its proportionate share of the qualified research expenses, basic research payments, and amounts paid or incurred to energy research consortiums, giving rise to the credit allowable under section 41.

“(4) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) APPLICABLE CALENDAR QUARTER.—The term ‘applicable calendar quarter’ means—

“(i) the first calendar quarter following the date on which the qualified small business files a return under section 6012 for the taxable year for which the payroll tax credit portion of the research credit under section 41(a) is determined, and

“(ii) any succeeding calendar quarter treated as an applicable calendar quarter under paragraph (2)(A).

“For purposes of determining the date on which a return is filed, rules similar to the rules of section 6513 shall apply.

“(B) OTHER TERMS.—Any term used in this subsection which is also used in section 41 shall have the meaning given such term under section 41.”.

(B) TRANSFERS TO FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND.—There are hereby appropriated to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund established under section 201 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401) amounts equal to the reduction in revenues to the Treasury by reason of the amendments made by paragraph (1). Amounts appropriated by the preceding sentence shall be transferred from the general fund at such times and in such manner as to replicate to the extent possible the transfers which would have occurred to such Trust Fund had such amendments not been enacted.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012.

(k) ACCELERATED COMMERCIALIZATION OF TAXPAYER-FUNDED RESEARCH.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) COUNCIL.—The term “Council” means the Advisory Council on Innovation and Entrepreneurship of the Department of Commerce established pursuant to section 25(c) of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3720(c)).

(B) EXTRAMURAL BUDGET.—The term “extramural budget” means the sum of the total obligations minus amounts obligated for such activities by employees of the agency in or through Government-owned, Government-operated facilities, except that for the Department of Energy it shall not include amounts obligated for atomic energy defense programs solely for weapons activities or for naval reactor programs, and except that for the Agency for International Development it shall not include amounts obligated solely for general institutional support of international research centers or for grants to foreign countries.

(C) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(D) RESEARCH OR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—The term “research” or “research and development” means any activity that is—

(i) a systematic, intensive study directed toward greater knowledge or understanding of the subject studied;

(ii) a systematic study directed specifically toward applying new knowledge to meet a recognized need; or

(iii) a systematic application of knowledge toward the production of useful materials, devices, and systems or methods, including design, development, and improvement of prototypes and new processes to meet specific requirements.

(E) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

(2) GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each Federal agency that has an extramural budget for research or research and development that is in excess of \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018, shall transfer 0.15 percent of such extramural budget for each of such fiscal years to the Secretary to enable the Secretary to carry out a grant program in accordance with this paragraph.

(B) GRANTS.—

(i) AWARDING OF GRANTS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—From funds transferred under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall use the criteria developed by the Council to award grants to institutions of higher education, including consortia of institutions of higher education, for initiatives to improve commercialization and transfer of technology.

(II) REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS.—Not later than 30 days after the Council submits the recommendations for criteria to the Secretary under paragraph (3)(B)(i), and annually thereafter for each fiscal year for which the grant program is authorized, the Secretary shall release a request for proposals.

(III) APPLICATIONS.—Each institution of higher education that desires to receive a grant under this subsection shall submit an application to the Secretary not later than 90 days after the Secretary releases the request for proposals under subclause (II).

(IV) COUNCIL REVIEW.—

(aa) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit each application received under subclause (III) to the Council for Council review.

(bb) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Council shall review each application received under item (aa) and submit recommendations for grant awards to the Secretary, including funding recommendations for each proposal.

(cc) PUBLIC RELEASE.—The Council shall publicly release any recommendations made under item (bb).

(dd) CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—In awarding grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall take into consideration the recommendations of the Council under item (bb)).

(i) COMMERCIALIZATION CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants to support institutions of higher education pursuing specific innovative initiatives to improve an institution's capacity to commercialize faculty research that can be widely adopted if the research yields measurable results.

(II) CONTENT OF PROPOSALS.—Grants shall be awarded under this clause to proposals demonstrating the capacity for accelerated commercialization, proof-of-concept proficiency, and translating scientific discoveries and cutting-edge inventions into technological innovations and new companies. In particular, grant funds shall seek to support innovative approaches to achieving these goals that can be replicated by other institutions of higher education if the innovative approaches are successful.

(iii) COMMERCIALIZATION ACCELERATOR GRANTS.—The Secretary shall award grants to support institutions of higher education pursuing initiatives that allow faculty to directly commercialize research in an effort to

accelerate research breakthroughs. The Secretary shall prioritize those initiatives that have a management structure that encourages collaboration between other institutions of higher education or other entities with demonstrated proficiency in creating and growing new companies based on verifiable metrics.

(C) ASSESSMENT OF SUCCESS.—Grants awarded under this paragraph shall use criteria for assessing the success of programs through the establishment of benchmarks.

(D) TERMINATION.—The Secretary shall have the authority to terminate grant funding to an institution of higher education in accordance with the process and performance metrics recommended by the Council.

(E) LIMITATIONS.—

(i) PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS.—A grant recipient may use not more than 10 percent of grant funds awarded under this paragraph for the purpose of funding project management costs of the grant program.

(ii) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—An institution of higher education that receives a grant under this paragraph shall use the grant funds to supplement, and not supplant, non-Federal funds that would, in the absence of such grant funds, be made available for activities described in this subsection.

(F) UNSPENT FUNDS.—Any funds transferred to the Secretary under subparagraph (A) for a fiscal year that are not expended by the end of such fiscal year may be expended in any subsequent fiscal year through fiscal year 2018. Any funds transferred under subparagraph (A) that are remaining at the end of the grant program's authorization under this subsection shall be transferred to the Treasury for deficit reduction.

(3) COUNCIL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Council shall convene and develop recommendations for criteria in awarding grants to institutions of higher education under paragraph (2).

(B) SUBMISSION TO COMMERCE AND PUBLICLY RELEASED.—The Council shall—

(i) submit the recommendations described in subparagraph (A) to the Secretary; and

(ii) release the recommendations to the public.

(C) MAJORITY VOTE.—The recommendations submitted by the Council under subparagraph (A) shall be determined by a majority vote of Council members.

(D) PERFORMANCE METRICS.—The Council shall develop and provide to the Secretary recommendations on performance metrics to be used to evaluate grants awarded under paragraph (2).

(E) EVALUATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days before the date on which the grant program authorized under paragraph (2) expires, the Council shall conduct an evaluation of the effect that the grant program is having on accelerating the commercialization of faculty research.

(ii) INCLUSIONS.—The evaluation shall include—

(I) the recommendation of the Council as to whether the grant program should be continued or terminated;

(II) quantitative data related to the effect, if any, that the grant program has had on faculty research commercialization; and

(III) a description of lessons learned in administering the grant program, and how those lessons could be applied to future efforts to accelerate commercialization of faculty research.

(iii) AVAILABILITY.—Upon completion of the evaluation, the evaluation shall be made

available on a public website and submitted to Congress. The Secretary shall notify all institutions of higher education when the evaluation is published and how it can be accessed.

(4) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to alter, modify, or amend any provision of chapter 18 of title 35, United States Code (commonly known as the “Bayh-Dole Act”).

(1) ECONOMIC IMPACT OF SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL AGENCY RULES.—Section 553 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) REQUIRED REVIEW BEFORE ISSUANCE OF SIGNIFICANT RULES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Before issuing a notice of proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register regarding the issuance of a proposed significant rule, the head of the Federal agency or independent regulatory agency seeking to issue the rule shall complete a review, to the extent permitted by law, that—

“(A) analyzes the problem that the proposed rule intends to address, including—

“(i) the specific market failure, such as externalities, market power, or lack of information, that justifies such rule; or

“(ii) any other specific problem, such as the failures of public institutions, that justifies such rule;

“(B) analyzes the expected impact of the proposed rule on the ability of new businesses to form and expand;

“(C) identifies the expected impact of the proposed rule on State, local, and tribal governments, including the availability of resources—

“(i) to carry out the mandates imposed by the rule on such government entities; and

“(ii) to minimize the burdens that uniquely or significantly affect such governmental entities, consistent with achieving regulatory objectives;

“(D) identifies any conflicting or duplicative regulations;

“(E) determines—

“(i) if existing laws or regulations created, or contributed to, the problem that the new rule is intended to correct; and

“(ii) if the laws or regulations referred to in clause (i) should be modified to more effectively achieve the intended goal of the rule; and

“(F) includes the cost-benefit analysis described in paragraph (2).

“(2) COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS.—A cost-benefit analysis described in this paragraph shall include—

“(A)(i) an assessment, including the underlying analysis, of benefits anticipated from the proposed rule, such as—

“(I) promoting the efficient functioning of the economy and private markets;

“(II) enhancing health and safety;

“(III) protecting the natural environment; and

“(IV) eliminating or reducing discrimination or bias; and

“(ii) the quantification of the benefits described in clause (i), to the extent feasible;

“(B)(i) an assessment, including the underlying analysis, of costs anticipated from the proposed rule, such as—

“(I) the direct costs to the Federal Government to administer the rule;

“(II) the direct costs to businesses and others to comply with the rule; and

“(III) any adverse effects on the efficient functioning of the economy, private markets (including productivity, employment, and competitiveness), health, safety, and the natural environment; and

“(ii) the quantification of the costs described in clause (i), to the extent feasible;

“(C)(i) an assessment, including the underlying analysis, of costs and benefits of potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives to the proposed rule, which have been identified by the agency or by the public, including taking reasonably viable non-regulatory actions; and

“(ii) an explanation of why the proposed rule is preferable to the alternatives identified under clause (i).

“(3) REPORT.—Before issuing a notice of proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register regarding the issuance of a proposed significant rule, the head of the Federal agency or independent regulatory agency seeking to issue the rule shall—

“(A) submit the results of the review conducted under paragraph (1) to the appropriate congressional committees; and

“(B) post the results of the review conducted under paragraph (1) on a publicly available website.

“(4) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Any determinations made, or other actions taken, by an agency or independent regulatory agency under this subsection shall not be subject to judicial review.

“(5) DEFINED TERM.—In this subsection the term ‘significant rule’ means a rule that is likely to—

“(A) have an annual effect on the economy of \$100,000,000 or more;

“(B) adversely affect, in a material way, the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities; or

“(C) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency.”.

(m) BIENNIAL STATE STARTUP BUSINESS REPORT.—

(1) DATA COLLECTION.—The Secretary of Commerce shall regularly compile information from each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia on State laws that affect the formation and growth of new businesses within the State or District.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary, using data compiled under paragraph (1), shall prepare a report that—

(A) analyzes the economic effect of State and District laws that either encourage or inhibit business formation and growth; and

(B) ranks the States and the District based on the effectiveness with which their laws foster new business creation and economic growth.

(3) DISTRIBUTION.—The Secretary shall—

(A) submit each report prepared under paragraph (1) to Congress; and

(B) make each report available to the public on the website of the Department of Commerce.

(4) INCLUSION OF LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS.—Not later than 90 days after the submission of the first report under this subsection, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit a study to Congress on the feasibility and advisability of including, in future reports, information about the effect of local laws and ordinances on the formation and growth of new businesses in large metropolitan areas within the United States.

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subsection.

(n) NEW BUSINESS FORMATION REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall regularly compile quantitative and qualitative information on businesses in

the United States that are not more than 1 year old.

(2) DATA COLLECTION.—The Secretary shall—

(A) regularly compile information from the Bureau of the Census’ business register on new business formation in the United States; and

(B) conduct quarterly surveys of business owners who start a business during the 1-year period ending on the date on which such survey is conducted to gather qualitative information about the factors that influenced their decision to start the business.

(3) RANDOM SAMPLING.—In conducting surveys under paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary may use random sampling to identify a group of business owners who are representative of all the business owners described in paragraph (2)(B).

(4) BENEFITS.—The Secretary shall inform business owners selected to participate in a survey conducted under this subsection of the benefits they would receive from participating in the survey.

(5) VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION.—Business owners selected to participate in a survey conducted under this subsection may decline to participate without penalty.

(6) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 3 months thereafter, the Secretary shall use the data compiled under paragraph (2) to prepare a report that—

(A) lists the aggregate number of new businesses formed in the United States;

(B) lists the aggregate number of persons employed by new businesses formed in the United States;

(C) analyzes the payroll of new businesses formed in the United States;

(D) summarizes the data collected under paragraph (2); and

(E) identifies the most effective means by which government officials can encourage the formation and growth of new businesses in the United States.

(7) DISTRIBUTION.—The Secretary shall—

(A) submit each report prepared under paragraph (6) to Congress; and

(B) make each report available to the public on the website of the Department of Commerce.

(8) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subsection.

(o) RESCISSION OF UNSPENT FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of all available unobligated funds for fiscal year 2013, the amount necessary to carry out this section and the amendments made by this section in appropriated discretionary funds are hereby rescinded.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall determine and identify from which appropriation accounts the rescission under paragraph (1) shall apply and the amount of such rescission that shall apply to each such account. Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a report to the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress of the accounts and amounts determined and identified for rescission under the preceding sentence.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on January 7, 2014, at 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Human Rights, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on January 7, 2014, at 2:30 p.m., in room SH-216 of the Hart Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled "The Syrian Refugee Crisis."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUPPORTING ENHANCED MARITIME SECURITY IN THE GULF OF GUINEA

Mr. REED. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to Calendar No. 270, S. Res. 288.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 288) supporting enhanced maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea and encouraging increased cooperation between the United States and West and Central African countries to fight armed robbery at sea, piracy, and other maritime threats.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REED. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 288) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 288

Whereas, although the number of armed robbery at sea and piracy attacks worldwide dropped substantially in recent years, such acts in the Gulf of Guinea are increasing, with more than 40 reported through October 2013 and many more going unreported;

Whereas the United States imported more than 315,000,000 barrels of oil through the region in 2012, and United States businesses have extensive fixed assets in the region that are important to United States energy security;

Whereas the nature of attacks in the Gulf of Guinea demonstrates an ongoing pattern of cargo thefts and robbery, often occurring in the territorial waters of West and Central African states;

Whereas there are countries in West and Central Africa that are susceptible to acts of armed robbery at sea and piracy that lack adequate law enforcement and naval capabilities to stop or deter such attacks;

Whereas acts of maritime crime raise the costs and risks of trade and commerce in Africa and beyond because the security of vessels, crews, and cargoes cannot be guaranteed;

Whereas shipping insurance premiums increase after such attacks, and in so doing, create disincentives for local, regional, and international investors and companies seeking to do business in the region;

Whereas imports provide indispensable goods and services for the people of West and Central Africa, generate port fees and customs duties for their governments, and are essential in spurring economic growth and development in the region;

Whereas the U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa issued by President Barack Obama in June 2012 states, "It is in the interest of the United States to improve the region's trade competitiveness, encourage the diversification of exports beyond natural resources, and ensure that the benefits from growth are broad-based.";

Whereas a vibrant trade relationship between Africa and its partners, including the United States, can lead to expanded economic opportunities that can spur competition, raise productivity, and facilitate job creation in the economies of all participating countries;

Whereas the African Union, in collaboration with numerous official and nongovernmental stakeholders, developed the "2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Security" strategy (the 2050 AIM STRATEGY) which seeks "to address contending, emerging and future maritime challenges and opportunities in Africa . . . with a clear focus on enhanced wealth creation from a sustainable governance of Africa's oceans and seas";

Whereas the African Union's 2050 AIM STRATEGY seeks to combat "diverse illegal activities which include . . . arms and drug trafficking, human trafficking and smuggling, piracy, and armed robbery at sea", among other objectives;

Whereas the June 24-25, 2013, meeting of the Gulf of Guinea Maritime Security Heads of State Summit held in Cameroon marked the culmination of a United States Government-supported Economic Communities of Central African States (ECCAS) and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)-led initiative and process that produced an approved ECOWAS-ECCAS Memorandum of Understanding for regional cooperation, and adopted a Gulf of Guinea Code of Conduct to address maritime crime and a Heads of State Political Declaration;

Whereas ECOWAS and ECCAS states are working to cooperate and build their joint capacities in order to increase maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea and are working to achieve this goal with such partners as the United Nations Offices for West and Central Africa, the Gulf of Guinea Commission, the International Maritime Organization, the Maritime Organization for West and Central Africa, and the African Union;

Whereas the United States Government in the Gulf of Guinea has focused on encouraging multi-layered regional and national ownership in developing sustainable capacity building efforts, including working with partners through the G8++ Friends of Gulf of Guinea Group, to coordinate United States Government maritime security activities in the region;

Whereas the United States Government has assisted the countries of West and Central Africa to enhance regional maritime security through programs such as the "African Partnership Station", operated by United States Naval Forces Africa "to build maritime safety and security by increasing maritime awareness, response capabilities and infrastructure", and the "African Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership", which "enables African partner nations to build maritime security capacity and improve management of their maritime environment through real world law enforcement operations, and through provision of diverse types of training and equipment assistance and participation in diverse regional maritime military exercises", as well as by employing analytical tools such as the Maritime Security Sector Reform Guide; and

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 2039, "expressing its deep concern about the threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea pose to international navigation, security and the economic development of states in the region", was unanimously adopted on February 29, 2012: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns acts of armed robbery at sea, piracy, and other maritime crime in the Gulf of Guinea;

(2) endorses and supports the efforts made by United States Government agencies to assist affected West and Central African countries to build capacity to combat armed robbery at sea, piracy, and other maritime threats, and encourages the President to continue such assistance, as appropriate, within resource constraints; and

(3) commends the African Union, sub-regional entities such as the ECOWAS and ECCAS, and the various international agencies that have worked to develop policy and program frameworks for enhancing maritime security in West and Central Africa, and encourages these entities and their member states to continue to build upon these and other efforts to achieve that end.

REGARDING CRITICAL NEED FOR POLITICAL REFORM IN BANGLADESH

Mr. REED. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 273, S. Res. 318.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 318) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the critical need for political reform in Bangladesh, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to the title.

Mr. REED. I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the committee reported title amendment be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 318) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 318

Whereas the nation of Bangladesh was established in 1971 after a bitter war in which it split from Pakistan, and for many of the ensuing years until 1990, it was ruled by military governments;

Whereas political tensions have at times turned to violence in Bangladesh, undermining the democratic process;

Whereas the last parliamentary elections in Bangladesh originally scheduled for January 2007, were postponed indefinitely after the military intervened amid rising violence and questions about the electoral process's credibility;

Whereas a military-backed civilian caretaker government held power until December 2008 when Bangladeshis returned to the polls to elect a new parliament for the first time in many years;

Whereas ongoing antagonism between the country's two ruling parties, the Awami League and the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, distracts from the important needs of the country;

Whereas concerns have grown about religious extremism in the otherwise usually tolerant country;

Whereas the United States-Bangladesh relationship is strong and involves many shared interests, including regional economic integration, counterterrorism, counter-piracy, poverty alleviation, food security, regional stability, and mitigation of natural disasters;

Whereas bilateral trade between the United States and Bangladesh now tops \$6,000,000,000 annually, with major United States companies making significant long-term investments in Bangladesh;

Whereas the economy of Bangladesh has grown six percent per year over the last two decades, despite a range of challenges;

Whereas the poverty rate in Bangladesh dropped from 40 percent to 31 percent between 2005 and 2010—a notable accomplishment in a country in which poverty has been deep and widespread;

Whereas the Grameen Bank's revolutionary microfinance lending to the poor has helped reduce poverty not only in Bangladesh, but has served as an innovative and powerful model for helping the poor elsewhere in the world;

Whereas the Department of State, Congress, and other high profile international voices have recognized the Grameen Bank's innovative work and expressed great concern over actions by the Government of Bangladesh that undermine the Bank's independence;

Whereas Bangladesh, an example of a moderate and diverse Muslim-majority democracy, is scheduled to have national elections on January 5, 2014;

Whereas, in 2013, hundreds of Bangladeshis died in violent clashes as a result of political violence and unrest, and some opposition and human rights activists have been arrested;

Whereas trials held by the International Crimes Tribunal in Bangladesh—set up to prosecute those responsible for atrocities committed during Bangladesh's war of liberation with Pakistan in 1971—have fallen short of international standards;

Whereas the Government of Bangladesh eliminated a constitutional provision requiring the governing party to cede power to a

neutral caretaker government three months before an election;

Whereas the 18-member opposition coalition in Bangladesh called for numerous nationwide strikes and transportation blockades in 2013, resulting in dozens of deaths;

Whereas Bangladeshi students cannot attend school and complete mandatory exams due to the strikes and blockades and related violence;

Whereas many citizens of Bangladesh have had their work and daily activities disrupted due to the strikes and related violence, which come at a cost to the economy and stability of Bangladesh;

Whereas a stable, moderate, secular, Muslim-majority democracy with the world's seventh-largest population, and the world's fourth-largest Muslim population, will have lasting positive impacts in the region and beyond;

Whereas the success of the democratic process in Bangladesh is of great importance to the United States and the world; and

Whereas during the week of December 8, 2013, United Nations Assistant Secretary General Oscar Fernandez-Taranco visited Bangladesh to foster political dialogue between Bangladeshi political parties and leaders in order to bring a halt to violence and allow for a credible peaceful election: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the political violence in Bangladesh and urges political leaders in that country to engage directly and substantively in a dialogue toward free, fair, and credible elections;

(2) expresses great concern about the continued political deadlock in Bangladesh that distracts from the country's many important challenges;

(3) urges political leaders in Bangladesh to take immediate steps to rein in and to condemn the violence as well as to provide space for peaceful political protests;

(4) urges political leaders in Bangladesh to ensure the safety and access of observers in its upcoming elections;

(5) supports ongoing efforts by United Nations Assistant Secretary General Oscar Fernandez-Taranco to foster political dialogue between political factions in Bangladesh; and

(6) urges the Government of Bangladesh to ensure judicial independence, end harassment of human rights activists, and restore the independence of the Grameen Bank.

The title was amended so as to read: "A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the critical need for political dialogue in Bangladesh, and for other purposes."

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE
UKRAINIAN PEOPLE

Mr. REED. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 274, S. Res. 319.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 319) expressing support for the Ukrainian people in light of President Yanukovich's decision not to sign an Association Agreement with the European Union.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REED. Madam President, I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 319) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 319

Whereas, according to a poll conducted in November 2013, a majority of the people of Ukraine supported signing a historic trade and political agreement with the European Union;

Whereas a closer association between Ukraine and the European Union has been supported by Ukrainian civil society, business leaders, and politicians across the political spectrum and would bring lasting political, democratic, and economic benefits to the people of Ukraine;

Whereas Ukraine successfully passed much of the legislation required to conform to European Union standards for signing an Association Agreement;

Whereas, on September 22, 2012, and November 18, 2013, the Senate unanimously passed resolutions calling for a demonstrable end to selective justice in Ukraine and expressing its belief that Ukraine's future lies with stronger ties to Europe, the United States, and others in the community of democracies;

Whereas the experience of countries such as Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia provides a positive example of increased economic opportunity, enhanced personal freedom, and good governance, which can also be realized by Ukraine;

Whereas the Government and people of Ukraine have the sovereign right to choose their own foreign policy and economic course, and no other country has the right to determine their political and economic orientation, nor decide which alliances and trade agreements they can join;

Whereas, on November 21, 2013, President Viktor Yanukovich suspended Ukraine's preparations for signing the Association Agreement one week before a critical European Union Summit in Vilnius, Lithuania;

Whereas the abrupt reversal on the eve of the summit following Russian economic coercion and to protect the narrow interests of some officials and individuals in Ukraine prompted hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians all across the country, especially young people and students, to protest the decision and stand in support of furthering Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration;

Whereas international nonprofit and non-governmental organizations provide essential care to needy Ukrainians, yet face direct threats and challenges to their existence and administrative and regulatory impediments, including challenges to operating with the tax-exempt status necessary to maximize the use of funds on the ground and threats to the fabric of civil society vital to democracy in Ukraine;

Whereas, on November 30, 2013, at Independence Square in Kyiv, special division police dispersed a peaceful demonstration of students and civil society activists who were calling on President Yanukovich to sign the Association Agreement;

Whereas approximately 35 individuals were detained or arrested, and dozens were hospitalized, some with severe injuries;

Whereas, on December 9, 2013, raids were conducted on three opposition media outlets and the headquarters of one opposition party;

Whereas, on December 11, 2013, Ukrainian authorities conducted an overnight police operation in an attempt to forcefully take control of Independence Square, but were resisted by brave Ukrainians who filled the square and rebuffed the police action;

Whereas all three former Presidents of Ukraine have underscored the need to refrain from violence and the importance of engaging in a dialogue with the opposition; and

Whereas Ukraine faces an impending economic crisis that can only be solved with long-term economic reforms: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) stands with the people of Ukraine and supports their sovereign right to chart an independent and democratic future for their country;

(2) urges leaders in the United States and the European Union to continue working together actively to support a peaceful and democratic resolution to the current crisis that moves Ukraine toward a future in the Euro-Atlantic community and a long-term solution to Ukraine's economic crisis;

(3) encourages demonstrators and members of the opposition and civil society in Ukraine to continue avoiding the use of violence and engage in a dialogue of national reconciliation;

(4) urges all political parties to refrain from hate speech or actions of an anti-Semitic or other character which further divide the Ukrainian people when they need to be united;

(5) calls on the Government of Ukraine to refrain from further use of force or acts of violence against peaceful protestors, and to respect the internationally recognized human rights of the Ukrainian people, especially the freedoms of speech and assembly;

(6) condemns the decision by Ukrainian authorities to use violence against peaceful demonstrators on November 30, December 1, and December 11, 2013, and calls for those responsible to be swiftly brought to justice and all detained nonviolent demonstrators to be immediately released; and

(7) notes that in the event of further state violence against peaceful protestors, the President and Congress should consider whether to apply targeted sanctions, including visa bans and asset freezes, against individuals responsible for ordering or carrying out the violence.

NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WEEK

Mr. REED. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to S. Res. 329, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 329) expressing support for the goals and ideals of the biennial USA Science & Engineering Festival in Washington, DC and designating April 21 through April 27, 2014, as "National Science and Technology Week".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REED. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 329) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 2014

Mr. REED. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, January 8, 2014; that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 1845, the unemployment insurance extension, postclosure, and that all time during adjournment count postclosure on the motion to proceed to S. 1845.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REED. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:55 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, January 8, 2014, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

SHARON Y. BOWEN, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 2018, VICE BARTHOLOMEW CHILTON, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

ERIC ROSENBRACH, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE PAUL N. STOCKTON, RESIGNED.

DAVID B. SHEAR, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE MARK WILLIAM LIPPERT, RESIGNED.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

J. MARK MCWATERS, OF TEXAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 2, 2019, VICE MICHAEL E. FRYZEL, TERM EXPIRED.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

JANET GARVIN MCCABE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, VICE REGINA MCCARTHY, RESIGNED.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DARCI L. VETTER, OF NEBRASKA, TO BE CHIEF AGRICULTURAL NEGOTIATOR, OFFICE OF THE UNITED

STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR, VICE ISLAM A. SIDDIQUI.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAX SIEBEN BAUCUS, OF MONTANA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PAIGE EVE ALEXANDER, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, VICE MARA E. RUDMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN CHARLES CRUDEN, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, VICE IGNACIA S. MORENO, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

LEON RODRIGUEZ, OF MARYLAND, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, VICE ALEJANDRO N. MAYORKAS, RESIGNED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. DONALD R. LINDBERG

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM D. COBETTO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. BART O. IDDIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COLONEL ROY-ALAN C. AGUSTIN
COLONEL ROBERT G. ARMFIELD
COLONEL MARK A. BAIRD
COLONEL DIETER E. BAREIHS
COLONEL MITCHEL H. BUTIKOFER
COLONEL MARK D. CAMERER
COLONEL DOUGLAS A. COX
COLONEL STEPHEN L. DAVIS
COLONEL ERIC T. FICK
COLONEL KEITH M. GIVENS
COLONEL PAUL H. GUEMMER
COLONEL GREGORY M. GUILLOT
COLONEL GREGORY M. GUTTERMAN
COLONEL DARREN E. HARTFORD
COLONEL DAVID W. HICKS
COLONEL BRIAN T. KELLY
COLONEL DAVID A. KRUMM
COLONEL PETER J. LAMBERT
COLONEL EVAN M. MILLER
COLONEL THOMAS E. MURPHY
COLONEL DAVID S. NAHOM
COLONEL MARY F. O'BRIEN
COLONEL STEPHEN W. OLIVER, JR.
COLONEL SCOTT L. PLEUS
COLONEL JOHN T. RAUCH, JR.
COLONEL CHRISTOPHER M. SHORT
COLONEL KIRK W. SMITH
COLONEL ROBERT W. STANLEY II
COLONEL MARK E. WEATHERINGTON
COLONEL STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

TERESA G. PARIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JOEL K. WARREN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JEFFREY P. TAN

To be major

CRISTALLE A. COX

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

ROBERT D. COXWELL
ROBERT J. GRAZULIS
AARON L. ULLMAN
KENT A. WILLIAMS

To be lieutenant colonel

BRIAN E. EARP

To be major

CHRISTOPHER ALFARO
STEVEN M. ANDERSON
JOHN H. BRINDLE
TRENT L. FRITZ
SHAWN TARA GOVAN
JOSHUA L. GREENSPAN
JOSEPH A. JOHNSON
MICHAEL D. JOHNSON
JAMES M. KRAMER
MATTHEW E. STIGLER
WESTON D. TURNER
SCOT L. WILLIAMS

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

DAVID W. BRYANT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS UNDER TITLE 10,
U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be colonel

JOSEPH B. BERGER III
ERIK L. CHRISTIANSEN
GAIL A. CURLEY
JONATHAN HOWARD
CHARLES T. KIRCHMAIER
NICHOLAS F. LANCASTER
JEFFERY D. LIPPERT
DAVID E. MENDELSON
MICHAEL E.J. MUELLER
CHARLES C. POCHÉ
LUIS O. RODRIGUEZ
JOHN T. ROTHWELL
MICHELLE L. RYAN
WILLIAM D. SMOOT III

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MA-
RINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

BAMIDELE J. ABOGUNRIN
JOSEPH T. ALLENA, JR.
PHILIP G. ANTEKEIER
HUGH L. ATKINSON
IAN D. BRASURE
TIMOTHY R. BRYANT
DANIEL T. CANFIELD, JR.
JAMES C. CARROLL III
RONNIE A. CARSON, JR.
BRIAN S. CHRISTMAS
ROBERT M. CLARK
CARL E. COOPER, JR.
DARYL G. CRANE
NICHOLAS E. DAVIS
MICHAEL E. DEHNER
THOMAS J. DODDS
CRAIG R. DOTY
ANDREW J. DRAKE
HAROLD B. EGGERS
CHRISTIAN T. ELLINGER
DAREN J. ERICKSON
LY T. FECTEAU
ROBERT A. FREELAND
EDWARD A. GARLAND
ERIC A. GILLIS
DONALD A. GORDON
JON L. HALVERSON
CHRISTIAN D. HARSHBERGER
CARLTON W. HASLE
CARL C. HENGER
PATRICK R. HITTLE
JEFFREY C. HOLT
BRIAN G. HUGHES
MICHAEL J. JERNIGAN
MATTHEW G. KELLY
ERIC S. LIVINGSTON
HENRY W. LUTZ III
KENDALL A. MARTINEZ
KEVEN W. MATTHEWS
ROGER T. MCDUFFIE
BOYD A. MILLER
THOMAS P. MITALSKI
MICHAEL C. MONTI
DAVID C. MORRIS
BRIAN W. NEIL
RICHARD F. NEITZEY
JULIE L. NETHERCOT
JOHN M. NEVILLE, JR.
ANDREW M. NIEBEL
RICHARD E. PETERSEN
MICHAEL A. PHILLIPS
RICARDO T. PLAYER

JOHN R. POLIDORO, JR.
THOMAS E. PRENTICE
MATTHEW PUGLISI
MATTHEW B. REUTER
ROBERT C. RICE
CHRISTOPHER S. RICHIE
RYAN S. RIDEOUT
JEFFREY N. RULE
MICHAEL V. SAMAROV
JAMES A. SCHNELLE
MICHAEL E. SCHUTTE
KEVIN R. SCOTT
CHANDLER P. SEAGRAVES
DANIEL L. SHIPLEY
TODD P. SIMMONS
DIANA L. STANESZEWSKI
JAMES B. STONE IV
CLAY C. TIPTON
STEPHEN K. VANRIPER
MICHAEL C. VARICAK
JOSEPH F. WADE
WILLIAM M. WANDO
MARTIN F. WETTERAUER III
JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS
CRAIG C. WIRTH
JASON G. WOODWORTH
JAY D. WYLLIE
WILLIAM W. YATES
DEVIN C. YOUNG
PHILLIP M. ZEMAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MA-
RINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ERNEST P. ABELSON II
BRIAN W. ACKERSON
STEVEN A. ADAIR, JR.
THOMAS R. ADAME
SAMUEL P. ADAMS
KARIN B. ALISSANDRATOS
STEVEN E. ALSOP
RYAN A. ALTER
MIGUEL ALVAREZ, JR.
CLINTON S. ANDERSON
CRAIG R. ANDERSON
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON
JOSEPH A. ANDREJACK
MICHAEL G. ANKRUM
ERIC M. ANTONELLI
SCOTT D. ARMSTRONG
LISA M. AROCHO
CHRISTOPHER A. ASHINHURST
MICHELLE E. AUGUSTINE
DANIEL R. BALLARD
ANDREW C. BANKSTON
WILLIAM A. BARTHOLOMAE
DAVID G. BATCHELER
JEFFREY D. BAYSE
MICHAEL C. BELL
JOHN L. BELSHA
CERA T. BENBOW
SAMUEL A. BENEFIELD
PETER D. BENNING
DANIEL H. BENSON
CLAUDE L. BERTHOLD
JEREMY S. BEST
ALISON M. BETSINGER
JOSHUA K. BEYER
BARNEY B. BLAINE
JONATHAN C. BODWELL
BROOKS W. BOEHLERT
JEFFREY R. BOGLE
AUSTIN C. BONNER
JOHN A. BORING
ANDREW J. BORMANN
ERIC D. BOWER
BRIAN V. BOYD
CHARLES W. BOYD
PATRICK M. BRALEY
ROBERT G. BUCK
NICHOLAS BUKOVAC
JASON L. BULLIS
MELVIN D. BURCH
RICKY D. BURIA
LARRY L. BUZZARD
GERALDINE C. CAREY
JOSHUA E. CARPENTER
BENJAMIN C. CARRUTHERS
ANDREW M. CASCI
JASON CASTILLO
JONATHAN I. CHAIKEN
ROY E. CHEEKS, JR.
SIMBA A. CHIGWIDA
COLE M. CLEMENTS
JEREMY M. CLEVINGER
MICHAEL F. CLEVINGER
ADAM C. COKER
ALEXANDER G. COLE
AMBER G. COLEMAN
RYAN C. COLLINS
RYAN D. COLTON
JOSE I. COLUNGA
JEREMY J. COLWELL
HARRY P. CONSAUL IV
DUSTY L. COOK
STEPHEN M. COOK
BRANDON E. COOLEY
JASON C. COPELAND
AARON J. CORONNA
JEREMY A. COTHERN
STEPHANIE L. COTHERN

DEREK M. COTTA
GABRIEL R. CRANE
JACK M. CRONAN
TROY J. CRONBAUGH
NICHOLAS J. CRUZ
JAMES N. CUNNINGHAM III
KENNETH H. CURTIS
THOMAS W. DAGGETT
ANTHONY R. DAMICO
DEAN V. DAMIN
CRAIG O. DAVIS
CHRISTOPHER M. DELL
SUZANNE M. DEMPSEY
CHRISTOPHER A. DENVER
BIJAN C. DERAKHSHAN
MICHAEL A. DEREDITA
JOHN B. DICKENS
SEAN P. DILLON
AMANDA N. DONNELLY
CASEY W. DOYLE
CHARLES R. DRENNAN
THOMAS J. DUFF
DOUGLAS I. DUFFIN
CHRISTOPHER S. DUNCAN
THOMAS J. DUNN
DANIEL B. EAGAN
PAUL D. ECKERT
JONATHAN R. ELLIOTT
THOMAS A. EYBL
ROSS A. FEARON
ROBERT W. FEATHERSTONE
TERRY A. FELLOWS, JR.
RYAN A. FERRELL
JASON M. FIDUCCIA
DANIEL M. FLETCHER
JOHN G. FLETCHER III
CARLOS R. FLORES
RICARDO S. FLORES, JR.
KATHARINE E. FOLZ
ERIC FONG
SCOT A. FOSTER
AARON M. FREY
JASON E. FRIDAY
CHRISTOPHER M. GAITENS
ANTHONY T. GAROFANO
JOSE B. GARZA, JR.
BRADLEY P. GAUTREAUX
CLINTON P. GEBKE
JAMES M. GEIGER, JR.
JAMES M. GEIGER III
JONATHAN M. GEISLER
CHARLES E. GEORGE
DEREK R. GEORGE
TIMOTHY J. GILLETTE, JR.
JAMIE M. GLINES
NATHANIEL C. GODDARD
PASCAL J. GONZALEZ
DANIEL E. GRAINGER
TAD A. GREER
WILLIAM P. GRIMES
ANTHONY J. GUIDRY
MARK A. GUTHRIE
ROBERT F. GUYETTE II
PAUL D. HAAGENSON
MICHAEL S. HAGER
KYLE P. HAHN
KALEB J. HARKEMA
CLAYTON T. HARLIN, JR.
MICHAEL B. HARMON
RICHARD D. HARPER
AARON J. HARRELL
KEATON H. HARRELL
ADAM M. HARRINGTON
TODD E. HARRISON
CHRISTOPHER R. HART
NATHAN M. HARVEY
ANGELA B. HATCH
CHARLES A. HATTON
JESSICA M. HAWKINS
MATTHEW M. HEMPHILL
MICHAEL S. HENSON
PAUL C. HERRERA
MATTHEW W. HOHL
CORY L. HOLIDAY
KRIKET S. HOLLEY
TYLER J. HOLT
CHRISTOPHER K. HUCKABY
JEREMIAH W. HUGHES
BERNARD W. HUND III
CHARLES P. HUNT
TREVOR L. HUNT
CHRISTOPHER J. JAMISON
JOHN F. JEDRA
BYRON R. JOHNSON
MICHAEL E. JOHNSON
ANDRE M. JONCKHEERE
JUSTIN A. JONES
LAWRENCE O. JONES
SCOTT L. JONES
PATRICK W. JUNICK
JASON D. KAISER
VERONICA L. KALTRIDER
RUTH E. KEHOE
STEVEN M. KEISLING
BRADLEY B. KELLER
CHRISTOPHER J. KELLY
ROBERT S. KEMPER
DUSTIN A. KERLIN
JOHN S. KIM
ASHLYN E. KING
MATTHEW F. KLOBY
ERIC J. KNECHT

NATHAN K. KNOWLES
 ANTHONY M. KOEHL
 ERIK B. KOLLE
 STEVEN L. KOSNIK
 JASON A. KOZAK
 DAVID A. KRIEGBAUM
 ETHAN C. KRUMNOW
 LOWELL D. KRUSINGER
 JENNIFER A. KUKLA
 VALERIE N. KYZAR
 JASON R. LAIRD
 JASON A. LAMBERT
 JONATHAN W. LANDERS
 JARRIEL L. LANG
 JARROD P. LARSON
 JASON E. LATTA
 RALPH E. LEMASTER
 JASON R. LESHKAR
 JOHN M. LEWIS
 RAYMOND F. LHEUREUX, JR.
 JAMES J. LILLEY
 ASHLEY E. LISH
 JUSTIN D. LOKKESMOE
 EDWARD A. LORD
 JEFFREY L. LUDWIG
 FRANK A. MACHNIAK, JR.
 ADAM J. MALLO
 MICHAEL F. MANNING
 ERICA K. MANTZ
 EFREN S. MANZANET
 JONATHAN E. MARANG
 PAUL M. MARCY
 AHMAD J. MARTIN
 THEODORE P. MARTIN
 TRACY A. MARTIN
 FREDDIE F. MARTINEZ
 LINDSAY E. MATHWICK
 MATTHEW S. MAYO
 MATTHEW J. MCLANE
 MICHAEL D. MCMAHON
 SHAWN A. MEIER
 JOHN T. MEIXNER
 CHARLES E. MILLER II
 JOHN C. MILLER
 JOSHUA D. MILLER
 YATES F. MINNER
 JOSE N. MIRELES
 JOSEPH D. MONTAGNA
 BRIAN M. MONTALVO
 JOSHUA E. MONTERO
 MICHAEL W. MOORE
 MITCHELL A. MOORE
 FREDDY A. MORALES
 PATRICK R. MORAN
 MIGUEL MORENO
 TRAVIS M. MORRIS
 THOMAS C. MORSE
 BRANDON W. MOTT
 MARCUS D. MOYER
 LINDSAY K. MURPHY
 JAMES O. MYUNG
 REID B. NANNEN
 ANTHONY M. NAVARRETTE
 MATTHEW J. NEELY
 JEREMY M. NELSON
 GEOFFREY T. NEWTON
 KAHONG
 AARON C. NORWOOD
 COURTNEY D. OBRIEN
 KEVIN J. O'DONNELL
 WILBUR S. OLES IV
 KYLE B. OPEL

WILLIAM C. OREN
 PEDRO ORTIZ
 BRIAN M. OSHEA
 KRISTOPHER W. OTTEN
 BENJAMIN M. PARENTE
 FRANK N. PARISI
 KIRA L. PARRISH
 MARIO S. PARZINO
 WILLIAM J. PATRICK
 RAMON E. PATTUGALAN
 MATTHEW A. PEDERSON
 WILLIAM P. PENDLEY
 LAURA J. PERAZZOLA
 NICHOLAS B. PERKINS
 ADAM F. PERLIN
 BUCK A. PERRY
 RYAN E. PETERSEN
 JON T. PETERSON
 TODD A. PETERSON
 JOSEPH R. PETKUS
 PHUONG H. PHAN
 STEVEN M. PIACENTE
 STEPHEN M. PIANTANIDA
 STACIE M. PICCINICH
 DANIEL D. PINKERTON
 JUAN R. PLASCENCIA
 JOSHUA R. PLUMMER
 ERIC D. PORTER
 LEVI G. PORTER
 JUSTIN M. POTHEEN
 JEFFREY B. POTTER
 WILLIAM M. POWELL
 ADAM E. POWERS
 JONATHAN S. PRATHER
 AARON W. PRIDGEN
 DAVID S. RAINEY
 NATHAN T. RASMUSSEN
 JOHNATHAN D. REED
 JONATHAN P. REED
 STEVAN D. REICHERT
 STACI L. REIDINGER
 HARRY REIFSCHNEIDER III
 JASON R. REUKEMA
 THEODORE C. RHODES
 MATHEW J. RICE
 OWEN Q. RIEMER
 JONATHAN M. RINGLEIN
 ANDREW C. ROBBINS
 LUKE T. ROBERTS
 ERIC C. ROBINSON
 JEFFREY M. ROHMAN
 CHRISTOPHER J. ROSS
 STEPHEN R. RUBEO
 JAMES P. RUBOCKI
 EDWARD P. RUSHING
 JOSEPH M. SALUCCI
 MATTHEW J. SAMSON
 JOSEPH C. SANDS
 BRYAN P. SARGENT
 LUKE A. SAUBER
 ERIC A. SCHERRER
 ANDREW P. SCHILLING
 JOHN W. SCHINDEL
 ERIK M. SCHMIDT
 ERIK N. SCHNEIDER
 TED W. SCHROEDER
 ROBERT M. SCOTT
 JONATHAN M. SECOR
 ANDREW J. SEGAL
 ANTON T. SEMELROTH
 JOSEPH T. SEYKORA
 RICHARD L. SHINN

GORDON M. SILLIKER
 JAMES C. SMITH
 JOSHUA E. SMITH
 NICHOLAS A. SMITH
 WILLIAM M. SMYTH
 WALTER P. SNODGRASS
 CHRISTOPHER A. SOUTHARD
 TIMOTHY A. SPARKS
 KATHERINE L. SPIES
 JEREMY J. SPRIGGS
 JON D. STIEBNER
 ADAM C. STILES
 BRANDON M. STOCKWELL
 DANIEL J. STRUZIK
 JAMES A. SUMLER
 ERIC D. SWANSON
 AUTUMN D. SWINPORD
 STEPHEN G. TAUTE
 ALEXANDER M. TAYLOR
 BRETT V. TAYLOR
 CHRISTOPHER A. TCHINSKI
 JACK C. TEMPLETON II
 CURTIS L. THOMAS
 DANIELLE E. THOMAS
 MATTHEW A. THOMPSON
 CHRISTOPHER T. TIERNEY
 JON C. TILLMAN
 JARED L. TOWLES
 CHANCE D. TROMBETTI
 ADAM W. TROUT
 EMMA C. TUCKER
 WILLIAM D. TURNER III
 KYLE A. UGONE
 DAVID D. VANDAM
 SAMUEL A. VERPLANCK
 ESTEBAN T. VICKERS
 BENJAMIN Y. VICTOR
 NICHOLAS L. VOGEL
 ALEXIS F. VOGELGESANG
 NATALIE N. WALKER
 TOBIN J. WALKER
 SHANNON M. WALLER
 JEREMY R. WALTER
 JASON R. WAREHAM
 MILES G. WARREN
 WILLIAM D. WHALEY II
 WILLIAM G. WHEATLEY, JR.
 JOSEPH L. WHITE
 LEE A. WHITE
 MICHAEL W. WHITE
 RANDALL C. WHITE
 JOE A. WHITEFIELD, JR.
 NICKOLAS D. WHITEFIELD
 KIRK A. WHITTENBERG
 ROBERT E. WICKER
 ERIC A. WIENER
 BRIAN S. WILLIAMS
 THEODORE L. WILLIAMS II
 JONATHAN M. WILLIAMSON
 BRIAN J. WILSON
 NICHOLAS R. WITTMAN
 ANTHONY J. WLOTKO
 ALLEN D. WOLD
 ROBERT W. WOODARD
 ALI I. YAKUB
 ADRIAN E. YBARRA
 JUSTIN A. YOUNG
 JASON C. YURISIC
 CHRISTOPHER L. ZACHARY
 BRYAN L. ZUPPINGER
 DAVID D. ZYGA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, January 7, 2014

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. FOXX).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 7, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable VIRGINIA FOXX to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

Reverend Cara Spaccarelli, Christ Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and eternal God, You have blessed us with creation and made us fellow workers in bringing about Your kingdom.

So draw our hearts to You, so guide our minds, so fill our imaginations, that we may have insight into Your purposes for our country and wisdom and determination in providing for its future, that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in You, we may glorify You in our care for all Your people.

All this we ask in Your holy name.
Amen.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Brian Pate, one of his secretaries.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignations from the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 2014.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: I hereby resign as a member of the United States House of Representatives, effective immediately upon being sworn in as the Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency, the position to which I have been nominated by the President of the United States and confirmed by the United States Senate.

Service in the House has been a high honor. Please convey to my colleagues my

thanks for the courtesies they have extended to me and for the privilege I have enjoyed of serving with them.

Sincerely,

MELVIN L. WATT,
12th District of North Carolina.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 2014.

Hon. PATRICK MCCRORY,
State of North Carolina, Mail Service Center,
Raleigh, NC.

DEAR GOVERNOR MCCRORY: I hereby resign as a member of the United States House of Representatives, effective immediately upon being sworn in as the Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency, the position to which I have been nominated by the President of the United States and confirmed by the United States Senate.

Service in the House has been a high honor.

Sincerely,

MELVIN L. WATT,
12th District of North Carolina.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the resignation of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), the whole number of the House is 432.

COMMUNICATION FROM FIELD REPRESENTATIVE, THE HONORABLE TOM GRAVES, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Travis Loudermilk, Field Representative, the Honorable TOM GRAVES, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 9, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives that I have been served with a subpoena, issued by the State of Georgia Superior Court, County of Walker, for witness testimony.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

TRAVIS LOUDERMILK,
Field Representative.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1832

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 6 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will use the electronic system to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

Members will record their presence by electronic device.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—316

Aderholt	Courtney	Hanabusa
Amash	Crawford	Hanna
Bachmann	Cuellar	Harper
Barletta	Culberson	Hartzler
Barr	Daines	Hastings (FL)
Barrow (GA)	Davis, Danny	Hastings (WA)
Barton	Davis, Rodney	Heck (WA)
Bass	DeFazio	Hensarling
Beatty	Delaney	Himes
Becerra	DelBene	Hinojosa
Bentivolio	Dent	Holding
Bera (CA)	DeSantis	Holt
Bilirakis	Deutch	Honda
Bishop (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Horsford
Bishop (NY)	Dingell	Hoyer
Bishop (UT)	Doggett	Huelskamp
Black	Duckworth	Hunter
Blackburn	Duncan (SC)	Hurt
Blumenauer	Duncan (TN)	Israel
Bonamici	Edwards	Jackson Lee
Boustany	Ellison	Jeffries
Brady (TX)	Engel	Jenkins
Bridenstine	Eshoo	Johnson (OH)
Brooks (AL)	Esty	Johnson, E. B.
Brooks (IN)	Farenthold	Johnson, Sam
Brownley (CA)	Farr	Jordan
Buchanan	Fattah	Joyce
Burgess	Fitzpatrick	Kelly (IL)
Bustos	Fleischmann	Kelly (PA)
Calvert	Fleming	Kennedy
Camp	Flores	Kildee
Campbell	Foxx	Kilmer
Capito	Franks (AZ)	Kind
Capps	Frelinghuysen	King (IA)
Capuano	Gallego	King (NY)
Cárdenas	Garamendi	Kinziger (IL)
Carney	Garcia	Kirkpatrick
Cartwright	Gardner	Kline
Castor (FL)	Garrett	Labrador
Castro (TX)	Gerlach	Lamborn
Chabot	Gibbs	Lance
Chaffetz	Gingrey (GA)	Langevin
Chu	Gohmert	Lankford
Cicilline	Goodlatte	Larson (CT)
Clark (MA)	Gowdy	Latham
Clay	Graves (GA)	Latta
Coble	Graves (MO)	Levin
Coffman	Green, Al	Lewis
Cohen	Green, Gene	LoBiondo
Cole	Griffin (AR)	Loebuck
Collins (GA)	Griffith (VA)	Lofgren
Connolly	Grimm	Long
Cooper	Hahn	Lowenthal
Cotton	Hall	Lucas

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Luetkemeyer	Perry	Sherman
Lujan Grisham	Peters (CA)	Shimkus
(NM)	Peters (MI)	Shuster
Luján, Ben Ray	Peterson	Simpson
(NM)	Petri	Sinema
Lummis	Pittenger	Sires
Maffei	Pitts	Smith (MO)
Maloney, Sean	Pocan	Smith (NE)
Marino	Poe (TX)	Smith (NJ)
Massie	Polis	Smith (TX)
Matheson	Pompeo	Southerland
Matsui	Posey	Speier
McAllister	Price (GA)	Stewart
McCarthy (CA)	Price (NC)	Stutzman
McCaul	Quigley	Swalwell (CA)
McClintock	Radel	Takano
McCollum	Rahall	Thompson (CA)
McDermott	Rangel	Thompson (MS)
McGovern	Reichert	Thompson (PA)
McHenry	Renacci	Thornberry
McKeon	Rigell	Tierney
McKinley	Roby	Tipton
McMorris	Roe (TN)	Tonko
Rodgers	Rogers (AL)	Tsongas
McNerney	Rogers (KY)	Turner
Meadows	Rogers (MI)	Upton
Meehan	Rooney	Valadao
Messer	Roskam	Vargas
Mica	Ross	Vela
Michaud	Rothfus	Velázquez
Miller (MI)	Roybal-Allard	Visclosky
Moore	Royce	Walberg
Mullin	Ruiz	Walden
Mulvaney	Runyan	Walz
Murphy (PA)	Ryan (WI)	Wasserman
Napolitano	Salmon	Schultz
Negrete McLeod	Sanchez, Loretta	Waters
Neugebauer	Sanford	Waxman
Noem	Sarbanes	Weber (TX)
Nolan	Scalise	Welch
Nugent	Schiff	Wenstrup
Nunes	Schneider	Whitfield
O'Rourke	Schock	Williams
Olson	Schrader	Wilson (SC)
Owens	Schweikert	Wittman
Palazzo	Scott (VA)	Wolf
Pallone	Scott, Austin	Womack
Pascrell	Scott, David	Woodall
Pastor (AZ)	Sensenbrenner	Yarmuth
Paulsen	Sessions	Yoho
Payne	Sewell (AL)	Young (AK)
Pearce	Shea-Porter	Young (IN)
Perlmutter		

NOT VOTING—115

Amodei	Foster	Miller (FL)
Andrews	Frankel (FL)	Miller, Gary
Bachus	Fudge	Miller, George
Barber	Gabbard	Moran
Benishek	Gibson	Murphy (FL)
Brady (PA)	Gosar	Nadler
Braley (IA)	Granger	Neal
Broun (GA)	Grayson	Nunnelee
Brown (FL)	Grijalva	Pelosi
Bucshon	Guthrie	Pingree (ME)
Butterfield	Gutiérrez	Reed
Cantor	Harris	Ribble
Carson (IN)	Heck (NV)	Rice (SC)
Carter	Herrera Beutler	Richmond
Cassidy	Higgins	Rohrabacher
Clarke (NY)	Hudson	Rokita
Cleaver	Huffman	Ros-Lehtinen
Clyburn	Huizenga (MI)	Ruppersberger
Collins (NY)	Hultgren	Rush
Conaway	Issa	Ryan (OH)
Conyers	Johnson (GA)	Sánchez, Linda
Cook	Jones	T.
Costa	Kaptur	Schakowsky
Cramer	Keating	Schwartz
Crenshaw	Kingston	Slaughter
Crowley	Kuster	Smith (WA)
Cummings	LaMalfa	Stivers
Davis (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Stockman
DeGette	Lee (CA)	Terry
DeLauro	Lipinski	Tiberi
Denham	Lowey	Titus
DesJarlais	Lynch	Van Hollen
Doyle	Maloney	Veasey
Duffy	Carolyn	Wagner
Ellmers	Marchant	Walorski
Enyart	McCarthy (NY)	Webster (FL)
Fincher	McIntyre	Westmoreland
Forbes	Meeks	Wilson (FL)
Fortenberry	Meng	Yoder

□ 1852

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 316 Members have recorded their presence.

A quorum is present.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 1, I was in the Chamber trying to vote at the voting box when the Speaker gavelled down the vote. I was present. I would have voted "present."

Mrs. ELLMERS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 1, I was unavoidably detained for quorum vote. If I had been here, I would have voted "present."

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 1, I was at a Steering and Policy Committee meeting with Leader PELOSI. Had I been present, I would have voted "present."

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 1, had I been present, I would have voted "present."

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, because of flight cancellations due to extreme weather I was not present for tonight's rollcall vote No. 1. Had I been present, I would have voted "present."

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 1, I was unavoidably detained and had I been present, I would have been recorded as "present."

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the proceedings of January 3, 2014, and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. POE of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESIGNATION OF CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives:

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 1, 2013.
Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you of my intent to resign as Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) effective at the close of business on January 6, 2014.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve you and the U.S. House of Representatives. Over the course of my 28 years as a staff member, I have developed a deep respect and reverence for the institution and, in par-

ticular, the Members and staff whose dedication and commitment to service make it an exciting, vibrant, and interactive community.

Additionally, I want to thank Ed Cassidy of your staff for his leadership, direction and support as Director of House Operations. He has done a tremendous job instilling and fostering a culture of collaboration and coordination within and among the institutional entities that support the House.

Finally, I want to thank my colleagues in the Office of the CAO and all the other institutional offices whose non-partisan professionalism serve as a model of excellence for other legislative bodies.

I will work with my successor as needed to ensure a smooth transition.

Sincerely,

DANIEL J. STRODEL.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTING THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 449

Resolved, That Ed Cassidy of the State of Connecticut, be, and is hereby, chosen Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Will Mr. Cassidy please take the well.

The Chair will now administer the oath of office to the Chief Administrative Officer.

Mr. Cassidy appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, Mr. Cassidy.

PROVIDING FOR A COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 450

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to notify the President of the United States that a

quorum of the House has assembled and that the House is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 450

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to House Resolution 450, the Chair appoints the following Members to the committee to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of the House has assembled and that the House is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make:

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR) and

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

TO INFORM THE SENATE THAT A QUORUM OF THE HOUSE HAS ASSEMBLED

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 451

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE HOUR OF MEETING OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 452

Resolved, That unless otherwise ordered, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 p.m. on Mondays; noon on Tuesdays (or 2 p.m. if no legislative business was conducted on the preceding Monday); noon on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and 9 a.m. on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAKING IN ORDER MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the order of the House of January 3, 2013, providing for morning-hour debate be extended for the remainder of the 113th Congress, except that House Resolution 452 shall supplant House Resolution 9; and the Speaker may dispense with morn-

ing-hour debate upon receipt of a notification described in clause 12(c) of rule I and notify Members accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas.

There was no objection.

□ 1900

ROSALYN "ROZ" MARIE SHOEMAKER

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, she was a little bitty tiny thing weighing barely over 5 pounds. Four days after Christmas, she was born at 4:25 a.m. Sunday morning, December 29, 2013, in Dallas, Texas. Two days later, on New Year's Eve, Rosalyn Marie Shoemaker came home with her adoptive parents, Kellee and Anthony, and 3-year-old sister, Olivia.

Roz, as she is already nicknamed, is a good sleeper, healthy eater, and a cuddler. Kellee, my daughter, and Anthony, her husband, are model God-fearing parents of strong character and have a compassion for children. Being parents is the hardest and most important role and job. Roz could have none better.

During Christmas, Christians honor the most important child ever born, but in our family, this past Christmas season, we know that unto us a special child was also born. Her name is Roz. My hope and prayer for Roz is that she grows in wisdom and stature and favor with the good Lord.

Roz is our 11th grandchild. Like her ten cousins, she too was born in Texas. Of course she was born in Texas, because that's the rule.

And that's just the way it is.

RECOGNIZING LIVERMORE HIGH SCHOOL SCOREKEEPER PEDER ANDERSEN

(Mr. SWALWELL of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I'm honored today to recognize legendary Livermore High School scorekeeper Pete Andersen, who sadly passed away on Sunday, December 29. He was 91.

After emigrating from Denmark to the United States in 1922, Pete went to high school in Pleasanton and served in the U.S. Army during World War II. Upon returning home from the war, Pete began keeping score at Livermore High School's sporting events. Pete had an impressive 60-year, 3,513-game tenure and built a reputation for dedication, knowledge, and a passion for sports. It's because of his dedication to

our community that Pete was inducted into the first class of the Livermore High School Sports Hall of Fame in 2009.

I would like to express my deepest condolences to Pete's wife, Margaret, his family, and friends. In talking about his sacrifice for 60 years to keep score for young athletes, he said: "It was a nice place to go on a Friday night." Well, Friday nights in Livermore won't be the same without Pete.

Pete will be missed dearly. His life is truly an inspiration to athletes, coaches, students, and the East Bay sporting community.

THE SKILLS ACT

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, today the President called on Congress to take action to help put Americans back to work. Almost 9 months ago, the House passed H.R. 803, the SKILLS Act, with bipartisan support. The SKILLS Act, which I authored, would modernize the vast labyrinth of Federal workforce development programs, increasing access, eliminating waste, and promoting accountability. This bill is languishing in the Senate.

As we gavel in the second session of the 113th Congress, this House will maintain its focus on jobs. Our top priority is creating an environment conducive to economic growth and job creation. In last year's session, the House passed more than 30 pieces of legislation designed to decrease bureaucracy, increase opportunity, and restore vitality to our economy. Unfortunately, the majority of this legislation is being held up in the Senate. I join the President in calling for action on jobs, starting with Senate consideration of the SKILLS Act.

SAFE CLIMATE CAUCUS

(Mr. WAXMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the second session of the 113th Congress, Americans all over this country are coming up with their New Year's resolutions for 2014. In Congress, I propose we make this the year we stop ignoring climate change.

Last year, CO₂ concentrations reached dangerous new heights in our atmosphere. We suffered through—and paid for—record-breaking extreme weather events, and we received dire new projections from international scientific organizations on the threats posed by climate change.

What did the Republican-led House do? It continued its anti-environment voting record, voting 109 times in 2013 to weaken environmental protections.

This behavior is reckless and irresponsible.

Despite the gridlock in Congress, the Obama administration has been making progress. Under the President's leadership, the Nation has doubled the production of renewable energy like wind and solar, vehicles are more fuel efficient, and toxic air pollution for power plants has been cut dramatically.

Let's work with the President this year to build off of these successes so that, on December 31, we can look with pride that we finally took action on climate change.

OBAMACARE INCREASES HEALTHCARE SPENDING

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the White House claimed ObamaCare is partially responsible for helping to slow the growth rate in health care spending. Health care spending did grow at a record slow pace in 2012. Unfortunately, according to NPR:

The Federal officials who compiled the report disagree with the Obama administration about why.

That's right. The annual report from the actuaries for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services disagrees with the White House.

NPR disagrees as well:

One thing that did not lead to slower growth, according to the report's authors, was the Affordable Care Act.

"It's the recession, not ObamaCare, that is slowing health spending," writes the National Journal.

Mr. Speaker, hospital costs are increasing. Out-of-pocket costs continue to increase, and any reduction in the rate of growth isn't due to the Affordable Care Act.

A closer look at the numbers shows us that this law has made matters worse. A closer look at the numbers tells us more about what the White House would rather not discuss. A closer look tells us that the American people deserve better.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, right now, 1.3 million Americans are asking the question, why? Why is there a debate about my ability to pay for rent or mortgage or food or the necessities of taking care of my family? Why, having worked for many, many years, am I now being denied an unemployment insurance benefit that was utilized for the last 5 years and first

voted on and brought forward by the Congress that supported President Bush in extending unemployment benefits?

Why is there not an understanding of what it is like to receive a letter in the mail to indicate that you will get no more benefits, even though you are actively looking for work and even though there are three people looking for every job? Why does this House of Representatives not understand that we can pass a 3-month emergency relief for these individuals and debate for the rest of the year how do we get a pay-for or an offset for funding it after 3 months?

Mr. Speaker, this is an emergency. People are on a lifeline, and we are killing it. It is time to pass unemployment insurance benefits now for the American people.

APPRECIATING JOHN CHAPLA

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this weekend, the Armed Forces community lost a great friend and ally. Retired Army Lieutenant Colonel John Chapla was truly a Virginia gentleman of the Virginia Military Institute tradition. After serving our Nation in uniform for over 25 years, John continued his passion for public service as a professional staff member on the House Armed Services Committee, eventually becoming the lead staff member for the Subcommittee on Military Personnel.

John possessed vast and remarkable wisdom of the military. He always sought to advocate for our brave men and women, their families, and our veterans. I had the privilege of working alongside him for 4 years as he coordinated the annual National Defense Authorization Act. Because of John's efforts, our wounded warriors, military families, and victims of sexual assault have substantial protections. There is no doubt that our country is a much safer place because of John Chapla's hard work and dedication.

My thoughts and prayers are with John's wife, Lee, his two daughters, and three granddaughters during this difficult time. He will be forever appreciated.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(Mr. COURTNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, 10 days ago, 1.3 million Americans lost their emergency extension of unemployment benefits.

Today, this afternoon at the White House, one of those individuals, Ms. Katherine Hackett from Moosup, Connecticut, shared her story with our country. She has two sons serving in the military. She was laid off through no fault of her own. She has been actively seeking employment, and yet she still needs help.

Yet this House left before Christmas without taking up an unemployment extension, which in every past recession, any unemployment rate above 5 percent required and resulted in automatic extensions. Yet this House went home.

Curt Edwards, from Norwich, Connecticut, who I spoke to yesterday, 20 years in the U.S. Army, Army Ranger, was laid off last April and is looking for work. His unemployment was cut off on December 28.

The majority leader issued his agenda for the month of January. There was not a word in that agenda about extending unemployment for 1.3 million Americans. Every economist tells us that's a mistake. These individuals need help. It is time for this House to focus on the immediate needs of the American people and extend unemployment insurance for 1.3 million Americans.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL SLAVERY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING PRE- VENTION MONTH

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, January is National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month. It is a perfect time to highlight the terrible reality of sex trafficking that is happening in our communities. It is also an opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to take steps to combat this growing problem that now puts 300,000 children at risk in the United States—many of whom are 12- and 14-year-old girls.

I'm authoring several bipartisan bills to address sex trafficking. One gives law enforcement additional tools to turn the tide against sex trafficking and help the victims of these horrific crimes receive the support they need and deserve. That's what these young girls are: victims. The second bill improves data systems that track missing children because better information will help us find better solutions.

Mr. Speaker, it's time to end sex trafficking, and there's bipartisan support for action.

□ 1915

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER ROBERT DECKARD

(Mr. GALLEG0 asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this first day of our 2014 session to pay tribute to a husband, a father, a son, and a San Antonian.

Bobby Deckard was a San Antonio police officer who died on Friday, December 20. He had come in on his day off to substitute for a colleague. He was shot in the line of duty. He was only 31 years of age.

This past Saturday, San Antonio and its citizens came together to honor Bobby's life and bid him a final farewell. Thousands of people lined the streets, and thousands of police officers from throughout the country were present as police helicopters flew in formation above the burial service, in remembrance of someone who spent 7 years of his life helping the citizens of San Antonio.

During the ceremony, San Antonio Police Chief William McManus instructed police dispatchers to retire Bobby's badge number, 0582, and every officer throughout the city heard the retirement of that badge number.

In a November email, ironically, Bobby Deckard had aspired to join the honor guard, the honor guard that, in fact, escorted his flag-draped coffin. In an email to his supervisor, he wrote that was the highest position of honor inside the department. That tells us so much about him, so much about him even as we mourn his loss. He had a positive outlook and a great personality. His humor could win anybody over.

Mr. Speaker and Members, I ask that we all take a moment to remember Bobby Deckard, police officer from San Antonio, Texas, whose name will now be added to the National Law Enforcement Memorial, the only memorial in Washington that has never been completed.

SUPPORT FAIRNESS TO VETERANS ACT

(Mr. FITZPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 2906, the Fairness to Veterans Act, because I believe if anyone deserves a leg up in America, it is those who have served on our behalf.

The Fairness to Veterans Act is straightforward. It says that if any business receives a contracting preference, then a veteran-owned small business should receive that very same preference. I call this bill Fairness to Veterans because I believe it is only fair that if we are going to be singling out certain businesses to receive special consideration for government contracts, then that same benefit should be extended to veteran-owned small businesses.

More than 250,000 servicemembers are transitioning each year from military

to civilian life; 2.4 million veterans own a small business of their own. Overall, one in four veterans say they want to start a business. This bipartisan bill makes sure that we are tapping into the most highly skilled workforce in history and utilizing their unique skills to get our economy moving again.

Mr. Speaker, whether my colleagues believe there should be contracting preferences or not is not at the heart of this legislation. The question here is: Do Members believe that veterans deserve to be on a level playing field with anyone when bidding for government contracts? I believe the answer to that question is a resounding "yes." I urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 2906.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(Mr. DEUTCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, it is cold outside, and for too many Americans who have been unemployed for too long because this Congress has failed to act, it is now a little bit harder for those Americans who are actively seeking work to get the emergency unemployment benefits that they need so that they can keep their homes warm for them and their families as they continue to seek employment.

For the 1.3 million Americans that we left behind by failing to extend emergency unemployment benefits before we left, this is the week when the check stops. This is the week when it becomes more difficult for them to keep a roof over their heads, to keep a warm environment for their families as they continue to seek employment.

Mr. Speaker, we have an obligation to move forward and make sure that those benefits are continued. It is the right thing to do. It is time for this Congress to act.

CONGRATULATING FLORIDA STATE SEMINOLES

(Mr. SOUTHERLAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SOUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate this year's BCS national champions, the Florida State Seminoles.

In one of the greatest championship games of the BCS era, head coach Jimbo Fisher and Heisman Trophy winner Jameis Winston led the Seminoles to a thrilling, come-from-behind victory last night over the Auburn Tigers, to a 34-31 victory. With 1 minute and 11 seconds left, the Seminoles drove 80 yards to score the game-winning touchdown, thereby capping an undefeated season.

As the Representative of Florida's Second Congressional District, I could

not be more proud. As the Bowl Championship Series comes to a close, the Florida State faithful can forever take pride in knowing that the last BCS title will forever reside in Tallahassee, Florida.

On behalf of the people of north and northwest Florida and Florida's Second Congressional District, I extend my congratulations to the coaches and players who helped us provide a wonderful year for the fans and such an exciting season.

Mr. UPTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SOUTHERLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. UPTON. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have an additional 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCALLISTER). The Chair cannot entertain that request.

Mr. UPTON. In the gentleman's remaining time, I would just say congratulations to Florida State. We from Michigan would love to see a unanimous consent that perhaps the Seminoles could play the Spartans for a national championship, and see that occur in the next couple of months. But, congratulations. It was a great game. It kept us up watching it.

Mr. SOUTHERLAND. I thank the gentleman very much for those sentiments and that offer. We will contact the coaches and see what we can do.

Mr. UPTON. We will be ready.

Mr. SOUTHERLAND. Go Noles.

VISITING NORTH KOREA IS TERRIBLE IDEA

(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, Dennis S. Rodman of NBA fame has announced that he and 10 or so other basketball players are going to North Korea, he said, to visit his friend, the notorious butcher and dictator, Kim Jong Un of North Korea.

Bringing American basketball to North Korea, a rogue state which has nuclear weapons, which starves its own people and imprisons them and throws them in jail, bringing American basketball there and sitting down with a dictator like Mr. Kim would be the equivalent of taking Adolf Hitler to lunch. This is really a terrible thing, a terrible idea, and it makes us gloss over the terrible suffering of the North Korean people and just ignore it and say, Well, we are going to play basketball and we are going to make this guy look legitimate.

In a rambling discussion today on one of the networks, Rodman said that he didn't even care that an American, Mr. Kenneth Bae, was imprisoned in North Korea. At the very least we would hope that this American who is imprisoned for no reason by this brutal dictator would be released.

We should not be clinking glasses or playing basketball with this dictator. We should be demanding that an American citizen who committed no crime be released.

CONGRATULATING RIVERSIDE PHARMACY ON ITS 60TH ANNI- VERSARY

(Mr. COLLINS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize a business in my district that celebrated its 60th anniversary this week.

Riverside Pharmacy is an example of a small business that has survived the economic downturn, changing health care landscape, and often unfair playing field to continue serving the people of northeast Georgia.

Local pharmacies, such as Riverside, play a vital role in America's neighborhoods. They provide unparalleled guidance, assistance, and resources for families, including my own.

Joann Adams and Charlie Johnson first opened Riverside on January 6, 1954. Now owned by Scottie Barton and Stephen Gee, Riverside Pharmacy has served generations of Georgians, helping to guide them through the often difficult health care decisions.

Although the world we live in looks far removed from the 1950s, the focus of Riverside Pharmacy has remained on the patient. I am pleased to offer my heartfelt congratulations to Riverside on their 60th anniversary. We are so lucky to have them providing care to families in northeast Georgia. The challenges facing independent community pharmacies are great. But the important role they play in our towns and States are even greater still.

AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN INSTI- TUTE IN TAIWAN AND THE TAI- PEI ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES CON- CERNING PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113- 86)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b), (d)) (the "Act"), the text of a proposed Agree-

ment for Cooperation Between the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (the "Agreement"). I am also pleased to transmit my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the Agreement, and an unclassified Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement (NPAS) concerning the Agreement. (In accordance with section 123 of the Act, as amended by title XII of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-277), a classified annex to the NPAS, prepared by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, summarizing relevant classified information, will be submitted to the Congress separately.) The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretaries of State and Energy and a letter from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) stating the views of the Commission are also enclosed. An addendum to the NPAS containing a comprehensive analysis of the export control system of Taiwan with respect to nuclear-related matters, including interactions with other countries of proliferation concern and the actual or suspected nuclear, dual-use, or missile-related transfers to such countries, pursuant to section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403-1), as amended, is being submitted separately by the Director of National Intelligence.

The proposed Agreement has been negotiated in accordance with the Act and other applicable law. In my judgment, it meets all applicable statutory requirements and will advance the nonproliferation and other foreign policy interests of the United States.

The proposed Agreement provides a comprehensive framework for peaceful nuclear cooperation with the authorities on Taiwan based on a mutual commitment to nuclear nonproliferation. The proposed Agreement has an indefinite term from the date of its entry-into-force, unless terminated by either party on 1 year's written notice. The proposed Agreement permits the transfer of information, material, equipment (including reactors), and components for nuclear research and nuclear power production. The Agreement also specifies cooperation shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement and applicable legal obligations, including, as appropriate, treaties, international agreements, domestic laws, regulations, and/or licensing requirements (such as those imposed by the NRC in accordance with 10 CFR 110 and the Department of Energy in accordance with 10 CFR 810). It does not permit transfers of Restricted Data, sensitive nuclear technology and facilities, or major critical components of such facilities. The proposed Agree-

ment also prohibits the possession of sensitive nuclear facilities and any engagement in activities involving sensitive nuclear technology in the territory of the authorities represented by TECRO. In the event of termination of the proposed Agreement, key nonproliferation conditions and controls continue with respect to material, equipment, and components subject to the proposed Agreement.

Over the last two decades, the authorities on Taiwan have established a reliable record on nonproliferation and on commitments to nonproliferation. While the political status of the authorities on Taiwan prevents them from formally acceding to multilateral nonproliferation treaties or agreements, the authorities on Taiwan have voluntarily assumed commitments to adhere to the provisions of multilateral treaties and initiatives. The Republic of China ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 1970 and ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (the "Biological Weapons Convention" or "BWC") in 1972. The authorities on Taiwan have stated that they will continue to abide by the obligations of the NPT (i.e., those of a non-nuclear-weapon state) and the BWC, and the United States regards them as bound by both treaties. The authorities on Taiwan follow International Atomic Energy Agency standards and directives in their nuclear program, work closely with U.S. civilian nuclear authorities, and have established relationships with mainland Chinese civilian authorities with respect to nuclear safety. A more detailed discussion of the domestic civil nuclear activities and nuclear nonproliferation policies and practices of the authorities on Taiwan, including their nuclear export policies and practices, is provided in the NPAS and in a classified annex to the NPAS submitted separately. As noted above, an addendum to the NPAS containing a comprehensive analysis of the export control system of the authorities on Taiwan with respect to nuclear-related matters is being submitted to you separately by the Director of National Intelligence.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the interested agencies in reviewing the proposed Agreement and have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the Agreement and authorized its execution and urge the Congress to give it favorable consideration.

This transmission shall constitute a submittal for purposes of both sections

123 b. and 123 d. of the Act. My Administration is prepared to begin immediately the consultations with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee as provided in section 123 b. Upon completion of the 30 days of continuous session review provided for in section 123 b., the 60 days of continuous session review provided for in section 123 d. shall commence.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 7, 2014.

□ 1930

A GREAT DEAL OF NEWS TO REPORT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McALLISTER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, a great deal of news has come out. So many things have happened since we recessed in December. Some things did not get the attention they should have.

This is an article from the Daily Caller, December 18, entitled: "Senate Democrats Block Amendment to Restore Veteran Benefits by Closing Illegal Immigrant Welfare Loophole."

Mr. Speaker, it would seem by anyone's standard of morality that when someone promises something in order to encourage or get someone else to expose themselves to death, to brutal treatment, and that person does so—they join the military, go through rigorous training, spend a career 20 years or more defending the United States of America, following orders—that it would be morally reprehensible for anyone, or in this case any government, to pull back on the promises that were made to those who served relying on those promises.

In courts, that doctrine would be called "promissory estoppel." Promises are made to induce someone else to act, the other does act in reliance on those promises to the actor's detriment, then in a court system a civilian would be required under the doctrine of promissory estoppel to provide what was promised.

But the United States Government is not subject to such claims in court so it must rely upon Congress to have the moral compass and the conscience to keep our promises to those who have served enough years, long enough to retire. When I push for such benefits and the keeping of our word to our veterans, it is not something that enures to my benefit. I served in the Army, but only for 4 years. I did not reach the 20-year mark or more that would have entitled me to the promises that were made.

But I know so many who had the chance to go back and make more

money in the civilian sector and not give up their right of freedom of assembly and had to assemble at 5 in the morning, as we often did, or doing forced marches, as we did, or doing so many things that were not fun or pleasant, but doing so because it was proper training to be in the United States military. We owe those who have served to keep our promises.

When George Washington resigned as commander of the revolutionary military, it was an incredible act that constantly comes up both here and abroad when people both here and around the world look for an example of true selfless service to one's country. And how George Washington could serve as commander of the revolutionary military, the revolution is won, and he did what no one in the history of the world has ever done: won the revolution as commander of the military and then resign and in effect that I have done all you asked and now I am going home.

That was brought up to me in the Maldives Islands some time back that I was told was a relatively new democracy who were always worried about a military coup because we never had a proper example like George Washington, we never had a George Washington to set the proper example, and has had a military coup since, I was told. Not only did George Washington resign, but at the end of his resignation—and this was something that was said to all 13 Governors—he had a prayer for the country. Part of that prayer was that we would never fail to remember, basically honoring those who have served.

Then apparently on December 18, the United States Senate voted against restoring the benefits that were taken away from veterans because they didn't want to close a loophole in the law that allows for people who come here illegally to get welfare. Because if that loophole had been closed, then people who come illegally would not be able to get welfare, and the money saved by closing that loophole would be enough to fund our promises that have been broken to our veterans under the brand-new budget.

I hope very soon that we will have a chance to fix that in the House. It is the right thing to do. How else will we have the moral authority in Congress to do anything else? We can't keep our promises in answer to the prayer that George Washington had that we would never forget those, that we would help those who have served in the field, our military. That is a travesty.

On December 19, the next day, there was an article in the Washington Times: "Homeland Security Helps Smuggle Illegal Immigrant Children into the United States." It goes on to discuss a 10-page order by Judge Andrew S. Hanen. And Judge Hanen, it says, said the case was the fourth such case he had seen over the last month.

And in each instance, Customs and Border Protection agents have helped to locate and deliver the children to their illegal immigrant parents.

Now, Republicans believe in the sanctity of marriage and the sanctity and importance of families in America. When someone chooses to violate United States law and enter the United States illegally without proper documentation, no matter how noble the cause is believed to be to help family—obviously that is a noble cause—but if it is done illegally, without documentation, it is an incredible disservice and affects so unfairly those who have stood in line, paid money after money, done everything the right way to gain entrance into the United States legally.

There is one person to whom I spoke last Thursday that he was married to a woman that he tried for so long to get legally into the United States and finally got her into the country legally. It is so grossly unfair to the millions of people who have come into this country as immigrants legally. We are a Nation of immigrants. As my friend STEVE KING says, there is really not a nation in the world, perhaps, that is not a nation of immigrants. But the United States certainly is.

One of the big reasons we have been able to become the most free—until ObamaCare perhaps—but the most free Nation in the world with the least government dictation and intervention in our private lives, and been the most blessed country, I believe, even more so than Solomon's Israel, is because we were a Nation of laws, as the Founders described it, a Nation where no one was perceived to be above the law.

I even paid a parking ticket because people perceived that I had violated a law and a National Park policeman who did not know the law, was ignorant of the law, decided to give it. It was easier to pay the \$25 than it was to help teach the National Park policeman the law on parking in Washington, D.C. Nobody is above the law. Nobody is supposed to be above the law.

There are verses throughout the Old Testament and New Testament. So many of the first hundred years of this Nation's existence had scriptures quoted from the Old Testament and New Testament as a basis, or reason, that particular legislation should be passed.

Well, one thing is clear in the Old Testament and New Testament: that showing partiality, showing favoritism, to anyone—as Leviticus talks about—whether it is to the very poor or the very wealthy, either way it is not right; it is wrong.

If we are going to ever attain again moral authority as a Congress, we have to make sure the law is applied fairly across the board. When someone chooses to violate our laws by coming into the country, then we have a President

who took an oath to see that the laws of the United States are carried out and properly executed. That means everyone who answers to the President of the United States, including the Department of Homeland Security, including Customs and Border enforcement, all of DHS, should be following the law and pushing others to follow the law and seeing that the law is followed.

But yet we see apparently case after case, shockingly, that Homeland Security is getting involved in the human trafficking business carrying children around the country, seeking them out.

□ 1945

How about we get the parent together with the child in a country where they are lawfully allowed to be?

How about being a good neighbor to Mexico? Instead of providing weapons to drug cartels, which have killed hundreds of our neighbors in Mexico, how about standing up against the drug cartels—not supplying them weapons, not seeing that drug deals are done, which may help one cartel over another, but actually being a good neighbor so that Mexico becomes the country where people want to stay and work?

I have talked to so many Mexicans who really want to live in Mexico, but they have trouble finding jobs. There is so much corruption in a country where a police chief or a law enforcement officer or someone trying to do the right thing or trying to stand up against the drug cartel can end up with his head on a pike. That is our neighbor. Why are we not helping our neighbor stop the killing in massive numbers of our neighbor Mexicans? Instead, we have the Department of Homeland Security, as found by the Federal courts, to continually be helping people violate our own laws.

I want families together, but the law needs to be followed. That is why you have judges, like I was, who have their hearts broken when they have to enforce laws that they don't always believe in, but it is because the laws are duly passed and signed into law by the executive branch, because we took an oath to enforce the law and to follow the law.

Then it was shocking to read this story in *TheBlaze* from December 27. The headline: "ATF Agent Sends Shock Waves Across Internet with Explosive Allegations About 'Fast and Furious' and Brian Terry's Death."

On down in the article, it says:

After the Terry slaying—in talking about Brian Terry, the Federal agent who was killed—and an attempted cover-up within the Justice Department, Dodson—in talking about this ATF agent—provided evidence and testimony to Congress. His revelations, later verified by an Office of the Inspector General's report, ignited a national scandal over *Fast and Furious* that resulted in a congressional contempt citation against Attorney General Eric Holder and the replacement of top ATF and Justice Department officials.

In his book, Dodson uses cautious language to characterize his account of circumstances surrounding Terry's death, saying the information is based on firsthand knowledge, personal opinion and press reports. He asserts that the DEA had information about and may have orchestrated a large drug shipment through Peck Canyon that December night.

He was talking about the night Brian Terry was killed.

He alleges that DEA agents shared that intelligence with FBI counterparts, who advised criminal informants from another cartel that the load would be "theirs for the taking."

Dodson laid out a strategy in which Federal law enforcement agencies, like the FBI, allow criminal activity in order to increase the clout of FBI informants embedded within cartel organizations. "If they can get these guys (informants) in a position so they're closer to the tier 1 or tier 2 guy (in the cartel), they'll do it . . ."

Further down, the article says:

"Essentially, the United States Government is involved in cartel-building," Dodson said.

The claims sound eerily familiar to allegations brought forward by high-ranking Sinaloa Cartel operative Jesus Vicente Zambada-Niebla, who is currently facing trial in Chicago on Federal drug charges.

Further down, it says:

"(They) were given carte blanche to continue to smuggle tons of illicit drugs into Chicago and the rest of the United States, and were also protected by the United States Government from arrest and prosecution in return for providing information against rival cartels which helped Mexican and United States authorities capture or kill thousands of rival cartel members," the defense motion in the case reads.

It is incredible what is going on, and it is only appropriate that, if Congress is to continue funding these agencies and these departments, we should have—and do have—the right to know what they are doing with our money. That should also mean getting to the bottom of *Fast and Furious*. There should be a select committee to get to the bottom of what happened in *Fast and Furious*. Eventually, there should be mainstream media components that actually do their job for a change, which is so important to keeping a free nation, by actually going after the administration they have put in place and demanding answers to the questions of what happened with *Fast and Furious*.

We owe our friends to the south, our Mexican neighbors, answers to what happened. It is outrageous for a government to treat a neighbor like this. There is no reason that the country of Mexico should not be one of the top 10 economies in the world. Mexico should be one of the top 10 economies in the world. They have the natural resources. They have got people willing to work and who are doing phenomenal work as we have seen even in this country. They have a beautiful country, but they need to be rid of the drug cartels. They need to be a nation of laws.

This eerily brings us back to the demand that some who come into this country illegally make now: we want you to quit being a nation of laws, ignore the law and say that we are legally here, though we came illegally. Ironically, if we do that, we are no longer a nation of laws, which would make us like the nation of Mexico, where graft and corruption in so many places is the rule of the day, where cronyism is the rule in so many places, where they don't have the freedom that we have here from the fear of drug cartels.

I have mentioned a Washington Times story. Unfortunately, there was one in the Washington Times today, entitled: "Is Islam a religion of peace or a religion of war?" written by Rahat Husain. In this, Mr. Husain shows that he is either one of the laziest reporters in the world or that he is one of the biggest liars.

I quote from the article:

Of course, those who seek to vilify more than 1.6 billion Muslims in the world do so with a serious disregard for logic or morality. In 2010, Congresswoman Debbie Riddle and Congressman Louie Gohmert put a theory into the public discourse, that there was such a thing as a "terror baby."

I have never used that term to describe anybody. So, from Mr. Husain, Mr. Speaker, that is an outrageous, abominable lie.

Now, it is quite possible he could have gotten that from so many of the media sources that do what they do so well. I go back to a sign that used to be above a blacksmith's shop. It was a recreation of an old blacksmith's shop just south of Fort Benning in a quaint, old village. The sign above the blacksmith's door said: "All types of bending and twisting done here." So what happens is that some in the mainstream, so-called, take a point that I make, twist it into something I didn't say, create this straw dog that they can beat up over and over and over and run that use up so much on the Internet that, if you click on my name, you will see this term, though I have never used it, and the point I made was a valid point.

This article says:

Despite the moral depravity of referring to infants as terrorists—

which I never did. Mr. Husain is a liar—

Congressman Gohmert defended the notion and got into a shouting match with CNN's Anderson Cooper, insisting on the validity of his idea.

Mr. Husain's writing does not deserve to be considered as serious literature if he is either that lazy or that significant of a liar. All he would have to do is research. Hopefully, he did that research, which would mean he is clearly one of the largest liars around. Now, if either Anderson Cooper or Mr. Husain or others would do a little homework—it doesn't take that much—they would

find that something called “birthright tourism” is big around the world. It is significant.

As I pointed out to Anderson Cooper, there had been an article shortly before that about a Chinese tourist agency that, for a certain amount of money, would get you a tourist visa into the United States when you were pregnant. They would help you get your baby born and then get you an American passport before you left. Then I saw, right after that, an article where there was a Muslim-owned hotel in New York that was hurt because they said they were the first ones to come up with this idea of having, in their case, basically, Muslim pregnant women come to the United States, have a baby, and then they would help you get the American passport when you returned to your country.

The point that I was making—and it is still a legitimate point—is that there are people who hate the United States, who come into this country, who have a child. Children are a gift from God. They are—that is why abortion is so wrong—and the responsibility that comes with having a child: to train them up in a wholesome environment as best you can, not to hate people. Yet we have children who leave this country with an American passport and go back to the country where their parents are citizens, and they are then raised to hate America.

Some may remember that, in 2011, a man named Anwar al-Awlaki, an American citizen, was killed by a drone in Yemen. Anwar al-Awlaki had been here on Capitol Hill numerous times. He had friends at the White House. He had friends in this administration. He had been on Capitol Hill, leading Muslim staff members in Muslim prayer. Why? How could he do it? Because he was an American citizen. How was Anwar al-Awlaki an American citizen? His parents came here on a visa to go to college.

□ 2000

He was born, returned to Yemen, was raised to hate America, raised to hate our Western democracy, and as an adult became a terrorist who incited others to terrorism against the United States.

Perhaps some have heard of a guy named Al-Amoudi. Actually, I had the paperwork, held it up for the Director of the FBI, Director Mueller, and he was not aware at all that the Boston mosque that the Boston bombers attended, were started—we had the paper on the Boston society that did that. Al-Amoudi was the founder.

Al-Amoudi was a friend and an adviser in the Clinton administration, but during the Bush administration, he was arrested at Dulles Airport and later pled guilty and was sentenced to 23 years in prison for supporting terrorism.

It might be worth noting for someone in Homeland Security or the State Department that Al-Amoudi, convicted and now imprisoned for supporting terrorism, while his wife was here on a visa, they had a child, who is an American citizen.

A man named Morsi was President of Egypt until he began to disregard the constitution of Egypt, to the extent that people rose up in Egypt in numbers greater than anywhere in the history of the world and demanded his ouster. As the Coptic Christian Pope has said, this wasn't a coup; this was the Egyptian people rising up as never before, reportedly, over twice the numbers that President Morsi claims voted for him to make him President.

It appeared he was doing as Chavez had done. It appeared he was doing, as one Egyptian told me, as the President who was elected in the Gaza Strip had done. Once he had an election, he pulled all the power to himself, and they didn't need elections after that. There would never be anybody defeat him, like Chavez did in Venezuela. They could see it happening. As one Egyptian told me in Egypt within the last few weeks, if the Egyptian people had waited another year to try to remove Morsi from office, they would have been unable, because he would have pulled that much power unto himself.

So I think accolades should go out to the Egyptian people for rising up and demanding democracy, demanding the fruition of a true Arab Spring, and for people who are ignorant or promoting lies, like Mr. Husain, if you would do some checking, you would find that I have moderate Muslim friends around the world. Anyone—Muslim, secularist, any persuasion, race, creed, color, or religion, if they believe in freedom, they are brothers in liberty. Something I think it would do well for this administration to learn at some point before it is too late is, we should be able to work with the enemy of our enemy.

Moderate Muslims in Afghanistan do not want radical Islamists leading and in charge of Afghanistan again. There is a simple answer to the problem of us leaving Afghanistan, which will soon become Taliban-run again, and this administration is bungling—even though the bungling began in the last administration, in fairness it did—but the final bungling will be by this administration if we don't take action to prevent those who fought for this country from believing their loved ones died in vain. I don't believe they did. They fought for liberty. But I have heard from too many family members who have lost loved ones in Afghanistan who have said, Don't let our loved ones have died in vain.

The Taliban were defeated in a matter of months in Afghanistan, and we did it with less than 500 embedded special ops and intelligence. We gave air

support and provided some weapons, and they defeated the Taliban.

The former vice president under Karzai in the first administration, former Vice President Masood, a friend of mine—a Muslim—rushed out of his home to embrace me when I got there not too long ago, because he knew I was his friend. I don't want him to live under radical Islam. He doesn't want to live under radical Islam.

This friend said, Look, if you could just help us get an amendment to our constitution. I said, What are you talking about? He said, Under our constitution that you apparently rubberstamped, in essence, a strong centralized government was created in a country that has been and is and will be for the foreseeable future very tribal, very regional. We tried to make it into a strong centralized government when what the people wanted was a federalist system where the states, where the regions had some self autonomy like we are supposed to have in this country.

He said, If we could elect our own governors. It is a shock to so many that the constitution that we thought was okay under the Bush administration allows the President of Afghanistan to appoint the regional governors, to appoint the mayors, to appoint the chiefs of police. He appoints the top-level teachers. He appoints a slate of the legislators for a part of the legislature. He has powerful abilities to manipulate the purse strings.

What we created in Afghanistan—or helped them create—was a formula for disaster and corruption. How could you give one man that much authority to appoint and not expect corruption, when you get to appoint all the governors. As my friend, former Vice President Masood told me there at his home, if we could have an amendment that allowed us to elect our governors, allowed us to elect our mayors, allowed us to elect—or select, at least—our own chiefs of police, then our regions would be strong enough to prevent the Taliban from taking back over the whole country, and we could rally together, as we did before, to overrun them and run them out of the country.

I said, What makes you think that the United States could help push an amendment through your own constitution? That needs to happen here in Afghanistan, I said. He pointed out, Do you have any idea how much our federal government budget is? I had to admit I didn't know. He said, around \$12.5 billion of your dollars. He said, Do you know how much Afghanistan provides of our \$12.5 billion or so budget? I didn't know. About \$1.5 billion.

Other moderate Muslims there were all in agreement, You need to help us with this. He said that most of the rest of that \$11 billion comes from the United States. You have the leverage to help us get an amendment to our constitution.

Instead of trying to work out some messed up Status of Forces Agreement, as we have seen this administration try to do in Iraq, to no avail, instead of doing that, why don't we start pushing Karzai and say, you help get an amendment in there so you don't get to appoint everybody who is anybody in this country. We will let each state or each region elect their own governor. Let's get that amendment in there. Otherwise, we are going to cut every dime of support off. That might have some sway.

We have the ability, we have the leverage, and we have, for a little bit longer, before we totally lose it, some moral authority to seek that on behalf of our moderate Muslim friends in Afghanistan who don't want to be killed because they fought with us and for us in defeating the Taliban before we became occupiers, before we gave them a centralized government that the Taliban can easily take over when we leave.

We owe them that, and we owe ourselves that, because if we can empower the enemy of the Taliban to continue to keep the Taliban at bay in Afghanistan, we have done a great thing. We have helped our country, and we have helped our moderate Muslim friends in Afghanistan who do not want to live under Taliban tyranny again, and they don't want to die and be killed because they helped us and then we abandoned them. We owe them that.

I hope Mr. Husain that is writing this garbage for The Washington Times will do a little research. He will also find out, if he did so, that President Morsi, the Muslim brother who was elected President, reportedly—some say it was a fraudulent election, or election results—but anyway, he was made President and then began to abuse the constitutional powers and tighten the reins around him.

I was told by friends who love Israel that this is really exciting because Morsi is really our friend. He is really cleaning up the Sinai. After Morsi was removed, we found out the Sinai has been incredibly militarized by Morsi. What would you expect of a man who had said that Jews are descendants of apes and pigs? That is not a friend of Israel.

Yet you have the Egyptian Government now taking action to demilitarize, to fight the radical Islamists in the Sinai that pose a threat to the Suez Canal, that pose a threat to our friend, Israel, and they are actually trying to take action. What did this administration do? They had promised 10 Apache helicopters to the Morsi presidency, to that regime.

When the people of Egypt rose up in true democratic form and demanded and got the ouster of a man trying to become a tyrant, this administration wanted Morsi put back in place, and even sent a couple of Republican sen-

ators over there to ask for Morsi to be released from prison. They didn't even know, as General el-Sisi finally admitted to me in the presence of our Ambassador, that, yes, they had evidence that Morsi was trying to have a contract to have General el-Sisi killed. Murdered. Trying to higher a contract killer. That was just one of the many problems that Morsi created.

President Morsi said he backed off his membership, his participation in the Muslim Brotherhood. Right. There is video of him having orders dictated, delivered to him, on what he should do by the supreme leader there.

What happened when Morsi was removed? The Muslim Brotherhood went berserk.

□ 2015

They began burning churches by the dozens, killing Christians, persecuting Jews and Christians like never before, persecuting moderate Muslims.

I am so proud of the people of Egypt. They want a democracy. A man named Amr Moussa was appointed as chairman of the Constitutional Convention. Incredibly diverse groups there, incredibly diverse interests; yet they all agreed on this to start out, under Moussa's leadership, that unless 75 percent of all of those delegates to the Constitutional Convention agreed on a provision, it wouldn't be there.

As Chairman Moussa pointed out to me personally, he said, you know, we learned from your Constitution. Basically, he said, you know, our prior constitution, under Morsi, had no provision for impeachment. There was no way to lawfully remove him under that constitution, which was the way Morsi wanted it.

In their new constitution, they have provisions for impeachment. And this Constitutional Convention was led by moderate Muslim friends like Amr Moussa. And it was endorsed by the Sheikh of al-Azhar, a very well-respected Muslim leader, and has been endorsed by so many Muslim leaders.

They don't want radical Islam in charge. Moderate Muslims can be and are our friends.

And instead, this administration canceled the order for the 10 Apaches, or at least suspended it. And what is Egypt doing with the Apaches they already have?

They are fighting radical Islamists in the Sinai, and they are making sure ships get through the Suez Canal. Well, that should be a worthy endeavor, worthy of this administration not condemning a true democracy-in-the-making in Egypt, but trying to help them keep the Suez Canal open, trying to help them demilitarize the radical Islamists controlling the Sinai, as a threat to the Suez, to Egypt and to our friends, Israel and Jordan, and others.

If that Constitutional Convention is approved, which will be voted on in

Egypt January 14 and 15, article 64 is a provision for freedom, stating that freedom of belief is absolute. You have an absolute freedom to believe in whatever religious beliefs you care to believe in without the government's harm.

What we are seeing here is really, if it works out, the people approve it, is the beginning of what we saw in Turkey with Ataturk so many decades ago, when he overran radical Islam and Turkey bloomed and became a great nation under his leadership and under those who followed what he set forth.

Article 93 of the new Egyptian Constitution commits that Egypt is obligated to observe all human rights that Egypt has ever endorsed and in all treaties to which it has agreed.

Article 235 was shocking to me. In their new constitution, the moderate Muslims of Egypt, who want a democracy, they felt so badly about the radical Islamists that make up the Muslim Brotherhood burning so many churches, persecuting, killing so many Christians, that article 235 requires that the first parliament pass a law to deal with the churches that were burned to ensure that Egypt rebuilds those churches for them.

What a statement to the world about the freedom they want to see take place. That is why it was so moving to people that told me about being there firsthand during those, the revolutionary masses, as they came forward by the millions, holding hands, figuratively and literally, Christians, moderate Muslims, secularists, Jews, saying we don't want radical Islam.

It is high time this administration began helping the enemy of our enemy, instead of trying to help our enemy.

As General al-Sisi asked me, are you and the United States still with us in the war against terror?

He and others commented to the effect that United States leaders do not seem to believe we are still having to fight terrorists anymore. They are fighting them in this new government.

Now, to be sure, they have got a long, tough road ahead because they are already where this nation is heading, with a massive welfare state, where so many of the citizens are getting giveaways from the government, where they have tried this idea of redistribution of the wealth and it has led to many more and more richer people, and much, much poor people, just as we have seen in this Nation in the last 5 years, and it needs to stop.

Another thing that needs to stop was reported in Breitbart, written by Frances Martel: "State Department Whistleblower Has E-Mail Hacked." The story talks about the whistleblower who helped expose misconduct by Hillary Clinton's security detail had his Gmail account hacked and key evidence against State Department officials deleted, according to an exclusive New York Post report.

Diplomatic Security Service Criminal Investigator Richard Higbie had exposed earlier this year that the State Department allegedly covered up reports alleging improprieties by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's security detail in which they had engaged with prostitutes abroad. Those reports would have also exposed the Belgian Ambassador's alleged attempts to solicit. And it goes on.

But the article says the Gmail hack deleted 4 years' worth of messages, according to Schulman, including significant damning evidence against high-ranking officials in the State Department. It also included messages with evidence sent to Members of Congress and their offices investigating the story. Higbie has called for the FBI to investigate the hacking, and continues to have unanswered questions about other strange occurrences since he began to expose the covered-up investigation.

The article goes on, and that goes hand-in-hand with another story that was reported in the past 6 months or so of a whistleblower having her and her husband's home burglarized, and they ended up taking all of that reporter's files that she had used to expose wrongdoing, misconduct, within the very department that raided her home and took her records and won't give them back.

At the same time, this administration continues to send people to the nation of Israel, the Jewish State, the home where people could come by the millions after 6 million were killed in the Holocaust of World War II.

We have the nerve to send people over to the leaders of Israel and tell them they have got to give away more land, when every time they have given away land, whether it was northern Israel, that is now southern Lebanon, or whether it is the Gaza Strip, anything they have given away ends up being used as a staging area from which to attack it; and those to whom the land is given use our money we provide for books to teach their children to hate Jews, to hate Israelis, and to hate the United States.

As I have said for years, you don't have to pay people to hate you. They will do it for free. We could make our word good to our veterans if we just quit paying the people that hate us. Let them hate us for free. Maybe they would learn to like us and come ask to work with us and find out we are actually pretty decent people if we quit paying them to hate us.

The Palestinians, was reported, January 1 in this Jerusalem Post article, said Palestinians reiterate plans to reject any framework accord presented by the U.S. And yet we send over a Secretary of State, well-meaning, and others, to demand Israel give up more land to people that say they will reject it, but give us more land from which we can attack you.

I think about the verses in Jeremiah, where the prophecy is there that there will be grapes grown in the mountains of Samaria, that some are saying doesn't belong to Israel. Well it used to; 1,600 years before a man named Mohammed was born, King David was ruling in that region.

But over the years, over the decades and centuries, people have said, look, that area, those mountains of Samaria will not grow grapes. That is ridiculous. And yet in the past couple of years, I have tasted those grapes. The vineyards are beautiful. They are Israeli, Jewish vineyards in the mountains of Samaria, just as Jeremiah prophesied would happen, that God would make it happen.

And we send a Secretary of State over saying, you have got to give away what you believe God providentially provided to you. We, the United States, know more than any god you believe in. Give it away.

It has been prophesied. I would hate to go against prophecy.

And yet this article from the Telegraph, Iran Nuclear Deal, Saudi Arabia warns it will strike out on its own. As STEVE KING, MICHELLE BACHMANN and I, ROBERT PITTENGER, traveled to some of the countries in the Middle East, as others of us traveled around the Middle East back in September, it is incredible, but this administration, with what it is doing in Iran, the rest of the Middle East believes is going to allow Iran to have nukes and Saudi Arabia and our other allies and our enemies all want nukes, and nuclear proliferation will become just a rule of thumb, which is why I think this article appeared January 2 in the Washington Times, showing a comment that makes sense now, but "Anti-Communist Icon Decries Obama: U.S. No Longer Leads the World."

This was from Lech Walesa, and he had great hopes for the United States. He obviously had great hopes for this administration.

He said whatever hope in the world existed that Obama would reclaim moral leadership for America when elected in 2008 is gone, and instead the President has failed to bring that dream to fruition, he told CNN.

We have to do everything we can to recreate, to reclaim America's role, and it seems that Obama would manage that, but he didn't accomplish that. America did not regain its leadership status. We're just lucky there were no bigger conflicts in the world, because if it had had bigger conflicts, then the world would be helpless.

The trouble is, 2014 will be a year in which there are bigger conflicts, bigger issues. It is time we did the moral thing by our military veterans. It is time we did the moral thing by stopping the spending of children and grandchildren and great grandchildren's money. And it is time we did

the moral thing by our friends and quit helping our friends' enemies hurt our friends.

□ 2030

We need to regain, as Lech Walesa said, the moral authority we once had. That can be done, and we need to seize the day and do it.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

JOBS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WENSTRUP). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I thank you, Mr. Speaker.

It is good to return from our 3 weeks back in our districts. I suspect that most of us spent time talking to our constituents, observing the good and the bad and the cold and the wet—not in California, where we have been in the midst of a drought—but working, as we should, back in our districts and also spending some time with our families along the way. For me, it was one of those periods of time where we were reaching out, trying to gain an understanding of the challenges that face our constituents.

As I returned here today, I realized that in 1964, Mr. Speaker, right below you on the podium where one of our key assistants is now standing, a fellow by the name of Lyndon Baines Johnson gave a speech—here is a picture of him—on January 8, 1964, speaking to a joint session of Congress. I think it was his first speech after becoming President, following the tragic assassination of President Kennedy. There he stood. And among the things he told America was that it was time for a war, a war on poverty, and he urged the United States to take on the troubling and continuing issue of poverty in the United States.

I remember that speech. I was in college at the time. I remember him standing there, and I remember that challenge, following shortly upon the challenge that President Kennedy had given us to ask not what our country could do for us but, rather, what we could do for our country.

So those two things came together, and they have been with me these many, many years, together with one other very famous and very important challenge. And this was from Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It is etched into the marble in his memorial here in Washington, D.C. President Roosevelt said:

The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

That ethical moral position was taken up by Lyndon Baines Johnson

when he declared the war on poverty 50 years ago—50 years ago—at a time when seniors in the United States, 47 percent of them, were impoverished.

I remember well during those years when my father took me to the county hospital to visit a neighbor, the poverty, the ward, the odor, the hopelessness.

So what did America do? What did America do to face this challenge? Well, Social Security was already in place, one of the fundamental pillars to deal with poverty among seniors. In this Chamber, in the Senate Chamber, the men and women who then represented the American people put forward an extraordinary effort to deal with poverty in the United States. And one of those major second pillars to address poverty was the establishment of the Medicare program for seniors. Men and women over 65 years of age were guaranteed that, if they lived to 65 in the days and years following, they would have a health insurance program, which was an incredible step forward.

Many other things were done. Programs were put in place for jobs, job programs across this Nation, in Appalachia, in the Central Valley of California, and all across this Nation. There was an outpouring of sympathy, an outpouring of the basic morality of this country took place.

In 1967, 29 percent of the children in this country were in poverty. In 2012, it was 19 percent, one out of five. That is far too high. It is a challenge for our generation.

How did they bring it down from 29 percent to 19 percent? They did it with government programs of many kinds—Head Start, food stamp programs, programs dealing with earned income tax credits, which, by the way, was added during the Nixon period. All of those things together reduced the poverty. Today, take away those government support programs for children and we would have 30 percent of the children in the United States living in poverty.

I would just like to remind my Republican colleagues that what they have attempted to do this year in their budgets, in their appropriation proposals, is to reduce those programs that 30 percent of the children of the United States—nearly one out of three—depend upon to stay out of poverty. That is not a good idea.

If this is one of our moral compasses, adding to the abundance of those who have much or providing for those who have too little, if that is a moral compass, how are we doing? Well, let's look at it. Let's look at how we are doing.

One of the things that FDR said from the four freedoms: the freedom from want. As a result of the Great Recession in 2010 and beyond, 46.2 million Americans live below the poverty level, the highest number in 52 years. Food lines in America today are as they

were in the 1930s. Men and women are lining up at the various food programs to get food. That is America today.

How about the children? How about the children today, those one in five? Well, let's see. If FDR says the test is not how well the wealthy are doing but, rather, how the poor are doing, in 2012, the wealthiest Americans took home the biggest share of income—the biggest share of income, in 2012—ever recorded in America's history. One out of every four children in America go to bed at night not knowing where their next meal comes from.

In my own area, Sacramento, California, as reported by the Sacramento Bee, the capital's newspaper, the bottom 20 percent of the region's people lost 27 percent of their income between 2007 and the beginning of 2013. The bottom 20 percent earned less than \$23,000 a year, yet they lost 27 percent of their income. The next 20 percent, those making \$43,000 down to \$23,000 lost 22 percent of their income. The next 20 percent—we are now up to 60 percent—those making between \$43,000 and \$71,000 in annual income, lost 15 percent of their income. This is America today in my area, where the bottom 60 percent have not moved forward but, rather, have moved backwards. Oh, but if you are in the top 20 percent, these folks here, they took in 50 percent of all of the income generated and earned in the Sacramento region. The bottom 20 percent took in 3 percent.

So Franklin Delano Roosevelt, how are we doing with our moral compass? How are we doing? Are we adding to those who have little or are we adding to those who have much?

It is clear that, not just in the Sacramento, California, region but across this Nation, those who have much are doing extraordinarily well while those who have little are falling further and further behind. Hmm.

Fifty years ago today, President Lyndon Baines Johnson stood right there and he declared a war on poverty. And where are we today? We are not winning that war at all. But there are solutions. There are ways in which we can deal with this, and one of them is to put a stop to this kind of situation.

This is a photo taken outside of a workshop that I conducted in Fairfield, California, for the unemployed. It is a jobs workshop. In a town of less than 100,000, 1,000 people showed up seeking a job. Unemployment is very real, and unemployment is a specific cause for the statistics that indicate growing poverty in America.

These folks want a job. But yet on December 28, 1.2 million Americans—some of them here in this line—lost their unemployment insurance. So are they wealthier having lost an average of \$265 a week on a long-term unemployment insurance check or are they poorer? What are they going to do? Of every one of these people, 2.9 of them

are looking for the one job that exists. So one out of three will find a job, maybe.

The long-term unemployed have an even greater challenge, and we will talk about that tonight. We have an enormous challenge here in America. We have got to put people back to work.

In Solano County, where Fairfield is, 2,640 of the folks that stood outside searching for a job in early December—by the way, the temperature there was not below zero, but it was below freezing—they were standing in the cold, below freezing temperatures for more than an hour to get in just to have a chance to talk to the 50 or some employers that were there.

By the way, 50 veterans did get an opportunity to get a job that day. 2,640 long-term unemployed lost their unemployment insurance, and they don't have a job today. So what of them?

Colusa County, which I also represent, is one of the poorest counties in America and is also one of the wealthiest counties for those at the top. A population of 21,244 people lost their unemployment insurance.

□ 2045

The stories are in the faces of these people desperate to go to work. We're going to talk today a little bit about that with my colleagues.

A second way in which we can deal with this poverty issue is to deal with the minimum wage. Yesterday, I had a meeting of my agricultural advisory committee. I have a very big agricultural district, \$3 billion farm gate. One of the farmers, a conservative fellow, came up to me, and he talked to me about food stamps. He said, hey, listen. I know you're working on the farm bill, and I know this issue of farm subsidies is very much in play, but I'm telling you where I'm coming from. You can reduce the subsidies, but make sure people have food. Make sure that the SNAP program, the food program, is in place. I'll trade the subsidies so people have food. He said—and this was the interesting part, because I had not heard it from a conservative before—he said, and raise the minimum wage. Raise the minimum wage.

Interesting. Today, the Federal minimum wage is \$7.25. If you were to use equal dollars, take out the inflation, \$7.25 equates to a minimum wage in 1978—this is Ronald Reagan period, 1978—of \$10.60. So in equal dollars in 1978 the minimum wage was \$10.60. Today, it is \$7.25. So you wonder why, why is it that in America today we have food lines? Why is it in America today that one out of four children goes to bed hungry worried about where their next meal is going to come from? Why in America after 50 years with LBJ standing right there and declaring a war on poverty, that we are where we are today?

Does minimum wage have something to do with it? Oh, yes. Does unemployment have something to do with it? Oh, yes—and it's going to be worse tomorrow, as it was on December 29, January 1, January 5, 6, today the 7th and tomorrow the 8th, when 1.2 million people don't have that unemployment check and unemployment insurance is gone. By the way, it will get worse unless this Congress acts on the unemployment insurance. The statistics are there—right there. By the end of this year, unless Congress acts to put people back to work—and we can, and we will talk about that tonight—unless Congress acts to extend the unemployment insurance, 4.9 million Americans will lose their unemployment insurance, and this will be the face of America: hungry children. This will be the face of America: hungry adults and families without jobs.

This is America. This is the place where we can solve problems. We have it within our capability as a nation and as an economy to put people back to work. We can do it if we have the will to do it. It's up to us to look into the faces of poverty in America, to look at the children of America, and say, we can address this issue.

We can put people back to work. We can do it now by rebuilding America's infrastructure. We can pay for the unemployment insurance by not spending nearly \$90 billion this year in Afghanistan for the most corrupt government on the face of the Earth, \$6.8 billion needed to keep Americans with food, shelter, and clothing. We can take it out of the pocket of Mr. Karzai and his cronies and still meet the challenges that my colleague spoke about earlier this evening.

We're making choices here. We can build our infrastructure. We can pay for the unemployment insurance. We can educate our children. For those long-term unemployed that need a re-education, need to have that job skill, we can do it. When we do it, this economy will grow. The taxes will flow into the governments of the United States, including the Federal Government. The deficits will shrink. You leave that long-term unemployment as high as it is today, and we have put an anchor out the back of the great economic ship of the United States, and we will not be able to move forward in a way that addresses this issue, this fundamental, moral issue of America. Are we providing enough for those who have too little? Today, we are not, but we can.

Joining me tonight are two of my colleagues. From the east coast is PAUL TONKO. You and I have spent many hours here on the floor discussing these issues. Joining me is our new colleague from the State of Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD). I'd like you to start. I know you had an experience this last week in your district when

you met with people that were unemployed. Please share with us your view of this issue from the State of Nevada.

Mr. HORSFORD. Thank you. First, I'd like to extend my appreciation to my colleague, Mr. GARAMENDI from California, for laying out the case for economic mobility. I'm glad that we're beginning to have this discussion at the beginning of this second session of the 113th Congress because it's the discussion that the American people desperately need this Congress to focus on, and you touched on it. Are we providing enough for the people who have too little? Are we focused on those who are in the middle class and are striving to be part of the middle class?

I'm from Nevada. Nevada is currently tied with Rhode Island for the highest unemployment in the Nation at 9 percent. This is not something that we're proud of. We like boasting about being the entertainment capital of the world and the fact that we have some of the most magnificent natural resources. Unfortunately, the prolonged recession has hit our State and the people of Nevada to our core, and it's because, in large part, our economy was a growth economy. For nearly 20 years, year over year, we had double-digit growth, and people were moving to the great State of Nevada to help us build and to grow. During the recession, that changed. So, now, thousands, over 100,000, Nevadans are unemployed and have been, primarily from the construction, engineering, and architecture sectors of our economy.

Thousands of Nevadans have spent more than a year now doing what many of us here in Congress maybe haven't had the perspective of experiencing. So my question to my colleagues tonight is, have you ever been unemployed? Do you know what it feels like to have to go to a work center or to spend your days full-time looking for work? Do you know what it means to submit resume after resume, never to get a call back, not knowing if it's your skills or some other issue as to why you're not getting that interview?

Well, thousands of Nevadans have the full-time job right now of looking for work, and I recently held a meeting at a local work center, Workforce Connections, and met with constituents who are affected by this prolonged recession and the discussion that we're having here tonight about the need to have a priority and a focus on creating jobs in America again.

They've been affected by the downturn in the economy, and they've been affected by the expiration of unemployment benefits, many of them. I promised that when I came back to Congress today that I would share the story of several of these constituents because too often we talk in this Chamber as if there aren't people behind the numbers.

There are 1.3 million Americans, our neighbors, who are without unemploy-

ment insurance. Think about that term—insurance, of the unemployment insurance program, who are relying on this Congress to do its job so that our neighbors, our friends, and some of our family who are unemployed cannot be left out and without.

So I just want to share the story of several of these constituents because I want to put a perspective on who we're talking about. One of the constituents, her name is Pauline. She's worked in a warehouse customer service position. She has a degree in bookkeeping. Unfortunately, after more than 20 years in serving as an accountant, her skills are outdated, and so as she has looked for current jobs, she hasn't been able to land one. She was laid off because technology devalued her position, and there was no longer a need for her services. She currently lives at a home with her husband and two adult offspring, who are also looking for work. One of her daughters just got hired, actually yesterday, as a teacher. She was very proud of that. So do you know what she is doing after 20 years? She has enrolled in a training program to update her skills in QuickBooks so that she can add that certification to her resume, because that's one of the things that the employers that she's applying for say that they want her to have, this certification. She's using the unemployment insurance as a bridge while she's in training to allow her and her family to meet their basic obligations to keep a roof over their head, to provide food on the table and to keep the lights on. Those are the basics that are being funded because of unemployment insurance.

Then there is Alfordeen. She was laid off from the medical industry after more than 20 years as an administrative person. She handled all of the admissions for this local medical company in southern Nevada. She is currently looking to obtain her certification for her to meet the minimum requirements for current positions in her field. She is also a cancer survivor. She found out she had cancer after she lost her job, the job that provided her health benefits. She was thankful because of the Affordable Care Act she now can get insurance again that she lost because she lost her job. After more than 20 years of caring for people in the health care industry, she is now relying on unemployment insurance as a bridge so that she can meet her obligations while going to school so that she can get back into the career that she loves, helping other people.

Teresa also was laid off from the medical industry. She is in need of updated skills and certification in order to find gainful employment. One of the things that struck me about the stories, listening to Teresa, Alfordeen, and Pauline, is they all expressed the same concern that because they've been in the workforce for 20—one was in the

workforce for 30 years—that they feel that they're not being given an equal shot now in competing for jobs when they go to apply, that they feel like because of their age, maybe, that they're being looked over for possible positions.

I think that's a real issue that this Congress needs to confront. I know that there is legislation by people like Representative SCHAKOWSKY and others who want to bring this issue to this body, and I ask the Speaker to allow that legislation to be considered.

□ 2100

There is James, who worked also as a customer service representative and who is enrolled in a training program to become a medical biller because he knows that is a demand occupation right now and there are a ton of openings. Again, he needs to have a certification in order to get the job.

Then there is Susan, who is currently unemployed, and her unemployment funds stopped 3 weeks ago. She is a single mother who is caring for her daughter and receives no child support. She has no family to rely upon, and she is not eligible nor seeking welfare.

All of the Nevadans that I have met with have had their unemployment insurance lapse, and they are scrambling to make ends meet. No one, none of them, wants to live on unemployment insurance forever. In fact, they all said to a person that they wanted to go to work. Some of them were in training, and they were using unemployment as a bridge. Others go to the Workforce Connections office on a regular basis every week looking for jobs to apply for. None of them are lazy, Mr. Speaker.

When unemployment insurance expires, it doesn't just mean those struggling to find work won't be able to put food on the table or pay the rent; it means money that is pumped into our local economy will also be lost, and that is a serious drag on the economy. So if you don't want to listen to me talk about the people who are affected behind the 1.3 million who are losing their unemployment insurance, the 20,000 Nevadans, then maybe you will care that this is a drag on our economy, and you will do the right thing by extending the unemployment insurance.

Overall, failing to renew the emergency unemployment compensation program will cost the economy 200,000 jobs this year, according to the Congressional Budget Office, including 3,000 jobs in my home State of Nevada. The expiration of Federal unemployment insurance at the end of last week is already taking more than \$400 million out of pockets of American job seekers nationwide and in local and State economies. In Nevada, the total economic benefit lost during the first week of the insurance expiring was \$5.4

million. For every \$1 spent on unemployment insurance, it grows the economy by \$1.52, according to Mark Zandi, chief economist at Moody's Analytics. So there are some 17,600 unemployed workers in Nevada who have lost their unemployment benefits because this Congress failed to do its job in December when we had an opportunity to do it.

I urged the Speaker, along with 170 of my colleagues, to not adjourn, to not go on recess until we completed the work of extending the unemployment insurance, but that request was not acted upon. So we are here, and as my colleagues have said, there are things, there are solutions that we can do to extend the unemployment insurance.

If you want to offset it, if you want to have pay-fors, I would like to offer a couple of suggestions on how to pay for it. In order to offset funding for unemployment insurance, Congress could close a number of corporate tax loopholes, such as eliminating tax incentives for companies to move jobs overseas. Why is it that we continue to incentivize major corporations, based on U.S. tax policy, for shipping jobs overseas when we have Americans who are desperate for work right here? Why should big CEOs get corporate bonuses at the end of the year for sending our jobs to other countries when the people in our own neighborhoods could be performing that work?

The United States loses an estimated \$150 billion annually to tax-avoidance schemes involving tax havens. Many of our largest and most-profitable corporations paid absolutely no Federal taxes at all in 2011. So Congress could also find revenue by placing caps on commodity payments or eliminating or reducing subsidies to mega-farms in the farm bill that is currently being negotiated. So for whatever reason, if my colleagues on the other side of the aisle think that it is the constituents I talked about, who get \$300 or \$400 a week, who are the problem with the Federal budget, that they are the reason that we have a Federal deficit, then I would urge you to consider these pay-fors. Let us end the corporate tax subsidies. Let us end the policies that ship our jobs overseas, and let's start investing in America and Americans again. There are reasonable solutions, but that means we have to come together to get it done. We can't let rigid ideology trump the practical need to help those in need.

I thank my colleagues, Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. TONKO, for being here tonight, and I am hopeful that the Senate, under the leadership of Senate Majority Leader HARRY REID and my U.S. Senator, Republican DEAN HELLER, who is a cosponsor on the unemployment insurance bill, extend it for 3 months. They are working in the Senate to reach an agreement. I hope that the Speaker and my colleagues in the

House will take it up and vote on it so that none of our neighbors go without unemployment insurance to provide for themselves or their families.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. HORSFORD, thank you very much for bringing to us the message from Nevada, the message of compassion and the message of hope and the challenge that we face. This House is fortunate, as are the constituents that have elected you, to have your voice heard on the floor and heard across America.

Now, over the last 3 years, my colleague from New York and I have talked about jobs, talked about making it in America, and talked about this problem of unemployment. So joining me now is PAUL TONKO from the great State of New York.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Representative GARAMENDI, for leading us in this discussion for an hour of focus on solutions that are possible out there, within our grasp, easily within our grasp. As you and the gentleman from Nevada (Representative HORSFORD) have highlighted with a very, very strong context placed in terms of the human impact here, and the great compassion with which you spoke, I couldn't help but think that we are challenged in this given moment by a very daunting series of questions, most notably: Do we reject our history, or do we respect our history?

Our history, replete with success stories, perhaps in some of our darkest, deepest, painful hours, should inspire and direct and challenge us, guide us in a way that enables us to embrace the progressive voices of the past and use that in an instructive measure to move forward with the socially correct thing to be done so as to respond to those needs of the many, the bulk of the middle-income community that beacons us to be there and to be there in such a measure. Do we respect that history? Representative GARAMENDI shared the words of President Franklin Roosevelt. Are we willing to add to those who have plenty? We were challenged by President Johnson in his message addressing the war on poverty.

Today, as all of these statistics were exchanged by my two colleagues, I couldn't help but recall the fact that we are reaching some of the greatest measures of productivity in our business community, in our industrial settings today. Where is the sharing of success? Where is the sharing with the middle-income community, the workers who have produced that sort of productivity? So let me understand this. The growth of the top 1 percent, the top income strata of our society, has been exponentially strong, all while we have seen a diminishing of the growth, the potential growth of our middle-income community or a flat-lining, all while we have been most productive in our industry and business settings. Where is the economic justice? Where

is the sharing that allows for us to enhance that purchasing power of the middle-income community? That is the economic engine of this Nation.

So as we are faced with these given statistics, as we are challenged with these economic times in the post-recession recovery, the moral compass should guide us, if not our history, replete with success stories. Do we respect our history or do we reject our history?

I would suggest those progressive voices of the past that led us through our darkest hours envisioned an outcome that strengthened everyone in the equation, not playing toward favorites, because, in my opinion, catering to a small percentage of the population is a dangerous outcome for them. In order to succeed, in order to continue to grow and survive, you need to have that strong purchasing power.

We know, we know from statistics, we know from past history that we should be guided by those economic reforms that enable social and economic justice to take hold. I look at the impact in New York State: 127,000 people affected when I look at the 20th Congressional District. In all of the statistics, the numbers swell from 127,000 to another series of 133,000 that will be affected. As it has been stated earlier tonight, some economic consequences of \$400 million and 200,000 jobs lost. Are we willing to endure that simply by our lack of professionalism here? The willingness to walk past those who, through no fault of their own, are unemployed. Three people pursue every one available job, and that statistic also is accompanied by the requirement that you must actively pursue employment. It is part of the program.

I was visited today, Representative GARAMENDI, by Vice President BIDEN in the 20th Congressional District. He and our governor, Governor Andrew Cuomo, and our State leadership, Shelly Silver, speaker of the Assembly with whom I had the pleasure of serving, who has been a great leader for New York, as has the Governor, and the Senate majority leader, Dean Skelos, all of whom have shown an interest in infrastructure, all gathered today in New York in the 20th Congressional District, specifically at Albany, our State capital. It was about Superstorm Sandy and the impacts of storms Irene and Lee that in 2011, for Irene and Lee, and in 2012 with Superstorm Sandy devastated various regions of New York State. Yes, we need to rebuild, but you need to do it intelligently and with an order of academics, and certainly with a strategic planning that accompanies all of that effort that is effective, efficient, smart government. The Vice President spoke to the wisdom of investing in infrastructure because commerce requires it.

Across this great Nation, talk to the midland of America. Without the ap-

propriate infrastructure, they can't send forth their agricultural produced products or their manufactured goods. They cannot ship forward, and so commerce is crippled by our lack of investment in infrastructure.

□ 2115

And so with great sensitivity the Vice President spoke, spoke to the infrastructure needs of New York and that we will utilize these efforts with the guidance of New York State, with the Governor and the legislature, to make certain that it is not merely replacing infrastructure damaged by the ravaging of Mother Nature, but rather restructuring and reorganizing how we respond to that.

Much of our energy infrastructure, our water-sewer treatment infrastructure, our manufacturing infrastructure, are along water's edge, either intercoastal systems or the coastal system itself. We extended our land into the coastal system and now Mother Nature is saying, whoa, push back.

But that urgency that came with those storms has us now struggling with infrastructure investment. Is that what we require in order to invest in infrastructure? So we need to go forward and make certain that these down payments on the future strength of this Nation are made and made sensibly and made in an order of investment, not spending but investing, where reasonable expectation, justified expectation, of a return on those hard-earned tax dollars is there. We will see that with the infrastructure improvement. So much can be done.

I will close with this—not close with this, but—

Mr. GARAMENDI. Take a break.

Mr. TONKO. Take a break, as they say.

You can't have it both ways. You can't deny all these legislative bills that are advanced to the Congress or initiated by Members of the House that would speak to job growth. The President has sent forward on behalf of the administration a number of bills that would grow our economy, grow the climate to enhance job growth.

You can't reject that agenda and then not reauthorize the unemployment insurance benefit package. If you are going to do that, if you are not going to reauthorize, then you need to do the jobs packages that have been sent here. But to do both, to reject the job packages—the legislation that would grow that climate—and also reject the reauthorization of unemployment insurance, reject minimum wage, reject the SNAP programs, that is harsh. That is not being guided by a moral compass, and that is not America at her best.

So I would implore with my colleagues on this floor this evening, with Representative GARAMENDI, Representative HORSFORD, I would implore the

leadership of this House to pursue that agenda that provides for job creation and that speaks to economic justice and that responds with insensitive measure to those who are unemployed through no fault of their own who are actively searching for employment.

We need those job-training programs. We need the assistance programs, so as to maintain the economic comeback from the recession.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. TONKO, thank you so very, very much. We have got about 10 or 12 minutes here. Let's do kind of one of those back and forth real fast.

I am going to go through a bunch of placards here very, very quickly. This is part of our job agenda. It is called the Make It In America agenda. They are trade policies, and we are going to be dealing with a major one of that.

Mr. HORSFORD talked about tax policy, critically important; energy policy, which we have not come to tonight; labor issues; we have definitely talked about the minimum wage, critically important; equal dollars. Minimum wage in 1978, Ronald Reagan, was \$10.60. Same purchasing power today at \$7.25. Education. We talked a little bit about the education—not a little bit, Mr. HORSFORD. You talked a great deal about the education, reeducation programs. Research, which we haven't covered today. And, of course, the infrastructure issues.

And by the way—you are using American taxpayer dollars for all of these things—we ought to be buying American-made products. So we will make it in America using American taxpayer dollars.

We talked a lot about infrastructure. Every dollar you invest, \$1.57, pumped into the economy, jobs created. Mr. HORSFORD, you talked about the unemployment in the building trades, very important. Most people can go back to work, and this can go immediately.

Oh, by the way, August of this year, unless we fund and expand the transportation programs in the United States, there will be no more new bids for transportation programs. This issue is before the Congress today.

This one, this is what happens when you don't invest in infrastructure. This is the Interstate 5 bridge in Washington just near the Canadian border. You talk about commerce, it came to a halt. This bridge collapsed. More than a couple of thousand bridges in the United States are in similar jeopardy and could collapse. Major infrastructure needs to be done.

This is my district. I have 1,100 miles of levees, floods. We have a Resource Development Act bill in conference—I am fortunate enough to be on that conference committee—and this is what we must do. We must improve our levees, we must deal with Superstorm Sandys, and we must make sure that we are protecting our citizens.

Once again, how do we pay for it? Why are we giving the Karzai government \$3 billion not knowing how they are going to spend it? I will tell you where you can spend \$3 billion. You make sure our levees are sound and up to date.

Mr. HORSFORD, would you like to join us and we will do the quick minutes here.

Mr. HORSFORD. I want to just accentuate—thank you for yielding time—the need for infrastructure. In my home State of Nevada, as you indicate, the lifeline of our primary industry, the gaming and tourism industry, is largely dependent upon a strong infrastructure for people being able to get to our State to be able to enjoy our entertainment.

We have legislation before this Congress that would do just that by helping to build a new interstate between Phoenix and Las Vegas, the two major metropolitan communities in the intermountain west that don't have a major interstate between them that would help create a corridor between Mexico and Canada and provide the type of trade and commerce that would grow our economy. Those are the types of investments that we desperately need, as well as an investment in our veterans.

A third of my population in the Fourth Congressional District of Nevada are veterans, people who have served our country with distinction and honor and now have come back home and cannot find work. It is why we need to reauthorize the Veterans' Employment and Training Act, help to provide entrepreneurial and small business funding for veteran-owned businesses so that they can compete and participate in the Make It In America agenda that Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. TONKO and other leaders in this body have worked so hard to bring forward.

So I urge the House Republican leadership, we are serious about solutions for the American people. I didn't come here to be a "no" vote or a "yes" vote for every piece of legislation. I came here to work with my colleagues to find solutions to complex problems.

One of the biggest problems that we face is that not enough of our friends and neighbors can find work. The way to address that is to make it in America and to support our agenda.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I am delighted that you came here. I think the people of America as they come to know you over the years that you will serve here in Congress will share that delight, your wisdom, your ability to articulate key issues. Thank you so very much for joining us tonight.

Continuing our lightning round, Mr. TONKO.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Representative GARAMENDI.

Quickly, the infrastructure issues are heavy duty. It is not just traditional

roads and bridges. It is airports and rails and subway systems, it is mass and public transit, but it is also communications, it is also the energy grid.

We have a system that was designed for regional activity with monopolies, and now we are transmitting electrons, wheeling electrons from region to region, State to State, nation to nation. So upgrades are essential. An infrastructure bank bill could assist in great ways to make that all happen.

Today, again with the visit of Vice President BIDEN to the 20th Congressional District of New York, specifically to Albany, the history of the Erie Canal was addressed. In the early 1800s, a huge effort was made, a difficult task, to sell an idea in very difficult times. But it was again in those difficult times that we had our shining moment, and what we did was create out of a small town a huge port. We developed a New York City that we know today as a robust area, metropolitan area. And the corresponding result: a necklace of communities dubbed "mill towns" that became the epicenters of invention and innovation that allowed for a manufacturing boom to take hold. While we addressed quality of life to people, not just in New York, not just in this country, we inspired a westward movement, and we affected the quality of life of people around the world.

Often-times—often-times—that growth, that innovation came from blue collar workers who gave it their all and who suggested to management, here is a new idea, here is something we can produce in addition to our ongoing ordinary business.

So what that strikes in my mind is the need to invest in R&D, research dollars that translate into jobs, taking that innovation, that intellectual capacity of this Nation, taking all of that brain power we develop through education and higher ed investment and putting it to work and allowing us to grow our energy independence by innovation, by producing energy supplies here as American power and delivering in more effective, efficient ways where there isn't line laws, where perhaps there is grid system activity that is localized close to the source that requires that electricity. Many, many things that we can respond to if we open ourselves to the innovation, the reform that is essential, and if we attach to that tax reform policy that is so long overdue.

It has been a pleasure to join with my colleagues here this evening.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. TONKO, somehow I knew from previous experience here on the floor that you were going to mention the Erie Canal.

Mr. TONKO. The Vice President mentioned it too.

Mr. GARAMENDI. And he did too.

So actually, before the Erie Canal it was George Washington that laid out an economic growth agenda for the

United States. He asked Alexander Hamilton to prepare a policy on manufacturing, or manufactures as they called it there. Part of it was the development of a canal system, in other words, the infrastructure the ports, the canals, and the roads. In fact, the Constitution says there should be post roads in the United States.

Much to talk about. Make it in America. Use our tax dollars to buy American-made products in these areas: trade, taxes, energy, education, and research.

Oh, by the way, 2 years ago, the President of the United States stood right there in his State of the Union and said, here is an American jobs program. Do you know what he talked about? Every one of these issues.

If this Congress had acted, trains, locomotives, 100 percent American built in Sacramento, California, and a new contract coming up for even more of these state-of-the-art locomotives.

Mr. HORSFORD, end the lightning round, and then we will turn this back to the Speaker.

Mr. HORSFORD. I just want to conclude by ending where you started, which is on creating economic mobility for all Americans.

When we talk about innovation, job creation, growing the economy, we are talking about growing an economy that works for all Americans, for people who are in the middle class, most importantly, because they are the engines of our economy, but also those who are striving to be part of the middle class.

That is why assistance for unemployment insurance and extending unemployment insurance is so important. It is why providing nutrition assistance programs for families when they are in need is important, because they are creators in moving people out of poverty and into the middle class; and it is what we are focused on when we talk about making it in America.

We are not saying make it in America for the top 1 percent of the wealthiest, the elite. We are focused on those who are the engines, who are the backbone, who have made America great. We can do big things if we work together as a body to do that.

□ 2130

I know that is what my colleagues are aspiring to do. I am proud to join you here tonight, and I will continue to work with you and with anybody from either party who is focused on growing our economy and on creating true economic mobility for all Americans.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. HORSFORD, thank you so very, very much.

Mr. TONKO, thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to present a true American agenda.

I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. HECK of Nevada (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today and the balance of the week on account of mandatory military duty.

Mr. JONES (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today through January 16 on account of surgical recovery.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the re-

mainder of January on account of medical reasons.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of family medical emergency.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1614. To require Certificates of Citizenship and other Federal documents to reflect

name and date of birth determinations made by a State court and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 8, 2014, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the fourth quarter of 2013 pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, ROBERT KAREM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 31 AND NOV. 9, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Robert Story Karem	10/31	11/2	Lebanon		425.40						425.40
	11/2	11/5	Turkey		2,040.00						2,040.00
	11/5	11/7	Egypt		571.60						571.60
	11/7	11/9	France		1,092.75						1,092.75
Total transportation	10/31	11/9					6,731.90				6,731.90
Committee total											10,861.65

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ROBERT STORY KAREM, Dec. 9, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO MEXICO, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 20 AND NOV. 24, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Michael McCaul	11/21	11/24	Mexico		724.00		1,079.00				1,803.00
Hon. Gene Green	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		891.00				1,615.00
Hon. Sean Duffy	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		971.00				1,695.00
Hon. Joe Barton	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		807.00				1,531.00
Hon. Zoe Lofgren	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		854.00				1,578.00
Hon. Henry Cuellar	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		1,414.00				2,138.00
Hon. Pete Gallego	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		907.00				1,631.00
Hon. Richard Hudson	11/21	11/24	Mexico		724.00		1,649.00				2,373.00
Hon. Beto O'Rourke	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		844.00				1,568.00
Greg Hill	11/21	11/24	Mexico		724.00						724.00
Janice Robinson	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		794.00				1,518.00
Leah Campos	11/20	11/23	Mexico		1,086.00		794.00				1,880.00
Rev. Patrick Conroy	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		844.00				1,568.00
Peter Quilter	11/21	11/24	Mexico		724.00		879.00				1,603.00
Charlotte Sellmyer	11/21	11/24	Mexico		724.00		863.00				1,587.00
Committee total					11,222.00		13,590.00				24,812.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Dec. 9, 2013.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4383. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Citizen Petition Submission; Technical Amendment [Docket No.: FDA 2013-S-0610] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4384. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agen-

cy's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Control of Air Pollution by Permits for New Construction or Modification; Permits for Specific Designated Facilities [EPA-R06-OAR-2006-0593; FRL-9905-07-Region 6] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4385. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of Request for Delegation of Authority for Prevention of Accidental Release, North Dakota Department of Agriculture [EPA-R08-OAR-2013-0330, FRL-9904-88-Region 8] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4386. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a certification of export to China; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4387. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting the annual report for FY 2013 of the Department's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4388. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting waiver of requirement to certify conditions under Section 203(e) of the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4389. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the Semiannual

Report of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4390. A letter from the U.S. House of Representatives, Clerk, transmitting List of reports created by the Clerk, pursuant to Rule II, clause 2(b), of the Rules of the House; (H. Doc. No. 113-85); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

4391. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report on the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act Usage of the Act's Antitrust Laws Exemption; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4392. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Applicable Federal Rates — January 2014 received January 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4393. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — FFI Agreement for Participating FFI and Reporting Model 2 FFI (Rev. Proc. 2014-13) received January 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 724. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to remove the requirement for dealer certification of new light-duty motor vehicles (Rept. 113-320). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3527. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign, and grant program, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-321). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. PITTS (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. BLACK, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. COOK, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FLORES, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. HALL, Mr. HARPER, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. JONES, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. LANCE, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LONG, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS,

Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. RADEL, Mr. REED, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. TERRY, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIBERI, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WALDEN, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. WOODALL):

H.R. 3811. A bill to require notification of individuals of breaches of personally identifiable information through Exchanges under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COFFMAN:

H.R. 3812. A bill to repeal sections 1341 and 1342 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 3813. A bill to provide a three-month extension for the emergency unemployment compensation program, retroactive to its expiration, and to offset the costs of such extension; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 3814. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to require the de minimis quantity of swap dealing needed to qualify for exemption from designation as a swap dealer to be changed by a vote of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 3815. A bill to repeal the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 3816. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to eliminate Congressional review of newly-passed District laws; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 449. A resolution electing the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 450. A resolution providing for a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 451. A resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 452. A resolution providing for the hour of meeting of the House; considered and agreed to.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. POLIS introduced a bill (H.R. 3817) for the relief of Jeanette Vizguerra-Ramirez; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 3811.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, which states that Congress shall have the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states . . ."

By Mr. COFFMAN:

H.R. 3812.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 1, of the United States Constitution

This states that "Congress shall have power to . . . lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 3813.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 3814.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, as this legislation regulates commerce with foreign nations, between the states, and with Indian Tribes.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 3815.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced pursuant to clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the General Welfare Clause) and clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the Necessary and Proper Clause).

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 3816.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

Mr. POLIS:

H.R. 3817.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the U.S. Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

[Submitted January 3, 2014]

H.R. 508: Mr. MAFFEI.

H.R. 875: Mr. RIBBLE.

H.R. 2288: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 2591: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 3370: Mr. YARMUTH, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. REED, and Mr. RIGELL.

H.Res. 109: Mr. SWALWELL of California.

[Submitted January 7, 2014]

H.R. 7: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. GOHMERT and Mr. CHABOT.

H.R. 24: Mr. SHUSTER.

H.R. 139: Mr. WALZ.

H.R. 164: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.

H.R. 274: Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 337: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 411: Mr. RUNYAN AND Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 460: Mr. BEN RAY LUJAN of New Mexico.

H.R. 495: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 498: Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 503: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 515: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 562: Mr. TAKANO and Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 564: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 645: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 669: Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 673: Mr. GOWDY.

H.R. 685: Mr. CRAMER and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 721: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 724: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 808: Mr. McDERMOTT.

H.R. 831: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 962: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 997: Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 1000: Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD.

H.R. 1010: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 1024: Mr. DOYLE and Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 1091: Mr. STOCKMAN.

H.R. 1179: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 1243: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 1281: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 1303: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 1318: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 1339: Mr. OWENS and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 1428: Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1518: Mr. DAINES, Mr. REED, Ms. EDWARDS, and Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 1563: Mr. MESSER, Mr. MCINTYRE, and Mr. HUELSKAMP.

H.R. 1588: Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD.

H.R. 1638: Mr. AMASH.

H.R. 1726: Mr. HULTGREN.

H.R. 1748: Ms. TSONGAS.

H.R. 1761: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 1775: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1795: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 1838: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 1843: Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 1852: Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mrs. BLACK, and Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 1869: Mr. McCAUL.

H.R. 1875: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 1910: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 2037: Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 2053: Mr. MCHENRY.

H.R. 2066: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 2073: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Ms. ESTY.

H.R. 2080: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 2123: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2199: Mr. MARINO.

H.R. 2283: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 2300: Mr. MCHENRY.

H.R. 2330: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 2453: Mr. LANKFORD and Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 2493: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.

H.R. 2500: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.

H.R. 2510: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 2529: Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 2536: Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. KIND, and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.

H.R. 2553: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 2662: Mr. RIGELL, Mr. REED, Mr. ROSKAM, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 2663: Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 2691: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 2726: Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD.

H.R. 2727: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 2753: Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 2807: Mr. BARLETTA and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 2822: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 2847: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 2856: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 2866: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

H.R. 2909: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. SABLAN.

H.R. 2959: Mr. DESANTIS, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. ROSS, Mr. RAHALL, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 2996: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 3043: Mr. REED.

H.R. 3090: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 3118: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 3172: Ms. BONAMICI and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 3179: Mr. CALVERT and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 3211: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 3243: Mr. KIND and Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 3279: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 3306: Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 3335: Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. JONES, and Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 3361: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 3362: Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 3390: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 3404: Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 3413: Mr. AMASH.

H.R. 3429: Mr. WESTMORELAND and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 3461: Mr. ENYART and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 3465: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 3471: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 3484: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 3485: Mr. STEWART.

H.R. 3488: Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. CHU, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. POCAN, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. CON-

NOLLY, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.

H.R. 3489: Mr. GRIMM and Mr. LABRADOR.

H.R. 3490: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GIBSON, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. REED.

H.R. 3493: Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 3499: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 3516: Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 3527: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 3531: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 3532: Ms. NORTON and Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 3541: Mr. HOLDING, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. LABRADOR.

H.R. 3573: Mr. DELANEY.

H.R. 3578: Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.

H.R. 3590: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 3593: Mr. GARDNER.

H.R. 3600: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. JONES, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HONDA, Mr. GARCIA, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mr. MURPHY of Florida.

H.R. 3633: Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 3663: Mr. MULLIN and Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 3666: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 3693: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 3698: Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 3708: Mr. UPTON and Mr. CONAWAY.

H.R. 3712: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 3714: Mr. ENYART and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 3728: Mr. COBLE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, and Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 3731: Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. RENACCI.

H.R. 3732: Mr. GOHMERT and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 3745: Ms. DUCKWORTH and Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 3747: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 3774: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 3778: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 3789: Mr. LATTA, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. MICHAUD, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. REED.

H.R. 3790: Mr. LATTA, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, and Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 3793: Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 3804: Mr. JONES, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 3807: Mr. TIBERI.

H. Con. Res. 52: Mr. DEFazio.

H. Res. 34: Mr. WITTMAN.

H. Res. 147: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H. Res. 187: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H. Res. 190: Mrs. BEATTY.

H. Res. 281: Ms. MATSUI.

H. Res. 284: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H. Res. 412: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H. Res. 418: Mr. RANGEL.

H. Res. 431: Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. LATTA.

H. Res. 440: Mr. GRIMM, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO HONOR THE LIFE
OF KATHERINE AGNES McMILLAN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of an extraordinary woman, Katherine Agnes McMillan, who passed away at the age of 89 on December 10, 2013. She was the youngest of nine children born to Irish immigrants, John Patrick and Margaret Kearns Trumble, and was the Valedictorian of her graduating class at Sacred Heart Academy.

Katherine McMillan served in the Navy as a nurse, and went on to serve her community uncommonly well as a devoted RN for 37 years at Sequoia Hospital where she worked in the Emergency Room and was a legend there.

After retiring from the nursing profession, Katherine launched a 'latchkey' day care program at St. Pius Catholic Church in Redwood City, the first of its kind in the Archdiocese of San Francisco. She provided quality child care for school age children with her trademarks of professionalism, discipline and caring.

Katherine gave generously of her time and considerable talents at Serra High School in San Mateo, the school her son Robert attended and she loved. She became the first woman to earn and be honored with the "In Via Award" by this all male school.

Katherine is survived by her beloved daughters, Katherine and Mary, her son Robert (Julie) and her two adored grandsons, Sean and Kenny.

I had the privilege of knowing Katherine McMillan for over three decades. With her Irish pride and her Boston accent, she was a force of nature, a loyal and loving friend, an extraordinary mother, and a woman of great faith. She lived her faith in all she did, and every day of her life was guided by it.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of a woman who will be greatly missed by all who had the good fortune to know her and never be forgotten. Katherine McMillan was a true patriot, a woman who loved her family deeply and served her community, her church and her country with great dedication and joy. For this, the entire U.S. House of Representatives extends its condolences to the McMillan family.

CONGRATULATIONS TO FRIDA
BAZAN, WINNER OF 1ST HIS-
PANIC HERITAGE MONTH ESSAY
CONTEST

HON. BLAKE FARENTHOLD

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the winner of the 1st Annual Hispanic Heritage Month Essay Contest for the 27th Congressional District of Texas.

Ms. Frida Bazan, from El Campo High School, in El Campo, Texas wrote the winning essay, entitled "Honoring My Hispanic Heritage." I ask that Ms. Bazan's essay be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It reads as follows:

Hispanic Heritage makes a great influence in my life because it is a way of life. This culture is deeply important to me because it represents who I am, how I live my life, and how I view the world. All these characteristics form part of my life and personality, which I love, and lead me to proudly say that I am honored to be Hispanic.

Hispanic Heritage Month means celebrating our heritage by sharing stories and informing others of our traditions and customs, while honoring where we came from. As we share stories about the traditional Christmas posadas, Día de los Muertos celebrations, and the famous Grito de Independencia, we let others know more about our lives and at the same time spread our culture.

As a Hispanic, I have strict, conservative parents who have made me the person I am today. I have inherited ideas such as being respectful to our elders, the willingness to work, attending church, dedicating myself to help others, and above all being a strong person who overcomes obstacles I may face; these are important Hispanic characteristics that have been enforced to me by my parents and grandparents. All this has helped me during my lifetime and will continue to lead me in the correct path as I aspire for my life goals. I have many goals for my future, and my biggest dream is to one day become a physician assistant and make a difference in people's lives by helping those in need. My parents have taught me to use perseverance and never stop fighting for what I want because I can reach anything I put my mind to, and I know that with their advice and my hard dedication I can get very far in life. Hispanics are people who never give up when it comes to accomplishing their life goals and will face sacrifices and have dedication to reach their goals and persuade others to do the same.

Hispanic Heritage may fade away in families who move to live in the United States and adopt another culture. As a Hispanic, I consider it my duty to make sure that my heritage is not forgotten. As my parents have done with our family, I will ensure that our heritage is protected for generations by telling others about our traditions and customs. When I have a family of my own I will

tell them all the memorable stories my parents told me about our family traditions. I will continue to use traditions, such as the piñatas, language, posadas, dances, and foods, to keep the Hispanic heritage alive in my life and inculcate those values to my descendants.

As a proud Hispanic I will never forget where my family's roots initiated. Even though I live in a different country with a different type of life and traditions, my Hispanic heritage will always remain in my memories and deep in my heart.

Congratulations to Frida Bazan for writing the winning essay. Thank you also for your participation in this contest and for sharing some of your traditions and customs. Best of luck to you in all your future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF MR. MARCUS
KAUFFMAN

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Marcus Kauffman, a young man who tragically lost his life after being shot by home intruders on December 2nd of last year. He fought courageously to survive for three weeks before succumbing to his injuries.

Marcus Kauffman, often called Marco by friends and loved ones, was an outstanding citizen. He selflessly served as a volunteer firefighter with the Scotch Irish Fire Department in Woodleaf, North Carolina. As a firefighter, Marco heroically put himself in harm's way and displayed immense dedication to the safety of others. We are fortunate to have brave men and women like Marco who dedicate and risk their lives as firemen for our well-being and security.

Marco's life was taken much too soon. He will be remembered for his extraordinary heroism and devotion to his family in the face of danger. I applaud Marco for his bravery, and I thank him for his heroic and selfless actions.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Kauffman was a proven leader in our community, but he was also a loving husband, a soon to be father, and a faithful friend to many. My wife Renee and I will continue to pray for the family and loved ones of Marco, including his wife Maryann and their unborn child. I hope that they find peace in this troubling time.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SHINER
HIGH SCHOOL COMANCHE
MARCHING BAND

HON. BLAKE FARENTHOLD

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Shiner High School Marching Band on an outstanding accomplishment. On Monday, November 4, 2013, the 70-member Shiner High School marching band took first place in the 1A division of the state UIL marching contest at the Alamodome in San Antonio, Texas.

It was the first time in Shiner High School history that the marching band won the state championship. The band has come close to winning in the past, placing second at the state level in 2011, and fifth at the state level in 2007.

Mr. Stephen Krupicka, the Comanche Marching Band director, should be honored for such extraordinary commitment to these students, leading the band to such an outstanding victory. To the members of the band, Congratulations on a job well done! Your hard work and dedication certainly paid off.

It should also be noted that I am nominating the Comanche Marching Band to perform at the National Memorial Day Concert Series in Washington, D.C. in May, 2014. The concert series will commemorate the 70th Anniversary of D-Day May 24th–26th.

Again, Congratulations to the Shiner High School Marching Band. The community stands behind you in all your future endeavors!

IN RECOGNITION OF THE RETIREMENT OF COMMAND SERGEANT
MAJOR RONALD T. RILING II

HON. MO BROOKS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor Command Sergeant Major Ronald T. Riling II, the 14th Command Sergeant Major of the U.S. Army Materiel Command, on the occasion of his retirement following 31 years of exemplary service to the United States Army. He is one of only four Command Sergeants Major of Four Star Commands in the United States Army.

Command Sergeant Major Riling began his Army career in February 1983 as a 19D Cavalry Scout, completing his One Station Unit Training at Fort Knox, KY and will conclude his career as the personal advisor to the Commanding General of the U.S. Army Materiel Command on all enlisted-related matters; primarily focusing on the quality of life for Soldiers, Civilians and Families across the command; and Command Sergeant Major Riling has performed admirably and honorably at home and abroad.

His career achievements include three successful combat tours, two in Iraq and one in Haiti. CSM Riling's awards and decorations include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit (2nd

OLC), Bronze Star (1st OLC), Meritorious Service Medal (Silver OLC), Army Commendation Medal (3rd OLC), Army Achievement Medal (4th OLC), and many other awards; and as Command Sergeant Major Riling's career winds down, he will be remembered for many of his attributes—strength of character, steadfast courage and superior and compassionate leadership. He will also be remembered and admired for being a "Soldier's Soldier".

As Command Sergeant Major Riling and his wife, Melinda, begin the next phase of their lives, I am pleased that they are retiring in my Congressional district. I want to express the warmest regards and heartfelt gratitude of the Nation for all that they have done and all that the Riling family has sacrificed to support the defense of the United States of America.

On behalf of all those touched by his service, we wish Command Sergeant Major Riling good luck, good ground, and Godspeed. Army Strong!

HONORING A-10 PILOTS BRIGADIER
GENERAL MACKAY AND LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROE

HON. VICKY HARTZLER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the brave airmen of the 442d Fighter Wing of Whiteman Air Force Base.

Specifically, I want to commend the A-10 pilots who courageously protected Sergeant Mauricio Alejandro Arias and 16 of his fellow soldiers as they came under fire while serving in Afghanistan.

I sincerely applaud Colonel James Mackey (now Brigadier General Mackey) and Lieutenant Colonel Tony Roe for their actions of June 5, 2008, as they provided close air support for 17 soldiers of the 201st Engineer Battalion of the Kentucky National Guard. The soldiers were pinned down for a lengthy time by enemy heavy-arms fire and running low on ammunition when these pilots intervened and suppressed the enemy threat. Sergeant Arias credits these pilots for saving his and the lives of 16 fellow soldiers that day and I stand with him in recognizing the heroic acts of these two pilots.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in applauding the bravery and commitment to service that General Mackey, Lieutenant Colonel Roe and the airmen of the 442d Fighter Wing exemplify. In doing so, they ask for no recognition, yet they protect our way of life while risking their own and are very deserving of such recognition.

TRIBUTE TO GRAND VIEW
UNIVERSITY

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the 2013 National Asso-

ciation of Intercollegiate Athletics Football Champions, the Grand View University Vikings.

Grand View University is one of eighty-five football programs across the country that compete in the NAIA. Each year, the best teams in the association qualify for the post-season playoffs to determine a national champion. Only six years after establishing a football program, the Grand View University Vikings have expertly developed a top-tier football team. On December 21, 2013, Grand View obtained its first-ever national football championship by defeating the top-ranked University of the Cumberland by a score of 35–23. The Vikings finished the 2013 season with a perfect 14–0 record and the top NAIA ranking.

Grand View University's recent success on the football field is emblematic of its long-held mission for both academics and athletics. Since its founding in 1896, Grand View has instilled its students with an uncompromising focus on the traditional Danish perspective of the "whole person." Through this perspective, each of Grand View's 2,300 students is uniquely enabled to reach their potential through high expectations, smaller class sizes, and greater individual attention from professors and coaches. It is through this winning formula that Grand View University has positioned itself among our state's premier universities.

Mr. Speaker, the pride and excitement that this team has brought to their campus and to the state of Iowa cannot be understated. The unrelenting commitment of these coaches and players speaks volumes about the Iowa work ethic and the rewards of working together. It is truly an honor to represent the players, coaches and families of this team in the United States Congress and I invite my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating our 2013 NAIA National Champions. I wish President Henning, Coach Woodley, and all the students of Grand View University continued success, both on and off the field, for many years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO HONOR THE LIFE
OF THE HONORABLE HOWARD M.
HOLTZMANN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of an extraordinary man, Judge Howard Holtzmann, who passed away hours before his 92nd birthday on December 9, 2013.

Howard was the son of the late Lillian Plotz Holtzmann and Jacob L. Holtzmann. He attended the Poly Prep Country Day School, Yale College and Yale Law School. He loved all things 'Yale' and served it in many ways for seven decades, earning the prestigious award of the Yale Medal in 2006. Yale was one of many beneficiaries of Howard Holtzmann's legendary philanthropy. He endowed the Jewish Chaplaincy at Yale, the first such position at an American college campus. He also endowed a professorship in international law and established fellowships in that field.

Judge Holtzmann, a brilliant attorney, was an original member of the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal and served as a member of the United States Delegation to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. An acknowledged expert in arbitration, he wrote and edited many books and treatises on the subject. He held leadership positions as a trustee or member of many organizations, including the Jewish Theological Seminary, St. Bonaventure University, the American Foreign Law Association, the Environmental Law Institute, Pace Law, the American Arbitration Association and the New York Weill Cornell Council.

Judge Holtzmann is survived by his beloved wife, Carol, and his devoted daughters, Susie and Betsey. He also leaves his grandsons, McLaren (Jodi), Anthony (Erin) and Abe Noyes, and Jill van Berg (David Manella), Elizabeth van Berg and Allison van Berg. He also leaves five great-grandchildren, and at the time of his death was aware that a sixth was due within days. He also leaves his stepdaughter Louise Mullen (Henry) and his stepson William van Berg. He was preceded in death by his first wife Anne Fisher Holtzmann and his step-son, Peter van Berg.

I have the privilege of knowing Judge Holtzmann's daughter, Susie Richardson, a highly regarded member of the Palo Alto community who has contributed in countless ways to the civic life of our region. She is a woman of integrity and conscience, and I'm proud to call her my friend.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the extraordinary life of Howard M. Holtzmann, a great and good man who will be deeply missed by all who had the privilege of knowing him. His humanity, brilliance, patriotism, generosity and his distinguished family are the legacies he leaves, making our nation stronger and better. For all this and more, the U.S. House of Representatives extends its deepest condolences to the entire Holtzmann family.

TRIBUTE TO ALLEN LAZARD

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Allen Lazard of Urbandale, Iowa for his participation in the 14th annual U.S. Army All-American Bowl.

Since 2001, the U.S. Army All-American Bowl has recruited the nation's top high school football players to participate in a nationally-televised, all-star football game. From millions of high school football players across our nation, the U.S. Army All-American Bowl Selection Committee evaluates thousands of top prospects throughout the year. After evaluation, the Selection Committee formally nominates 400 seniors to be considered for the annual game. Ultimately, only 90 players nationwide will be invited to participate in this prestigious event.

Allen's selection to the U.S. Army All-American Bowl galvanizes a remarkable 2013 season for the Urbandale High School senior. As

a wide receiver for the Urbandale J-Hawks, Allen hauled in 49 passes for 1,065 yards and 16 touchdowns. At 6' 5", Allen has continued to be a top-receiving threat among our state's premier football players and has been named to Iowa's All-State team for three consecutive years. In December, Lazard was Iowa's only player to be named to the 2013 American Family Insurance ALL-USA High School Football Team. I am pleased to report that Mr. Lazard currently plans to take his talents to Jack Trice Stadium as an Iowa State Cyclone in the coming school year.

Mr. Speaker, Allen's accomplishments, both on and off the field, are a testament to the world-class work ethic for which our great state is renowned. It is an honor to represent Mr. Lazard and his family in the United States Congress. I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating Allen on his outstanding achievements and I wish him continued success in the years ahead.

HONORING LOUIS HERMAN "RED" KLOTZ OF MARGATE CITY

HON. FRANK A. LoBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, today I extend my personal congratulations and the recognition of the U.S. House of Representatives to Louis Herman "Red" Klotz, a basketball legend and long-time resident of Margate City, New Jersey. At age 93, Red remains active in the sport for which he has long loved, making him the sport's oldest professional and one of its most-loved.

Playing well into his 60s and serving as a U.S. International Ambassador of Goodwill, Red has helped introduce basketball to more than 100 countries and countless youth around the globe. As the owner and former player & coach of the Washington Generals, he and his team have challenged the dominance of their greatest competitor—the Harlem Globetrotters—for sixty-two consecutive years. And, as if playing over 13,000 exhibition games wasn't a full-time career, Red and his wife Gloria operated successful businesses in Margate and Atlantic City for many years.

I join with the greater Margate community and basketball fans worldwide in honoring Red Klotz for his countless contributions to the game. While your impressive decades-long past on and off the court is well-documented, it is your dedication today to the sport and fifty years in the South Jersey community that define your legacy.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE NAVAL DIVING AND SALVAGE TRAINING CENTER

HON. PAUL A. GOSAR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the incredible naval officers and sailors

who run the Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center in Panama City, Florida.

I had the honor of touring this facility and I was privileged to be escorted by Commander Hung Cao. The deep water training was impressive and unique. Only the best get selected to train here and it showed. The dedication, resolve and commitment demonstrated by these service men was inspiring.

I know our nation is in great hands when I see the high quality instruction and the effort to train our men to be both highly skilled and safe. I commend them and I want them to know the people of the United States need them and appreciate them.

As Commander Cao told me, the "instructors and staff here are true American Heroes, who have sacrificed a lot for this country."

God bless these men and women.

HONORING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF DR. HECTOR P. GARCIA

HON. BLAKE FARENTHOLD

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th Birthday Celebration of Dr. Hector P. Garcia as put on by The Dr. Hector P. Garcia Memorial Foundation. Dr. Garcia was a proud Mexican-American, a World War II veteran, physician, humanitarian and civil rights activist.

Dr. Garcia was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1984 by President Ronald Reagan, and has been recognized by the United States Army as one of the most influential Hispanics ever to serve. The American Dream was believed and realized by Dr. Hector P. Garcia. He inspired those around him to educate themselves, participate in the democratic process, and work toward positive change.

The Dr. Hector P. Garcia Memorial Foundation was organized to educate our communities about the continuing historical relevance and legacy of Dr. Hector P. Garcia. The proceeds from this 100th Birthday Celebration will be donated to Texas A&M University Corpus Christi for the Dr. Hector P. Garcia library expansion at the Bell Library.

Dr. Garcia donated his papers in 1990 to Texas A&M University Corpus Christi and the library expansion is necessary so the papers can be properly displayed and fully appreciated by the public and the students.

Though Dr. Garcia was laid to rest in Corpus Christi in 1996 at the age of 82, his legacy will endure. He was truly an American hero and we honor him today.

TO RECOGNIZE THE BUCKS COALITION AGAINST TRAFFICKING

HON. MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Bucks Coalition Against

Trafficking on its one-year anniversary, and to recognize the important work this local volunteer group is doing to raise awareness on human trafficking. The Coalition was launched to bring about an end to the suffering of the victims of this modern-day form of slavery. In particular, the Bucks Coalition Against Trafficking brings a strong, informed commitment to this issue as it reaches out to all levels of government to stop the exploitation of men, women, and children. The broad-based program includes community education, victim identification, legislative advocacy, and the prosecution of traffickers. Pennsylvania's 8th District is grateful for the Coalition's compassionate plan and its dedication to the awareness of this horrendous crime, while successfully enlisting the assistance of individuals, government agencies, and local law enforcement to help bring justice.

HONORING THE BEULAH CEMETERY

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the most intact historic properties associated with the growth and development of the African-American community in the historic Vicksburg and Warren County, Mississippi, area.

Beulah Cemetery was established in 1884 by the Vicksburg Tabernacle #19 Independent Order of Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity, who bought the land from Harvey and Lucy Shannon for \$1,000. It originally encompassed 52 acres; however, through sales and transfers to the National Park Service and individuals, the entire property is now 14.5 acres. From its establishment in 1884 until the 1940's, the cemetery was the most important cemetery for Vicksburg-area African Americans and remains today a visible landmark for the black community. Blacks were buried in churchyards or on private land until Beulah Cemetery became the main cemetery for Vicksburg-area African Americans.

The African American community has historically constituted about half of Vicksburg's population. Beulah provides significant historical information about this important group of citizens through its gravestones. So few historic resources concerning the area of the African American community remains therefore it's increasing the significance of Beulah Cemetery.

The cemetery is the final resting place for members of the most prominent black families in Vicksburg, including ancestors of almost every native black in the Vicksburg area. The cemetery documents the existence of generations of people for whom otherwise there might be no surviving material available.

Among the prominent people buried at Beulah are the founders of the black funeral homes (Jeffersons/Dillons); G. M. McIntyre, principal of Cherry Street School and school namesake; Robert Banks Marshall, the city's first black postal employee; and William Tillmon Jones, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, 1889–1906.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Beulah Cemetery as they strive to preserve African American history in the Vicksburg and Warren County, Mississippi, area.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was \$10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is \$17,308,849,523,342.94. We've added \$6,681,972,474,429.86 to our debt in 5 years. This is over \$6.6 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

HONORING AMY C. PERKINS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Amy C. Perkins, who is a remarkable teacher and extraordinary public servant.

Ms. Perkins was born in Leflore County, MS on January 31, 1976 to Laura Perkins, a single mother who did not know the importance of education. Education was never really emphasized to her and her six siblings. Ms. Perkins older siblings were often taken out of school by their mother to work in the fields. As a child, Ms. Perkins was not fascinated by learning because it was never a requirement in her household. On the verge of dropping out, she was inspired by her 6th grade teacher. From that point on she knew that she wanted to inspire students the way that her teacher inspired her.

Ms. Perkins attended Amanda Elzy High School in Greenwood, MS. There she earned her high school diploma and moved on to her next level of education. She obtained her first teaching job at Leflore County Elementary School where she worked as an assistant for a 2nd grade teacher for four years. During that time she helped empower young students while working to become a fully certified teacher for the state of Mississippi.

In 2009, she started teaching as a certified teacher at Woolfolk Middle School in Yazoo City, Mississippi.

Even though her job was an hour away, she felt that it was worth the drive. She had an opportunity to teach and inspire. After two years, she got an offer to teach closer to home at Davis Elementary in Greenwood, MS. There she is currently a fourth grade Math Teacher.

With her fun and non-traditional teaching style, she empowers students to enjoy learning. She requests that the lowest achieving students be challenged to improve their state

assessment scores. So far, this method has been a success. As an employee of the Greenwood Public School District, Ms. Perkins has received numerous awards. These awards include: Teacher of the Month 2012, a monetary incentive for preparing students for state assessment 2011; Teaching Parent of the Year; and also received an additional monetary incentive for hard work in the 2011–2012 school year. During that year she had only one out of eighty students to score below state standards on a state assessment in mathematics.

Ms. Perkins continues to inspire students both in and out of the classroom. She volunteers as a cheerleading coach for the Davis Elementary Cheer Squad. She strives to instill in them the principles of hard work, dedication, character, and community service. Ms. Perkins has overcome adversity and set a wonderful example for her two children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a Teacher Extraordinaire, Ms. Amy C. Perkins for her dedication to serving others and giving back to the African American community.

CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-WHITEWATER WARHAWKS

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater's Warhawks, who won the Division III Football National Championship on December 20, 2013. The Warhawks, led by quarterback Matt Behrendt and Head Coach Lance Leipold, displayed a tremendous amount of grit, determination, skill, and athleticism throughout their undefeated season.

In a battle of two of the best Division III programs, Wisconsin-Whitewater beat Mount Union in convincing fashion, 52–14. The win marked the fifth national title for the Warhawks and their first since 2011. The Warhawks have now won 20 straight postseason games dating back to the 2008 season.

The success of UW Whitewater football has made the residents of Wisconsin proud and I salute the entire team: Jake Kumerow, Mickey Morgan, Tyler Huber, Marcus McLin, Zach Howard, Josh Williams, Ryan Givens, Nick McCullough, Steve Morris, Coleton Hrgich, Joe Worth, Chris Nelson, Justin Howard, Lake Bachar, Shiloh Weber, Jack Deichl Jr., Matt Behrendt, Tommy Coughlin, Zack Gehant, Ryan Storto, Shawn Shillcox, Dylan Morang, Andrew Keister, Joe Paulus, Chris Treptow, Booker Ross, Jordan Ratliffe, Bennett Young, Zach Mutton, JD Marconi, Dennis Moore, Nick Patterson, Aaron Williamson, Colin Buck, Robert Johnson, Brady Grayvold, Jordan Strasburg, Jordan Gruettner, Spencer Jacque, Zach Schober, Eric Kindler, Ryan Winske, Brandon Bebow, Cole Klotz, Bryan Spakowicz, Kyle Christensen, Justin Dischler, Kyle Wismer, Zach Nellis, Ricky Valadez, Paul Foster, Ben Threlloff, Ryan Cortez, Jesse DeLorme, Yuri Pogosyan, Matthew Hoppe, Spencer Shier,

Jamison Cook, Conner Peters, Eli Sloneker, Eric Trautman, Tim Regan, Harry Green, Austin Jones, Jordan Edgerson, Nick Froland, Nick Feliciano, Andrew Keel, Griffin Schaefer, Tyler Janczak, Johnny Wiederholt, Pat Suffield, Evan Kurkowski, Lucas Skibba, Joe Matuschka, Pat Costello, Weston Wegener, Nick Ryczek, Tony Koepnick, Cole Van Schyndel, Brent Campbell, Zach Koch, Andrew Fuller, Chris Davis, Collin Nolen, Brian Washington, Tommy Miller, Logan Solano, Derric Junakin, Andrew Mulshine, Mykael Bratchett, Kevon Clunis, Brandon Tamsett, John Flood, Marshall Rutherford, Ryan Kranz, Loussaint Minett, and Zach Franz.

Winning a national championship is never easy. On behalf of my Congressional office and my constituents in Wisconsin's fifth district, I commend the coaches and players at UW Whitewater for their hard work and dedication, and wish them continued success in the future.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF THE HONORABLE BILL YOUNG

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of the late Bill Young. On October 18, 2013, America lost one of its great national leaders. Bill Young was a gentleman, a passionate advocate for the military, and a devoted public servant.

During his twenty-two terms in Congress, Bill was the number one cheerleader for our service men and women. He was especially concerned for their personal safety and health care for the wounded. In these times of low public approval for Congress, Bill was the exception. He was respected by all, and, more importantly, never joined in the partisan bashing that is all too common in Washington today. He was a proud Member and executed his job with great pride.

When I was a new member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, I was surprised by his offer to visit the military installations in my district. Though I was new in representing Warner Robins Air Force Base that year, having Bill come and talk to their leadership sent a strong signal that they were in good hands. Bill did the same thing for many other members regardless of party.

I was once returning from an overseas trip with Bill, and we were in Shannon Airport in Ireland long after it closed. We ran into a group of soldiers from the Third Infantry Division returning home. Their reaction to seeing Bill was truly heartwarming. They immediately recognized him, and came over to greet him and get a picture. I believe that the reason they admired Bill had less to do with his title or position, but more to do with how he felt about the military. They knew Bill Young as one who knew the capability of weapons systems, but always remembered the young men and women whose lives depended on them.

Part of Bill's charm was that he was well grounded, rooted in a loving wife and family. He was even tempered, kind hearted, and the

consummate gentleman. He set the tone for the Committee and Congress as a whole. Bill will be remembered and missed by Congress, the military, and a grateful nation. God bless his memory and his family.

HONORING THELMA BROWN-JAMES

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Thelma Brown-James, who is a remarkable Unsung Hero.

Mrs. Thelma Brown-James was born on April 29, 1955 in Mound Bayou, Mississippi to the late James and Lora Brown. She is the youngest of three girls and four boys. Mrs. Brown received her education in the Mound Bayou School District at I.T.M. Elementary School and in 1973 graduated from John F. Kennedy High School. Also, in 1973 she married her high school sweetheart, Mr. Jessie James, and they were blessed with six bundles of joy: Teresa, Jessie Jr., Robby, Lashay, Lakesha and the late Lamar.

Mrs. Brown was employed with Baxter's Travenol in Cleveland, Mississippi for 18 years. After leaving Baxter's she furthered her education in the medical field and earned numerous professional certifications. She worked as a nurses' assistant and home health nurse for several medical agencies within the Mississippi Delta.

Mrs. Brown is a faithful member of Fresh Encounter Ministry in Renova, Mississippi where she volunteers with various auxiliaries. Being inspired by God, in January 2013 she opened the Goshen Event Center in Drew, Mississippi to cater to the needs of the children, and offer other activities to enhance the lives of the citizens of Drew and the surrounding areas. Her dedication to the service of others has made her an asset within and outside of her community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an unsung hero, Mrs. Thelma Brown-James, for her dedication to serving others.

IN HONOR OF STUDENT WINNERS OF WINSLOW TOWNSHIP VET- ERANS DAY ESSAY CONTEST

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the winners of the Historical Society of Winslow Township's Veterans Day 2013 Student Essay Contest.

These nine students, attending Winslow Township Middle School and Winslow Township High School, wrote essays answering the question "How would you thank a soldier for his/her service?" The moving prose of these young men and women is a testament to the patriotic spirit of the citizens of South Jersey. Moreover, these students' awareness of the

sacrifices of our military and their families is precocious and praiseworthy.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to submit the names of the winners to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. From the 7th grade class: Mary-Elizabeth Jimoh, 1st Place; Jordan Frazier, 2nd Place; Morgan Chambliss, 3rd Place. From the 8th grade class: Kelli O'Neill, 1st Place; Deanna Paul, 2nd Place; Aliyah Jones, 3rd Place. From Winslow Township High School: senior Rebecca Hall, 1st Place; sophomore Joshua Hansen, 2nd Place; senior Amanda Wellik, 3rd Place.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate these young men and women on having their essays selected by the Historical Society of Winslow Township. These students have bright futures ahead of them. It is my sincere hope that they will carry this abiding respect for the military and service with them as they continue to learn and grow.

HONORING WOOLF FUNERAL HOME

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable funeral home, Woolf Funeral Home.

Woolf Funeral Home was established in 1940 by Henry Woolf in Tunica, Mississippi. After opening in Tunica and his determination and desire to offer outstanding service to the bereaved, he opened a funeral home in Clarksdale, Mississippi.

After the passing of Mr. Henry Woolf in 1958, Woolf Funeral Homes was purchased by Mr. Ben Brown who continued on the legacy of Mr. Woolf. In 1978 Mr. Brown passed and his son, Willie A. Brown, a retired United States Air Force veteran and licensed funeral director, became owner.

Mr. Willie Brown's vision to make sure every family they serviced was special and deserved the best hours of their bereavement. He has, throughout the years, continued the establishment in the community. Woolf Funeral Home contributes and participates in numerous community and charitable organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Woolf Funeral Home for their dedication in being an outstanding establishment in the cities of Clarksdale and Tunica and the Counties of Coahoma and Tunica, Mississippi.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. RICK CASE FOLLOWING THE RECENT GRAND OPENING OF RICK CASE VOLKSWAGEN

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to recognize Mr. Rick Case following the recent grand opening of his Volkswagen dealership in Davie, Florida, as

well as for the many contributions that his family of auto dealerships has made to the local community and state's economy as a whole. The new Volkswagen dealership is Mr. Case's fifth addition to the area known as "Davie/Weston auto row," and creates 200 new jobs, including sales staff, service technicians, and receptionists.

At eight stories high and 328,000 square feet, Rick Case Volkswagen claims the title of world's largest auto dealership for the German car company. Around 800 new and used Volkswagen vehicles are on display in each of the dealerships showroom floors. Furthermore, the new facility also features a service center, a cafe and lounge area for customers, and a floor for offices and staff training. Rick Case Automotive Group has 15 auto dealerships in Ohio, Georgia, and Florida, featuring a wide range of makes and models, and is expected to continue its growth.

Competitive customer benefits and employee training have come to be the hallmark of the Rick Case model. In 2013, Rick Case Automotive Group was named by Automotive News as its National All-Star Dealer for the Privately Held Dealer category, an honor received by only one dealer out of over 17,000 dealers nationwide. In addition, Mr. Case's commitment to his customers is matched by his dedication to the community. As a local partner, he has helped to raise millions of dollars for charities like the Boys and Girls Clubs of America.

The auto dealer industry contributes greatly to our nation's economy and that of our state and local communities. In particular, auto dealer sales represent about \$47 billion annually. Florida ranks as the third-largest state in the country in terms of number of vehicles, the sale of which account for 16 percent of retail sales tax. Furthermore, there are approximately 850 new car dealers in Florida, providing tens of thousands of direct jobs and supporting millions more in related sectors. Auto dealers help many hardworking individuals afford the vehicles they need to access job opportunities and support their families.

Mr. Speaker, as our nation continues to recover from the greatest recession in recent memory, we should recognize American businesses that are driving job creation and economic growth. Once again, I would like to congratulate Mr. Rick Case and his wife Rita on the recent grand opening of their Volkswagen dealership, and wish them much continued success in the years to come.

HONORING DOUGLAS L. BRAGG

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Douglas L. Bragg for his extraordinary career of public service and leadership on the occasion of his retirement. Mr. Bragg is retiring after thirty-four years of dedicated service to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), where he has served as Director of the Oakland VA Regional Office since October 2011.

Mr. Bragg is a Vietnam Era veteran who served in the United States Air Force from 1970 to 1973. Mr. Bragg began his career with the VA in 1979 at the San Francisco VA Regional Office. In 1986, he took on the role as a Veterans Benefits Counselor and also served as the station's outreach coordinator. He was at the forefront of the Regional Office's response to the Loma Prieta earthquake, as he was primarily responsible for the outreach efforts to victims of the earthquake.

He joined the Veterans Benefits Administration as a Supervisory Field Examiner in 1989. In 1994, he accepted a position as a Program Analyst in the Veterans Assistance Service (VAS) at the VA Central Office in Washington, DC, where he worked on the Foreign Medical Program, performed station surveys, and was a member of the VAS Business Process Re-engineering team.

In 1996, Mr. Bragg went on to become an analyst for the Fiduciary Program on the Policy and Regulations staff. He returned to the field in 1999 following his appointment as the Assistant Veterans Service Center Manager at the Washington, DC VA Regional Office. During his tenure in this position, he was accepted into Leadership VA through the VA Learning University, the VA's corporate university for VA employees to develop leadership and other management skills, and graduated in 2002. He became the Acting Veterans Service Center Manager at Washington Regional Office in 2003.

In 2004, Mr. Bragg joined the management team of the St. Louis VA Regional Office as the Education Program Manager. He further developed his leadership credentials while serving as the Acting Assistant Director in 2007, completing the Leadership for a Democratic Society course at the Federal Executive Institute in 2007. He was accepted as a participant in the FY 2007 Assistant Director Development Program.

He served as Assistant Director of the St. Louis VA Regional Office from 2008 through 2011. He was appointed to the Oakland VA Regional Office as Director in October 2011. In this capacity, Mr. Bragg has had the responsibility of overseeing California's 1.8 million veteran population. From the Oakland VA Regional Office, over 127,000 Californian veterans receive benefits with the total monthly compensation and payment benefits paid at over \$146 million.

Throughout his prolific career with the VA, Mr. Bragg has been praised for his strategy, strong leadership, integrity and compassion. He has worked hard to create opportunities for veterans, a critical commitment that we must continue to honor to make sure our veterans come home to good jobs and services that are necessary to help transition successfully into civilian life.

On behalf of the residents of California's 13th Congressional District, Mr. Douglas Bragg, I salute you. I congratulate you on your many achievements, and I wish you and your loved ones all the very best as you transition to this exciting new chapter of life.

HONORING JIMMY DIXON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a hardworking and self-motivated black farmer, Mr. Jimmy Dixon, who was born on June 12, 1953 to the late Colie and Anna Mae Dixon.

Mr. Jimmy Dixon was the 6th child of 12 children, a native of Copiah County, Mississippi and was born and raised on the farm.

Mr. Jimmy Dixon is passionate about the farming industry. His heart for farming stems from his late father, Mr. Colic Dixon, Sr. Even during struggling times for farmers, he and several of his siblings helped their father to build the legacy to raise cattle and harvest hay and plant corn, watermelons, okra, peas, sweet potatoes and other produce. They worked hard to acquire land and equipment. Together they owned over 300 acres of land.

Mr. Dixon went to Brushy Creek Attendance Center, an all black school and attended Holtzclaw High School and graduated from Crystal Springs High School, the first year they segregated in 1971. He joined the U.S. Army in 1979 and became a Military Policeman. He went to the conflict in the Persian Gulf in 1990 until 1991 and served in the Gulf War, receiving an Accommodation Medal Award in 1991 and retired in 1992.

Mr. Dixon is married to Marlene and they have three boys and one girl along with four grandchildren. He and his family attends Temple of Yah Hebrew Israelite Assembly in Terry, Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Jimmy Dixon for his dedication and endurance of successful farming.

RECOGNIZING THE TIRELESS
WORK OF MR. RICHARD A. JOANIS

HON. G. K. BUTTERFIELD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a great American who has spent his career working to help the underserved in our country—especially migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

Richard A. Joanis spent 33 years as Executive Director of Telamon Corporation, one of the nation's most successful nonprofit organizations operating federal programs. He retires on February 14, 2014 after 44 years of service to farmworkers, elderly and other disadvantaged populations including major program efforts in Head Start, adult and youth training and employment, home ownership, housing rehabilitation, and homeless services.

Mr. Joanis' more than three decade career at Telamon allowed him the opportunity to serve in many capacities on behalf of those to whom he gave voice.

He served on the U.S. Department of Labor's National Advisory Committee on services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers and also

was a member of the Agricultural Employment Work Group set up by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Labor. Mr. Joanis was former president of the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs, a national federation of farmworker services organizations, now in its 42nd year.

At Telemon Corporation, Mr. Joanis built the organization from a one-state operation into a nationally recognized multi-disciplinary non-profit organization serving America's migrant and seasonal farmworkers, children, youth and the rural poor in eleven states.

In 2004, in recognition of his accomplishments, Mr. Joanis was inducted into the Order of the Long Leaf Pine in my great state of North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Joanis has spent his career building hope, helping others see their inherent potential, and positively impacting countless lives by creating an upward trajectory for people around the nation. Mr. Joanis answered the nation's calling to assist its citizens when they are most in need.

Through his efforts on behalf of disadvantaged Americans, Mr. Joanis demonstrated that as citizens we are at our best when we are engaged in service to others, especially when that service leads to the empowerment of our fellow citizens and the improvement of our communities.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and thanking Mr. Joanis for his tireless work on behalf of those who are less fortunate.

HONORING MAUDE L. WILLIAMS BALLOU

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable public servant, Mrs. Maude L. Williams Ballou, who was born in Fairhope, Alabama, and raised in Mobile. She received a Bachelor of Science in business administration in 1947 from Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. After marrying music instructor, Leonard Ballou, she and her husband relocated to Montgomery, Alabama in 1952. Mrs. Ballou met Jo Ann Robinson before the start of the bus boycott and talked with her about how to obtain better conditions for blacks in Montgomery.

After Martin Luther King's election as president of the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) at the start of the Montgomery bus boycott, Maude Ballou became his personal secretary.

After becoming King's secretary at the MIA, Mrs. Ballou helped coordinate carpools during the boycott. She often responded on King's behalf to his correspondence. Mrs. Ballou accompanied Dr. King when he moved to Atlanta in 1960, staying with the King family and assisting him in establishing his office at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headquarters there. Mrs. Ballou left that summer to rejoin her family in Petersburg, Virginia, where her husband had accepted a position at Virginia State College.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Maude L. Ballou for her dedication to serving others.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE ACHIEVEMENTS OF GORDON B. ZACKS

HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the life achievements of Gordon B. Zacks.

Expressing how much Gordy has meant to Central Ohio and the nation is an impossible task. As a fellow graduate of The Ohio State University, as an admirer and as a friend of this remarkable person, it gives me great pleasure to add my personal appreciation and commendation.

Gordy served with distinction as an advisor, confidant, and friend of U.S. presidents to help change the political landscape of the American Jewish community and improve U.S. relations on behalf of Israel and its neighboring Arab states. Gordy worked with three U.S. presidents and five Israeli Prime Ministers, and his political involvement reached its highpoint during the Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush presidencies. Gordy declined an ambassadorship in the Reagan-Bush Administration and a Cabinet post during the Bush-Quayle Administration in order to serve as unofficial advisor and confidant to Vice President and subsequently President Bush. He met privately with Vice President and then President Bush on a monthly basis to discuss Israeli/American relations, the Middle East peace process, Soviet Jewry, Ethiopian Jewry, and the political landscape of the American Jewish community.

Blessed with true ambition, Gordy is also a brilliant businessman who catapulted R.G. Barry Corporation from a small family firm into an international footwear industry leader. He joined the Columbus, Ohio-based company in 1955 and became president in 1965. He was elected CEO of the company in 1979 and retired in 2004. He is currently the Chairman of the Board of Directors for the company. Today, R.G. Barry is the world's largest marketer and supplier of at-and-around-the-home comfort footwear for men, women and children, under the brand name of Dearfoams.

Gordy's book *Defining Moments—Stories of Character, Courage, and Leadership* profiles remarkable leaders who have made the world a better place. Gordan Zacks has built his own legacy of leadership and integrity—the benefits of which have accrued to his family, his friends and all those who are privileged to know him.

On behalf of the citizens of Ohio's 12th Congressional District, I would like to thank Gordy for his devotion to the great state of Ohio and to all of the communities that have benefitted from his invaluable contributions.

RESOLUTION TO COMMEMORATE PAM TRUSDALE'S 15TH ANNIVERSARY AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAILER MANUFACTURERS

HON. LYNN JENKINS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Ms. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my constituent and friend, Pam Trusdale, on the occasion of her 15th anniversary as Executive Director of the National Association of Trailer Manufacturers. From NATM's headquarters in my Congressional District in Topeka, Kansas, Pam leads advocacy, outreach and safety-promotion efforts on behalf of the light and medium duty trailer industry, one that is responsible for hundreds of thousands of American jobs and several billion dollars of positive economic output.

The great work NATM does on behalf of its members and the industry at large would certainly not be possible without Pam's 15 years of leadership and vision. When she joined the organization in 1998, it was a fledgling group of a handful of companies who joined together to better the industry's future. Since that time, membership has expanded dramatically and NATM's advocacy on behalf of its members in Washington, D.C. has, as well. Soon, NATM will move into a new headquarters building in Topeka in order to accommodate its growth in staff and continue serving its members.

Among the many initiatives in which Pam's leadership has been instrumental is the creation of NATM's Compliance Verification Program. Through the Program, NATM's technical staff visits members' manufacturing plants to ensure the proper procedures are in place to build trailers that are in accordance with federal safety regulations and best industry practices. Pam has guided the Program from its creation through a unanimous vote to make participation mandatory for membership in the Association. When consumers across the country see the NATM decal on a dealer's showroom floor, they know instantly they are purchasing a safety compliant trailer.

In addition to her efforts leading NATM, Pam has also been active in serving the Topeka community. She currently serves on the Board of Regents of Washburn University, her alma mater, and is active with the Kansas Society of Association Executives. She is also a member of the Stormont-Vail Foundation Advisory Board and past chairwoman of the Stormont-Vail Foundation Board of Trustees.

Congratulations, Pam, on this milestone. May you and NATM enjoy many more successful years.

HONORING JOHN T. HART

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a hardworking and self-motivated 65 year old black farmer, John T. Hart, who just keeps on going.

Mr. John T. Hart, a native of Holmes County, Mississippi, has been a farmer most of his life, with the exception of some years that he lived in Chicago. He left Mississippi, a farmer and relocated back to Mississippi approximately four decades ago. If it was possible, one might say that farming is in his DNA. He is just that passionate about the farming industry. His heart for farming stems from his late father, Harrison B. (HB) Hart, who was one of the largest African-American farmers in Holmes County, even during struggling times for farmers. John Hart and several of his siblings helped their father to build the legacy.

Today, Mr. Hart still carries on his father's legacy through a successful farming business of his own. One of his brothers also has a thriving farming business. To work from before sunup to pitch black dark is the norm for this hill farmer, who has also farmed hundreds of acres in the Mississippi Delta. Cotton, corn and soybeans have mainly been his crops of choice over the years. This year, just for fun, he has added 20 acres of "delicious" watermelons that have become in popular demand by local and area consumers and grocery businesses.

Just like other industries, the farming business for Mr. Hart and others have had its share of blows. In a November 22, 2009 New York Times article by Shaila Dewan titled, "In Mississippi Delta, a Promising Summer Washed Away by the Fall," Mr. Hart was one of the featured farmers interviewed for the article about continuous rain that had damaged farm crops that year for farmers in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, eastern Arkansas, and parts of Louisiana. "You just keep going," Hart is quoted saying in the article.

Mr. Hart is also a cattle rancher. Yes, the man who has turned dirt for decades also raises cattle. He owns a herd of cattle from good stock. How does he do it all with only the help of two farm hands? Only God knows.

Although the Mississippi farming business has seen its share of ups and downs, Mr. Hart still remains steadfast to his passion even though at 65 he could be sitting on the beautiful front porch of their ranch house with his wife, Prince Ella Edwards Hart, of 44 years, looking out over the horizon of land God has blessed them with.

Mr. Hart is a graduate of Tchula Attendance Center (now, S.V. Marshall High School). He and his wife, a retiree in the medical arena, have three adult children and three grandchildren.

Will this be the year Mr. Hart brings all of his farm's heavy equipment out of the fields for good, recline in that chair beside his devoted wife and friends on that front porch? Who knows?

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. John T. Hart for his impeccable dedication and endurance of successful farming.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the District of Columbia Paperwork Reduction Act, to eliminate the wasteful congressional review process for legislation passed by the District of Columbia Council and to align longtime congressional practice and the law. The congressional review process for D.C. bills provides no benefit to Congress, but imposes substantial costs (in time and money) on the District. Indeed, Congress effectively abandoned the congressional review process as a mechanism for overturning D.C. legislation twenty-three years ago, yet it still requires the D.C. Council to use Kafkaesque make-work procedures to comply with the abandoned congressional review process established by the Home Rule Act of 1973.

The bill would eliminate the congressional review process for legislation passed by the D.C. Council. Congress would lose no authority it currently exercises because, even upon enactment of my bill, Congress would retain its authority under clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the U.S. Constitution to amend or overturn any D.C. legislation at any time.

The congressional review process (30 days for civil bills and 60 days for criminal bills) includes only those days when both houses of Congress are in session, delaying D.C. bills from becoming law, often for many months. The delay forces the D.C. Council to pass most bills several times, using a cumbersome and complicated process to ensure that the operations of this large and rapidly changing city continue uninterrupted, or in the alternative, the lapse of the bill before it becomes final. The review period, based on legislative, not calendar, days means, for example, that a 30-day period usually lasts three calendar months and often much longer because of congressional recesses. The congressional review period for a bill that changed the word "handicap" to "disability" lasted nine months. The Council estimates that 50–65 percent of the bills the Council passes could be eliminated if the review period did not exist. To ensure predictability, the Council often must pass the same legislation in three forms—emergency (in effect for 90 days), temporary (in effect for 225 days) and permanent. Moreover, the Council has to carefully track the days Congress is in session for each piece of legislation it passes to avoid gaps and to determine when the bills have taken effect. The Council estimates that it could save 5,000 employee-hours and 160,000 sheets of paper per Council period if the review period were eliminated.

My bill would do no more than align the Home Rule Act with congressional practice over the last twenty-three years. Since the Home Rule Act, of the more than 4,500 legislative acts transmitted to Congress, only three resolutions disapproving D.C. legislation have been enacted—in 1979, 1981, and 1991—and two of those mistakenly involved federal inter-

ests in the Height Act and the location of chanceries. Placing a congressional hold on 4,500 D.C. bills has not only proven unnecessary, but also a waste of money and time for both the District and Congress. Instead of using the congressional review process to overturn D.C. legislation, Congress has preferred to use appropriations riders. It is particularly unfair to require the D.C. Council to engage in a labor-intensive and costly process that Congress has itself long ago abandoned. My bill would only eliminate the automatic hold placed on D.C. legislation and the need for the D.C. Council to use a process initially passed for the convenience of Congress, but one that Congress has since eliminated in all but law. The bill would promote efficiency and cost savings for the District, and carry out a policy stressed by Congress of eliminating needless paperwork and make-work redundancy.

I urge my colleagues to support this good-government measure.

HONORING WILLIESTINE "PEGGY"
LARK

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable unsung hero, Mrs. Williestine "Peggy" Lark, a woman who is truly worthy of admiration.

Mrs. Lark is a wife, a mother, a grandmother, an educator, a mentor, and a friend who exemplifies true womanhood through her virtuous lifestyle. She has dedicated her life to empowering the lives of her family and community.

Mrs. Lark is the third of twelve children born in the small town of Monticello, MS. She has always desired to pursue a good education and become successful in life. After completing high school, she attended Mississippi Valley State University located in Itta Bena, MS. Mrs. Lark was the first in her family to graduate from college. After receiving her degree, she became a teacher in Durant Public Schools. In 1969, she married and started a family there in Durant, MS.

While raising her children, Denise, Monica and LaRonica, Mrs. Lark instilled in them the value of being well-educated. She lived by example and continued to pursue her education as well. She received her Master's Degree in Education in 1979 and continued to further her education with degrees from both Jackson State University and Delta State University. Mrs. Lark was relentlessly involved in her daughters' education and committed to supporting them in their extracurricular activities. She also voluntarily took on mentoring children in her community as well as the students she taught. With her support and encouragement, many of her students have successful careers. Among them are her daughters—Denise, who is an elementary school principal and Monica, a high school teacher.

In the year of 1995, Mrs. Lark lost her daughter, LaRonica to a car accident. Although this was a trying time for her, she thrived by sharing herself with the children in

her community. Even through her daughter's death, she allowed her daughter to become an organ donor and donated her heart.

Today, Mrs. Lark is active in her grandchildren's education and encourages them to volunteer in their schools and community. Her grandchildren are honor students—one of who has graduated from high school attends college on scholarship, with an ACT score of 25. Her grandson and two granddaughters volunteer every summer in programs for youth.

Mrs. Lark is retired from teaching after 35 years in the Durant Public Schools system. She is presently the coordinator of the after-school tutorial program at the Community Students Learning Center in Lexington, MS, where she teaches and inspires children from her "heart". She can often be found voluntarily transporting community children to summer programs and activities throughout the community.

In Mrs. Lark's personal time, she often opens up her home to mentor, tutor, feed, and reward children for their achievements. She is also a devoted Christian and Sunday school teacher. She loves to help children learn, be creative, and feel good about themselves.

There is nothing more picturesque than the smile that Mrs. Lark wears for each child's accomplishments. She has the gift of making people feel good about themselves and finds the time to teach and inspire those around her, giving others the ability to wear that same smile that she wears everyday.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an unsung hero, Mrs. Williestine "Peggy" Lark, for her dedication to serving others.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE SMITH-LEVER ACT, THE FOUNDING LEGISLATION OF THE NATIONWIDE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SYSTEM

HON. BILL FLORES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, whereas May 8, 2014 marks the centennial of the signing of the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, which established Cooperative Extension, the nationwide transformational education system operating through land-grant universities in partnership with federal, state and local governments.

Whereas U.S. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and U.S. Representative A. F. Lever of South Carolina authored the Smith-Lever Act to expand the "vocational, agricultural and home demonstration programs in rural America" by bringing the research-based knowledge of the land-grant universities to people where they live and work.

Whereas Cooperative Extension is a critical component of the three-part land-grant university mission and works collaboratively with research, particularly the Agricultural Experiment Station System and academic programs in 106 colleges and universities, including historically black, Native American and Hispanic-serving institutions; in all 50 states, the District

of Columbia and six U.S. territories to reach traditional and underserved audiences in all communities.

Whereas the Cooperative Extension System continues to receive federal programmatic leadership and support enabled by the Smith Lever Act and other legislation through the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

Whereas Cooperative Extension's research-based education for farmers and ranchers helped establish the United States as a leading agricultural-producing nation in the world.

Whereas since 1924, when the clover emblem was adopted by USDA to represent 4-H, Cooperative Extension's nationwide youth development program has reached millions of youth and helped prepare them for responsible adulthood.

Whereas Cooperative Extension prepares people for healthy, productive lives through sustained education, such as the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program, breaking the cycle of poverty and reducing expenditures for federal and state assistance programs.

Whereas Cooperative Extension provides rapid response to disasters and emergencies through the Extension Disaster Education Network and other similar efforts by providing real-time alerts and resources so Extension educators can respond to urgent needs resulting from hurricanes, floods, oil spills, fire, drought, pest outbreaks and infectious diseases affecting humans, livestock and crops.

Whereas Cooperative Extension translates science-based research for practical application through local and online learning networks where educators are uniquely available to identify emerging research questions, connect with land-grant university faculty to find answers and encourage application of findings to improve economic and social conditions.

Whereas Cooperative Extension engages with rural and urban learners through practical, community-based and online approaches, resulting in the acquisition of knowledge, skills and motivation to strengthen the profitability of animal and plant production systems, protect natural resources, help people make healthful lifestyle choices, ensure a safe and abundant food supply, encourage community vitality and grow the next generation of leaders.

Whereas many states and land-grant institutions are celebrating and commemorating the centennial of the signing of the historic Act.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the United States House of Representatives:

Recognizes the significance of the Smith-Lever Act to the establishment of Cooperative Extension nationwide.

Encourages the people of the United States to observe and celebrate the centennial with a focus on launching an innovative and sustainable future for Cooperative Extension.

Honors the university faculty and local educators who dedicate careers to providing trusted education to help people, families, youth, businesses and communities solve problems, develop skills and build a better future.

Expresses its appreciation to Cooperative Extension volunteers who provide thousands of hours to promote excellence for 4-H, Master Gardeners, family and consumer sciences and other programs in their communities.

Encourages the continued collaboration and cooperation among federal, state and local governments to ensure Cooperative Extension's sustainability as the nation's premiere nonformal educational network.

Celebrates the millions of youth, adults, families, farmers, ranchers, community leaders and others who engage in Cooperative Extension learning opportunities designed to extend knowledge and change lives.

HONORING ROGERS BENJAMIN MORRIS, SR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable farmer and hero, Mr. Rogers Benjamin Morris, Sr., who is a resident of Mound Bayou, MS.

His father, Mr. Ajax Julius Morris, Sr., was a fortunate man. His parents afforded him the opportunity to attend Alcorn State College, currently known today as Alcorn State University, during a time when most African Americans received very little or, in many instances, no educational opportunities at all. Also, his wife, Rowena Bell Morris, attended Natchez College. In 1974, after rearing and formally educating all five of their children, Mrs. Morris returned to college at Mississippi Valley State University and graduated with a degree in education at the "tender age of 68."

As staunch proponents of hard work and educational excellence, Mr. and Mrs. Morris worked unstintingly to ensure that their three sons and two daughters received the best education possible. Among those five children was Rogers Benjamin Morris, Sr., the youngest in the family. He was born on November 9, 1945, in the small, rural community of Winterville, MS, where he received his early education.

In 1964, he graduated as salutatorian from O'Bannon High School, in Greenville, MS. In 1968, he graduated from Jackson State University with a Bachelor's Degree in Biology and a Minor in Chemistry. In 1972, Mr. Morris received a Master of Science Degree in Environmental Health from the University of Cincinnati and furthered his education toward a master's degree in Public Health from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

As a youngster growing up on a farm, he learned what it meant to work hard and persevere; these qualities helped direct his career back to the family farm more than 35 years ago. Realizing that farming involves a lot more than the growing of crops, he taught his own sons farm work during the early stages of their lives, thereby providing them with experiences that cultivated and shaped their character, as well as careers.

In the early 1900s his grandfather acquired over 100 acres of land in Washington County, MS—land that has remained in the family for over a century. Presently, as a third generation farmer, he farms this land, in addition to over 600 other acres of crops in the region. As the owner of Morris Farms, he produces corn, rice, soybeans and wheat. He manages some timber and raises sweet potatoes.

Mr. Morris is a member of the Mound Bayou First Baptist Church where he serves as a deacon and chairman of the Board of Trustees, and a member of the sanctuary choir. He is also a member of the Shelby-Bolivar County Credit Union and a past member of the Mound Bayou School District Board of Trustees. As a member of the Bolivar County Farm Bureau and Delta Council of Mississippi, he has an opportunity to communicate the needs of farmers to all political and apiculture leaders. He is the assistant secretary of the National Black Growers Council, an organization that defines its mission as, "We simply love farming".

Mr. Morris states that "We smile knowing the food and fiber we produce feed and clothe the world. We farm on lands handed down from generation to generation. We constantly integrate technology The organization confers with industry leaders to strengthen their mission of improving the efficiency, productivity, and sustainability of Black row crop farmers."

One of Mr. Morris' greatest concerns is the lack of job opportunities for young people in the community. Sweet potato farming allows him to employ a limited number of persons in planting and harvesting.

In June of 2007 a reporter, Carol Guzy, shadowed Mr. Morris for a day on the farm and he was featured in an article in the Washington Post newspaper which detailed the plight of small Black farmers. On July 12-14, 2012, he was selected to present on the African American Farmers' Panel at the Urban-Ag Academy conference in Des Moines, IA.

Mr. Morris has been married to Mrs. DeVoyce Morris for 44 years and they are the proud parents of four adult sons, Rogers Benjamin Morris, Jr., Jeremy Kyle, Justin and Bertrand. They are gracious grandparents of three granddaughters, Jordan, Sydnee and Nia Marie and one grandson, Kyle Rogers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an amazing farmer, Mr. Roger Morris for his dedication in agriculture.

TO RECOGNIZE SHUJI MARUYAMA SENSEI

HON. MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, the House is pleased to recognize Shuji Maruyama Sensei, the founder of Kokikai Aikido, on the 45th anniversary of the introduction of Aikido to the greater Philadelphia region. Mr. Maruyama, who is acknowledged as one of the world's greatest living martial artists, brought Aikido to the United States 45 years ago. Now, at the age when most men are considering retirement, Shuji continues to educate his students and lead Kokikai Aikido on a successful path in the U.S. It is understood that this self-defense training system provides personal realization and ethical self-defense. The students of Aikido learn that as they become stronger, a peaceful resolution of conflict becomes more, not less, possible. So on this special anniversary, I am pleased to acknowledge Mr. Maruyama's personal achievements

and the beneficial role Kokikai Aikido has played in enriching the lives of men and women in Bucks County, Pennsylvania and the United States.

HONORING JERRY L. SMITH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Jerry L. Smith, who is a remarkable Small Black Farmer, businessman and public servant.

Mr. Jerry L. Smith was born in Leflore County, Mississippi on August 29, 1961 to Emma Lee and Elone Smith, Sr. He is the 7th child of twelve.

Mr. Smith attended Amanda Elzy High School. He was reared on a farm with his family. He and his brothers helped his father to farm part-time until their father decided to stop. He and his brothers took over the farming business and started the Smith's Brother Farm in the early 1980's. Later one of Mr. Smith's brothers was killed and one became disabled. He then continued the farming business under the present name Smith's Farm.

Well known for his early start of hard work, Mr. Smith started working as a city landscaper in Sidon, MS when he was still in high school under the leadership of Mr. Alford. His next job was with Leflore County Road Department in 1979 where he is presently employed now as County Road Manager.

Mr. Smith has served in many capacities contributing to this society. He served 10 years on the Leflore County United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Board. He currently serves on the Deacon and Trustee Board at Bell Chapel M.B. Church, on the Leflore County Sheriff Department, a Sidon Board Alderman, Yazoo Levy Board, Sidon Volunteer Fire Chief, and self-employed small farmer. As a farmer he has produced cotton, soybeans, and wheat.

Mr. Smith is married to the former Joyce Marie Thomas and they are the proud parents of Jeremy Smith and Jayla Smith.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a Small Business Farmer Extraordinaire, Mr. Jerry L. Smith, for his dedication to serving others and giving back to his communities by producing crops through his farming business.

THE RETIREMENT OF WAYNE S. BROWN

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the retirement of Wayne S. Brown, the Director of Music and Opera at the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), who is stepping down from his position this week. Mr. Brown is a well-loved and integral part of the NEA, and both he and his record of accomplishments will be greatly missed.

The NEA recognizes and supports a wide range of music, from classical to contemporary, including America's native art form: jazz. It works with performing ensembles and music presenting institutions to enrich the cultural lives of Americans. As Director of the NEA's efforts in this area, he has provided critical guidance for countless chamber music ensembles; choruses; early music programs; jazz ensembles; music festivals; symphony orchestras and opera companies.

Mr. Brown has been with the NEA since 1997, having previously served as musical producer for the Cultural Olympiad in Atlanta, Georgia for the 1996 Olympic Games, and as executive director of the Louisville Orchestra where he has managed thousands of music and opera grants. He has also overseen national music initiatives, including the NEA Jazz Masters Fellowships, the nation's highest award in jazz; the NEA Opera Honors, celebrating individuals who have made extraordinary contributions to opera in America; and Great American Voices, which brings vocal ensembles from opera companies to our men and women in uniform.

During his time he has not only been an administrator; he has been a leader in strengthening the NEA's largest discipline program and its ties with the broader music and opera community. His colleagues offer effusive praise for his accomplishments, his knowledge, and his steady judgment.

While the NEA is sad to see Mr. Brown go, as a Detroit and lover of music and the arts, I am very proud to say he will be bringing his record of achievement to our city, where he will be the President of the Michigan Opera Theater at the Detroit Opera House. As Detroiters face great challenges ahead, I'm reassured to know that Mr. Brown will be bringing decades of experience to a city with a long and rich tradition of cherishing the arts. We are happy to welcome him home to where he first began his career in music and opera as an assistant manager with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA ON THEIR 2014 FIESTA BOWL VICTORY

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the University of Central Florida (UCF) Knights for their victory in the 2014 Fiesta Bowl. UCF is the youngest school to compete in a Bowl Championship Series game. Despite being considered a 17-point underdog against their opponent, Baylor University, the UCF Knights won the Fiesta Bowl with an impressive 52-42 victory. Since its founding in 1963, UCF has become a prominent institution capable of competing on a national level in all aspects of university life. This most recent victory is a milestone for UCF, and a great way to celebrate the school's 50th anniversary.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS
OF GERALD BLACK

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the contributions of the late Gerald Black, former Pleasanton Express news editor and United States Navy veteran. Mr. Black served in the U.S. Navy for 27 years and contributed to the community through his distinguished career as a writer and as an editor for 19 years in Pleasanton, Texas.

Mr. Black was born on March 30, 1946 in San Antonio, Texas and passed away due to heart complications on November 23, 2013. His accomplished career as a news editor stemmed from his humble beginnings. His childhood was spent in Kingsville, Texas with his parents Raymond Elmer and Corrine Byrne. Mr. Black was described as a big hearted, gentle loving, hard worker. This reflected during his college years where he held several jobs for the local radio station, college newspaper, as well as a staff photographer. Soon after, he enlisted in the United States Navy, where he was stationed in New Orleans, Memphis, Atlanta and California. Throughout his time in the Navy, Mr. Black continued his work in journalism. Finally, in July 1993, Mr. Black came to the Pleasanton Express where he wrote feature articles and was a photographer covering county and law enforcement news. His work for Pleasanton Express would lead him to win several awards throughout his career.

His efforts were helpful to many, including the Atascosa Water Watchers, where he would often attend Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District meetings. As a result of his continued support of the Atascosa water preservation efforts in the local newspaper, he was nicknamed "Mr. Neptune". Finally in 2012, he retired after nearly two decades of work in journalism.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have had this time to recognize the late Gerald Wayne Black, former Pleasanton Express news editor, on his career and community involvement. He has contributed his time, knowledge and efforts to journalism, our country, and serving his community.

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
CENTRAL FLORIDA

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the University of Central Florida (UCF) on its 50th anniversary. Founded as Florida Technical University, UCF has grown to prominence over the past 50 years. UCF is now the second largest university in the nation, educating almost 60,000 undergraduates and graduates each year.

UCF continuously strives for academic excellence. U.S. News and World Report ranks UCF as a top "up-and-coming" university, while The Princeton Review rated UCF as one of the best values in the country. UCF is also

home to world-renowned programs like the Institute for Simulation and Training and the College of Optics & Photonics, both of which are leading the way in their respective fields.

Under the direction of President John C. Hitt, UCF recently opened its College of Medicine in Lake Nona Medical City. The medical school, in partnership with other research institutions in the Medical City, promises to make Central Florida a destination for medical research. The College of Medicine joins the Rosen College of Hospitality Management, located near the region's most popular attractions, in providing specialized education to UCF students. UCF has become "America's Partnership University," working closely with governments, nonprofit organizations, and industry to prepare students for their chosen careers.

UCF is also committed to achieving diversity and accessibility. UCF students come from all 50 states and 148 countries. The University's student body is comprised of a minority population of nearly 40 percent, and 10 percent of students are adult learners. To increase accessibility, the college offers numerous online courses, including 69 entirely web-based degree and certification programs.

Perhaps fitting for a university on the rise, the UCF Knights recently won their first Bowl Championship Series (BCS) game, the 2014 Fiesta Bowl. They are the youngest university ever to win a BCS game.

It is my pleasure to recognize UCF for its accomplishments over the last 50 years. I congratulate the hard-working faculty and outstanding students that make UCF a destination for our nation's best and brightest young minds. Go Knights!

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, January 8, 2014

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 8, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN J. DUNCAN, Jr. to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2014, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

THE WAR ON POVERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, there are so many acts of success of our government that many of us know it is the greatest Nation in the world. Through the years, we have had great leaders who have recognized that government can work on behalf of the American people. Today, we commemorate the 50th year of the war on poverty.

I thank my good friend, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, who will be holding a commemoration in recognition not only of Lyndon Baines Johnson, the President who declared war on poverty, but also the many workers and many Presidents since who, in many aspects, helped to build on the Nation's safety net.

Today, however, we find ourselves in a dilemma, not recognizing and accepting success where it is. Poverty has fallen significantly over the last half century. Since the mid-1960s the average incomes among the poorest fifth of Americans have risen significantly. Infant mortality has dropped sharply,

and severe child malnutrition has largely disappeared, but it still exists.

In parts of my 18th Congressional District in Texas, we have very high mortality rates. It means that our job is not over. Nearly 50 million Americans, however, were poor in 2012, including 13 million children; 60 million people lived below half of the poverty line; and large racial disparities in the African American community were clear and documented. African Americans have a lower college degree graduate level than White Americans.

So the safety net has to be something for all of us. I borrowed this from my good friend from California, just to show you a line of Americans possibly looking for work. We cannot point out and we cannot know at this point which one of these are near the edge of poverty or living in poverty simply because they cannot find work.

So it is important to note that there are elements that many discard: the earned income tax credit; supplemental nutrition program; the huge job training and educational investment that President Johnson made on the war on poverty; Medicaid and Medicare, huge safety nets, not handouts but safety nets. Maybe the word "welfare" should be changed to something of a transitional living fund, for that is what it is for people to be able to live.

There has been much maligning of the Affordable Care Act. Well, I am here to announce today that close to 9 million people have now been recipients and victors in getting health care; 3 million young people have been able to stay on their parents' insurance; and we have seen the slowest growth in health care in 50 years, safety net. As well, we have people who will no longer have lifetime caps or preexisting conditions preventing them from getting insurance or those who work as roofers or laborers who, because their work is difficult or dangerous, they cannot get insurance—safety net, part of the overall picture of the war on poverty.

Now we find ourselves in the midst of a debate about a transitional outreach to individuals who are chronically unemployed. Some would argue we should not do it. We should not do it for individuals who have looked for work actively when there are three individuals per job. Some would say we need an offset. I consider it an emergency.

But do you know, Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about the people in my district and across America that are tired of partisan politics. So why not a compromise? Why not a 3-month emer-

gency extension and then a deliberation on the offset? Well, that probably will not be heard.

So what is the offset? Why are we not in the midst of a combined discussion about what would be the most effective for all of the Members to be able to vote on? It is documented that the unemployed are in everyone's district. There are 1.3 million that are chronically unemployed, who are on the brink of poverty, who are not able to secure a safety net.

Let me just make mention of the earned income tax credit that has been a vital lifeline for many around the Nation. Yet, that is looked upon as a potential cut. It is too expensive.

These are lifeline safety nets that President Johnson started. Quite frankly, of all the wealthy nations, we have the lowest safety net and the highest poverty because we are not willing to accept the fact that sometimes an American needs help—even a veteran, even a soldier.

Today, I honor the 50th anniversary of the war on poverty, Mr. Speaker, and I ask us not to give up the fight because the American people are looking to us to win the war.

TURN OUT THE LIGHTS, THE PARTY'S OVER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is a new year. As the clock struck midnight, Americans throughout the fruited plain celebrated the end of 2013 and the start of a new year.

January 1—out with the old and in with the new—light bulb, so sayeth Uncle Sam. That is right: "turn out the lights, the party's over" for the incandescent light bulb.

I went to H-E-B last week in Texas and the shelves were bare. Only curly fluorescent light bulbs to be found. That is because the government has now banned 75-, 100-, 60-, and 40-watt light bulbs.

Edison's light bulb has gone from the endangered species list to near extinction. Some incandescent light bulbs will be allowed, but only if they meet new government standards. What was once the symbol for American innovation is now banned by the almighty government. Isn't that ironic?

Why? Because it is not energy efficient, so sayeth the government. The government certainly doesn't want Americans to have a choice with what

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

light bulbs they purchase because the government knows best.

The new fluorescent curly light bulbs, also called CFLs, contain mercury and also are more expensive. Mr. Speaker, I thought mercury was bad for us.

Anyway, nothing gets easier when you use these light bulbs. Do you need to dispose of one of these curly light bulbs? Don't even think about throwing it in the trash without reading the instructions in the box. Don't throw them in the wastebasket. You are supposed to take them to a local recycling center. Yeah, right.

If a person decides to take the risk and throw the light bulb out at home, listen closely, because, of course, it is more complicated. The light bulb should be sealed in two plastic bags and then placed in the trash outdoors so as not to pollute landfills if it breaks.

There are more regulations. If a CFL is dropped, well, disaster strikes, in my opinion. You can't just pick up the pieces and throw them away. The EPA has generously told us in more detailed instructions what we do if one is broken: "Have people and pets leave the room, and don't let anyone walk through the area."

So, Mr. Speaker, if I accidentally drop this light bulb here on the House floor and it breaks, does that mean we have to evacuate the House floor? According to the EPA, at least we should do that.

I give you more: "Open a window"—don't have any in here—"and leave the room for 15 minutes or more. Shut off the central heating and air-conditioning system. Carefully scoop up glass fragments and powder using stiff paper or cardboard and place them in a glass jar with a metal lid." Mr. Speaker, I hope you have some of those old mason jars around here.

There is more. The EPA says: "Use sticky tape, such as duct tape, to pick up any remaining small glass fragments and powder. Wipe the area clean with a damp paper towel or disposable wet wipes and place them in the glass jar or plastic bag. Do not use a vacuum or broom." Next thing you know, we are going to need a HAZMAT crew to come in to someone's home if they accidentally drop a light bulb.

There is a lot more: "These light bulbs may cause interference to radios, televisions, wireless telephones and remote controls." Okay, I will be sure to turn off the lights tonight when I watch "Duck Dynasty." I don't want to miss it because I have these curly light bulbs.

I forgot to mention—guess where these little spiral light bulbs are made. China. Now isn't that lovely?

The power of choice has been taken away from the American people, even the choice of a light bulb, because government is controlling our lives and it

knows better. The Federal Government should not have the authority to force Americans to buy anything, whether it is health care, a box of donuts, or even CFL light bulbs.

As Willie Nelson has said: "Turn out the lights, the party's over. They say that all good things must end. Turn out the lights, the party's over" for at least Thomas Edison's light bulb.

May it rest in peace, Mr. Speaker.

And that's just the way it is.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR ON POVERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, today we mark the 50th anniversary of the war on poverty—a dedicated legislative and policy effort by President Lyndon Johnson to reduce and eventually eliminate poverty in America. Yet, despite the many successes of the war on poverty—and there have been many successes over the past 50 years—there are those in this country and in this House who would destroy the programs that help people in need, those who have replaced the war on poverty with a new war on poor people.

Unfortunately, that is what is happening right now with the farm bill. I am honored to serve on the Agriculture Committee and as a member of the farm bill conference committee. I want—and America needs—a strong, comprehensive, and forward-thinking bill. I represent farmers and farms, conservationists, and agriculture research institutions, and like every other Member of Congress, I represent people who rely on the nutrition programs in the farm bill to put food on their tables.

That has been my primary focus as a conferee—to support and fight for the hungry in America. I believe the nutrition title—where SNAP, formerly known as food stamps, is authorized—is the most important part of the farm bill. This program provides food to 47 million food-insecure Americans—people who don't know where their next meal is coming from. Food insecurity, Mr. Speaker, is another way to say hunger. These people are hungry and they get food because they are on SNAP.

We have been told that the House may vote on a farm bill conference report as early as next week. According to some reports, the bill would cut \$8 billion from SNAP. Unlike the cut that took effect on November 1, where all 47 million SNAP beneficiaries saw their benefits cut by an average of \$30 a month for a family of three, this \$8 billion cut is more targeted. That doesn't mean it is any less harmful.

This cut would change the way SNAP benefits are affected when a bene-

ficiary gets a LIHEAP benefit. Many have described the application of this SNAP/LIHEAP connection—sometimes called "Heat and Eat"—as a loophole, but calling this a loophole avoids the real issue at hand.

The truth is that changing the way that Heat and Eat works—closing this so-called loophole—will reduce an already meager benefit for millions of Americans, a benefit that didn't last a full month even before the November 1 across-the-board cuts took effect.

□ 1015

Even worse, closing this so-called "loophole" would disproportionately affect poor seniors and the disabled—precisely the kinds of Americans we should be looking out for during difficult economic times. There has to be a better way.

SNAP has been cut twice to pay for other programs—first, to offset programs that help teachers, firefighters and other social services, and a second time to offset improvements in the Child Nutrition Act. Now, these are good programs that deserve to be funded, although not at the expense of the hungry. I am all for compromise when all sides negotiate in good faith, but why does compromise in Washington always mean helping those who are well off at the expense of the poor?

Remember, Mr. Speaker, this cut will reduce the SNAP benefit by about \$90 a month for "heat and eat" households. Three million poor families would see their food assistance cut by an average of \$90 a month. And would these billions of dollars in cuts go back to helping other needy people? No. In a farm bill that continues to subsidize big agribusiness and special interests and that further subsidizes a crop insurance program that is rife with fraud, waste and abuse, it is just one more cut to a program that helps our most vulnerable neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, the November 1 cuts were devastating for 47 million hungry people. Just ask any food bank director in the country. Adding another \$8 billion cut to another 3 million families will cause even more damage. If my friends insist on changing the LIHEAP provision, then they should at least have the decency to reinvest those savings into SNAP.

Both Democrats and Republicans are talking a lot these days about the issue of income inequality. That is a good thing. So why on Earth would we pass a farm bill that makes the rich get richer and the poor get poorer? We can and must do better.

It is a scandal that in the richest country in the history of the world we have a hunger problem. Members of Congress rush to the microphones to promote tax cuts and ease resolutions on Wall Street. All the while, there are people in this country—men, women and kids—who do not have enough to

eat. I will oppose any farm bill that makes hunger worse in America, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

In conclusion, let me say to my colleagues: there are some things worth fighting for. Ending hunger—making sure our fellow citizens have enough to eat—is absolutely worth fighting for.

UKRAINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, for the last few years, Ukraine has been working towards the signing of an association agreement with the European Union to increase economic and political ties with the bloc and to solidify democratic values and principles. The association agreement was to have been signed on November 28 through 29 at an Eastern Partnership Summit meeting in Vilnius.

On November 21, the Cabinet of Ministers in Ukraine unilaterally suspended negotiations with the European Union due to excessive pressure from Russia. Outraged by this, Ukrainians began to protest by creating European squares, or Euromaidans, across the country, including the capital of Kiev. In the early morning of November 30, the Ukrainian Government sent special forces to clear the Euromaidan in Kiev by using physical force and tear gas, resulting in many protesters and journalists with traumatic injuries and several still who are unaccounted for.

In response to the unprecedented use of force against peaceful protesters in Ukraine's history, several high-ranking deputies and officials in the governing party defected from the Party of Regions. Since then, protests have continued with a reported 1 million Ukrainians taking to the streets on December 1. Every Sunday since has brought at least 50,000 to the Euromaidan.

In the early morning of December 11, special forces, using chain saws and metal batons, broke through many makeshift barricades made of park benches and other available materials in order to encircle thousands of peaceful protesters on the Euromaidan in Kiev. In a 9-hour standoff with security forces, peaceful protesters on the Euromaidan stood their ground, singing the national anthem and praying every hour with local churches that were ringing their bells in support of the protesters.

In 2013, violence was used against more than 100 journalists in Ukraine, with almost half of the incidents occurring in December. On December 25, a well-known and respected Ukrainian journalist and civic activist, Tetyana Chornovol, was brutally beaten on her way home. Protest leaders tie her beating to her anti-regime reporting. Her severely bruised face is now used as a symbol of government repression.

The United States calls on the Ukrainian Government to respect Ukrainians' freedom of speech, their right to free assembly; and it calls on them to refrain from using force against peaceful protesters.

SUPERFUND SITES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, when I saw that the legislative agenda for this week was going to deal with the beleaguered Superfund program, I was encouraged; but when I saw what my Republican colleagues actually proposed, I was saddened and disappointed.

Across America, we are plagued by a variety of severely polluted hotspots known as "Superfund sites." Many are the legacy of past reckless or clueless business behaviors; Government, itself, shares responsibility as well. Local governments failed to properly zone and regulate businesses with toxic by-products. Sometimes government created problems with the way it operated sewer systems, solid waste management, and military operations.

The Superfund law, created in 1980, with a Superfund tax on the petrochemical industry, which caused the problem, would provide cleanup funding. It was reasonable at that time, but it has been frozen in place for almost 20 years. In 1995, the excise tax expired. Neither the program nor the problems have gone away, and having fewer and fewer resources has not helped. Sadly, the proposals the House will be considering this week would actually reduce the overall amount of funding that is available, undercut standards, and slow cleanup.

The Federal Government has created some of these problems, mostly caused by military operations, which is the largest single source of Superfund sites in the country, but there are also situations like the TVA and its coal ash disaster.

Instead of enhancing the Federal commitment and capacity, this legislative exercise is an illustration of part of the problem. It is an attempt to look like we are doing something, but it has no chance of being enacted into law; and if it did, it would actually make the problem worse.

It is time for us to renew and refine the Federal commitment, not to complicate and undercut it. We should take a performance-based approach to zero in on what will actually accelerate cleanup in a demonstrable fashion and be able to move away from what has too often been a pro forma response.

The Federal Government should, indeed, clean up after itself and not leave the problem behind. The military should place Superfund cleanup as a higher priority in its budgeting. We

have seen recent studies about pollution around military bases, like Camp Lejeune, that has had a severe impact on military families and their neighbors, linking contamination to a series of birth defects like spina bifida and to childhood cancers, including leukemia.

We should renew the Superfund tax, which I will be introducing in legislation this month. The Federal budget allocations should commit to cleanup, not passing the buck. We have settled into a program of sue, stall, and study as the inevitable result of a failure to work together to clean up, to protect the public, and to save money in the long run. I hope we will reject the Republican proposal this week and, instead, make a renewed commitment to find ways to make it work better.

TRANSITIONAL ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on December 26, 2013, President Obama signed into law the 2014 National Defense Authorization Act, which sets policy and funding levels for the U.S. Department of Defense.

In large part, the bill went through regular committee order on the House side, with the consideration of amendments from both Republicans and Democrats. A somewhat similar series of actions was taken by the Senate. Despite a small amount of political theater, both Chambers not only found common ground in and passed this important measure, but in placing good policy before politics, Members overcame differences and acted in the best interests of the country—in this case, to the benefit of our men and women in uniform. Mr. Speaker, this is how the institution is supposed to work.

The measure offers our servicemembers resources to safely fulfill their missions and the support that they deserve when they return from service. I offered an amendment to the bill, which passed as part of the final agreement. This will help improve the support we offer those who serve as they transition to civilian life, especially those coping with behavioral health injuries.

Under the previous policy, servicemembers and their families could utilize 180 days of health care coverage during the transition from military to civilian life through what is known as TAMP, the Transitional Assistance Management Program. Unfortunately, posttraumatic stress and other behavioral injuries oftentimes do not present symptoms in some cases until 8 to 10 months after leaving the military. Now, this can be overwhelming if not debilitating for an individual seeking to reenter civilian life and start the

next path. This amendment extends TAMP coverage by an additional 180 days for all services rendered through telemedicine.

The amendment builds on a bill I introduced in 2011, the STEP Act, now Public Law 112-81, section 713, which expanded Federal exemptions for telehealth consultations across State lines by removing the individual State requirement that health professionals must hold licenses in the State where servicemember care is received. Health care professionals who are credentialed by the Department of Defense are now able to offer these services regardless of the patient's physical location.

In addition, it allows military doctors to reach more patients, and it allows more patients to access care without the stigma often associated with the seeking of treatment for the first time. If desired, such support can now be accessed from the comfort of one's own home, through video teleconference, Skype, and a range of other telemedicine practices. In part due to this commonsense change, in 2012 the Army was able to perform nearly 36,000 teleconsultations, which includes over 31,200 telebehavioral health clinic encounters. The numbers continued to grow in 2013.

For those burdened by physical and psychological injuries as a result of their service in uniform, we must take every action to help them rebuild and become whole. Both of these policy changes are positive steps forward in modernizing how the Department of Defense delivers health care, making widespread telemedicine possible and accessible to those most in need.

Mr. Speaker, Washington remains divided as we begin the second session of the 113th Congress, but I remain hopeful in knowing that bipartisan accomplishments such as this can serve as a guiding light for this institution in the weeks and months to come.

PASS EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge the House to consider and pass emergency unemployment benefits for the 1.3 million long-term unemployed American workers.

On December 28, 82,000 Illinois workers' unemployment insurance expired—38,000 of those workers in Cook County and 5,000 more in DuPage. The Senate has agreed on a bipartisan basis to extend emergency unemployment insurance, and the House should act today to do the same.

Opponents of extending emergency unemployment insurance may say isn't the emergency over? While the economy on the whole has improved, there is still an emergency, a jobs emergency.

There are 2.9 unemployed workers for every available job. Long-term unemployment is still at the highest rate we have seen in this country since World War II. Opponents of extending emergency unemployment insurance criticize the long-term unemployed, belittling their efforts to find work in this economy. For the worker out of a job for 27 weeks or longer, you have just a 12 percent chance of finding a new job within the month. These numbers continue to fall with each passing week. These workers face challenges to their health, to their mental well-being, and they often struggle with family relationships.

I left Chicago yesterday, where Illinois has the fourth highest unemployment rate in the country. Yet I come to Washington to inaction on unemployment insurance and jobs legislation. Instead of blaming workers, let us as Members of Congress look in the mirror. What have we done to address the issue of long-term unemployment?

Last year, we took dozens of votes to repeal the Affordable Care Act, but we have done little to create jobs. We have done nothing to advance immigration reform, which will infuse over \$1 trillion in our economy over the next 20 years and create jobs. We have done little to address the Nation's long-term transportation needs by investing in infrastructure, which will create jobs. We have done little to invest in research and education, which will grow our economy and make us more globally competitive, all of which create jobs.

Instead of playing politics, let us take it upon ourselves to pass meaningful jobs legislation, and let us extend benefits to these workers in their time of need.

HELPING FAMILIES IN MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with you a story today from Liza Long.

A year ago, Liza wrote about the difficulty she faces in raising a son who suffers from serious mental illness:

"I live with a son who is mentally ill. I love my son, but he terrifies me," she said.

A few weeks ago, Michael pulled a knife and threatened to kill me and then himself after I asked him to return his overdue library books. His 7- and 9-year-old siblings knew the safety plan. They ran to the car and locked the doors before I even asked them to. I managed to get the knife from Michael. I then methodically collected all the sharp objects in the house into a single Tupperware container that now travels with me. Through it all, he continued to scream insults at me and threatened to kill or hurt me.

□ 1030

That conflict ended with three burly police officers and a paramedic wrestling my son onto a gurney for an expensive ambulance ride to the local emergency room. The mental hospital didn't have any beds that day, and Michael calmed down nicely in the ER, so they sent us home with a prescription for Zyprexa and a followup visit with a local pediatric psychiatrist.

This problem is too big for me to handle on my own. Sometimes there are no good options. So you just pray for grace and trust that, in hindsight, it will all make sense.

I am sharing this story because I am Adam Lanza's mother. I am Dylan Klebold's and Eric Harris' mother. I am James Holmes' mother. I am Jared Loughner's mother. These boys—and their mothers—need help. In the wake of another horrific national tragedy, it's easy to talk about guns. But it's time to talk about mental illness.

Liza shared her story with my subcommittee last year at a forum of parents of children with severe mental illness.

After studying our Nation's mental health system for the past year as chairman of the Energy and Commerce Oversight Subcommittee, we discovered those families who need help the most are the least likely to get it. And where there is no help, there was no hope.

Federal programs meant to serve the severely mentally ill are failing. The Federal Government sets up barriers that make it increasingly difficult for mothers and fathers to care for a son or daughter coming of age who needs help for mental illness.

Our current policies block or interfere with appropriate treatment. Funds are wasted on ineffective programs, and scientific standards are not used in determining where the moneys go to for grants and treatments. Our current policies have replaced hospital beds with prison cells and homeless shelters as options for the seriously mental ill. That is wrong and that is immoral.

That is why I introduced the Helping Families in Mental Health Crisis Act, H.R. 3717, to deliver care to those with severe mental illness who need better treatment—real treatment—not excuses and not delays.

Today, Liza's son is doing better with the proper diagnosis and medical care. She wrote about where things stand with reforming mental health this week, 13 months after her initial letter, and discussed the Helping Families in Mental Health Crisis Act. She said:

Considering our limited resources, it just makes sense to help those who are most in need. That was the rationale behind the Helping Families in Mental Health Crisis Act.

She continued to call for what is needed to help our seriously ill children, saying it is:

access to medical care for the 11 million people who suffer from schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or major depression. The bill seeks to accomplish this goal by empowering parents, increasing acute care beds, and promoting assisted outpatient treatment for as

many as 50 percent of schizophrenia sufferers whose symptoms include anosognosia, or lack of awareness of their illness.

The bill also addresses the critical shortage of child psychologists, where there's only one for every 7,000 children in the U.S., with funds for telepsychiatry, and seeks to reform SAMHSA by redirecting funds for community-based care toward evidence-based programs.

The Wall Street Journal praised the bill, noting that SAMHSA, the government agency charged with funding community mental health treatment, has little or no focus on medically driven care, and of its 537 full-time employees, only two are physicians.

Over the past months, I have received an enormous outpouring of support from parents and caregivers of loved ones who have serious mental illness. They know this bill takes mental illness out of the shadows of ignorance, despair, and neglect and into the bright light of hope.

Each week, I will come before the House and share more stories like Liza's. I encourage my colleagues to join me in this endeavor by sponsoring the Helping Families in Mental Health Crisis Act, H.R. 3717. Where there is real help, there is real hope.

SAFE CLIMATE CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a member of the Safe Climate Caucus.

After 12 months of the 113th Congress, Republicans continue to push their anticlean energy, antienvironment, climate-denying agenda. Although we have taken very few votes in this Congress over the past year, we have taken more than 100 votes that are antienvironment. Those included:

20 votes that would weaken the Clean Air Act;

20 votes that would prevent Federal efforts to curb greenhouse gas carbon pollution;

51 votes to protect oil and gas special interests;

37 votes to weaken the Clean Water Act;

27 votes to slash funding for clean energy and energy efficiency.

I don't enjoy pointing out that protecting our air and our water has become a partisan issue, but I must point out that Republicans are still sacrificing the climate and our environment for the benefit of a few wealthy special interests.

It is cold outside today in much of the U.S., and some are saying that this is proof that global warming is a hoax. How misinformed that is. The cold wave in the midlatitudes of North America is a result of warm patches in the oceans and the atmosphere divert-

ing the jet stream and driving arctic air southward.

Climate change doesn't mean warmer air everywhere, every day. It means more fluctuations, in other words, droughts, storms, and temperature changes. They are—and will be—great-er.

It is going to be warmer tomorrow and the next day and for the next 100 years, on average, until we get serious that this is the most pressing environmental threat on our planet—global climate change.

The way we produce and use energy is the greatest insult to our planet, not only causing injury and death through pollution, but adversely changing the world's climate with very dangerous, deadly results.

We should support the President's climate action plan.

MEDICARE BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, last week, a news report revealed that a hospital in Houston, Texas, my home State, was unable to pay dozens of its employees during the holidays due to a new Medicare payment contractor. Nearly 150 employees, ranging from doctors to nurses to administrators, missed several paychecks because the hospital's Medicare payment facilitator is taking too long to process Medicare claims for reimbursement.

Unfortunately, this is a growing problem plaguing the medical facilities and hardworking employees across the country. That is why my bill, the Medicare Established Provider Act, should come to the House floor for a vote quickly.

H.R. 3168 will help alleviate the reimbursement backlog by creating a trusted provider system. Like this hospital in Texas, there are many established Medicare providers with a proven history of timely, valid claims. They should be rewarded with prompt reimbursements rather than put in limbo for months or years at a time.

Allowing this bill to pass would allow companies and small businesses to expand and would streamline the process for these trusted providers. As the backlog of claims continues to rise, the livelihood of employees and businesses should not be put at risk. I hope this bill will get serious attention and bring commonsense business principles to this industry.

In God we always trust.

EPIC FAILURE OF FOREIGN POLICY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it was a beautiful September

day in 2001 as I was driving to work and I hear that a plane hits the World Trade Center. I was a newly minted private pilot at the time, and I remember thinking, How could a plane fly into a big building? And then I heard that another plane hit the other tower. Eventually, I heard one hit a field in Pennsylvania and the Pentagon not too far from here.

I realized that America was a country under attack. It was under attack by an ideology that believes that anybody that thinks differently than their brand of theology is not just wrong, but that they are worthy of death. In fact, it takes that belief and actually implements it by killing innocent men, women, and children, including folks of their own religious ideology.

Mr. Speaker, as a result of that, America became a generation that went to war to defeat this ideology. I am a veteran of the wars. I spent quite a bit of time in Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, I heard the other day that al Qaeda, America's number one enemy, raised the black flag over Fallujah, an area that the United States Marines, who fought harder than they have any battle since Vietnam, fought to achieve and take over and bring peace to.

Mr. Speaker, al Qaeda raised the black flag over Fallujah. This is an epic failure of American foreign policy and an epic resurgence of America's chief enemy.

In 2011, President Obama had an opportunity to make a decision about whether America would continue to show its support for a free Iraq, whether America would continue to be the intercessor between difficult back-and-forths and continue to bring people together in Iraq as we did during the surge, which the President opposed and now we are finding out may actually have been for political reasons. Shock-er.

We are finding out, Mr. Speaker, that al Qaeda now has a town very close to Baghdad. This is a failure of American foreign policy.

If you look into Syria, Mr. Speaker, you see a brutal dictator that kills people and has no compunction about killing innocent women and children just to maintain power. In essence, he has become a strong partner to the United States in order to take chemical weapons out of his arsenal.

Yet as another part of Syria, you see not the moderate forces of opposition to Mr. Assad, but you now see al Qaeda-related forces overpowering moderate opposition to Assad. You see that because of America's foreign policy, which said we supported the Free Syrian Army but, in reality, has not supported the Free Syrian Army.

If you look in Egypt, you see the Egyptian people stand up and say, We don't want to have one dictator replaced by another. We don't want the

Muslim Brotherhood to run our country and change our constitution.

But we have no idea where the President is at on this. We have taken a very important ally in the Middle East and basically told them we are not interested in their future.

Look at the instability in Lebanon and the questions with the people of Afghanistan about what is going to happen post-2014, as America committed to defeating al Qaeda and defeating the Taliban. I could go on and on. Look at the deal we have with Iran, basically giving Iran the option of continuing to enrich uranium.

Mr. Speaker, 5 years ago, I could not have written a sadder story about where American foreign policy could be. What I see now in the United States is that our allies no longer trust us and our enemies no longer fear us.

Mr. Speaker, the United States needs to use limited air power in Iraq to push al Qaeda back out of Iraq. We need strong intelligence assets to work with the government of al-Maliki to ensure al Qaeda has no foothold in Iraq again.

It is not too late to reverse the tragic foreign policy consequences and what we have seen in the Middle East. But, Mr. Speaker, this has to be done today. This has to be done now.

Americans have sacrificed blood for a free Iraq and a free Afghanistan, and we cannot let that sacrifice be in vain.

OPPOSITION TO UNESCO FUNDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to and stand in unyielding opposition to the latest push by the administration and some in Congress to subvert U.S. law that prohibits the United States from funding any agency at the United Nations that admits a nonexistent state of Palestine to its membership.

When UNESCO opted to grant Palestine membership to its ranks in October of 2011, it did so knowing full well that U.S. law was obligated to cut off its funding. And they did it anyway.

However, now the Obama administration is making a full-out push to not only restore funding to UNESCO, which will cost the U.S. taxpayer nearly \$80 million a year—think of \$80 million of your hard-earned taxpayer dollars going to this U.N. institution. But it is not only \$80 million this year, it is to pay nearly \$250 million that we owe in arrears because the administration decided to remain in UNESCO. We could have opted to pull out of that disgraceful body and not have any late fees, but now it is \$80 million to get in and \$250 million for the late fees.

Remember, this is the same U.N. that allows to sit on its human rights committee regimes such as Cuba, China,

Venezuela, and Syria—yes, Syria, where the Assad regime has been responsible for the deaths of over 130,000 people during its tenure on the Human Rights Committee. These nations are human rights violators. They do a disservice to UNESCO, whose stated mission of peace through solidarity and the protection of basic freedoms is not being upheld. But what they really do well is push the strong anti-U.S. and anti-Israel agenda at UNESCO.

□ 1045

Let's be honest: that is why they remain in their positions.

Mr. Speaker, we must not equivocate. We must not mince words. We will not sit blithely by while some try to circumvent or undermine these laws to, once again, fund UNESCO. No.

Giving the administration the authority it seeks to fund UNESCO would not only set a dangerous precedent by showing those with an anti-Israel agenda at the U.N. that the U.S. does not have the courage of its convictions, nor the fortitude to enforce our own laws, but it would also give the green light to the rest of the bodies at the U.N. to follow UNESCO's lead, to admit Palestine, thereby granting it de facto recognition to a non-existent state.

This is a way for the PLO and its collaborators at the U.N. to use that body to gain statehood without having to first come to an agreement with Israel over the conflict.

A vote to fund UNESCO in this body is a vote to undermine the peace process and any hope of resolving this issue. To my colleagues, I would say that you must not fall for the latest bamboozle trick that UNESCO is pushing by playing on your soft spots.

What are they going to do?

UNESCO's going to come to some of us and promise to highlight the great buildings in our districts, the monuments in our districts, the cultural sites in our districts, and say they will designate them world heritage sites. We will bestow upon them official UNESCO designation of a heritage site.

Just how gullible does UNESCO think Members of Congress are?

I think we will soon see. They want us to ignore U.S. law so that we can restore funding to UNESCO so that UNESCO can give us some of our own U.S. taxpayer dollars back.

I implore my colleagues, please don't do this. Stand up for American principle. Stand up for U.S. law. Don't waste the hard-earned dollars of your constituents on an anti-American institution.

UNESCO knew what fate awaited it when it admitted Palestine, and now it must reap what it sowed, or it must reverse its decision. It is easy. The choice is, as it has always been, UNESCO's to make.

This is not just about principles. This is about convenience. UNESCO's bet-

ting that we only stand with Israel when it is convenient.

UNESCO turned its back on Israel and the peace process. All UNESCO wants is our cash, our constituents' cash, and then it will continue to pursue its anti-U.S., anti-Israel agenda.

Do you seriously think that your constituents want millions of their money to go to an agency at the corrupt U.N. that works against everything we try to do, to hurt our closest friend and ally, the democratic Jewish State of Israel?

I don't think so. We are better than that, Mr. Speaker. So I urge my colleagues to stand firm and do the right thing. No waiver, no flexibility, no change to U.S. law, no funding for UNESCO.

CLIMATE CHANGE DENIERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the arctic vortex blast coincides with the return of Congress to Washington, D.C.; wind chills well below zero.

Now, no surprise, a number of my Republican colleagues who are dyed-in-the-wool climate change deniers, and some of the blathering idiots on talk shows said, Whoa, look at this. Arctic vortex proves that there is no climate change; there is no global warming. It is all a hoax.

Well, I would like to begin this new year with a little optimism, and hope Congress will take on big challenges, some of the biggest challenges of our time, including climate change, but the bizarre theories of the climate change deniers, and the excuses they will use, probably preclude that.

Now, given the overwhelming scientific consensus that climate change will spur more extreme weather events, yes, including record cold and arctic vortexes, with shifts in the jet stream, and droughts and a whole host of other things—we had about the driest year on record in the Western U.S. this year, in Oregon and California.

This is a serious challenge. Unfortunately, as I said earlier, this Congress, because of denial, is pretty much incapable of dealing with this challenge.

Luckily, we do have an alternative, and that is the President's Climate Action Plan, and the fact that the EPA has been found to have the authority by the Supreme Court of the United States to regulate carbon emissions as pollution. Following through on the President's Climate Action Plan is critical to show the rest of the world that the United States can again lead on this issue, and we are serious about it, and use that leverage to bring other countries into line.

Now, the EU and others are dealing with it, but there is total denial in China. Back in 2005, the U.S. and China

emitted about the same amount of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, about 7 million metric tons. Five years later, the U.S. is down a little bit. China is up to 10 million and growing every day. China must be part of this.

Now, how are we going to get countries like China and others lined up on this? Well, I think we have got a strong tool. We can demand reductions. We can demand that trade agreements with these nations will level the playing field in many ways.

We have ignored labor and the environment in many of these trade agreements. We can't put U.S. manufacturers at a disadvantage when they are dealing with climate change issues and carbon dioxide emissions and the Chinese aren't, because we live, unfortunately, on the same planet as the Chinese, and they are destroying the world's climate very, very quickly.

So, even if we take strong measures here, we have got to force those measures on other countries.

Now, I think that the trade agreements are an ideal place to do this. Unfortunately, the Obama administration is of two minds on this issue. I have been acting very forcefully to protect the President's authority to regulate carbon emissions and encourage the EPA to go ahead with strong measures. The Republicans are attempting to overturn and preempt that authority, but it does exist.

Unfortunately, in the Office of the Special Trade Representative, appointed by the President of the United States, they are busily undermining the President's climate change agenda. Yes, they are acting at complete odds with the Environmental Protection Agency.

The European Union has adopted measures to reduce the global greenhouse gas emissions from all fuels and transportation fuels included by 10 percent within a relatively short period of time. One of those provisions would score the dirtiest sources of fuels as the way they should be, for emitting more carbon. That would mean there would be a penalty against oil, gasoline, diesel extracted from tar sands—the dirtiest, most polluting way to obtain oil that anyone knows of.

Now, the European Union is moving ahead, but now the President's Special Trade Representative, appointed by the President, somehow is saying that the EU shouldn't do this; the U.S. objects to that, and they are in league with Canada in attempting to overturn these steps by the European Union.

The President needs to rein in his Special Trade Representative, and we need to protect and encourage the President to deal with this very serious issue.

NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING AWARENESS DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from

Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, the crime of human trafficking is complex and it is destructive. It shatters the lives of its victims and their loved ones. In an effort to bring attention to this modern-day form of slavery, we recognize January 11, 2014, as National Human Trafficking Awareness Day.

This multibillion dollar criminal industry exists in every State. The statistics are stunning, and it is essential this national awareness day shed light on a human rights tragedy which occurs in every region across our Nation.

Though the impact of this crime affects men, women, and children, approximately 80 percent of all human trafficking victims are women, and nearly half are minors. Overall, there are 21 million individuals who are victims of forced labor in a \$32 billion industry that is only second to drug trafficking as the most profitable form of international crime.

Combating human trafficking requires commitment and cooperation at all levels of government and among agencies and among nonprofits. I see this collaboration taking root in my district in Pennsylvania.

I was pleased to attend a meeting at Calvary Church in Souderton, teaming up with local nonprofit, Worthwhile Wear, poised to address the issues of shelter and homelessness as they relate to human trafficking prevention and recovery.

The county-wide Bucks Coalition Against Trafficking created a local resource to raise public awareness and help end this horrendous crime through community education, victim identification, and legislative change. The Coalition has commemorated their 1-year anniversary, and their outstanding achievements have been recognized by the county of Bucks.

As the Federal Representative for Pennsylvania's Eighth Congressional District and a member of the Victims Rights Caucus, I am working to support and pass Federal laws to end this heinous crime through the introduction of bipartisan legislation that reflects the interests, rights, and the needs of victims.

January 11, 2014 is National Human Trafficking Awareness Day, but every day we must work together, forming a united front against human traffickers, and together we can raise public consciousness, prevent violence, protect the vulnerable, support survivors, and punish the offenders who perpetrate these crimes.

I appreciate the time on the floor this morning, Mr. Speaker.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 56 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Eternal God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We pause now in Your presence and acknowledge our dependence on You.

We ask Your blessing upon the men and women of this, the people's House, who have returned to their stations here on Capitol Hill.

As the new session begins, help them, and indeed help us all, to obey Your law, to do Your will, and to walk in Your way. Grant that they might be good in thought, gracious in word, generous in deed, and great in spirit.

Many of their fellow citizens continue to struggle through a difficult economic stretch and look to them for helpful leadership. Grant them the resolve to fashion solutions that might benefit those who are in need.

Make this a glorious day in which all are glad to be alive and ready to serve You.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from California (Ms. HAHN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. HAHN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

OPPOSITION TO UNESCO FUNDING

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, there are congressional and administration attempts to circumvent and undermine decades-old laws that prohibit the United States from funding any agency at the United Nations that admits a nonexistent Palestinian state.

In October 2011, UNESCO chose to welcome Palestine to its membership. It did so, knowing full well that this would trigger U.S. laws that prohibit us from funding any entity at the U.N. that grants membership to the PLO or any other organization that doesn't meet the internationally recognized attributes of statehood.

We must not grant a waiver to UNESCO nor approve any backdoor congressional attempt to provide U.S. funding to UNESCO until it reverses its decision regarding the Palestinian Authority.

We are in an economic tailspin, Mr. Speaker. So why waste \$250 million in U.S. taxpayer money by giving it—wasting it—to UNESCO? It is madness.

ACA SUCCESS STORY

(Mr. VEASEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of over a million Americans who saw their unemployment benefits disappear on December 28. With our economy still struggling and unemployment remaining unacceptably high, now is not the time to take more money out of the pockets of those who are struggling to simply get by.

This week, Republicans would rather continue debating the Affordable Care Act instead of working to get our economy back on track by helping to raise the standard of living for the poorest Americans and provide assistance to the unemployed.

Democrats in the House and the Senate are working to offer solutions here in Washington and back in our districts. In the district I represent, I am helping constituents find jobs by hosting a job fair on January 24. The constituents I serve will have the opportunity to apply for jobs on site, network with employers, and attend professional development workshops.

Mr. Speaker, we need to address the job crisis in America, and Republicans need to get back to the business of fixing our economy.

OBAMACARE PROBLEMS

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, just last week I received the following letter from a constituent:

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN FOXX: On December 10, I applied for a Silver level plan and re-

ceived confirmation the same day that my application was completed. Since then, I've waited for my invoice so I could pay for the insurance. I called on December 23 and waited close to 5 hours on the phone for the next available rep, only to be put on hold for another one and a half hours and finally be told that they had no idea when my invoice would be sent out. As of January 2, 2013, I have not been billed for my new insurance. I have six prescriptions that need to be filled at the end of the month. When will the program be fixed and operational?

Mr. Speaker, it is a good question and the American people deserve an answer.

UNEMPLOYMENT EXTENSION COMPENSATION

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, it has been 11 days now since 1.3 million Americans have been cut off from their unemployment benefits, an important safety net, and this House has yet to address this crisis. Instead of offering a solution to extend emergency unemployment benefits, House Republicans keep moving the goal posts and changing their position.

What on Earth are we waiting for? Every week that goes by, more and more Rhode Islanders lose their emergency unemployment benefits. The longer we wait to fix this problem, the more serious it becomes for the long-term unemployed.

Fifty years ago today, President Johnson announced his war on poverty. To commemorate that anniversary, this Congress is willing to write off and forget about 1.3 million Americans who are struggling to find work.

What kind of public servants have we become when we take away the last safety net for struggling families 3 days before Christmas? This is shameful.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you to bring a bill to the floor to extend emergency unemployment benefits; 1.3 million Americans can't wait another day, another week, or another month for this Congress to act. Let's do the right thing and end this nightmare for those we serve.

HOUSE-PASSED PRO-GROWTH JOBS BILLS

(Mr. WALBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, a new year brings new perspective and, for many, a fresh start. Many of my hard-working constituents hope this year will bring a healthy economy with increased opportunities.

My House colleagues and I didn't need a new year to make this our goal. Last year, we passed dozens of bills, making job creation and expanding op-

portunity our central focus. This included bills to make energy more affordable, to repeal ObamaCare and to expand education for students and job-seekers. If the Senate would only act on these measures, we could offer more opportunities for our constituents today: bills like the Energy Consumers Relief Act, halting major new regulations that increase prices and hurt the economy; the Northern Route Approval Act, to finally approve the Keystone pipeline and immediately create thousands of good-paying jobs; or the SKILLS Act, to eliminate and streamline dozens of overlapping Federal programs and to help connect job-seekers with the skills they need.

I look forward, Mr. Speaker, to continued work with my colleagues, supporting additional measures to strengthen our economy, to provide more opportunity for all, and to put Americans back to work.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker and House Republicans, happy new year. You look great, but we have failed to address the issues of the people who are unemployed. I call upon all of us today to remember that many people, as we sit here, are facing fiscal devastation.

The social safety net is used to purchase very basic necessities, such as food and rent; and many Americans are treading now, just staying above the water. There were 1.3 million Americans who were without unemployment insurance as of December 28. In another few weeks, 1.9 million more will join them, and 174,000 of them are from Texas.

I know that we have not really thought about this seriously. I know that so much time was spent in attempting to overturn the Affordable Care Act that we forgot that there are people we have failed to provide jobs for who are now unemployed and whom we cannot forget.

This is not just their problem. This is our problem. Please join me in making sure that we restore their safety net.

THE QUALIFIED MORTGAGE RULE

(Mr. PITTENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I stand regarding the qualified mortgage rule that will go into effect this Friday. This rule is going to have a devastating effect on the housing industry.

Once again, the long hand of the Federal Government goes out to dictate policy to the financial industry on

whom they should make loans to. Once again, we face another crisis in the housing industry. The Federal Government, frankly, was one of the major culprits in the housing demise that we have just gone through, making easy credit for borrowers. Now they are telling financial institutions clearly the wrong direction in which to go. We need the markets to work. The Federal Government has proven also that they sure cannot handle health care through ObamaCare.

Why do we think that the government knows best when it comes to telling community banks and others who they should make their loans to? Fifty percent of the loans made in 2013 will not be made for 2014 with these guidelines.

Mr. Speaker, we call for this rule to be delayed for a year to allow Congress to improve it.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Ms. HAHN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, last month, many of us stood here and pleaded with Speaker BOEHNER to act to extend unemployment insurance for 1.3 million hurting Americans, including over 213,000 in California alone.

Everyday Americans, people like Vincent, who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, will be devastated if we do not right this wrong. Vincent is 57 and worked at Bank of America in my home State of California. He says that he has interviewed with other organizations since being laid off but that he has not found a job. He has not given up, but Vincent worries that he may have to start sleeping in his car and going to food pantries since losing his unemployment benefits on December 28.

Mr. Speaker, we have the ability to help these people. Congress has extended unemployment insurance time and time again with wide bipartisan support because it was the right thing to do. As human beings and as legislators, we must do that again.

Earlier, many of us stood with President Johnson's daughter Lynda Johnson Robb as we marked the 50th anniversary of President Johnson's declaration of an unconditional war on poverty; and in this ongoing war on poverty, extending unemployment benefits to Americans who have lost their jobs is one of our greatest weapons.

CONGRATULATIONS, MAYOR PIKE AND MAYOR DAN

(Mr. STEWART asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEWART. To my fellow Members and my fellow Americans, I wish

you all a successful and blessed new year.

Mr. Speaker, before we begin the political battles of the year, I would like to take a moment to congratulate the newly elected officials in Utah's Second Congressional District, specifically Jon Pike, the new mayor of St. George in Washington County. I look forward to working with Mayor Pike to continue to grow the economy and to create new jobs.

I also want to take a moment to specifically thank Mayor Dan McArthur, who tirelessly served the people of St. George for more than 20 years. Under his tenure, the population nearly tripled in size, and the city had an expansion and the creation of many new businesses, great new infrastructure, a beautiful new airport, and the transformation of Dixie State College into a 4-year university.

Mayor Dan is a true representative of the Dixie spirit. His volunteerism was shown in 2005 when they had severe flooding along the Virgin River. He and other city council members joined other citizens in sandbagging the river to prevent severe damage and more flooding.

I am pleased to call Mayor Dan a friend, and I am grateful for his fine example and for his many years of service. I wish him and his family the very best in their future endeavors.

□ 1215

ENDING POVERTY TODAY

(Mrs. BEATTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, during President Lyndon Baines Johnson's State of the Union address 50 years ago, he declared a war on poverty to create an opportunity for families and Americans to have stability in economic development, health care, and education. Fifty years later, I stand on this House floor with his daughter, Lynda Johnson Robb.

There are 46 million families living in poverty and 16.5 million of them children. I say today: Let's end this war on poverty. Let's support \$40 billion for SNAP. Let's make a difference in the lives of Americans. We deserve to provide them the opportunity to have that opportunity that President Lyndon Baines Johnson talked about.

Thank you to his daughter for reminding us of his legacy. Thank you to the Congressional Black Caucus and Congresswoman BARBARA LEE for leading our charge in making a difference.

I ask all Democrats and Republicans to join me today to pledge that we will take care of those children and families living in poverty as we move forward.

START WORKING FOR WORKING AMERICANS

(Mr. MESSER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of talk today about the importance of unemployment benefits. The truth is that too many Americans are out of work. But my constituents don't just need jobs; they need good-paying jobs.

The President touts the job gains in our economy. Unfortunately, many of the jobs gained over the past several years aren't the kind needed to get Hoosiers back on their feet. They are the kind that require long hours of work for little pay, with few or no benefits. They are the kind whose paychecks don't go as far as they used to because necessities like gas, food, education, and health care cost more and more. They are the kind where people work harder but fall farther behind. That is not the America I grew up in.

My America—our America—is one where those who work hard and play by the rules can afford the basic necessities of life and then have a little left over for wants, not just needs.

It is time for Congress to spend more time working for these hardworking Americans and less worrying about those who either don't need government or already have a government that works for them.

WAR ON POVERTY

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today is the 50th anniversary of President Lyndon Johnson's historic war on poverty, but lately it seems more like a war on the poor.

Earlier today, at a meeting organized by Congresswoman LEE, President Johnson's daughter, Lynda Johnson Robb, said that she accompanied her father on his historic tour of Appalachia. She said:

When Daddy came to this town and was sworn in as President, the poverty level of our country was at 20 percent. When Daddy left this town, it was at 12 percent of the population.

He made a big difference working with this body in a bipartisan way—and we can do it again.

Mr. Speaker, let's pass a jobs plan, raise the minimum wage, restore nutrition assistance and affordable housing assistance, and extend unemployment benefits to help those families get by while they are looking for work.

As Lyndon Johnson did five decades ago, let us again declare an "all-out war on human poverty and unemployment in these United States."

PROTECTING AMERICANS' PERSONAL INFORMATION

(Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this week the House will consider a bill offered by Representative PITTS that would require the Obama administration to notify Americans who had their personal information stolen after signing up for health insurance through ObamaCare.

As someone who has made protecting Social Security numbers a priority, I am deeply concerned about an increase of identity theft through the flawed ObamaCare Web site. Social Security numbers are the key to identity theft. Yet CMS, which is the same agency that runs health care, has failed to protect seniors' identity by refusing to remove Social Security numbers from Medicare cards.

That is why Mr. PITTS' bill, along with H.R. 781, the Medicare Identity Theft Prevention Act, which I introduced with my Democrat colleague, LLOYD DOGGETT, are two simple yet effective ways we can protect Americans and keep their private information just that—private.

I urge my colleagues to join our efforts. We must do what is right for Americans.

EXTEND EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

(Ms. MCCOLLUM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, as Congress begins a new session, House Republican leadership must not ignore last year's urgent, unfinished business.

Right after Christmas, 1.3 million Americans had their unemployment benefits terminated. The Republican refusal to extend unemployment insurance has created a state of emergency for struggling families across this Nation, including thousands in Minnesota.

Earned unemployment benefits are a lifeline for Americans seeking work. Extending this critical safety net will help our neighbors meet basic needs: paying rent, buying food, and providing warmth in this very frigid winter.

Long-term unemployment is at a record high. There are three job seekers for every job available. It is wrong for this Republican majority to turn their back on unemployed Americans.

Fifty years ago, President Lyndon Johnson launched a war on poverty. Today, this fight means extending emergency unemployment insurance and preventing more Americans and their children from falling into poverty.

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES FOR 2014

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in 2013, we witnessed the disastrous impacts of Big Government. From the administration's failed roll-out of ObamaCare—destroying jobs—to the undermining of our national security by military sequestration, we know this harms our families, our economy, and our safety.

Last week, I had the opportunity to travel across South Carolina's Second Congressional District to unveil legislative priorities for 2014. My constituents shared my concerns that Congress must focus on legislation to create jobs through economic growth.

We must also reduce our spending so that our children and grandchildren will not be faced with the burden of out-of-control debt. Encouraging energy dependence through the completion of the Keystone XL pipeline will also create jobs at Michelin and MTU in South Carolina.

Additionally, promoting our brave men and women in uniform, military families, and veterans must remain at the top of our priority list. We must protect our heroes who risk their lives to protect us.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

WAR ON POVERTY

(Ms. LEE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, as cochair of the Congressional Black Caucus' Taskforce on Poverty and the Economy and chair of the Democratic whip's Task Force on Poverty, Income Inequality, and Opportunity, I join my colleagues today in marking President Lyndon Baines Johnson's 1964 State of the Union address.

Fifty years ago, President Johnson boldly declared an unconditional war on poverty. For the next 50 days, Members will be giving 50 speeches on the floor in continuing this war for economic justice.

I am so pleased and honored that President and Lady Bird Johnson's eldest daughter, Mrs. Lynda Johnson Robb, accepted our invitation to join us here today. She is here in the gallery. I just want to say to her that she exemplifies President and Mrs. Johnson's commitment and the leadership required to fight poverty and build a great society. She visited Appalachia with her daddy, as she told us earlier, and reminded us today that this was a bipartisan and bicameral effort requiring leadership from the White House.

President Johnson's war on poverty created critical antipoverty programs

such as Head Start, Job Corps, food stamps, Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security.

As President Johnson said 50 years ago:

It will not be a short or easy struggle, no single weapon or strategy will suffice, but we shall not rest until the war is won.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas). Members are reminded not to refer to attendees in the gallery.

CONGRATULATING WEBER STATE UNIVERSITY ON ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

(Mr. BISHOP of Utah asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the 125th anniversary of one of Utah's premier academic institutions, Weber State University.

Originally Weber State Academy, a religious school with 200 students, today it is a full university with over 25,000 students. It is a great addition to its home city of Ogden, as well as its satellite campus in Davis County.

I am very proud of my association with Weber State University. My father-in-law played football there. My wife and daughter are graduates. Even one of our colleagues, Representative JENKINS of Kansas, is a graduate of Weber State. My son worked for the administration, as well.

Its first president was a renaissance immigrant from Germany, Louis Moench, who composed my favorite hymn. Its second principal, David O. McKay, became a leader of my church. The most recent president, Dr. Millner, was the first female leader of the university in the State of Utah. Under its current leadership with President Wight, I expect another 125 years of great research, innovation, and education taking place at Weber State.

Everyone in Utah wore purple yesterday in honor of this event. As cold as it was here, I am also proud to say I was wearing a Weber State hoodie and sweats all night long—obviously, in honor of Weber State and to try to stay warm back here in Washington.

WAR ON POVERTY

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the leadership of President Lyndon Baines Johnson, represented by his wonderful family: his late wife; Luci Baines Johnson; and our dear friend here in Washington, the former first lady of Virginia, Lynda Johnson Robb.

They understand the words that our President gave us. Unfortunately, many Americans live on the outskirts of hope, and some on the outskirts of health.

I join my colleague, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, to say to you that the war on poverty is not over. As we look at the red on this paper, every single State has someone living in poverty. Those individuals are represented in 16 million children, and 20,000 military veterans are also included in those 1.3 million Americans who are not getting unemployment benefits.

So as we look at those who need Head Start, a program that was a generational result of President Johnson's effort, we must fight to extend unemployment insurance, and we must ensure the war on poverty remains our cause, our hope. It is important to give hope to Americans.

OVERSIGHT ON OBAMACARE SECURITY RISKS

(Mr. DAINES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Speaker, during a recent Homeland Security Oversight Committee hearing, we learned just how deeply flawed the ObamaCare Web site was upon its launch. The problems with this Web site went well beyond error messages and Americans being unable to successfully purchase insurance. We have learned that security risks to the ObamaCare Web site were "limitless" long before the Web site's official launch.

Worse, the Obama administration knew of these risks before the October 1 planned launch. Rather than fixing the problem, they consciously allowed Americans to put their personal information at risk by using this deeply flawed Web site.

As someone who has worked in the technology sector, I know that if a private company launched a Web site with these kinds of issues, the company might have gone under, or at least people would have been fired.

The administration's failure to secure this Web site in advance of its launch is wholly unacceptable. That is why I am proud to support the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act, which requires HHS to notify Americans if their personal information has been stolen or unlawfully accessed through an ObamaCare exchange.

The American people deserve to know if the ObamaCare Web site jeopardized their privacy. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.

□ 1230

THE CONTINUING WAR ON POVERTY

(Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in marking the 50th anniversary of President Johnson's declaration of a war on poverty. This war was being won for 16 years, but since President Reagan's election 34 years ago, the free-marketeers and their Republican Party proponents have pressed the war on the war on poverty. The results are heart-wrenching. The rich are getting richer, while millions of middle-income families have been thrown into poverty.

In my State of Georgia alone, almost 17 percent of households are food insecure, according to the Half in Ten Education Fund. Eighteen percent of people in Georgia earn less than \$23,492 for a family of four.

Republicans blame the poor for being poor, and even worse, Mr. Speaker, they blame the 27.2 percent of children, Mr. Speaker, who are living below the poverty line in Georgia.

Republicans who ignore the desperate pleas to extend SNAP and unemployment insurance programs are hurting the people I represent in Georgia and millions more throughout this great Nation. It is a shame.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF SERGEANT GALE STAUFFER

(Mr. NUNNELEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. NUNNELEE. Mr. Speaker, on December 23, in my hometown of Tupelo, Mississippi, two of our police officers, Sergeant Gale Stauffer and Patrol Officer Joseph Maher, were shot while attempting to apprehend a bank robber.

Thankfully, Officer Maher survived very serious wounds, and he is currently recovering.

Tragically, Sergeant Stauffer died of those wounds. Gale, as he was known to his friends and family, spent his entire adult life in service to his country. He joined the U.S. military and bravely served his tour of duty in Iraq as a Sergeant in the Louisiana Army National Guard.

After returning home, he settled with his family in Tupelo, where he is known for his Cajun cooking, his love of the outdoors, and his passionate support for LSU Tiger football.

Above all, those who knew Sergeant Stauffer knew him as a man completely devoted to his wife and two children.

I will be submitting letters of support for both of these brave men's nomination for the Congressional Badge of Bravery.

Ronald Reagan once said: "Those who say that we are in a time where there are no heroes, they just don't know where to look."

By their actions, Sergeant Stauffer and Officer Maher have showed there are still heroes among us.

EXTEND EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

(Ms. BROWNLEY of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call on Speaker BOEHNER to allow the House to vote to extend emergency unemployment compensation, a program that is critical to thousands of my constituents in Ventura County struggling to find work.

We also need to extend unemployment insurance for the more than 20,000 veterans who were cut off while they make their transition to the civilian work force. We need to extend unemployment insurance for the nearly 2 million children whose families need it for food, clothing, and shelter.

Mr. Speaker, it is also an economic imperative. Extending unemployment insurance to nearly 214,000 unemployed Californians who will use it to buy groceries, put gas in their cars, or keep the lights on, would save over 46,000 jobs in my State.

Mr. Speaker, it is both a moral and economic imperative that we extend unemployment insurance, and that we do so without delay.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS FOR CONGRESS

(Mr. YODER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, as Americans are making their New Year's resolutions, I think it is time that Congress makes a few New Year's resolutions of its own.

Congress will resolve itself to stop asking for money and higher taxes from the American people to pay for more bureaucracy and more bloated Federal programs.

Congress will actually try to balance its budget, something the rest of the American people have to do.

Congress will resolve itself to stop the onslaught of rules, regulations, and mandates on our constituents that slow down the economy and kill jobs.

Congress will focus more on programs that create jobs and less on programs that create government dependency.

Congress will stop allowing the Federal Government to spy and read the emails of innocent Americans.

Congress will resolve itself to live under the same laws it passes for everyone else with no special health care or retirement benefits.

Lastly, Congress will resolve itself to spend more time listening to the American people and working together, Republicans and Democrats, to solve the problems our Nation faces.

Mr. Speaker, these are a few New Year's resolutions for Congress that we would be well-served to follow.

HIPPOCRATIC OATH FOR CONGRESS

(Mr. HONDA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, if there were a Hippocratic oath of legislating, it would prescribe that we, above all else, should do no harm, but we have a habit of violating that foundational precept.

We have allowed unemployment insurance to 1.3 million Americans to expire, and that will not help our economy and will cost 200,000 jobs.

In 1 month we face the recurring hostage-taking ritual that has become raising the debt limit. These debt limit showdowns have a real cost to our economy.

The Government Accountability Office found that delayed action in 2011 resulted in \$1.3 billion in higher borrowing costs. We can avoid that cost by enacting permanent reforms to the process like the ones employed in the recent debt limit adjustments.

I introduced last year H.R. 233, which would permanently shift the role of Congress to disapproving debt ceiling increases instead of approving them and allows the debt limit to be raised unless a supermajority of Congress votes to block the increase.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in pursuing these permanent and necessary reforms. Avoid the replay of the hostage-taking and brinksmanship of last year, and take the steps to avoid doing any more unnecessary harm to American families.

AMERICA'S WAR ON POVERTY

(Mr. SOUTHERLAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SOUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 50th anniversary of America's war on poverty. While this war may have been launched with the best of intentions, it is clear we are engaged in a battle of attrition that has left more Americans in poverty than at any point in America's history by number.

That fact is staggering, considering the \$15 trillion and counting that has been spent on fighting this War on Poverty. The status quo simply isn't working. In fact, it is hurting many, many vulnerable families.

We have a moral obligation to do better for the people of Florida's Second Congressional District and across this great Nation, and for the 46.5 million Americans overall who are living in poverty.

As chairman of the Republican Study Committee's Anti-Poverty Initiative, I look forward to working on things going forward, on new, forward-thinking solutions that do several things:

strengthen two-parent families; improve effective educational opportunities; create long-lasting job growth, producing fulfilling careers; and restore people's God-given opportunity for earned success.

THE WAR ON POVERTY

(Mr. YARMUTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago today President Johnson launched the war on poverty, giving rise to some of the most successful antipoverty programs in our history, including Medicare, Medicaid, food assistance, and Head Start.

Five decades later, eradicating poverty remains a moral imperative. It encompasses health and well-being, education, employment, and access to opportunity.

We have made progress. In 1967, nearly 26 percent of Americans lived in poverty. Today that number is 16 percent. Programs such as the Earned Income Tax Credit, which gives working Americans a ladder into the middle class, have helped us make that progress.

Today, in Congress, our commitment to ending poverty is in question. Because of Republican opposition, more than 18,000 Kentuckians and 1.3 million Americans are without a critical safety net as they continue to search for work. As a result, our economy lost \$400 million last week alone.

Unemployment insurance is one of the most effective ways to transition those who lost jobs back into the workforce. In 2012, it helped 2.5 million Americans work their way out of poverty.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues today to recommit themselves to eradicating poverty and support an immediate extension of unemployment insurance.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Mrs. CAPPS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to give voice to the many out-of-work Americans whose unemployment insurance was allowed to expire.

James, from Santa Maria, California, wrote the following:

I started working at the age of 16 because our father had died. I had, up until April 2012, gone to work every day. I am no slouch. I am a citizen, a taxpayer, a U.S. Army veteran.

But now, his unemployment insurance benefit is gone. For James and for millions of Americans like him, we must act.

Unfortunately, House leadership has ignored this plight and, in doing so, these hardworking Americans will lose the means to keep job searching.

We must extend this lifeline for the long-term unemployed, their children, for our local economies, which gain \$3 of economic benefits for every \$2 invested in the program. The Senate is on the verge of doing just that. With bipartisan support, we must follow their lead.

James signed his letter to me in bold, capital letters: "PLEASE HELP." I urge House leadership and my colleagues to do just that.

EXTENDING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(Mrs. DAVIS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, last year, as many have said, ended on a somber note. Over 1 million of our fellow Americans lost a vital economic lifeline, the temporary insurance that helps them get by while searching for a new job.

Louise, a constituent of mine from San Diego, recently wrote me to explain what losing such benefits means to her. She is 60 years old, and she has been looking for work since she was laid off a year ago from a stable job that she had held just for about 15 years.

And as she mentioned:

It is very scary to think that effectively, on January 1, I won't have any income. So what am I to do? I will have a roof over my head for a short time, but I won't have the funds to pay for utilities.

And she went on to say:

By cutting extended unemployment, all that will be accomplished is more people being on welfare or living on the streets homeless. And that, that helps us? How?

Her story reminds us of our duty to lend a hand to those in need. Any of us could be in her shoes.

Extending unemployment benefits is not only the right thing, but it is also good for our economy.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

□ 1245

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENT

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 724) to amend the Clean Air Act to remove the requirement for dealer certification of new light-duty motor vehicles.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 724

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REMOVAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR DEALER CERTIFICATION OF NEW LIGHT-DUTY MOTOR VEHICLES.

Section 207(h) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7541(h)) is amended—

- (1) by striking paragraph (1); and
- (2) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials into the RECORD on the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be the lead sponsor of H.R. 724, along with my colleague, Congressman GARY PETERS of Michigan. This bipartisan bill, which has 106 cosponsors, repeals an obsolete regulatory requirement that no longer makes sense. This legislation is fully supported by the auto industry, and I have a letter that I would like to submit for the RECORD from the five leading automotive trade associations, including the National Automobile Dealers Association, highlighting their support.

Since 1981, automobile dealers who deliver a new vehicle for sale have been required to provide a certificate to the purchaser, indicating the vehicle conforms to Clean Air Act emissions requirements. However, modern technology and standard vehicle warranties have rendered this paperwork requirement unnecessary and redundant for a number of reasons.

First, every new vehicle must comply with Clean Air Act requirements before it can enter the stream of commerce. Second, information certifying a vehicle is Clean Air Act compliant can already be found in a number of other locations, including under the hood of a vehicle, in a vehicle's manual, or on the EPA's Web site. And, finally, many new sale warranties range from tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of miles or a number of years which far exceed the protections provided for in the regulatory requirement.

During recent years, we have seen an unprecedented amount of Federal regulation proposed and enacted. This bureaucratic creep not only threatens the

scope of entrepreneurial freedom but also comes at a heavy cost which, by some estimations, is approximately \$1.7 trillion annually. In my district, when I am out visiting with the small businesses community and hard-working American taxpayers, the number one concern I hear about is the burdensome regulations and the need to pare back Federal Government interference.

H.R. 724 is simple, direct, and sends a clear message that small business owners, and specifically auto dealers, should not be burdened with redundant regulatory requirements. This legislation will make the car-buying process a little simpler and let auto dealers spend less time complying with obsolete regulatory requirements and more time developing their businesses, investing in local communities, and creating jobs.

I look forward to continuing to find ways that reduce unnecessary red tape on the small business community. As H.R. 724 represents, this is not only a policy goal both sides of the aisle can agree on, but it is a policy goal that can actually get done. I urge support from my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS, NADA, NAMAD, AUTO ALLIANCE, AND GLOBAL AUTOMAKERS,

January 7, 2014.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: We, the undersigned automotive trade associations, are writing regarding our strong support for H.R. 724, a bipartisan bill that would repeal an outdated paperwork mandate on franchised automobile dealers requiring dealer certification of a new vehicle's emission system. This legislation was introduced on February 14, 2013 by Reps. Bob Latta (R-OH) and Gary Peters (D-MI) and currently has 105 bipartisan cosponsors. H.R. 724 was reported out of the House Energy and Commerce Committee on December 11, 2013 by voice vote. This bill is scheduled to be considered by the House of Representatives on January 8, 2014.

For over 30 years, automobile dealers who sell a new vehicle have been required to provide customers with a certificate which states that the vehicle conforms to Clean Air Act (CAA) emissions requirements. However, subsequently passed laws and dealer contractual obligations have rendered this statutory mandate redundant and obsolete.

Currently, every new vehicle must comply with CAA requirements before entering the stream of commerce, making it unnecessary for a dealer to also provide a customer with written notification that the vehicle is CAA compliant. Next, information can be found under the hood of the vehicle certifying that the vehicle is CAA compliant, making another form given by the dealer to the customer duplicative. Finally, other information contained in the form is either no longer relevant or can be found in the owner's manual and supplements provided by the manufacturer.

H.R. 724 is narrowly drafted to eliminate this one statutory mandate only. The bill does not amend or impact other provisions of the Clean Air Act.

This legislation is an excellent example of Congress working on a bipartisan basis to re-

peal an outdated law that no longer benefits the public. We urge you to vote "Yes" on H.R. 724 to end this unnecessary requirement. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

PETER K. WELCH,
President, National
Automobile Dealers
Association.

MITCH BAINWOL,
President and CEO,
Alliance of Auto-
mobile Manufactur-
ers.

DAMON LESTER,
President, National
Association of Mi-
nority Automobile
Dealers.

CODY LUSK,
President, American
International Auto-
mobile Dealers Asso-
ciation.

MICHAEL J. STANTON,
President and CEO,
Association of Glob-
al Automakers, Inc.

Mr. PETERS of Michigan. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 724; and I would like to start off by thanking the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) for his leadership on this issue and for his willingness to work with me in writing this bill.

This legislation is simple and straightforward. It cuts red tape for small businesses and allows auto dealers to focus on selling cars and creating jobs, not unnecessary paperwork. This bill also benefits consumers. It is one less piece of paper when buying a car, so consumers can focus on what is really important to them, and that is their purchase.

When I came to Congress in 2009, it was a very dark period for our entire economy but particularly for the auto industry. I will never forget the meeting I had during that time with Chrysler's CEO and his management team. They told me that they were not only weeks away from bankruptcy, but that without access to government loans, they would not have the resources to reorganize and would have been forced to liquidate the company. A liquidation of any of the major auto manufacturers would have wreaked havoc on the supply chain and dragged the entire industry down with it, eliminating millions of good-paying U.S. jobs.

My State of Michigan has helped build our Nation's middle class. Our history is proof that you cannot have a strong middle class without a strong manufacturing sector, and you cannot have a strong manufacturing sector without a thriving auto industry. That is why I was proud to fight for Michigan workers and middle class families and our auto industry to secure the loans that they needed to weather this economic storm.

Fast forward to today. Our auto industry is now driving our economic recovery and paving the way to rebuilding our middle class. Vehicle sales are

at the highest point they have been since May of 2007; and vehicle manufacturers and suppliers are ramping up production, hiring more workers, and investing in innovation. That is why it is critical that Congress continue to support our auto industry and our middle class.

I am glad to work with the gentleman from Ohio, Congressman LATTA, on a commonsense solution to eliminate outdated and unnecessary burdens on small businesses. Auto dealers should not have to provide additional paperwork confirming that a vehicle complies with the Clean Air Act since every new vehicle entering the market already meets that standard. Compliance with the Clean Air Act is certainly very important, but redundant paperwork just slows down our small businesses and our consumers.

Auto dealers are upstanding community citizens. They sponsor Little League teams, scholarships, and volunteer their time to help others. Dealers provide significant value and expertise when consumers want to purchase a new car or truck and work to make financing a vehicle affordable.

Today's new vehicles feature innovations ranging from safety technology that makes our roads safer for all of us to infotainment packages that provide convenience and an enhanced riding experience, features that knowledgeable dealers play a very important role in educating the car-buying public about.

So I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 724 to end this outdated burden on the small businesses that can be found in every community in our country.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am actually a new car dealer and have been a new car dealer for many, many years, since 1970, at a store my dad started in 1953 after coming back from the war. So I have got to tell you, it used to be so easy to deliver a car to a customer, and the excitement about getting that new car was just one of the biggest things a family could do. They would come into the showroom, and they were so excited about taking delivery of a new car, being able to drive off that lot, drive around America, do whatever they wanted to do.

And the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) referred to dealers in the community. I can tell you, if you really want to know the significance of new car dealers, go to any town anywhere in this country and look at the outfield fence where Little Leagues play. Open up any program to any high school performance and see who the sponsors are. Look at any of the fundraising opportunities that take place in

each community, and you will find that it is the automobile dealers who are there first and foremost and are always there. That is just what we do.

In addition to providing good transportation, we support our communities. We hire people. We allow people to work in our communities. They do great things in our communities.

Now, when we talk about H.R. 724, the question becomes then, Why do we continue to layer time after time, paper after paper on somebody just trying to take delivery of a new car? In a recent survey, the number one thing that consumers don't like about buying a car is the paperwork. It is endless.

When I first started in 1969 selling cars, all you had to do was sign the retail order form and sign the temporary registration and send it in. Well, now we have volumes of papers that must be signed. They not only have to sign that they agree to something; they have to sign that they agree not to do something, and that it was offered to somebody else and to them also. So this full declaration has gotten crazy.

And when it comes to the Clean Air Act, I can take anybody out in the lot. In fact, we can go out in the street right now. Open the hood of your car. There is a sticker underneath that says exactly what that vehicle performs like, and how does it meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act. It is there. On the manufacturer's statement of origin, when customers take delivery of a car, they sign that certificate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LATTA. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. This just makes so much sense. At a time when America looks at this institution and says why don't you just work together to get rid of some of this overregulation, this overburdensome, adding cost to almost everything that we do, we can do it.

I appreciate what Mr. LATTA has done and what Mr. PETERS has done. There are over 105 of us that sit right here in this room that agree it needs to be done right now. So let's not hold that up. Let's make sure that we simplify it and make it easier for people to go ahead and take delivery of their new car. It takes away cost, and adds that money which we don't spend back into the communities. It could go back into building our businesses. It could go back into rebuilding America.

Mr. PETERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) for his comments and certainly for his support of what I think is a very practical, commonsense bill that deals with an issue that we need to address. And I think it is very encouraging to see us come together in a bipartisan way to deal with this issue in a very commonsense approach.

With that, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, it appears that I, too, have no further requests for time on my side, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 724.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

POISON CENTER NETWORK ACT

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3527) to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign, and grant program, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3527

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Poison Center Network Act".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF POISON CONTROL CENTERS NATIONAL TOLL-FREE NUMBER.

Section 1271 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300d-71) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$700,000 for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2019 for the maintenance of the nationwide toll free phone number under subsection (a)."

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIONWIDE MEDIA CAMPAIGN TO PROMOTE POISON CONTROL CENTER UTILIZATION.

Section 1272 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300d-72) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking the comma after "Congress"; and

(2) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

"(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$800,000 for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2019."

SEC. 4. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE POISON CONTROL CENTER GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1273 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300d-73) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "certified" and inserting "accredited"; and

(B) by striking "certification" and inserting "accreditation";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “establish” and inserting “research, establish, implement,”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (7) as paragraphs (5) through (8);

(C) by inserting after paragraph (3), the following:

“(4) to research, improve, and enhance the communications and response capability and capacity of the nation’s network of poison control centers to facilitate increased access to the Centers through the integration and modernization of the current poison control centers communications and data system, including enhancing the network’s telephony, Internet, data and social networking technologies;”;

(D) in paragraph (6) (as so redesignated), by striking “paragraph (4)” and inserting “paragraph (5)”;

(E) in paragraph (8) (as so redesignated), by striking “and respond” and inserting “and Internet communications, and to sustain and enhance the poison control center’s network capability to respond”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “CERTIFICATION” and inserting “ACCREDITATION”;

(B) by striking “certified” each place that such term appears and inserting “accredited”; and

(C) by striking “certification” each place that such term appears and inserting “accreditation”;

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “CERTIFICATION” and inserting “ACCREDITATION”;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “the certification” and inserting “the accreditation”;

(ii) by striking “a noncertified” and inserting “a nonaccredited”; and

(iii) by striking “a certification” and inserting “an accreditation”; and

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking the last sentence; and

(ii) by striking “exceed 5 years.” and inserting the following “exceed—

“(A) 5 years; or

“(B) in the case of a nonaccredited poison control center operating pursuant to a waiver under this subsection as of October 1, 2014, 6 years.”;

(5) in subsection (f), by striking “for activities of the center” and inserting “for its activities”; and

(6) by striking subsection (g) and inserting the following:

“(g) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$28,600,000 for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2019. The Secretary may utilize an amount not to exceed 6 percent of the amount appropriated under this preceding sentence in each fiscal year for coordination, dissemination, technical assistance, program evaluation, data activities, and other program administration functions, which are determined by the Secretary to be appropriate for carrying out the program under this section.”;

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to grants made on or after October 1, 2014.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials in the RECORD on the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3527, the Poison Center Network Act, introduced by Representative LEE TERRY of Nebraska, reauthorizes important activities related to poison control centers. Specifically, the bill reauthorizes the National Poison Center toll-free number, the Poison Center’s national media campaign, and the State grant program which funds 56 poison control centers around the United States.

The Department of Health and Human Services estimates that in any given year, there will be between 3 million and 5 million poison exposures. Sixty percent of these exposures will involve children under the age of 6 who are exposed to toxins in their homes.

Poisoning is the second-most common form of unintentional death in the United States and accounts for 285,000 hospitalizations a year. According to a report from the Institute of Medicine, every \$1 spent on Poison Control Center services saves \$7 in medical spending.

I would urge all my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 3527, the Poison Center Network Act.

□ 1300

Mr. Speaker, this important legislation, which passed the Energy and Commerce Committee by unanimous consent in December, reauthorizes the national toll-free phone number, media campaign, and grant program which have helped make poison centers an incredibly successful program.

First passed in 2000, national poison center legislation was championed by our current Energy and Commerce Committee chairman, Mr. UPTON, and our former colleague, Ed Towns. Since then, the national poison center legislation has been reauthorized twice, and I am proud to say it remains a very bipartisan product.

Chairman TERRY, thank you for your leadership on this issue over the years and your hard work on this reauthorization. This is a good, bipartisan bill, and I am pleased to have had the opportunity to work on it with you.

Poison exposure is a leading cause of unintentional injuries in the United

States, and it was the second leading cause of unintentional injury deaths in 2010. According to a recent Lewin Group report, poisonings accounted for over 2.1 million emergency room visits and 438,000 hospitalizations in the year 2009 alone. I think most of us with children remember either having a magnet on our refrigerator or a sticker on our phone providing the contact information for the poison center in our area.

The experts that staff our Nation’s network of 56 poison centers are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. In 2012, poison centers handled, on average, 9,200 cases per day for a total of almost 3.4 million cases over the course of the year. Over 90 percent of calls into poison centers were due to a poison exposure in someone’s home, and approximately half of all cases involved children under the age of 6 who were exposed to toxins in their home.

In my home State of New York, we have two poison centers that, between the two of them, field over 164,000 calls per year. The New York City poison center found that 88 percent of all exposures to a dangerous substance occurred within someone’s own residence. Many of these calls were related to the accidental ingestion of various cleaning products or detergents, but in 2012, the New York City poison center also fielded over 2,000 calls regarding prescription painkillers.

For the upstate New York poison center in 2012, 85 percent of calls were related to unintentional poisonings, 62 percent involved children under the age of 5, and, most importantly, 82 percent of cases could be managed over the phone and did not require a visit to a doctor or a hospital if hospitalization is necessary.

In 2011, poison centers helped avoid an estimated 1.7 million unnecessary health care visits and have been shown to decrease the amount of time an individual spends in the hospital. While a visit to the emergency room can cost hundreds of dollars, and a hospitalization can cost thousands, a phone call to a poison center only costs around \$30, which shows poison centers continue to be a smart public health investment.

I think it is also important to note that poison centers are an incredibly valuable resource to health care providers. Poison centers provide access to board-certified medical toxicologists which can assist with the triage, diagnosis, and treatment of patients with known or suspected poisoning.

Poison centers are a true partnership between Federal, State, and local governments, as well as in the private sector. In 2011, poison centers obtained only 13 percent of their funding from Federal grants, while 62 percent came from State and local government and 25 percent from private funders like hospitals and insurers. Adequate funding from all sources is important in

order to continue to provide high-quality experts and services in the name of poison prevention for our constituents.

Mr. Speaker, by all accounts, poison centers have been an incredible success and a program that we should all be proud to be a part of. In addition to my gratitude towards Mr. TERRY, I would also again like to thank Chairman UPTON for his leadership on this issue, as well as Ranking Member WAXMAN, Chairman PITTS, and Ranking Member PALLONE for their assistance in bringing this bill, first, before the Energy and Commerce Committee and to the floor today.

As the lead Democrat on this bipartisan legislation, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), the distinguished chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friends, Mr. ENGEL, the lead Democratic cosponsor of this bipartisan legislation, as well as Mr. TERRY, who has helped champion this, not only in this Congress, but for the last number of years, as well.

This bill needs to get done. H.R. 3527 is really good legislation, and it's bipartisan. It funds more than 50 poison control centers across the country. In 2012, almost 4 million calls were managed by our Nation's poison control centers. These centers and the physicians, the nurses, the pharmacists, and toxicology specialists who staff them save lives by providing free and confidential health services regarding potential exposure to harmful toxins 24/7 and in 150 different languages.

So let me tell you about Michigan. The Michigan Regional Poison Control Center at DMC Children's Hospital in Detroit is one of the largest and busiest poison centers in the country, offering leadership in new data collection processes and identification of new trends in poisonings. The center provides assessment, triage, management, and continued monitoring of more than 90,000 poison exposures in Michigan every year at no direct cost to the patient, the practitioner, or the health care institution.

Poison centers like this save money, as many of these crisis calls avert an expensive trip to the emergency room. In fact, a 2012 report by the independent Lewin Group determined that the Nation's poison centers save more than \$1.19 billion in avoided medical utilization and reduced hospital length of stay every year. In addition, every \$1 of funding saves about \$13 in unnecessary health care costs and lost productivity in the country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PITTS. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. UPTON. Our Nation's poison centers exemplify successful public-private partnerships, with Federal funds providing only 18 percent of the poison center budget. That partnership saves the Federal Government a lot of money while also delivering access to critical services for Americans across the country, let alone the lives that we save. So I would ask every one of my colleagues to support this very important, bipartisan legislation.

Again, I want to commend the leadership of Mr. TERRY and Mr. ENGEL for their continued effort on this to "git-r-done."

Mr. ENGEL. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY), the prime sponsor of the bill.

Mr. TERRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for recognizing me, and I thank the gentleman from New York, my good friend. We have worked on several bills together, but the poison control bill is certainly one of those that we've been active on several years now. Thank you for your involvement and your staff's involvement. They have done a great job.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bipartisan and a bicameral bill. Not only were we in negotiations and just working together in a bipartisan way in the House, but our team in the House, ELIOT ENGEL and myself, have been working with the Senate, and they have an identical bill to this.

This bill reauthorizes the national Poison Control Centers' toll-free number, the Poison Centers' nationwide media campaign, and the grant program which provides funds for over 50 poison centers nationwide, including the one in Omaha, Nebraska, that I recently visited.

Currently, 56 poison centers serve all 50 States and its territories 24 hours a day, 7 days a week—yes, even Christmas. These centers provide professional advice from doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and toxicology specialists to people calling in with questions or concerns regarding potential exposure to harmful toxins.

Nebraska's poison control center has a direct relationship with our medical center, and you will find that very common in many communities and States.

In 2010 alone, the annual report of the poison control centers reported over 3 million calls received and served by the centers. In 2012, more than 3.9 million calls were managed by our Nation's poison control centers.

Our national poison center network also serves as an ideal example of private-public partnership that saves the Federal Government money—billions

of dollars each year—in avoided emergency room expenses while delivering access to critical services. Eighty percent of the poison centers' operating budget comes from non-Federal sources. In 2012, an independent analysis found a large portion of the savings provided by poison centers saved SCHIP, Medicare, and Medicaid funds more than \$700 million a year just for those programs. America's utilization of the Nation's poison control center information and case triage services results in avoiding more than 1.7 million unnecessary visits to health care facilities.

Now I am encouraging every Member of Congress to visit their State's poison center where they will see great professionals work with frightened people on the other side of that call in a remarkable way. And I also encourage them to support this bill.

Mr. ENGEL. I have no further speakers, Mr. Speaker, so I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, we have no other speakers.

I would urge all Members to support this bill, H.R. 3527, in order to save lives. It's a bipartisan, good bill that deserves every Member's support.

And with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill before us: H.R. 3527, the Poison Center Network Act.

This bill reauthorizes the Poison Control Program. I have been a strong supporter of poison control centers over the years and cosponsored the 2000 legislation first authorizing the program.

There is currently a nationwide network of poison control centers—due in large part to federal support for these centers. Poison control centers play a crucial role in reducing injuries and deaths caused by poison exposure, such as from household products, chemicals in the workplace, and medicine. Studies have shown that these poison control centers reduce the severity of illness and death caused by poison exposure—a leading cause of unintentional injury death—and save money by reducing the number of unnecessary trips to the emergency room.

In California alone, the poison control system has managed millions of cases since its inception in 1997. The system consults on hundreds of thousands of cases each year. And in just one year, the work of the California system is estimated to save \$70 million in health care costs and avert more than 60,000 emergency room visits.

H.R. 3527 reauthorizes and makes enhancements to the "Poison Center Support, Enhancement, and Awareness Act of 2008." The bill extends State grants to establish and operate poison centers; maintains a national toll-free number to ensure access to poison center services by connecting callers to the poison center serving their area; and supports a national media campaign to educate the public and health care providers about poison prevention, poison center services, and the toll-free number.

I am glad we were able to work in a bipartisan manner to move this important public health measure through our Committee and bring it to the House floor today. I'd like to commend Energy and Commerce Members, Representatives ELIOT ENGEL and LEE TERRY, for their leadership on this bill.

I support this measure, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting in support of H.R. 3527.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3527, the Poison Center Network Act.

This bipartisan legislation will continue the important grants to our nation's 56 poison centers. These centers provide critical public health support to every state and are responsible for helping to reduce the number of deaths and the severity of illness caused by poisoning. They offer critical poison treatment advice and, in some cases, function as direct-service providers.

Poison exposure is a leading cause of unintentional injury in the United States. In fact, poison centers field approximately 3.6 million calls every year, including 2.3 million calls about exposures to poisons and adverse reactions to prescription drugs. By playing a role within the health care infrastructure, poison control centers reduce the cost burden on our health system. Annually, of all the calls to a poison control center about a potential poisoning, nearly 90 percent of the calls are managed on-site and outside of a health care facility. This means that a caller gets the help they need over the phone without having to go to a doctor or the hospital. Both of which would be much more costly to the system. In addition, these services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at no direct cost to the people who call.

The poison control centers also help provide education and surveillance through operation of their toll-free national poison help line. In fact, poison centers are often the first to identify emerging public health threats. In the past few years, they were credited with identifying key health issues, for example, regarding energy drinks. They also were able to track the incidence of numerous food-borne illnesses.

Today's bill will continue these grants to support the work of these critical poison control centers. The return on federal investment is substantial and the work of the centers is proven to be valuable and effective.

Thank you to our Energy and Commerce Committee Members, Mr. ENGEL and Mr. TERRY, for their leadership on this bill. I urge all Members to support its passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3527, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1451

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) at 2 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.

TRANSPORTATION REPORTS ELIMINATION ACT OF 2013

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3628) to eliminate certain unnecessary reporting requirements and consolidate or modify others, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3628

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Transportation Reports Elimination Act of 2013".

SEC. 2. ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.—

(1) AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES COMMITTEE REPORTS.—Section 106(p)(7) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking subparagraph (H); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (I) as subparagraph (H).

(2) ANNUAL SUMMARIES OF FINANCIAL REPORTS.—Subsection (k) of section 47107 of title 49, United States Code, is repealed.

(3) PIPELINE SAFETY INFORMATION GRANTS TO COMMUNITIES ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 60130 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (c); and

(B) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c).

(4) PILOT PROGRAM FOR INNOVATIVE FINANCING OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL EQUIPMENT ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 182 of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (49 U.S.C. 44502 note) is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (e); and

(B) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e).

(5) JUSTIFICATION FOR AIR DEFENSE IDENTIFICATION ZONE.—Section 602 of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (Public Law 108-176; 117 Stat. 2563), and the item relating to that section in the table of contents in section 1(b) of that Act, are repealed.

(6) STANDARDS FOR AIRCRAFT AND AIRCRAFT ENGINES TO REDUCE NOISE LEVELS ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 726 of the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (49 U.S.C. 47508 note) is amended by striking subsection (c).

(b) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.—

(1) GREAT LAKES MANAGEMENT COMPREHENSIVE REPORT.—Section 118(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1268(c)) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (10); and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) as paragraphs (10), (11), and (12), respectively.

(2) GENERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4368b) is amended by striking subsection (i).

(3) RESEARCH PROGRAM RESPECTING OCEAN DUMPING AND OTHER METHODS OF WASTE DISPOSAL REPORT BY ADMINISTRATOR.—Section 204 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1444) is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (b); and

(B) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

SEC. 3. CONSOLIDATION OR MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN REPORTS.

(a) MARINE SAFETY REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) CONSOLIDATION.—Section 2116(d)(2)(B) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking "under subsection (b); and" and inserting "under subsection (b), which shall include an identification of—

"(i) the number of civilian and military Coast Guard personnel assigned to marine safety positions; and

"(ii) marine safety positions that are understaffed for purposes of facilitating the strategy and achieving the goals described in subsection (a); and"

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 57 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (e); and

(B) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), and (h) as subsections (e), (f), and (g), respectively.

(b) MARITIME TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) CONSOLIDATION.—Section 70103 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—On the date on which the President submits to Congress a budget pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that includes—

"(1) with respect to the last full fiscal year preceding the report—

"(A) a summary of—

"(i) security standards established pursuant to this section; and

"(ii) the level of compliance and steps taken to ensure compliance by ports, terminals, vessel operators, and shippers with respect to security standards established pursuant to this section; and

"(B) a statement of the number of—

"(i) security zones established for vessels containing especially hazardous cargo; and

"(ii) vessels containing especially hazardous cargo provided a waterborne security escort, subdivided by Federal, State, local, or private security provider; and

"(2) an assessment of any additional vessels, personnel, infrastructure, or other resources that may be necessary to provide waterborne escorts to vessels containing especially hazardous cargo for which a security zone is established."

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) ESPECIALLY HAZARDOUS CARGO.—Section 70103(e) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) ESPECIALLY HAZARDOUS CARGO DEFINED.—In this subsection and subsection (f),

the term ‘especially hazardous cargo’ means anhydrous ammonia, ammonium nitrate, chlorine, liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and any other substance, material, or group or class of material, in a particular amount and form that the Secretary determines by regulation poses a significant risk of creating a transportation security incident while being transported in maritime commerce.”.

(B) VESSEL AND INTERMODAL SECURITY REPORTS.—Section 809 of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2004 (46 U.S.C. 70101 note) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a) by striking “and (j)” and inserting “and (i)”;

(ii) by striking subsection (i); and

(iii) by redesignating subsections (j) and (k) as subsections (i) and (j), respectively.

(C) MODIFICATIONS.—

(1) INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT NEEDS REPORT.—Section 503(b)(8)(A) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking “July 31, 2013, and July 31” and inserting “July 31, 2014, and July 31”.

(2) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Section 609 of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a) by striking “June 1, 2012,” and inserting “June 1, 2014,”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1) by striking “December 1, 2012,” and inserting “December 1, 2014.”.

(3) PUBLIC MASS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS REPORT.—Section 308(e)(1) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “March 1998, and in March” and inserting “July 2014, and in July”.

(4) EVALUATION AND AUDIT OF NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD.—Section 1138(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “at least annually, but may be conducted”.

(5) BRIEFINGS.—Section 20017(b)(6) of MAP-21 (49 U.S.C. 5324 note; 126 Stat. 706) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by inserting after “the Senate” the following: “and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B) by inserting after “the Senate” the following: “and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives”.

SEC. 4. PAPERLESS REPORTS.

(a) RAILWAY-HIGHWAY CROSSINGS ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 130(g) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking the third sentence and inserting the following: “The Secretary shall make available to the public on the Web site of the Department of Transportation, not later than April 1, 2014, and every 2 years thereafter, a report on the progress being made by the State in implementing projects to improve railway-highway crossings.”.

(b) NATIONAL BRIDGE AND TUNNEL INVENTORY REPORT.—Section 144(d)(1)(B) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking “submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate” and inserting “make available to the public on the Web site of the Department of Transportation”.

(c) SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROJECT DELIVERY PROGRAM REPORT.—Section 327 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (i) and inserting the following:

“(i) REPORT.—The Secretary shall make available to the public on the Web site of the Department of Transportation an annual report that describes the administration of the program.”.

(d) HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS BIENNIAL REPORT.—Section 402(n) of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “TO CONGRESS” in the subsection heading; and

(2) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “submit a report to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate” and inserting “make available to the public on the Web site of the Department of Transportation a report”.

(e) IN-VEHICLE ALCOHOL DETECTION DEVICE RESEARCH REPORTS.—Section 403(h)(4) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking “submit an annual report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives” and inserting “make available to the public on the Web site of the Department of Transportation an annual report”.

(f) NATIONAL ITS PROGRAM PLAN REPORTING.—Section 512(b) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking “submitted” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “made available to the public, and updated biennially, on the Web site of the Department of Transportation.”.

(g) ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT.—Section 515(h)(4) of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “of each year after the date of enactment of the Transportation Research and Innovative Technology Act of 2012,” and inserting “, 2014, and biennially thereafter,”;

(2) by striking “submit to Congress” and inserting “make available to the public on the Web site of the Department of Transportation”; and

(3) in subparagraph (A) by striking “calendar year” and inserting “2 calendar years”.

(h) NATIONAL FERRY DATABASE UPDATE REPORT.—Section 1801(e)(3) of SAFETEA-LU (23 U.S.C. 129 note) is amended by inserting “and shall make any such modified report available to the public on the Web site of the Department” before the period at the end.

(i) HIGH-RISK RURAL ROADS BEST PRACTICES REPORT.—Section 1112(b)(2)(A) of MAP-21 (23 U.S.C. 148 note) is amended by striking “submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives” and inserting “make available to the public on the Web site of the Department”.

(j) COMPLETION TIME ASSESSMENT REPORT.—Section 1323(a)(2) of MAP-21 (126 Stat. 553) is amended by striking “submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate” and inserting “make available to the public on the Web site of the Department”.

(k) ADDITIONAL REPORT.—Section 1323(b) of MAP-21 (126 Stat. 554) is amended by striking “submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate” and inserting “make available to the public on the Web site of the Department”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. ESTY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 3628.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 3628 eliminates, consolidates, and modifies 27 congressionally mandated reporting requirements of the executive branch agencies that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

This bill does not reduce the congressional oversight of the affected agencies. Instead, it rids the agencies of outdated reporting requirements that are no longer utilized or have been replaced by different methods of information collected, thus enabling the agencies to concentrate on more pressing aspects of their mission.

This legislation also consolidates and modifies certain existing reporting requirements, bringing consistency across law and regulation, eliminating duplicative and wasteful efforts, making technical corrections, and improving the ability of Congress to conduct effective oversight.

This legislation makes several reporting requirements digital, resulting in reduced production and delivery cost, expedited delivery, and more useful and interactive formats. Additionally, the reports will now be made publicly available, enhancing transparency. According to the CBO this legislation could reduce the administrative costs of these agencies.

This legislation is a basic, good-government, fiscally sound bill that just makes sense. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ESTY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise here today in strong support of H.R. 3628, the Transportation Reports Elimination Act of 2013. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure unanimously reported this bill by voice vote last month.

The Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010 requires the Office of Management and Budget, OMB, to publish a list of congressionally mandated plans and reports that it considers outdated or duplicative. On January 8, 2013, OMB published a list of 376 reports that it proposed for elimination or consolidation.

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure reviewed a list of reports this fall within the committee's jurisdiction and agreed that some of

these reports are indeed outdated or duplicative. H.R. 3628 is a bipartisan bill that eliminates, consolidates, and modifies 27 congressionally mandated reports.

Madam Speaker, this bill will save taxpayer dollars while improving government proficiency and performance. The bill eliminates several reporting requirements that are outdated or duplicative, freeing up valuable staff resources for the affected agency to perform more important oversight activities. The bill also consolidates and modifies certain existing reporting requirements to create greater consistency across statutes and regulations.

Finally, the bill allows several reports to be posted on the agency's Web site and not formally submitted to Congress, saving time and taxpayer dollars. This process will further save taxpayer dollars by reducing production and delivery of weighty government reports. Additionally, taxpayers will also benefit from information posted in a more timely and interactive format, increasing transparency and ease of access.

This is a bipartisan bill for smarter, cheaper, more transparent government. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3628, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, again, I appreciate my colleague's support on this, and, as mentioned, this was reported out of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure unanimously.

But I also want to point out a couple of these reports just to drive home the point of how unnecessary some of these reports are, and were, and that's why we were eliminating them.

For instance, in the Department of Transportation, the Air Traffic Services Committee Report. The Air Traffic Services Committee has not met for more than 2 years. As such, no report has been submitted to Congress in that time. Additionally, since its creation in 2003, many other committees and boards have created the report and it is no longer needed. That, for instance, is one.

The Pipeline Safety Information Grants to Communities Annual Report, sounds important, is important, but we recommended the elimination by OMB. This information is online, so it is more timely for Americans to be able to get online and review this type of report.

The Pilot Program for Innovative Financing of Air Traffic Control Equipment Annual Report, the report was required to supplement innovative air traffic control systems being tested 9 years ago. The tests have long since been completed, and, therefore, there is no report that is required.

Again, the list goes on and on. The Standards for Aircraft—aircraft engines to reduce noise levels—Annual

Report requires an annual report in the implementation of new technologies to decrease aircraft noise levels. Since then, the FAA has updated noise requirements to meet stage 4 standards; therefore, again, this report is no longer required.

Again, we go through, and there are 27 in total that we have eliminated. We haven't been quantified as to how much savings, but there certainly is going to be hundreds of thousands—if not millions—of dollars saved by eliminating these reports. As I said, many of these reports you can get online now and see them quickly and efficiently and the most up-to-date reporting.

And with that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ESTY. Madam Speaker, again, this is one of those ultrarare instances where we have bipartisan support, where we can save money, improve efficiency, and have greater transparency and accessibility to taxpayers.

I wanted to flag just a couple of other items that illustrate this point.

We are going to be taking up the surface transportation bill, a very important bill coming up later this year. Well, some of the reports related to that bill have to do with the infrastructure investment need. That report has always come at the wrong time. It has come after we have already looked at the highway transportation bill. So this bill, among other things, aligns the reports to be available and ready for Congress, ready for stakeholders, ready for the public to evaluate at the time we are considering important legislation on behalf of the American people.

So, again, this is an important initiative. I would urge not only support for what we have done under Chairman SHUSTER's excellent leadership, but for other committees in Congress to join us in reviewing what the GAO has provided at our request, to review those lists of agency reports and to find other ways that we can save money, expedite delivery of important information, both to Congress to facilitate our oversight as well as to make it available to the public so they can oversee what we are doing and ensure that we are spending taxpayer dollars in the most effective way possible.

□ 1500

Again, I want to thank the chairman for his leadership on this and many other initiatives. It is a wonderful committee. We have important work to do, and this will help us get that work done.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlelady from Connecticut for her kind words and for all of her hard work on the committee. We have been working very hard in a bipartisan manner. There aren't many things in

this Congress that really bring people together; but when it comes to transportation and infrastructure, that is certainly one of them. We will continue to work together.

Again, this bill is a good-government bill. I urge all of my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 3628, which again eliminates and consolidates 27 congressionally mandated reports. It is good government, saves money, and increases transparency.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3628.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 724, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3527, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3628, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 724) to amend the Clean Air Act to remove the requirement for dealer certification of new light-duty motor vehicles, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 0, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 2]

YEAS—405

Aderholt	Barletta	Benishke
Amash	Barr	Bentivoglio
Andrews	Barrow (GA)	Bera (CA)
Bachmann	Bass	Bilirakis
Bachus	Beatty	Bishop (GA)
Barber	Becerra	Bishop (NY)

Bishop (UT) Fleming
Black Flores
Blackburn Forbes
Blumenauer Fortenberry
Bonamici Foster
Boustany Foxx
Brady (PA) Franks (AZ)
Brady (TX) Frelinghuysen
Braley (IA) Fudge
Bridenstine Gallego
Brooks (AL) Garamendi
Brooks (IN) Garcia
Broun (GA) Gardner
Brown (FL) Garrett
Brownley (CA) Gerlach
Buchanan Gibbs
Burgess Gibson
Bustos Gingrey (GA)
Butterfield Gohmert
Calvert Goodlatte
Camp Gosar
Campbell Gowdy
Cantor Granger
Capito Graves (GA)
Capps Graves (MO)
Capuano Grayson
Cárdenas Green, Al
Carney Green, Gene
Carson (IN) Griffin (AR)
Carter Griffith (VA)
Cartwright Grijalva
Cassidy Grimm
Castor (FL) Gutiérrez
Castro (TX) Hahn
Chabot Hall
Chaffetz Hanabusa
Chu Hanna
Cicilline Harper
Clark (MA) Harris
Clarke (NY) Hartzler
Clay Hastings (FL)
Clyburn Hastings (WA)
Coble Heck (WA)
Coffman Hensarling
Cohen Herrera Beutler
Cole Higgins
Collins (GA) Himes
Collins (NY) Hinojosa
Conaway Holding
Connolly Holt
Conyers Honda
Cook Horsford
Cooper Hoyer
Costa Hudson
Cotton Huelskamp
Courtney Huffman
Cramer Huizenga (MI)
Crawford Hunter
Crenshaw Hurt
Cuellar Israel
Culberson Issa
Cummings Jackson Lee
Daines Jeffries
Davis (CA) Jenkins
Davis, Danny Johnson (GA)
Davis, Rodney Johnson (OH)
DeFazio Johnson, E. B.
DeGette Johnson, Sam
Delaney Jordan
DeLauro Joyce
DelBene Kaptur
Denham Keating
Dent Kelly (IL)
DeSantis Kelly (PA)
DesJarlais Kennedy
Deutch Kildee
Diaz-Balart Kilmer
Dingell Kind
Doggett King (IA)
Doyle King (NY)
Duckworth Kingston
Duffy Kinzinger (IL)
Duncan (SC) Kirkpatrick
Duncan (TN) Kline
Edwards Kuster
Ellison Labrador
Ellmers LaMalfa
Engel Lamborn
Enyart Lance
Eshoo Lankford
Esty Larson (CT)
Farenthold Latham
Fattah Latta
Fincher Lee (CA)
Fitzpatrick Levin
Fleischmann Lewis

Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCauley
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascarelli
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert

Renacci
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David

NOT VOTING—26

Amodei
Barton
Bucshon
Cleaver
Crowley
Farr
Frankel (FL)
Gabbard
Guthrie
Heck (NV)
Hultgren
Jones
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
McCarthy (NY)
Meeks
Miller, Gary
Ribble

Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

□ 1530

Messrs. LATHAM and CUELLAR changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 2, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 2, on Wednesday, January 8, I was unavoidably detained and missed a rollcall vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall 2, in support of a bill I cosponsored, H.R. 724, to amend the Clean Air Act to remove the requirement for dealer certification of new light-duty motor vehicles.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 2014.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the Certificate of Election received from the Honorable Rob-

ert Bentley, Governor of Alabama and the Honorable Jim Bennett, Secretary of State of Alabama, indicating that, at the Special Election held on December 17, 2013, the Honorable Bradley Byrne was duly elected Representative in Congress for the First Congressional District, State of Alabama.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk.

Enclosure.

STATE OF ALABAMA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION TO FILL THE
UNEXPIRED TERM

To the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 17th day of December, 2013, the following individual was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the First Congressional district of the State of Alabama as member of the House of Representatives of the United States to represent said State and district for the unexpired term: Bradley Byrne.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Alabama to be affixed by the Secretary of State, at the Capitol, in the city of Montgomery on this 27th day of December, in the year of our Lord 2013.

ROBERT BENTLEY,
Governor.

JIM BENNETT,
Secretary of State.

[State Seal Affixed]

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE BRADLEY BYRNE, OF ALABAMA, AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. Will the Representative-elect and the members of the Alabama delegation present themselves in the well.

All Members will rise and the Representative-elect will please raise his right hand.

Mr. BYRNE appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, you are now a Member of the 113th Congress.

WELCOMING THE HONORABLE BRADLEY BYRNE TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, we welcome BRADLEY BYRNE as the newest member of the Alabama delegation. We also welcome his wife, Rebecca, who is in the balcony with his four children: Patrick, Colin, Kathleen, and Laura.

BRADLEY asked me—and I think all of the Members will identify with him—do you ever get over the thrill of walking in this Chamber?

And the answer is, No, you never do.

Let me say this: we like BRADLEY, the delegation, and I think you know how important that is. He has a wonderful wife. We are very excited about his being here. He brings a wealth of understanding. He comes from an area with natural resources—very important in Armed Services. He served as chancellor of our 2-year college system. He can bring some insight to educational reform.

He succeeds one of our closest friends—of all of us on both sides—Jo Bonner. Although we miss Jo, we welcome BRADLEY. That makes up for some of the loss of Jo, and I think you are going to get to where you know and appreciate this gentleman who has joined us today.

At this time, I yield to the gentlelady from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL).

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my Alabama colleagues in welcoming newly elected Representative BRADLEY BYRNE to the 113th Congress.

As a lawyer, as a former Alabama State Senator, and as a former chancellor of Alabama's 2-year college system, BRADLEY has a proven record as a principled servant leader.

I know BRADLEY as a man of strong character, who has dedicated his public life to strengthening his community and improving our State. I believe BRADLEY will ably follow in the tradition of his predecessors Sonny Calahan and Jo Bonner in proudly representing Alabama's First Congressional District.

I look forward to working with you, BRADLEY, especially on our shared constituents in Clarke County.

Recently, a local reporter asked the delegation to give BRADLEY some advice.

The best advice that I could give you as you embark upon this special journey is to always put your constituents first. The oath you took today is a very sacred one. You join a body that has an awesome responsibility, and that responsibility is neither Republican nor Democrat. The issues that we talk about are for all Americans. I look forward to working with you, and I know that given your record of hard work and your willingness to work across the aisle that you will be an amazing addition to the Alabama delegation, and I welcome you.

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege to represent the good and hardworking people of southwest Alabama.

To my family—my wife of 33 years, Rebecca, and my children Patrick, Kathleen, Laura, and Colin—I thank you for your love and your support.

To the people of the First District of Alabama, I promise that I will work

hard every day to serve you and build upon the trust that you have placed in me to represent you in our Nation's Capital.

To the Members of this House, I am ready to roll up my shirt sleeves and work with you as a problem-solver, not a problem-maker; as a workhorse, not a show horse.

This is a great country, Mr. Speaker; but over the past several years, we have failed to live up to that greatness. I come to this House ready to work together with each of you, to find solutions that will make this country truly great again.

I ask God's blessings and wisdom as I embark on this new endeavor in this House for the people of my district.

Thank you again, Mr. Speaker, for the opportunity to make these brief remarks. Now it is time for me to get to work.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the administration of the oath to the gentleman from Alabama, the whole number of the House is 433.

POISON CENTER NETWORK ACT

The SPEAKER. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3527) to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign, and grant program, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 388, nays 18, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—388

Aderholt	Black	Campbell	Herrera Beutler	Moran
Andrews	Blackburn	Cantor	Higgins	Mulvaney
Bachmann	Blumenauer	Capito	Himes	Murphy (FL)
Bachus	Bonamici	Capps	Hinojosa	Murphy (PA)
Barber	Boustany	Capuano	Holding	Nadler
Barletta	Brady (PA)	Cárdenas	Holt	Napolitano
Barr	Brady (TX)	Carney	Honda	Neal
Barrow (GA)	Braley (IA)	Carson (IN)	Horsford	Negrete McLeod
Bass	Brooks (AL)	Carter	Hoyer	Neugebauer
Beatty	Brooks (IN)	Cartwright	Hudson	Noem
Becerra	Brown (FL)	Cassidy	Huelskamp	Nolan
Benishek	Brownley (CA)	Castor (FL)	Huffman	Nugent
Bentivolio	Buchanan	Castro (TX)	Huizenga (MI)	Nunes
Bera (CA)	Bustos	Chabot	Hurt	Nunnelee
Bilirakis	Butterfield	Chaffetz	Israel	O'Rourke
Bishop (GA)	Byrne	Chu	Issa	Olson
Bishop (NY)	Calvert	Cicilline	Jackson Lee	Owens
Bishop (UT)	Camp	Clark (MA)	Jeffries	Palazzo
			Jenkins	Pallone
			Johnson (GA)	Pascrell
			Johnson (OH)	Pastor (AZ)
			Johnson, E. B.	Paulsen
			Johnson, Sam	Payne
			Joyce	Pearce
			Kaptur	Pelosi
			Keating	Perlmutter
			Kelly (IL)	Perry
			Kelly (PA)	Peters (CA)
			Kennedy	Peters (MI)
			Kildee	Peterson
			Kilmer	Petri
			Kind	Pingree (ME)
			King (IA)	Pittenger
			King (NY)	Pitts
			Kinzinger (IL)	Pocan
			Kirkpatrick	Poe (TX)
			Kline	Polis
			Kuster	Pompeo
			Labrador	Posey
			LaMalfa	Price (GA)
			Lamborn	Price (NC)
			Lance	Quigley
			Langevin	Radel
			Larson (CT)	Rahall
			Latham	Rangel
			Latta	Reed
			Lee (CA)	Reichert
			Levin	Renacci
			Lewis	Rice (SC)
			Lipinski	Richmond
			LoBiondo	Rigell
			Loeback	Roby
			Lofgren	Roe (TN)
			Long	Rogers (AL)
			Lowenthal	Rogers (KY)
			Lowey	Rogers (MI)
			Lucas	Rohrabacher
			Luetkemeyer	Rooney
			Lujan Grisham	Ros-Lehtinen
			(NM)	Roskam
			Luján, Ben Ray	Ross
			(NM)	Rothfus
			Lummis	Roybal-Allard
			Lynch	Royce
			Maffei	Ruiz
			Maloney	Runyan
			Carolyn	Ryan (OH)
			Maloney, Sean	Ryan (WI)
			Marchant	Salmon
			Marino	Sanchez, Loretta
			Matheson	Sanford
			Matsui	Sarbanes
			McAllister	Scalise
			McCarthy (CA)	Schakowsky
			McCaul	Schiff
			McClintock	Schneider
			McCollum	Schock
			McDermott	Schrader
			McGovern	Schweikert
			McHenry	Scott (VA)
			McIntyre	Scott, Austin
			McKeon	Scott, David
			McKinley	Serrano
			McMorris	Sessions
			Rodgers	Sewell (AL)
			McNerney	Shea-Porter
			Meadows	Sherman
			Meehan	Shimkus
			Meng	Shuster
			Messer	Simpson
			Mica	Sinema
			Michaud	Sires
			Miller (FL)	Slaughter
			Miller (MI)	Smith (MO)
			Miller, George	Smith (NE)
			Moore	Smith (NJ)

Smith (TX)	Tonko	Waters
Smith (WA)	Tsongas	Waxman
Southerland	Turner	Webster (FL)
Speier	Upton	Welch
Stewart	Valadao	Wenstrup
Stivers	Van Hollen	Westmoreland
Swalwell (CA)	Vargas	Whitfield
Takano	Veasey	Williams
Terry	Vela	Wilson (SC)
Thompson (CA)	Visclosky	Wittman
Thompson (MS)	Wagner	Wolf
Thompson (PA)	Walberg	Womack
Thornberry	Walden	Yarmuth
Tiberi	Walorski	Yoder
Tierney	Walz	Yoho
Tipton	Wasserman	Young (AK)
Titus	Schultz	Young (IN)

NAYS—18

Amash	Gohmert	Mullin
Bridenstine	Hunter	Sensenbrenner
Broun (GA)	Jordan	Stockman
Duncan (TN)	Kingston	Stutzman
Foxx	Lankford	Weber (TX)
Franks (AZ)	Massie	Woodall

NOT VOTING—26

Amodei	Gingrey (GA)	Ribble
Barton	Guthrie	Rokita
Bucshon	Heck (NV)	Ruppersberger
Burgess	Hultgren	Rush
Cleaver	Jones	Sánchez, Linda
Crowley	Larsen (WA)	T.
Farr	McCarthy (NY)	Schwartz
Frankel (FL)	Meeks	Velázquez
Gabbard	Miller, Gary	Wilson (FL)

□ 1547

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOMENT OF SILENCE ON ANNI- VERSARY OF SHOOTING VICTIMS IN TUCSON, ARIZONA

(Mr. BARBER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, I stand here with my colleagues from the Arizona delegation, both Senate and House, and with very close friends of Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords to remember a tragic event that took place 3 years ago today.

On January 8, 2011, 10:10 a.m., in just 19.6 seconds, 19 people, including Congresswoman Giffords and myself, were shot during a Congress on Your Corner in Tucson, Arizona. This event was democracy in action; a Member of this body, the people's House, was meeting one-on-one with her constituents. Six wonderful people died that day, including my friend, Gabe Zimmerman, my go-to guy on the Congresswoman's staff.

Tucson and southern Arizona have definitely not been defined by that terrible act. Instead, we are defined by how our community responded. The compassion, love, prayers, and goodwill that poured out has helped all of us heal our broken hearts and bring some good out of that horrific day. Organizations have been established to address

the educational needs of children, to prevent bullying, and to reduce the stigma of mental illness and improve those services.

Congresswoman Giffords continues her remarkable recovery. Her perseverance and determination give hope to others. She is a true inspiration to the country and the world. You might have noted that, earlier today, she jumped out of an airplane and took a tandem dive—her second skydive. This woman's resilience has no bounds.

Sadly, in the last 3 years, other communities have been struck by similar senseless acts of violence. The most fitting memorial would be to take action to prevent another such tragedy. As a shooting survivor, a grandfather, and a Member of Congress, I am determined to do so. I know that many others in this body and in the Senate have the same aspiration.

Let us never forget the 6 people that died that fateful day: 9-year-old Christina-Taylor Green; Dorothy Morris; U.S. District Court Judge John Roll; Phyllis Schneck; Dorwan Stoddard; and my friend and colleague, Gabe Zimmerman.

Mr. Speaker, I would now ask that the House observe a moment of silence in remembrance of these good people.

The SPEAKER. Members will rise and observe a moment of silence.

TRANSPORTATION REPORTS ELIMINATION ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3628) to eliminate certain unnecessary reporting requirements and consolidate or modify others, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 0, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]

YEAS—406

Aderholt	Bilirakis	Brown (FL)
Amash	Bishop (GA)	Brownley (CA)
Andrews	Bishop (NY)	Buchanan
Bachmann	Bishop (UT)	Burgess
Bachus	Black	Bustos
Barber	Blackburn	Butterfield
Barletta	Blumenauer	Byrne
Barr	Bonamici	Calvert
Barrow (GA)	Boustany	Camp
Bass	Brady (PA)	Campbell
Beatty	Brady (TX)	Cantor
Becerra	Braley (IA)	Capito
Benishek	Bridenstine	Capps
Bentivoglio	Brooks (IN)	Capuano
Bera (CA)	Broun (GA)	Cárdenas
Carney		
Carson (IN)		
Carter		
Cartwright		
Cassidy		
Castor (FL)		
Castro (TX)		
Chabot		
Chaffetz		
Chu		
Cicilline		
Clark (MA)		
Clarke (NY)		
Clay		
Clyburn		
Coble		
Coffman		
Cohen		
Cole		
Collins (GA)		
Collins (NY)		
Conaway		
Connolly		
Conyers		
Cook		
Cooper		
Costa		
Cotton		
Courtney		
Cramer		
Crawford		
Crenshaw		
Cuellar		
Culberson		
Cummings		
Daines		
Davis (CA)		
Davis, Danny		
Davis, Rodney		
DeFazio		
DeGette		
Delaney		
DeLauro		
DelBene		
Denham		
Dent		
DeSantis		
DesJarlais		
Deutch		
Diaz-Balart		
Dingell		
Doggett		
Doyle		
Duckworth		
Duffy		
Duncan (SC)		
Duncan (TN)		
Edwards		
Ellison		
Ellmers		
Engel		
Enyart		
Eshoo		
Esty		
Farenthold		
Fattah		
Fincher		
Fitzpatrick		
Fleischmann		
Fleming		
Flores		
Forbes		
Fortenberry		
Foster		
Foxx		
Franks (AZ)		
Frelinghuysen		
Fudge		
Galleo		
Garamendi		
Garcia		
Gardner		
Garrett		
Gerlach		
Gibbs		
Gibson		
Gingrey (GA)		
Gohmert		
Goodlatte		
Gosar		
Growdy		
Granger		
Graves (GA)		
Graves (MO)		
Grayson		
Green, Al		
Green, Gene		
Griffin (AR)		
Griffith (VA)		
Grijalva		
Grimm		
Gutiérrez		
Hahn		
Hall		
Hanabusa		
Hanna		
Harper		
Harris		
Hartzler		
Hastings (FL)		
Hastings (WA)		
Heck (WA)		
Hensarling		
Herrera Beutler		
Higgins		
Himes		
Hinojosa		
Holding		
Holt		
Honda		
Horsford		
Hoyer		
Hudson		
Huelskamp		
Huffman		
Huizenga (MI)		
Hunter		
Hurt		
Israel		
Issa		
Jackson Lee		
Jeffries		
Jenkins		
Johnson (GA)		
Johnson (OH)		
Johnson, E. B.		
Johnson, Sam		
Jordan		
Joyce		
Kaptur		
Keating		
Kelly (IL)		
Kelly (PA)		
Kennedy		
Kildee		
Kilmer		
Kind		
King (IA)		
King (NY)		
Kingston		
Kinzinger (IL)		
Kirkpatrick		
Kiine		
Kuster		
Labrador		
LaMalfa		
Lamborn		
Lance		
Langevin		
Lankford		
Larson (CT)		
Latham		
Latta		
Lee (CA)		
Levin		
Lewis		
Lipinski		
LoBiondo		
Loeb sack		
Loifgren		
Long		
Lowenthal		
Lowe y		
Lucas		
Luetkemeyer		
Lujan Grisham		
(NM)		
Luján, Ben Ray		
(NM)		
Lummis		
Lynch		
Maffei		
Maloney,		
Carolyn		
Maloney, Sean		
Marchant		
Marino		
Massie		
Matheson		
Matsui		
McAllister		
McCarthy (CA)		
McCaul		
McClintock		
McCollum		
McDermott		
McGovern		
McHenry		
McIntyre		
McKeon		
McKinley		
McMorris		
Rodgers		
McNerney		
Meadows		
Meehan		
Meng		
Messer		
Mica		
Michaud		
Miller (FL)		
Miller (MI)		
Miller, George		
Moore		
Moran		
Mullin		
Mulvaney		
Murphy (FL)		
Murphy (PA)		
Nadler		
Napolitano		
Negrete McLeod		
Neugebauer		
Noem		
Nolan		
Nugent		
Nunes		
Nunnelee		
O'Rourke		
Olson		
Owens		
Palazzo		
Pallone		
Pascarell		
Pastor (AZ)		
Paulsen		
Payne		
Pearce		
Pelosi		
Perlmutter		
Perry		
Peters (CA)		
Peters (MI)		
Peterson		
Petri		
Pingree (ME)		
Pittenger		
Pitts		
Pocan		
Poe (TX)		
Polis		
Pompeo		
Posey		
Price (GA)		
Price (NC)		
Quigley		
Radel		
Rahall		
Rangel		
Reed		
Reichert		
Renacci		
Richmond		
Rigell		
Roby		
Roe (TN)		
Rogers (AL)		
Rogers (KY)		
Rogers (MI)		
Rohrabacher		
Rokita		
Rooney		
Ros-Lehtinen		
Roskam		
Ross		
Rothfus		
Roybal-Allard		
Royce		
Ruiz		
Runyan		
Ryan (OH)		
Ryan (WI)		
Salmon		
Sanchez, Loretta		
Sanford		
Sarbanes		
Scalise		
Schakowsky		

Schiff	Speier	Wagner
Schneider	Stewart	Walberg
Schock	Stivers	Walden
Schrader	Stockman	Walorski
Schweikert	Stutzman	Walz
Scott (VA)	Swalwell (CA)	Wasserman
Scott, Austin	Takano	Schultz
Scott, David	Terry	Waters
Sensenbrenner	Thompson (CA)	Waxman
Serrano	Thompson (MS)	Weber (TX)
Sessions	Thompson (PA)	Webster (FL)
Sewell (AL)	Thornberry	Welch
Shea-Porter	Tiberi	Wenstrup
Sherman	Tierney	Westmoreland
Shimkus	Tipton	Whitfield
Shuster	Titus	Williams
Simpson	Tonko	Wilson (SC)
Sinema	Tsongas	Wittman
Sires	Turner	Wolf
Slaughter	Upton	Womack
Smith (MO)	Valadao	Woodall
Smith (NE)	Van Hollen	Yarmuth
Smith (NJ)	Vargas	Yoder
Smith (TX)	Veasey	Yoho
Smith (WA)	Vela	Young (AK)
Southerland	Visclosky	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—26

Amodei	Guthrie	Ribble
Barton	Heck (NV)	Rice (SC)
Brooks (AL)	Hultgren	Ruppersberger
Bucshon	Jones	Rush
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Sánchez, Linda
Crowley	McCarthy (NY)	T.
Farr	Meeks	Schwartz
Frankel (FL)	Miller, Gary	Velázquez
Gabbard	Neal	Wilson (FL)

□ 1600

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Numbers 2, 3, and 4, I was not present because my flight was canceled due to the extreme weather over the past few days. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" for all three votes.

ELECTING A MEMBER TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the House Republican Conference, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 453

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES—Mr. Byrne.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES—Mr. Byrne.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTING A MEMBER TO A CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I

offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 454

Resolved, That the following named Member be and is hereby elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

(1) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—Ms. Clark of Massachusetts.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION OF THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WILLIAMS) laid before the House the following communication from Bill Frenzel, Member of the Commission of the Office of Congressional Ethics:

THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION,
Washington, DC, January 7, 2014.

Hon. Speaker JOHN BOEHNER and Hon. Minority Leader NANCY PELOSI,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER AND MADAM MINORITY LEADER, I hereby tender my resignation from the Commission of the Office of Congressional Ethics. My own advanced age, and the health of Mrs. Frenzel and myself, are reason enough, but there is also a real need to refresh the Commission on a continuing basis.

It has been a pleasure and privilege to serve the House, and to work with the Chairmen and other members of the Commission, and with its staff. I did not need another job, but I was, and am, convinced that the OCE has made a positive contribution to the House's ethics processes.

I thank you both for your service to the Republic, and wish you continued success.

BILL FRENZEL,
Guest Scholar.

COMMUNICATION FROM MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION OF THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Yvonne B. Burke, Member of the Commission of the Office of Congressional Ethics:

YVONNE B. BURKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
January 8, 2014.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,

Speaker,

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

Leader,

House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER AND MADAM MINORITY LEADER: I am serving notice today of my intention to resign from the OCE. It is with great regrets and only because I accepted a position as a member of the Board of AM-TRAK that I am asking to be relieved. The additional travel to the District for two meetings has become extremely difficult particularly because of my other responsibilities.

I have really enjoyed working with the Members of the OCE and the staff. I feel very

proud of the accomplishments of the OCE and its positive contribution to the House of Representatives.

I have been honored to have had this opportunity to serve.

Best wishes,

Yours truly,

YVONNE B. BURKE.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS TO SERVE ON THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 4(d) of House Resolution 5, 113th Congress, and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, of the following individuals to serve on the Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics.

Nominated by the Speaker with the concurrence of the minority leader:

Ms. Judy Biggert, Illinois, Alternate, for the remainder of the term of Mr. Bill Frenzel

Nominated by the minority leader with the concurrence of the Speaker:

Brigadier General (retired) Belinda Pinckney, Virginia, for the remainder of the term of Mrs. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

CONGRATULATING EDEN PRAIRIE WRESTLING COACH SCOT DAVIS ON HIS 1,000TH COACHING VICTORY

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Eden Prairie Wrestling Coach Scot Davis on his 1,000th coaching victory as his Eagles squad defeated Columbia Heights by a score of 58-17 last month at Eden Prairie High School. Davis' 1,000th victory gives him the most wins of any high school wrestling coach in the United States.

While this is Davis' first year coaching at Eden Prairie, he has coached 35 different seasons of prep wrestling, including 20 years at Owatonna High School, where he coached two state championship teams.

With a group of his friends attending the match at Eden Prairie, he admitted to feeling a little bit more pressure than usual, but the Eden Prairie team easily delivered the milestone victory. While Coach Davis said he never set a specific goal for victories, he did say that reaching the 1,000th victory was a special accomplishment.

So again, congratulations to Coach Davis for accomplishing this impressive feat, and also, thank you for continuing to dedicate yourself to helping student athletes with your time and your talent.

EXTENDING EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Mr. FOSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of the thousands of my constituents who have had an essential safety net pulled out from under them because Congress has failed to take action to extend emergency unemployment insurance.

On December 28, 1.3 million nationwide, and over 80,000 in my home State of Illinois, lost unemployment insurance. Our economy is still recovering from the worst recession since the Great Depression, and now is not the time to cut off this important safety net.

I have heard from hundreds of my constituents about this, including Yvonne, a mother of five from Aurora, Illinois. While she has worked all of her life, she is now unemployed. Without unemployment insurance, she will no longer have a car or any of the resources she needs to look for work and to get her career back on track.

Unemployment insurance is not a handout; it is a hand up. Unemployment insurance is for workers who have lost their job, through no fault of their own, and who need a lifeline while they look for work.

In addition to leaving families without a safety net, failing to extend unemployment insurance is simply bad economic policy.

SNAP CUTS AND FARM MANAGEMENT LOOPHOLE

(Ms. DeLAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my objection to the misguided priorities that are taking shape in the conference farm bill. More and more, and despite payment reforms that were included in both the House and Senate legislation, it sounds like this farm bill plans to steal food from the poor to help pay crop subsidies to the rich.

Unbelievably, on the 50th anniversary of the war on poverty, it is being reported that the farm bill currently being negotiated in conference will include cuts of roughly \$8.5 billion to food stamps, denying critical food aid to over 800,000 households.

Some of the same conferees who support these cuts are looking to strip out payment limits that are designed to stop the subsidizing of millionaire and billionaire farmers, a loophole they are reopening that was closed already.

They are going to take food from the hungry: children, seniors, veterans, and workers. They are going to go out of their way to ensure that the wealthiest agribusinesses in America are getting handouts.

Allowing poor Americans to starve so that we can subsidize rich corporations is not why we are here. It is cruel, it is corrupt, it is immoral, and we have to do better for the people that we represent.

WAR ON POVERTY

(Mr. HORSFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago today, President Johnson declared a war on poverty. Since that day, our country has fought to increase access to resources for those struggling to make ends meet.

Poverty has declined by more than one-third since 1967. That is because, historically, we have had strong bipartisan support for programs like Social Security and Medicare and tax policies like the Earned Income Tax Credit.

But the war on poverty is not over. In 2012 there were 49.7 million Americans living in poverty, including 13.4 million of our children.

We cannot break our promise to fight poverty. That is why this Congress needs to do everything to strengthen these programs and lift people out of poverty.

Tax credits for struggling families reduced the poverty rate in 2012 by 3 points. SNAP helped to reduce poverty by 3 points. Unemployment insurance reduces poverty as well, and it is why we need to extend it.

Our commitment to these programs must not waver. Let us work together to really end poverty now.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(Ms. KUSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in strong support for renewing the Emergency Unemployment Compensation program.

Because Congress failed to act, this vital program expired on December 28 of last year. Just 3 days after Christmas, 1.3 million Americans, including over 1,000 Granite Staters, were cut off from their benefits. Each week of congressional inaction, as many as 150 additional Granite Staters will lose access to benefits.

This compensation provides a critical lifeline to Granite Staters and other Americans who are struggling to find work.

This includes my constituent Lois Little, a teacher who wrote to me from Colebrook, New Hampshire. At the end of the last school year, Lois lost her job after teaching for 29 years because of falling enrollment in her rural school district. Over the last few months, she has applied to over 100 jobs, without any luck.

Her savings have been exhausted, unemployment benefits are now her only source of income, and she is worried about whether she can keep her home.

Let's come together and give Lois a chance. Let's renew Emergency Unemployment Compensation today.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR ON POVERTY

(Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the success and legacy of the war on poverty. The war on poverty, proposed 50 years ago today in this Chamber by then-President and fellow Texan, Lyndon Johnson, paved the way towards the enactment of many of our Nation's most popular and significant Federal programs, including Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps, Head Start.

These programs, along with Social Security, unemployment insurance, and now the Affordable Care Act, form America's social safety net, which has protected millions of our Nation's children, working adults and elderly from falling into poverty.

Less than 2 weeks ago, through the inaction of this House, 1.3 million Americans, including 65,000 Texans, saw their unemployment insurance disappear. This number will grow to over 3 million in the coming months if action is not taken. This vital lifeline is essential for millions of our fellow Americans who are out of work and struggling to make ends meet.

The 50th anniversary of President Johnson's speech is the perfect opportunity for Congress to show its support for those less fortunate, and I call on this Chamber to bring the legislation to renew Emergency Unemployment today.

□ 1615

PASS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE NOW

(Mr. ELLISON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, when Lyndon Baines Johnson came before this House and this Nation to say that the United States, the richest country in the history of the world, should not have people living in squalor and in poverty, shouldn't have seniors eating dog food, shouldn't have poor kids living with no chance of a better life, he did what this Nation really is all about. He really lived up to the true meaning of "liberty and justice for all," and he made those words real when, for so many years, they had not been real.

And yet those programs which lifted millions of Americans out of poverty,

that war on poverty which lifted so many out and gave so many people a chance, after about 10 years, there became a war on the war on poverty.

Now the latest battle in the war on the war on poverty, what took place on December 28, 2013, this House refused to extend unemployment insurance for 1.3 million Americans. This is no way to uphold the great legacy of the war on poverty. Let's pass unemployment insurance. Let's do it now.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with many Members to mark President Lyndon Baines Johnson's 1964 State of the Union Address.

Let me first take a moment to thank Leader PELOSI; our whip, STENY HOYER; and the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE, for their tremendous leadership in leading our agenda for economic justice and for jobs.

This is truly a historic day in our fight to provide every American with a pathway out of poverty. This morning, we were joined here at the Capitol by Linda Johnson Robb, President Lyndon Baines Johnson and Lady Bird Johnson's eldest daughter, to mark the 50th anniversary of her father's State of the Union speech in which he declared an unconditional war on poverty. At the time of his speech, the Nation's supplemental poverty rate was approximately 26 percent; 36 percent of low-income households struggled with food insecurity; and more than a third of American seniors were living in poverty.

And let me tell you, President Johnson got it. He recognized in his speech that poverty is a national problem requiring national organization and support. He knew that in a great society it is absolutely essential that we prioritize investments that lift millions out of poverty. As a result of his vision, his daughter reminded us this morning of the bipartisan and bicameral effort that followed, benchmark antipoverty legislation passed during the Johnson administration, including—and I want to remind everyone of these major initiatives that have significantly changed the lives of millions of Americans—the Civil Rights Act, the Urban Mass Transportation Act, the Criminal Justice Act, the Food Stamp Act, the Older Americans Act, Social Security amendments, the Voting Rights Act, the Housing and Urban Development Act, the Public Works and Economic Development Act, the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act, the Amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act,

the Higher Education Act, the Child Nutrition Act, the Child Protection Act, and the National School Lunch Act, in addition to Head Start, Job Corps, of course food stamps, now known as SNAP, Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security.

The result of these policies and programs are undeniable. The poverty rate was cut nearly in half by the mid-1970s. They even had a personal impact on many of us here, a personal impact on me, providing a critical bridge over troubled waters when I was a single mother in the seventies, trying to raise two boys and go to college. And I am forever grateful to the American people for being there for me when I needed them.

And we know that today, 50 years later, these critical antipoverty programs continue to provide that support for vulnerable Americans and people living on the edge. Today, the Nation's supplemental poverty rate is now 16 percent, well below what it was in 1964. The programs put in place after the war on poverty, they work. They create economic security, return people to their dignity, and provide opportunities for Americans to lift themselves out of poverty.

According to a report released by the Center for American Progress yesterday, without the safety net initiated as a part of the war on poverty, "poverty rates today would be nearly double what they currently are." And I will now insert that report into the RECORD.

[From americanprogress.org, Jan. 7, 2014]

KEY FINDINGS FROM OUR NEW NATIONAL POLL

One-quarter to one-third of Americans, and even higher percentages of Millennials and people of color, continue to experience direct economic hardship. Sixty-one percent of Americans say their family's income is falling behind the cost of living, compared to just 8 percent who feel they are getting ahead and 29 percent who feel they are staying even. Twenty-five percent to 34 percent of Americans report serious problems falling behind in rent, mortgage, or utilities payments or being unable to buy enough food, afford necessary medical care, or keep up with minimum credit card payments. While these numbers have somewhat retreated over the last five years, they are still shockingly high, and the disparities across demographic groups underscore how uneven the current recovery has been.

A majority of Americans have a direct personal connection to poverty. Fifty-four percent of Americans say that someone in their immediate or extended families is poor, a figure that has actually increased 2 points since we conducted our first poll in. Nearly two in three African Americans (65 percent) report a direct connection to poverty, while 59 percent of Hispanics say the same.

Americans vastly overestimate the annual income necessary to be officially considered poor. Perhaps expressing a more realistic understanding of the economy than official government measures currently capture, Americans on average estimate that it takes just over \$30,000 in annual income for a family of four to be considered officially in poverty—about \$7,000 more than the govern-

ment's poverty line. Most respondents in the focus groups were shocked to hear that the official poverty line was as low as it is; many suggested that it represents a disconnect with the reality of rising prices over the last few years. Americans on average also report that it would take more than \$55,000 in annual income to be considered out of poverty and safely in the middle class.

Americans now believe that nearly 40 percent of their fellow citizens are living in poverty. When we conducted our 2008 poll, 13.2 percent of Americans were living below the federal poverty line, but our survey found that Americans guessed the number to be 29 percent. Today, with unemployment at pre-financial crisis levels and a recovery ostensibly underway for several years, government statistics tell us that 15 percent of Americans live below the poverty level. The public, however, believes that number is now 39 percent—a stunning 10-point increase that flies in the face of economic indicators such as the unemployment rate, consumer confidence, the financial markets, and gross domestic product, or GDP.

Americans strongly believe that poverty is primarily the result of a failed economy rather than the result of personal decisions and lack of effort. In a forced choice test of ideas, nearly two in three Americans (64 percent) agree more with a structural argument about the causes of poverty—"Most people who live in poverty are poor because their jobs don't pay enough, they lack good health care and education, and things cost too much for them to save and get ahead," underscoring the current economy's failings in the areas of wages, health care, education, and cost of living. In contrast, only 25 percent of Americans agree more with a personal cause—"Most people who live in poverty are poor because they make bad decisions or act irresponsibly in their own lives." Even white conservatives and libertarians prefer the structural vision of a failed economy over personal reasons for poverty by a wide margin (63 percent to 29 percent).

Retrospective evaluations of the "war on poverty" are mixed, but Americans across ideological and partisan lines believe the government has a responsibility to use its resources to fight poverty. Americans do not generally have a favorable impression of the term "the war on poverty" without additional context about the programs and goals associated with the larger project. But after introducing information to describe the war on poverty and its impact, an overwhelming percentage of Americans—86 percent—agrees that the government has a responsibility to use some of its resources to combat poverty. Moreover, a majority (61 percent) feels that the war on poverty has made a difference, albeit not a major difference, in achieving its goals (41 percent say war on poverty has made a "minor difference"; 20 percent say it has made a "major difference"). Retrospective evaluations of the war on poverty, however, are heavily divided by ideology, partisanship, and race. Nearly 7 in 10 (69 percent) white liberals and progressives believe the war on poverty has worked, and more than 6 in 10 (64 percent) white conservatives and libertarians believe the opposite.

Despite mixed feelings about the original war on poverty, there is strong support for a more realistic goal of reducing poverty by half over the next 10 years. Asked whether they would support or oppose "the President and Congress setting a national goal to cut poverty in the United States in half within ten years," 7 in 10 Americans said they would support such a goal—40 percent of the

public would strongly support the goal—and only 22 percent would oppose it. This figure is quite similar to the 74 percent of support reported in the first study in 2008. Support for a national goal of cutting poverty in half is very strong among African Americans (87 percent support, 58 percent strongly) and reaches roughly 80 percent among both Millennials (79 percent) and Latinos (79 percent). Sixty-five percent of whites support this goal as do a majority of Democrats (89 percent), Independents (66 percent), and Republicans (54 percent).

The public is clear about its priorities for reducing poverty—jobs, wages, and education. Asked which two areas they believe are most important for new investments, 40 percent of Americans choose “creating jobs and increasing wages”; 30 percent choose “job training and workplace preparation”; 25 percent choose “elementary and secondary education”; 23 percent choose “college access and affordability”; and 21 percent choose “early childhood education.”

Americans also express very strong support for a number of policies to help reduce poverty rates with particular intensity around jobs, wages, and education but also on more traditional safety net items. Of the 11 policy ideas tested, five proposals received 80 percent or higher total support and 50 percent or higher strong support from Americans. These five policy proposals are: help low wage workers afford quality child care (86 percent total support, 52 percent strong support); expand nutrition assistance to provide families with healthy food and enough to eat (85 percent total support, 50 percent strong support); make universal pre-kindergarten available for all children (84 percent total support, 59 percent strong support); expand publicly funded scholarships to help more families afford college (84 percent total support, 54 percent strong support); and increase the minimum wage and make sure it rises with inflation (80 percent total support, 58 percent strong support). A second tier of anti-poverty proposals with roughly three-quarters total support and more than 40 percent strong support includes ideas for expanded tax credits like the Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit and access to affordable health coverage, as well as proposals for a new national jobs program and more refinancing of mortgages.

Policymakers should feel confident that the American public will support efforts to expand economic opportunity, increase access to good jobs and wages, and maintain a robust social safety net. Harsh negative attitudes about the poor that seemingly defined political discussions throughout the 1980s and 1990s have given way to public recognition that many Americans—poor and middle class alike—are facing many pressures trying to stay afloat and get ahead in the difficult economic environment. Supporters of anti-poverty efforts should not be complacent in their efforts, however, and should recognize that although Americans back government action to reduce poverty, questions remain about the structure and scope of these efforts and how effective they have been over time.

Let me give you an example. SNAP lifted 5 million people out of poverty in 2012 alone; and according to a new report by the White House, released yesterday, unemployment benefits reduced poverty by nearly 1 percent in 2012 alone.

Without Social Security, nearly half of our Nation's seniors would live in

poverty; and since 2008, unemployment insurance has kept 11 million people out of poverty, including 2.5 million children and adults in 2012.

We are going to talk about not only the history this evening but also about the challenges ahead.

I will now yield to Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE from New York to speak about many of the challenges which remain, in addition to a historical perspective on the war on poverty.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, five decades after President Johnson declared a war on poverty, economic inequality is pervasive in our society; and our work to reduce substantial disparities in income and wealth must continue. But we must not forget that the war on poverty has and will continue to improve the lives of millions of Americans.

For who among us would tell a senior citizen that Medicare was a failure? Or tell the parents of a child who attends preschool under Head Start that that program doesn't work? Who among us would tell the families who have had access to desperately needed—and often lifesaving—health care as a result of Medicaid that that program was not worth the cost?

Mr. Speaker, our work has not yet been completed. In December, we returned home to share the holiday season with our families, to gather at the dinner table, and to exchange gifts. However, millions of Americans were not as fortunate because Congress returned home without extending unemployment benefits to 1.3 million Americans, not including the millions of people who rely on them and their families.

If unemployment benefits are not extended, approximately 5 million Americans are expected to lose emergency unemployment benefits over the next 12 months; and of that number, 383,000 are New Yorkers. Additionally, the lapse in unemployment benefits is likely to result in an increase in demand for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, known as SNAP.

This is occurring at a time when the Republicans are contemplating making \$40 billion in cuts to nutrition assistance. Already, 3,185,000 New Yorkers are dealing with the impacts of the SNAP benefit cut that happened this past November due to an expiration of funding made available under the American Recovery Act.

This is unfair. This is unjust. It makes no sense and, more importantly, it does not help Americans regain their economic footing. But we have the ability to correct this mistake by extending unemployment benefits and preventing further cuts to SNAP.

Congress can affirm the common priorities that we share as a Nation and work together to make them a reality. We, as a Congress, must continue to

work together to end poverty in America. Having said that, I yield back to the gentlewoman in remembrance of President Johnson's 50-year war on poverty. We need to take up the battle once again.

Ms. LEE of California. I now yield to the gentleman from North Carolina, Congressman G.K. BUTTERFIELD.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for yielding and also for her passion and her extraordinary work on the issue of poverty and related causes.

Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago, President Lyndon B. Johnson made a very bold pronouncement. He declared a national war on poverty. President Johnson helped pave the way for so many low-income families, and I am proud today to recognize his immeasurable contributions to the battle against poverty.

I understand that President Johnson's daughter is still on Capitol Hill. She visited with the Congressional Black Caucus today, and I just wanted to publicly thank her and thank the Johnson family for their contributions to America.

Just last year, we commemorated the 50th anniversaries of the March on Washington and Dr. Martin Luther King's historic speech, imploring all Americans to aspire towards a society of equality and acceptance. Dr. King's speech illustrated the racial realities faced by people of color since before even the Civil War.

In 1964, President Johnson delivered a historic State of the Union Address right in this Chamber that exposed the tough racial inequalities present in the 1960s. He gave voice to the poor by contrasting the stark economic differences between the wealthy and the poor, and inspired a series of transformative laws, including the Civil Rights Act and the Economic Opportunity Act. Those laws, Mr. Speaker, established the first Federal framework to combat the racial and economic and educational and even employment inequities that were pervasive in our society. The landmark legislation enacted during the Johnson administration built upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the Emancipation Proclamation, the New Deal, and the civil rights movement.

The work began by President Johnson more than a half a century ago continues today with no less urgency. While national poverty metrics have improved since the war on poverty began, income inequality is still a major problem today, and pockets of persistent poverty remain all across our country. In my congressional district, one in four people that I represent, including 36 percent of our children, live at or below the poverty level.

Income inequality in America is getting worse. I want to say that again for emphasis: income inequality in America is getting worse, not better. And

the gap between the haves and the have-nots continues to widen. The poverty rate now is the highest it has been since 1994; and in some parts of my district, median household incomes have dropped—have dropped since the year 2000.

This is a fitting week to recognize the anniversary of the war on poverty, as the Senate considers extending the emergency unemployment insurance for 3 months or more. More than 170,000 unemployed North Carolinians are considered long-term unemployed and have been searching for work for more than 26 weeks.

Last year, North Carolina Governor Pat McCrory dealt a devastating blow to the long-term unemployed by reducing State unemployment benefits, which caused the Federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation program to dissolve in our State. The Governor made this decision knowing its harmful impacts, making North Carolina the only State in the country to end emergency jobless benefits for its citizens. That decision forfeited \$780 million in urgently needed Federal benefits for long-term unemployed North Carolinians and cost our State \$1.5 billion in economic activity.

We must stand up against those like Governor McCrory who seek to disenfranchise the less fortunate by continuing President Johnson's work, by extending the emergency unemployment insurance and other critical programs that help families through difficult times. We cannot afford to turn a blind eye to those who are most in need. We are not that type of country.

Ms. LEE of California. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina.

Now I would like to yield to the Democratic whip, STENY HOYER, whose Democratic Whip's Task Force on Poverty, Income Inequality, and Opportunity I am honored and proud to chair. I thank him very much for being here and for his tremendous leadership.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlelady for taking this time. I thank the gentlelady even more for taking the time and the focus and being indefatigable in making sure that the richest Nation on the face of the Earth focuses on the least of these in our country. I thank her for her leadership. I am proud that she is working on the Task Force on Poverty, Income Inequality, and Opportunity. And in chairing that effort for our caucus, she is doing an extraordinary job.

□ 1630

It is time, however, that all of us continue to do an extraordinary job. When President Johnson stood in this Chamber at that rostrum, Mr. Speaker, on January 8, 1964, he declared an "unconditional war on poverty in America." That has been said so many times today. He launched a legislative agenda that led to the creation of Medicare,

Medicaid, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and nutrition assistance for those at risk of going hungry, particularly our children.

Today, thanks to that war on poverty, infant mortality has substantially decreased, childhood malnutrition has fallen significantly, and college graduations have risen.

But that is not to declare victory. There is much yet to be done. The poverty rate for senior citizens in 1959 was 35 percent. Today, it is 9 percent thanks to the New Deal and Great Society programs. Food stamps continue to keep as many as 4 million Americans out of poverty, which is why it is so critical to provide robust SNAP funding in the farm bill, Mr. Speaker.

Fifty years, a half a century after President Johnson launched the war on poverty, as we take stock of the progress we have made, we must be candid in assessing the difficult challenges that remain before us. That is what Congresswoman LEE is bringing to our attention and to the attention of the country.

Following the Great Recession, and with long-term unemployment higher than it was a few years ago, millions of our fellow Americans are today teetering on the edge of poverty while others still have yet to escape its grasp. In 2012, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, nearly 50 million people in America were poor in the richest land on the face of the Earth, and more than one in five of those were children.

States and local governments, under pressure from reductions in Federal funding for domestic programs, are struggling to maintain the safety net that, for a generation, have placed a floor under those who have lost a job, fallen ill, or were born into dire circumstances.

As middle class families have strained under the difficult conditions of the recession and its consequences, the lowest-income Americans have been forced to endure a severe lack of opportunities to enter the middle class. We want to promote jobs. We want to make sure the middle class can succeed, support themselves and their families and have the kind of life that we dream of and promise as an American. We also want to make sure that those who are not middle class can get into the middle class.

In his State of the Union address in 1964, President Johnson said this:

Very often, a lack of jobs and money is not the cause of poverty but the symptom. The cause may lie deeper in our failure to give our fellow citizens a fair chance to develop their own capacities, in a lack of education and training, in a lack of medical care and housing, in a lack of decent communities in which to live and bring up their children.

Poverty is the result, not the cause. Central to our ability to sustain the American dream is our responsibility to one another to make upward mobility possible.

Right now, 1.4 million Americans—right now, Mr. Speaker—are worrying about meeting their basic needs since emergency unemployment insurance was cut off on December 28 of last year, 3 days after Christmas, the season of giving, the season of caring, and the season of thinking about those who are in need. Every week that goes by without turning this lifeline back on will see another 72,000 Americans lose their emergency income.

Congress has the ability to restore these benefits right now, and Democrats, proud of our history leading the war on poverty, will continue to push and demand for that extension. Democrats will keep fighting for a strong, secure, and growing middle class by working to raise the minimum wage—and I see my friend from Maryland (Mr. DELANEY) in the back of the Chamber; Congressman DELANEY has been leading an effort in our State to make sure that we raise the minimum wage—and making sure the Affordable Care Act expands access to quality health care as intended.

We must also create a pathway to citizenship and opportunity for undocumented workers who are living in the shadows in poverty as part of comprehensive immigration reform, and we must be vigorous in enforcing our laws that prevent discrimination in housing, hiring, and access to education.

Mr. Speaker, if we are to make serious progress in the war on poverty in the years to come, it will have to be as a result of both parties working together to prioritize economic opportunity and upward mobility.

Mr. Speaker, I will say that there are Republican leaders, and I applaud them for it, who are talking about and focusing on those in poverty, those who have little in our country. I applaud them for talking, but talk is not enough. We must invest in making sure that they can avail themselves of the promise of America, not by telling the most vulnerable Americans that they will have to fend for themselves, that their fellow citizens will not lend a helping hand during their time of need.

I'm glad, Mr. Speaker, that President Obama has chosen to make reducing economic inequality a focus in 2014. This, Mr. Speaker, ought to be our sacred charge: to carry on the work that President Johnson and others began, without pause, until hunger, homelessness, and economic insecurity, in any form, no longer endanger the promise of our Nation.

I thank the gentlelady for her leadership and for yielding.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you very much for that very powerful message, Mr. HOYER.

Let me now yield to Representative DANNY DAVIS from Illinois who continues to remind us of the formerly incarcerated individuals who have families and children living below the poverty line.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to thank the outstanding gentlewoman from California for yielding.

I am pleased to join with my colleagues to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the war on poverty declared by President Lyndon Johnson, a historic moment in our Nation's history when he affirmed a national priority to support those in need.

One of the reasons that I got involved and ran for public office was because of the war on poverty and the programs it created. The war on poverty called for citizen involvement and participation to strengthen America. As I got more involved and more engaged, the more aware I became of the difficulties faced by individuals, families, and communities. Ultimately, I decided I would run for public office.

The war on poverty has improved the lives of millions of low-income Americans through the creation of critical safety net programs such as the ESE Act assistance, Medicare, Medicaid, increased Social Security benefits, Head Start, legal assistance, investment in K-12 education, Federal college aid and loans, a permanent food stamp program, expanded housing assistance for low-income people, community health centers, mental health programs, and we could go on and on to talk about the programs.

But the real reality is that we still have not fulfilled the dream of seriously reducing and eradicating poverty. So we must not only remember, we must not only talk, but we must act. And one of the best ways to start is to provide right now—right now—resources for individuals who are unemployed.

I thank the gentlewoman.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you.

Let me now yield to the gentlelady from California, Congresswoman SUSAN DAVIS, whom I served with in the California Legislature, who continues to remind us that middle-income individuals are worried at this point now of falling into the ranks of the poor. Thank you for being here.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to thank my colleague, Congresswoman LEE, for this opportunity and for, really, the privilege of working with her for so many years.

Today, the 50th anniversary of the war on poverty, reminds us all that more work must be done. And if I could relate on a personal level, I don't believe that I would have had an opportunity to continue my education without having been about to further that at the time of the war on poverty. As someone who wanted to go into social work, it certainly was an opportunity for me to do that and to make a difference in that area.

One of the most important steps that we can take is to make pre-K available

to all American children. Today, only 69 percent of American 4-year-olds are enrolled in early childhood education programs—only 69 percent. You might be surprised to learn that that troubling statistic places us near the bottom—near the bottom—in terms of access among our advanced country OECD peers, in the bottom. In our global economy, that means many American children start behind least when they can afford to. They just cannot make it beyond that.

The stakes to address this issue today have never been higher. Over the last decade, we have learned that early childhood education makes a big difference. We have learned that the achievement gap begins before our kids even reach kindergarten, and we have learned that quality pre-K leads to better life outcomes in school, in careers, and in personal health. The research, indeed, shows that children who attend preschool are more likely to graduate high school, earn higher pay, and live more productive lives.

Sadly, we are just not putting these lessons of the war on poverty when we began to address these issues, we are not putting these lessons into action. The argument for universal pre-K is not just a lofty moral imperative. That sounds good. No. It is good science and it is good economics. By some estimates, the return on investment is nearly seven to one. And that is why most economists agree that pre-K is a great investment; it is not just another expense.

I know that parents throughout San Diego and across our country just want to give their kids the very best start in life, and we should be working together to make that happen, to make sure all our kids get a real chance to succeed. And that, Mr. Speaker, would be one gigantic step to elevate our children out of poverty.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you very much for your leadership and for being here with us tonight, Congresswoman DAVIS.

I would now like to yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), someone who has been a fighter and a warrior for many, many years and who continues to remind us of our moral obligation, our religious obligation for many, to ensure that we continue this fight in the war on poverty.

Mr. RANGEL. Let me first thank the gentlelady from California for carrying this torch during a time that there seems to be such a lack of sensitivity to the poor. As with Lyndon Johnson, there was a concentration of those people who vote—that is, the middle class—and somehow even now, 50 years later, we have a lot of concerns, and rightly so, about the middle class, but somehow the poor have just been written off. And the gentlelady from California and our minority leader together have reminded us that we have

a basic obligation here that if you want to take care of the country and our spiritual needs, the poor cannot be excluded.

So in listening more recently to the words that President Johnson spoke in the joint session in 1964, it was really an act of courage to talk about something that too many people seemed to be embarrassed about, and the fact is that we had a national obligation to take care of the lesser of our brothers and sisters.

Today we can take for granted Medicaid, Medicare, expansion of Social Security, incentives for our children, and earned income tax credits. All of it was done not as Blacks and Whites or northerners and southerners or Democrats and Republicans, but with a spirit that that was a part of the reason that we were sent to Congress, to make this a stronger Nation.

□ 1645

And it is interesting how moved so many people in the world were to hear the breath of fresh air coming from Rome and from the Pope, not a message to Catholics but a message to the world in pointing out that we have a responsibility to God, to thank Him or Her for what has been given to us; but, more importantly, to follow those Biblical guidelines that say that we have an obligation to think in terms of the lesser of our brothers and sisters. And so whether we are seeking warmer clothes or assistance during times of ill health, it seems to me that we have this political and we have this spiritual need.

Finally, I would like to say to the gentlelady and those listening, I think from a patriot's point of view and from an economist's point of view and from a nationalist's point of view and from a national security point of view, this Nation cannot survive with expansion of the poor, the poverty of the middle class, and the wealthy just accumulating wealth by standing by doing nothing.

What made this country great are not the rich and the poor, but those people who can hope to achieve for their children through education and hard work, to achieve anything that is possible for humankind to do, and this is what built that Nation. And today, it is frightening as we see the disparity between the very poor and the very wealthy, to see that even talks about it would have Presidents and Members of Congress to be called socialists and, indeed, even the Pope. But the fact remains that unless we have people who have the ability to purchase, unless we have small businesses that are responsible for most all of the jobs in this country, unless we have people manufacturing and providing goods and services, then we don't have an economy.

And so no matter which way you look at it, from a political or economic

point of view, if our Nation is not going to succeed in terms of economic security, it can no longer be concerned with its national security and the leadership position that we hold in the world.

So let me thank the gentlelady for constantly reminding us that this isn't a one-day job that we have to do. This isn't a Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Democrat, Republican issue. This is something that the world is watching what we do with our own, and hoping that once we get our act together, perhaps we can do more for the world.

Ms. LEE of California. I want to thank the gentleman for reminding us tonight of our moral obligation to the most vulnerable in our country. Thank you for being here.

How much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California has 27 minutes remaining.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you very much.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlelady from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), who will speak on behalf of not only her constituents but the entire country. She has come to Congress, hit the ground running, and continues to remind us of our veterans and the sacrifices that they have made, and to ensure their economic security. So many live on food stamps, unfortunately, as we speak. So thank you for being here.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. I thank the gentlelady.

Mr. Speaker, Lynn Richards of Elgin, Illinois, a town in Illinois that is well known for manufacturing everything from Elgin watches all of the way through to the Elgin street sweeper, still in use today, Lynn Richards of Elgin, Illinois, needs her unemployment insurance extended. In April, she lost her manufacturing job of 3 years. She and her husband kept their family afloat with the help of unemployment insurance. And now, 10 months later, she is pregnant with her second child. She said recently:

I have been working since I was 20 years old. I have never had this much trouble getting a job in my life. I have applied to 200 places, and I have gotten less than 10 calls and just a couple of interviews. No employer wants to hire someone who is pregnant.

Lynn is just one of 80,000 Illinoisans who have lost their unemployment insurance. I understand what these families are facing. When I was a teenager, my father, a combat veteran, was in his mid-fifties and had worked since he had enlisted in the Marine Corps at 16. He lost his job. My dad did everything he could to find work, but was turned down again and again. My mother took in sewing, and I took a minimum-wage job to help make ends meet. Eventually my dad got a job, but Federal assistance programs were there to help keep my family afloat. Many Americans want to find work, but simply cannot. Punishing these families by

taking away unemployment benefits is a terrible mistake.

The absence of unemployment insurance is jeopardizing the economic progress that we are making. By removing the benefits to 80,000 Illinois families, we are taking more than \$25 million out of our economy every week. Let's put partisanship aside and extend unemployment insurance now for our families and our businesses.

I thank the gentlelady from California again for her leadership on this issue.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) whose subcommittee I serve on, the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, and Human Services.

Ms. DELAURO. I thank the gentlelady for her leadership and her indefatigable pursuit of this cause and the focus of not just this caucus but the country on the issue of poverty and of the poor.

Fifty years ago today, President Lyndon Johnson stood right behind where I stand now and urged the Congress to join him in working to end poverty in the United States. He said to this body:

We have in 1964 a unique opportunity and obligation—to prove the success of our system; to disprove those cynics at home and abroad who question our purpose and our competence.

If we fail, if we fritter and fumble away our opportunity in needless, senseless quarrels between Democrats and Republicans, or between the House and Senate, or between Congress and the administration, then history will judge us harshly. But if we succeed, if we can achieve these goals by forging in this country a greater sense of union, then and only then can we take full satisfaction in the State of the Union.

That opportunity and obligation to prove we can work together, and to do everything we can to end poverty in America, remains with us in 2014. And right now, we are failing that solemn obligation to the American people.

For decades, slowly but surely our efforts in fighting poverty have been making a difference. If you include the social safety net that President Johnson and later generations helped to construct, the poverty rate fell from 26 percent in 1967 to 16 percent in 2012.

This was achieved because, in the past, we have always worked to ensure that a rising tide lifts all boats, that the gains of prosperity are felt broadly, and that in tough times, Americans who fall behind have a chance to get back on their feet.

But recently, we have seen this House majority choose to break this long-standing compact, to turn their backs on the most vulnerable Americans. Consider what they are trying to do to food stamps, our most important anti-hunger program. Food stamps help to feed over 47 million Americans, nearly half of whom are children. For

decades, Republicans and Democrats have worked together to pass a farm bill that does right by struggling Americans, even while working to support our farmers.

But even though 99 percent of food stamp recipients live below the poverty line, this majority severed food stamps from the farm bill. They tried to cut food stamps by \$40 billion, meaning 4 million Americans would be denied food.

Even the final conference bill will reportedly cut roughly \$8.5 billion from the program and deny critical food aid to over 800,000 households. Cutting this aid means kids can no longer concentrate in school because they are quite literally starving. It means seniors getting sick and going to the hospital because they can no longer afford proper nourishment.

To take another example, look at what is happening with unemployment insurance. In the past, as far back as the Eisenhower administration, Congress has worked to extend unemployment benefits when the jobless rate was in the 5-7 percent range.

But last month, even though unemployment remains above 7 percent, this House majority refused to work to extend these important benefits. The benefits have expired. What that means is that 1.3 million American men and women have already lost their unemployment insurance, including 26,000 in my State of Connecticut.

Many are people who had jobs. They lost them through no fault of their own, and who in this difficult economy, and even despite education, training, and job experience, still cannot find a job. Even as the stock market is at record levels, we are telling these Americans you are on your own. We are pulling up the ladder on them and closing the hatch. It is wrong. It is not what America is about. Slashing these programs will hurt and derail our economic recovery.

Our top priority in this Congress should be to do everything that we can to create jobs, help workers, help families get back on their feet. That is the moral responsibility of good government.

In the words of Pope Francis, we should all be “working to eliminate the structural causes of poverty, to promote the integral development of the poor. This means education, access to health care, and above all employment.” That is the great and the still unfinished cause that Lyndon Johnson dedicated us to 50 years ago.

This Nation is watching. It is time for all of us to step up, work together and do the right thing.

Again, I thank the gentlelady for your focus on this critical issue.

Ms. LEE of California. I thank you so much for not only talking the talk, but walking the walk each and every day.

I yield now to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. DELANEY) and thank

you so much for your tremendous leadership.

Mr. DELANEY. I thank the gentlelady for yielding me this time this afternoon and for her leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, as we all know, today marks that historic day, the 50-year anniversary of President Johnson declaring a formal war on poverty. And on such a day, we must take note of the progress we have made and remind ourselves of the work that has to be done. Across 50 years, if you take into account the effects of programs this government has put in place to target those on poverty, we have significantly reduced the rate of poverty. We have in particular reduced the rate of poverty for our seniors. These facts are first evidence of the notion that the government can make a difference against this problem.

But we also know that more has to be done. Fifty million Americans live in poverty, including about a quarter of which are our children, our most vulnerable citizens, children who have their whole lives in front of them and are struggling in poverty. We must make a difference against this, and to do that we must do three things.

First, we need to continue to fund the programs that are proven to make a difference in the lives of those living in poverty like food stamps, like funding Head Start.

Second, we need to raise the minimum wage in this country. Right now in 2014, in the wealthiest country in the world, in many States if you work 40 hours a week and earn the minimum wage, you live below the poverty line. That just doesn't pass the look-yourself-in-the-mirror test. The minimum wage for decades has significantly trailed the growth in our economy. We need to raise the minimum wage. That will make a meaningful and impactful difference in the lives of those struggling in poverty.

And, finally, we need to create jobs. Jobs are the most direct way to lift people out of poverty; and through a job, people have personal dignity. To make a difference in the jobs crisis in this country, we need to invest in education across the long term. That will make a disproportionate difference in terms of the number of people living in poverty. But in the short term, we need to do things to get people to work now, like investing in our infrastructure. This is very important work for us to do, Mr. Speaker.

I will close by reflecting on some of the words of President Johnson. He said this fight would not be short and easy, and he was right. We have been at this for 50 years.

He also said no single weapon would suffice, and he was right about that as well. We need to be raising the minimum wage. We need to be investing in jobs. We need to be funding critical

programs like food stamps and Head Start.

And then he said that we must not rest until this war is done. And to honor the tens of millions of people who have lived unfortunately in poverty over the last 50 years and the tremendous number of people who have fought this battle, and to live up to the standard of our maker, we must recommit ourselves to this battle.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you very much.

Let me now yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), my good friend who constantly throughout his life has been waging this war on poverty. Thank you for being with us.

□ 1700

Mr. KILDEE. I thank the gentlelady from California (Ms. LEE) for her leadership and her stewardship of this important obligation that we are here to commemorate.

Mr. Speaker, it was 50 years ago today that President Johnson stood at that podium right in front of us. I can still conjure the images of that speech. Of course, these are images of black and white recordings of President Johnson standing there. It reminds me of the special obligation that we are called to and that he articulated so well half a century ago. I was 5 years old when he gave that speech. But like many I know here, I was sort of a precocious kid, and I was really, really interested in our government and in politics, and I followed it from a very young age—even that tender age of 5.

I remember as a kid in the 1960s and early 1970s going through school thinking that the great struggles—the civil rights struggle, the women's rights movement, this war on poverty—were the big fights of our generation. In some ways, I almost felt at that point in time a moment had passed me by never imagining that when the time came so many years later and I would have an opportunity to serve in Congress that we are actually still fighting those same fights, that we are still engaged in that same struggle.

Fifty years later, after President Johnson's speech, in the wealthiest society ever imagined, we are still fighting this war on poverty. In fact, we are seeing recently growing disparity, growing inequality in our society. We have not eradicated poverty. In fact, we haven't yet gotten to the point where we can say we are close.

We do continue that battle. The battle over unemployment insurance, for example, is a part of that same fight. Some in this body would choose to continue their crusade to cut that important program. We have to remind ourselves that just since 2008, 11 million Americans have been saved from poverty because they were able to have that unemployment insurance available to keep them whole until they

could find new meaningful, rewarding work.

So instead of cutting these important programs—Head Start, our nutrition programs, the programs that actually change the trajectory of the lives of those who are struggling to find their way in our society—we ought to be doubling those investments, we ought to be making sure that no American ever has to wonder if they will fall below that common floor of decency that we all would agree should be part of any civilized society.

We should have a minimum wage in this country that guarantees that people who work full time don't live in poverty. Fifty years later, we have got a lot of work to do.

I heard the other day—I will close by saying this—I heard the other day a Member of the other body make a comment that perhaps we ought to simply acknowledge that in this Nation we have lost the war on poverty, when 50 years ago a quarter of our society was living in poverty and today that number is 16 percent. While we know we have a long way to go, we know that these programs actually do work. We have to ask ourselves what kind of country, what kind of society do we want to be? I think if we answer the question right we will live up to the challenge that President Johnson laid down 50 years ago.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, how much time do we have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California has 17 minutes remaining.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

We have many Members who still would like to speak, which really let's us know the importance of this issue.

I yield to Congresswoman GRACE MENG from New York, a freshman from New York who has hit the ground running, is representing her constituents in a bold and brilliant way. Thank you for being with us.

Ms. MENG. Thank you. I again also want to thank the gentlelady from California for her tremendous efforts in speaking up and advocating for so many people who are voiceless.

Mr. Speaker, I come before you today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the war on poverty. Our Nation has had many successes over the last 50 years. Medicaid, Medicare, SNAP, and Pell Grants are incredible programs that help our entire country. However, even with these successful programs which deserve our recognition, this is not a time for celebration.

After five decades, many would think that our congressional leaders were still committed to fighting poverty and reducing the gap between the haves and have-nots. I would still think that we are committed to helping hard-working Americans who have fallen on rough times through no fault of their own.

The war on poverty is far from over. Instead of pressing the issue, we are retreating from it. 1.3 million Americans just lost their unemployment insurance and are suffering from long-term joblessness. If we don't renew the program, 383,000 New Yorkers will lose access to benefits over the next 12 months. We would also be responsible for preventing an increase of GDP by 0.2 percent and the blocking of 200,000 jobs.

For me, and I know for many in this Chamber, inflicting avoidable pain on this country is unacceptable. With no political gimmicks, we must vote to renew unemployment insurance now.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you very much.

Let me yield now to Congressman PETE DEFAZIO from Oregon, who has some stories he would like to tell about his constituents and what they are going through.

Mr. DEFAZIO. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, on the 50th anniversary, the Republicans just got it a little bit wrong. The war on poverty, they thought it was the war for poverty as they are dismantling one by one the most important programs that help lift and keep people out of poverty, like extended unemployment insurance.

Let me read a few subjects here.

Roseburg, Oregon. A 61-year-old woman working since she was 14:

I don't know if it is my age, but I am having great difficulty finding a job.

A 62-year-old woman from Coos Bay, Oregon, went back to her former employer and said: "Are you hiring?" He said: "You can't be serious. Not at this time of year. Come back in the spring." Unfortunately, she can't make it until spring.

A Eugene veteran. A two-income family, but she lost her job:

Since I haven't been able to find a job, we are close to losing our house and declaring bankruptcy. I am actively seeking employment every day.

Then we go to Springfield, Oregon, my hometown. We have a woman whose son is in the Army. She says:

I can't find a job. I have been looking. I have to give notice to my landlord and become homeless.

Then Corvallis, Oregon. A 54-year-old man. He had been working his whole life since 17. In his last job, he was there for 13 years, but he can't find a job and he is going to be forced into homelessness.

Then, finally, another gentleman from Springfield, Oregon:

\$330 a week I received wasn't much, but it helped keep me from having to go to food banks and asking for help. We went just before Christmas. The food bank had run out of food. I have to decide now whether to buy medicine or food or heat my house.

That is the legacy of the cruel cuts of these Republicans. These are people, hardworking Americans who lost their

jobs through no fault of their own and they want to work. If they fall into poverty, they lose their home, they lose their cell service, their telephone, their car. How are they ever going to get a job? We need to help them now before they fall even more off the cliff. Extend unemployment benefits today as a celebration that we, as the American people, do not tolerate poverty in this country.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you for that very powerful statement and for sharing those stories. All of us have stories very similar, but thank you for your constituents' testimonies.

I yield to Congresswoman MARCY KAPTUR from Ohio. I am privileged to serve with Congresswoman KAPTUR on the Appropriations Committee, who constantly speaks for the voiceless. Thank you for being here.

Ms. KAPTUR. Congresswoman LEE of Oakland, thank you so much for raising the consciousness of a Nation again.

I rise to join my colleagues tonight in support of raising consciousness about how important the programs have been over the years to reduce poverty in our country since the half-century-old effort of the war on poverty started by Lyndon Johnson, a Democrat, who wanted to replace despair with opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to place into the RECORD an executive summary of the Council of Economic Advisors, dated January 2014, that summarizes the great progress that has been made: poverty in our country declining by more than a third since 1967 because of important programs that Democrats created—Social Security, Medicare, the earned income tax credit, and unemployment compensation, which is being tested as we speak here today. The speaker from Ohio, where unemployment has just gone up, should bring up that bill to extend unemployment benefits that impacts millions of Americans across our country.

People who understand the value of work, they don't want any subsidy, they want a job—they want a job. The most important work we can do is to create jobs, but when they can't get a job, then to give them their earned benefits.

What is great about this evening is I was thinking back to the 1960s—I was pretty young back then—but there was a book written by Michael Harrington, "The Other America." For whatever reason—maybe it was because President Kennedy was President—that book became almost like a small Bible. People read it and it raised their consciousness. I can remember President Kennedy campaigning in the mines in West Virginia and raising consciousness again about the conditions of miners and what they were enduring.

It is very important that we have that same kind of effort across our

country to raise consciousness about how important these programs are for our children, for our seniors, for those who are out of work. By working together we, as a people, really do make a difference.

Congresswoman LEE, I want to thank you tonight for being part of that clarion call to raise consciousness of people who really care. The majority of Americans really do. As they are listening to Wall Street announce bigger and bigger and bigger bonuses, they know that there is a war on the middle class right now. So many Americans are falling out of that middle class. They know something is wrong. They want us to champion jobs here in Washington, D.C., and they want to make sure that that safety net is there for them if they hit the skids.

I just thank you so very much for doing this. I thank all of my colleagues who took the time tonight to be here and to issue a clarion call for consciousness for jobs in this country, for extending unemployment benefits, for maintaining Social Security, for maintaining the earned income tax credit, and making sure that our vigilant efforts continue to eliminate poverty in this country.

[From The Council of Economic Advisors, Jan. 2014]

THE WAR ON POVERTY 50 YEARS LATER: A PROGRESS REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

"Unfortunately, many Americans live on the outskirts of hope—some because of their poverty, and some because of their color, and all too many because of both. Our task is to help replace their despair with opportunity. This administration today, here and now, declares unconditional war on poverty in America. I urge this Congress and all Americans to join with me in that effort."

—President Lyndon B. Johnson, January 8, 1964

Fifty years ago, in January of 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson declared a "War on Poverty" and introduced initiatives designed to improve the education, health, skills, jobs, and access to economic resources of those struggling to make ends meet. While there is more work to do, in the ensuing decades we have strengthened and reformed many of these programs and had significant success in reducing poverty. In this report, the Council of Economic Advisors presents evidence of the progress made possible by decades of bipartisan efforts to fight poverty by expanding economic opportunity and rewarding hard work. We also document some of the key steps the Obama Administration has taken to further increase opportunity and economic security by improving key programs while ensuring greater efficiency and integrity. These steps prevented millions of hardworking Americans from slipping into poverty during the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression.

Poverty has declined by more than one-third since 1967.

The percent of the population in poverty when measured to include tax credits and other benefits has declined from 25.8 percent in 1967 to 16.0 percent in 2012.

These figures use new historical estimates of the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) anchored to today's poverty thresholds. The SPM is widely acknowledged to measure poverty more accurately than the official poverty measure, which excludes the value of refundable tax credits and benefits like nutrition assistance and has other limitations.

By anchoring the measure to today's poverty standards we are able to ask how many people in each year since 1967 would have had inflation-adjusted family resources below the 2012 SPM poverty thresholds.

Despite real progress in the War on Poverty, there is more work to do.

In 2012, there were 49.7 million Americans grappling with the economic and social hardships of living below the poverty line, including 13.4 million children.

While the United States is often seen as the land of economic opportunity, only about half of low-income Americans make it out of the lowest income distribution quintile over a 20-year period. About 40 percent of the differences in parents' income are reflected in children's income as they become adults, pointing to strong lingering effects from growing up in poverty.

This significant decline in poverty is largely due to programs that have historically enjoyed bipartisan support and increase economic security and opportunity.

A measure of "market poverty," that reflects what the poverty rate would be without any tax credits or other benefits, rose from 27.0 percent to 28.7 percent between 1967 and 2012. Countervailing forces of increasing levels of education on the one hand, and inequality, wage stagnation, and a declining minimum wage on the other resulted in "market poverty" increasing slightly over this period. However, poverty measured taking antipoverty and social insurance programs into account fell by more than a third, highlighting the essential role that these programs have played in fighting poverty.

Programs designed to increase economic security and opportunity lifted over 45 million people from poverty in 2012, and led to an average of 27 million people lifted out of poverty per year for 45 years between 1968 and 2012. Cumulatively these efforts prevented 1.2 billion "person years" of poverty over this period.

Social Security has played a crucial role in lowering poverty among the elderly. Poverty among those aged 65 and older was 35 percent in 1960. Following rapid expansions in Social Security in the 1960s and 1970s, poverty among the elderly fell to 14.8 percent in 2012.

These programs are especially important in mitigating poverty during recessions. Despite an increase in "market poverty" of 4.5 percentage points between 2007 and 2010, the poverty rate, appropriately measured, rose only 0.5 percentage points due to both existing programs and immediate actions taken by President Obama when he took office in response to the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression.

"Deep poverty"—defined as the fraction of individuals living below 50 percent of the poverty line has declined as a result of these programs. Without government tax credits or other benefits, 19.2 percent of the U.S. population would have been in deep poverty in 2012, but only 5.3 percent were in deep poverty when these benefits are included.

Programs that strengthen economic security and increase opportunity continue to be essential in keeping millions of Americans out of poverty and helping them work their way into the middle class.

Social Security benefits reduced the 2012 poverty rate by 8.5 percentage points among all individuals, and by 39.9 percentage points among those aged 65 or older.

Tax credits such as the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) reduced the 2012 poverty rate by 3.0 percentage points among all individuals, and by 6.7 percentage points among children.

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)—formerly known as the Food Stamp Program—reduced poverty in 2012 by 1.6 percentage points among all individuals, and by 3.0 percentage points among children.

Unemployment Insurance (UI) reduced poverty by 0.8 percentage points in 2012.

Antipoverty programs have been increasingly oriented around rewarding and encouraging work and are an important source of opportunity for low-income working families.

Both the EITC and the partially refundable component of the CTC increase the reward to work, offsetting payroll taxes and providing a supplement to labor market earnings. Research has shown this increases work and earnings, and increases participation in the workforce, particularly for single parents.

Some traditional antipoverty programs have been redesigned to encourage and promote work. The vast majority of Americans receiving nutrition assistance have a job or are either too young to work, are over age 65 or are disabled. Meanwhile, bipartisan welfare reform signed by President Clinton in 1996 strengthened work requirements and put a greater emphasis on employment.

Despite concerns that antipoverty programs may discourage employment, the best research suggests that work disincentive effects are small or nonexistent for most programs.

Programs that help fight poverty and provide economic security touch a wide swath of Americans at some point in their lives.

Programs that fight poverty help a broad range of Americans get back on their feet after economic misfortune. For example, about half of taxpayers with children used the EITC at some point between 1979 and 2006, and over two-thirds of Americans aged 14 to 22 in 1979 received income from SNAP, AFDC/TANF, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or UI at some point between 1978 and 2010.

Social Security Old Age and Survivors' Insurance, Social Security Disability Insurance, and UI are available to all Americans with a steady work history. These social insurance programs play an important role in keeping out of poverty those who retire, experience a work-limiting disability, lose a parent or spouse, or lose a job through no fault of their own.

The economic and social benefits from these programs go beyond just helping reduce poverty in the current generation.

Increased access to SNAP for children has been found to lead to better health and greater economic self-sufficiency in adulthood.

Increased family income in childhood from the EITC and CTC leads to higher student achievement.

The long-term effects of Head Start and other high-quality preschool programs include higher educational attainment, employment, and earnings, and lower rates of

teen pregnancy and crime, as beneficiary children become teenagers and young adults.

President Obama's policies to restore economic security and increase opportunity have helped reduce poverty.

The Affordable Care Act ensures all Americans have access to quality, affordable health insurance, by providing the resources and flexibility states need to expand their Medicaid programs to all people who are in or near poverty as well as financial help so hardworking families can find a health plan that fits their needs and their budgets.

The President significantly expanded the refundability of the Child Tax Credit, making it available to millions of working parents who were previously ineligible. He also expanded the EITC for larger families, who face disproportionately high poverty rates, and for low-income married couples. Together these expansions benefit approximately 15 million families by an average of \$800 per year. The President is proposing to make these tax credit improvements permanent and also to raise the minimum wage.

The Administration has advanced investments in early learning and development programs and reforms for coordinated State early learning systems. President Obama has proposed the expansion of voluntary home visiting programs for pregnant women and families with young children; Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships to improve the quality of care for infants and toddlers; and high-quality preschool for every child.

President Obama has advanced reforms of the nation's K-12 education system to support higher standards that will prepare students to succeed in college and the workplace; pushed efforts to recruit, prepare, develop, and advance effective teachers and principals; and encouraged a national effort to turn around our lowest-achieving schools. The Administration has also put forward proposals to redesign the Nation's high schools to better engage students and to connect 99 percent of students to high-speed broadband and digital learning tools within the next five years.

President Obama has proposed Promise Zones where businesses partner with local communities hit hard by the recession to put people back to work and communities can develop and implement their own sustainable plans for a continuum of family and community services and comprehensive education reforms.

President Obama has proposed increased employment and training opportunities for adults who are low-income or long-term unemployed, and summer and year-round opportunities for youth along with reforms to our unemployment system to make it more of a re-employment system, and community college initiatives to reform our higher education system and support training partnerships with business in high-demand industries.

Other achievements include making college more affordable by reforming student loan programs, raising the maximum Pell Grant, and establishing the American Opportunity Tax Credit which is the first partially refundable tax credit for college; placing 372,000 low-income youth into summer and year-round employment in 2009 and 2010; improving access to school meal programs that help children learn and thrive; and extending minimum wage and overtime protections to nearly all home care workers to help make their jobs more financially rewarding.

The fundamental lesson of the past 50 years is that we have made progress in the War on Poverty largely through bipartisan

efforts to strengthen economic security and increase opportunity. As our economy moves forward, rather than cut these programs and risk leaving hardworking Americans behind, we need to build on the progress we have made to strengthen and reform them. Going forward, we can't lose sight of the positive part government can continue to play in reducing economic hardship and ensuring access to economic opportunity for all citizens. At the same time, sustainable improvements are only possible if we create jobs and speed the economic recovery in the short run, raise economic growth in the long run, and work to ensure that the benefits of a growing economy reach all Americans.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you for that very powerful statement, Congresswoman KAPTUR.

I yield now to our assistant leader, my good friend Congressman CLYBURN from the great State of South Carolina, who constantly and consistently talks about prioritizing and targeting resources to area needs, to the poor and low-income communities. Thank you for being here.

Mr. CLYBURN. I thank the gentlelady for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, when President Johnson stood in this Chamber 50 years ago and declared war on poverty, the richest country in the world had a poverty rate of 19 percent. President Johnson cautioned us on that evening that the war on poverty would be a long one and not an easy one. Yet, 9 years later, in 1973, the poverty rate in this country had dropped to 11 percent. We were most definitely winning the war on poverty.

Unfortunately, after its initial success, many politicians found success running down the achievements the war on poverty had on many Americans. Politicians scapegoating so-called "welfare queens" furthered a narrative that the war on poverty was not worth fighting. Yet, I can show you firsthand examples in my home State of South Carolina where the war on poverty did, in fact, succeed.

For example, Medicare and Medicaid, both war on poverty initiatives, have made a tremendous difference in the health security of older Americans and those of modest means. In fact, at the time of the institution of Medicare, the poverty rate among seniors was over 30 percent. Today, the poverty rate among seniors has dropped to beneath 10 percent.

□ 1715

It is important to remember that, a year after President Johnson made that speech, we passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965. That, to me, was to empower poor people, to empower people of color to go to the polls, to get registered and to vote to make their own statements as to how to fight the war on poverty.

Today, we in the Congressional Black Caucus have been calling for our government to do across the board what we did in our so-called "stimulus bill,"

and that is to institute a 10-20-30 initiative to direct funds to targeted areas so that 10 percent of all of this money can go into those communities where 20 percent or more of the population have been locked beneath the poverty level for the last 30 years. If we were to begin to target these persistent poverty counties, we would, in fact, eliminate poverty, and we would see all of our people who are living in poverty get beneath the 10 percent that we think will be tolerable over the next 10 years.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you so much for being here with us and for your leadership, Mr. CLYBURN.

Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has 1 minute remaining.

Ms. LEE of California. Let me yield now to the gentlelady from Texas, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I want to thank the gentlelady from California for her leadership.

Mr. Speaker, simply, we can begin to attack poverty in 2014 by extending the unemployment benefits for 1.3 million Americans.

Thank you, President Johnson, as we honor the fight against the poverty that has encompassed so many Americans. The war on poverty is a war to be won. We thank you for VISTA, the Child Nutrition, the National School Lunch, the Food Stamp program, the Community Action Programs, the Indian Reservation Programs, and Legal Services.

I served on the board of the Gulfcoast Legal Services, and we say to our colleagues: if you would look at the red that is on these sheets, you will know that poverty does not belong to any one Member. It belongs to all Members. All States have individuals who are living below the poverty line. It is time to continue the fight against poverty through unemployment insurance, through job training, through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, through child care, and Head Start—a vital, vital, vital transition of opportunity for poor children. It is time to continue that fight.

It is our pledge and our commitment, along with legislation that I intend to introduce, to give enhanced training to those who are chronically unemployed, to keep the dream of President Johnson's alive and to extinguish poverty as we know it in the United States of America.

President Lyndon Johnson:

"... we have the power to strike away the barriers to full participation in our society. Having the power, we have the duty."

It has been 50 years since President Lyndon Johnson declared war on poverty, an initiative to endure the ideals and principles of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, with hopes to rid our nation of the plague and disparity of poverty.

Social programs established by the War on Poverty provide invaluable aid to the elderly, the seriously disabled, members of working households, and children and spouses of deceased workers.

NATIONAL SUCCESSES OF THE WAR ON POVERTY

Major initiatives include: The Social Security Act 1965; Food Stamp Act of 1964; The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; Job Corps; Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA).

Programs established during the era of President Johnson and those created since as result of his initiative have cut poverty nearly in half.

In 2012, programs kept 45 million people, to include 9 million children, out of poverty according to the Census Bureau's Supplemental Policy Measure (SPM).

If benefits were taken away, the poverty rate in America would be 29 percent under the SPM, but with them, the rate is 16 percent.

Cumulatively, programs developed during the War on Poverty have prevented 1.2 billion "person years" of poverty.

One of the demographics most affected by poverty was the elderly. In 1960, 35 percent of those ages 65 and older lived in poverty. With the implementation of Social Security, poverty among the elderly fell to 14.8 percent in 2012.

PROGRAMS ENCOURAGE WORK AND CREATE REWARDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

The Earned Income Tax Credit and the Child Tax Credit have not only reduced the poverty rate by 3.0 percentage points among all individuals and 6.7 percentage points among children, they reward work by offsetting payroll taxes and providing a supplement to labor market earnings.

Research shows these tax credits increases work and earnings, and increases participation in the workforce, especially for single parents.

DESPITE TREMENDOUS SUCCESS, WE HAVE TO KEEP MOVING

Though substantial progress has been made in the War on Poverty, in 2012 nearly 50 million Americans, including 13.4 million children, remained below the poverty line.

As result of these impoverished conditions, our American youth is subject to substandard housing, homelessness, inadequate food and nutrition, poor childcare, lack of access to health care, and dangerous neighborhoods.

Poorer teenagers and young children are at a significant risk for poor academic achievement, dropping out of school, behavioral problems and delays in development.

The American Opportunity Tax Credit makes college more affordable by being the first partially refundable tax credit for college, placing 372,000 low-income youth into summer and year-round employment in 2009 and 2010.

POVERTY STATISTICS IN TEXAS AND THE 18TH
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Eighteen percent of households in the state of Texas from 2009 through 2011 ranked second in the highest rate of food insecurity only the state of Mississippi exceed the ratio of households struggling with hunger.

In the 18th Congressional District an estimated 151,741 families lived in poverty.

INITIATIVES TAKEN TO PREVENT POVERTY IN
TEXAS AND THE 18TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

H.R. 3773, Unemployed Jobhunters Protection and Assistance Act of 2013 will reinstate vital benefits for 64,294 Texans and maintain benefits for 4,112 Texans per week slated to lose them.

Unemployment insurance payments provide partial income replacement to unemployed workers who meet the requirements of State law.

The State of Texas requires that the unemployed insurance payments only go to persons who are unemployed at no fault of their own.

Unemployment payments beyond 26 weeks in the state of Texas are made as a direct result of Federal funds sent to the states to extend unemployment insurance payments.

To continue to receive unemployment benefits in the State of Texas an unemployed person must be actively looking for work and provide evidence of their continued job search by reporting where they: submitted an application; had a job interview; or submitted a resume.

According to the White House Council of Economic Advisers and the Department of Labor, Texas will lose 11,766 jobs if unemployment insurance payments are not reinstated.

IN SUMMARY

Throughout the 50-year history on the War on Poverty, great progress has been made largely due to bipartisan efforts to strengthen economic security and increase opportunity.

At this crucial time in our history, it is important to maintain the vision established by President Johnson, to continue to combat poverty with our maximum effort. Cutting programs now will only undermine 50 years of hard-work to better the lives of millions of Americans.

WAR ON POVERTY LEGISLATION AND PROGRAMS

VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America)—Provided an opportunity for individuals, 18 and over, to join the War on Poverty. Volunteers would work with migrant laborers, on Indian reservations in urban and rural community action programs, in slum areas, hospitals, schools and in institutions for the mentally ill and retarded.

Child Nutrition Act of 1966—This was an anti-hunger program started by President Johnson as part of his "War on Poverty". It created the special milk and school breakfast programs.

National School Lunch Act of 1968—This act extended the school lunch pro-

gram to include children who participated in "service institutions".

Food Stamp Act of 1964—Made the Food Stamp Program permanent, strengthened the agricultural economy, and provided improved levels of nutrition among low-income households.

Community Action Programs of 1965 (CAP)—Under these programs the government was to provide both financial and technical assistance for locally designed and operated programs. Funds could be used for trips for slum children, remedial reading, job counseling, day care services etc.

Migrant Assistance—The act authorized \$35 million for loans and grants in 1965 for development of programs to aid migrant workers in housing, sanitation, education, and day care of children.

Indian Reservation Programs—Health, educational and job training programs are typical components of Indian projects. As a component of the Community Action Program, projects for Indians were established on 31 reservations housing 60,000 for America's Indians during the year of 1965.

Legal Services (1965)—This program provided (1) legal representation for the poor, (2) research into the legal problems of poverty, (3) education of the disadvantaged about legal rights and responsibilities, and (4) advocacy of improvements in the law affecting the poor.

Small Business Loans—Title IV authorized the Director to make 15-year repayable loans to establish or strengthen small businesses and help them to employ the long-term unemployed.

Rural Loans—The Office of Economic Opportunity Director was authorized to make 15-year loans of up to \$2,500 to low-income rural families who could not get credit elsewhere.

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964—Created the Jobs Corps and the Community Action Program.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT POVERTY IN
AMERICA

The number of Americans living in poverty (less than \$22,314 for a family of four) stands at 46 million people or 15.1 percent of population.

The actual number of poor Americans living in poverty nearly increased 20 percent since the publication of *The Other America* in 1962.

Economic growth didn't trickle down: Since 1980, GDP has doubled while poverty rates have remained essentially flat.

Americans in deep poverty: 20.5 million Americans, or 6.7 percent of the population, have an income less than HALF of the poverty line (less than \$11,157 for a family of four). This rate has doubled since 1976.

Children Under Age 18 in poverty: 16.4 million, 22 percent of all children, including 39 percent of African-American children, 35 percent of Latino children, and 12 percent of white children.

People in Single female-headed families (with children) have a poverty rate of 42 percent.

Roughly one in three Americans live at twice the poverty level or less (less than \$44,628 for a family of four): That's more than 103 million people.

Half the jobs in the country now pay less than \$33,000 a year, and a quarter pay less than the poverty line of \$22,000 for a family of four; but public policies including the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Child Tax Credit, Supplemental Security Income, and Social Security, kept 40 million people from falling into poverty in 2010.

Poverty rate among the elderly was reduced by nearly half between 1967 and 1975, and reached a historic low of 8.9 percent in 2009, due in large part to Social Security.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I have Congresswoman SCHAKOWSKY and Congressmen GREEN and BISHOP here, who would like to insert their statements into the RECORD. We had an overwhelming number of Members who attended, and they did not have the opportunity to speak tonight.

GENERAL LEAVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, all Members will have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of this Special Order.

There was no objection.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on this day in 1964, President Johnson's called on our nation to launch an 'unconditional war on poverty'. Exactly 50 years later, we can state with confidence two truths.

The programs resulting from Johnson's War on Poverty have improved the lives of Americans of all ages in innumerable ways.

True, the war on poverty has not been won.

I submit that now is NOT the time to end our battle.

Today, there are nearly 50 million Americans grappling with the economic and social hardships of living below the poverty line, including 13.4 million children.

In my district in Southwest Georgia alone, more than one in four people and almost one of every two children fall below the poverty line.

And yet without programs such as unemployment insurance, Rural Tax Credits, school lunch programs, affordable housing, Medicare, Medicaid, Job Corps, SNAP, TRIO, and others, where would we be?

In Georgia alone:

Over 29,000 children from low-income families would be without critical early stage developmental resources provided by Head Start and Early Head Start.

Over 1.8 million low-income individuals and families would lose the ability to choose healthy food options through SNAP for themselves and their children.

And so on.

America's War on Poverty has gone beyond just helping reduce our poverty rate. It has educated, fed, housed, and trained millions of Americans, giving them hope and preparing them for a more successful tomorrow.

By many estimates, the reduction in poverty has drastically improved the way of life for many Americans over the past 50 years.

Lastly, and most importantly, we must remember that the label 'poor' means more than a cold numeric value attributed to one's earning potential. We must remember that America's poor have a face. That face exists today!

They are the homeless, freezing in the cold, because their job does not pay enough to cover the rent or because they have no job. They are children who cannot concentrate at school because hunger fills their daytime thoughts. They are uninsured Americans who, before the passage of the Affordable Care Act, could not afford quality health insurance.

They are hard working Americans just striving to make ends meet and, like the majority of us, gripped with the goal of creating a better life for themselves and loved ones.

We cannot turn our back on them now.

We must continue to fight the war on poverty—and we must win!

We must rededicate ourselves to the values that Lyndon Johnson lifted up 50 years ago.

Values that set a moral standard for America and for which we still must strive. Values that were given to us over 2,000 years ago by Jesus in the parable of the Sheep and the Goats found in the 25th Chapter of Matthew.

For when I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in. I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was sick and you looked after me. And whatever you did for one of the least of these brothers and sisters of mine, you did for me.

President Johnson took that to heart 50 years ago. And we today must do the same.

HOMEOWNER FLOOD INSURANCE AFFORDABILITY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MARINO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MARINO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to continue to bring attention to an issue that is devastating the people of Pennsylvania—across the 10th District and other districts in Pennsylvania—and across this country. It is the implementation of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012.

It has unintentionally burdened lower- and middle class homeowners and small businesses. Rates have increased astronomically. Biggert-Waters had the best of intentions. However, FEMA's methodology is severely flawed, and FEMA failed to warn Congress.

This afternoon, I am joined by a bipartisan group of my colleagues from across the country; and while the details of a proposed solution may vary, I believe we are unified behind the goal of protecting the livelihoods and investments of hardworking Americans.

Our homes are often our most valuable assets in that they allow us to retire; they allow us to send our children to college; they allow us to leave something behind for our children and our grandchildren for a better life. These homes form the backbone of riverside and coastal working-class communities. The downfall of these residential real estate markets will be catastrophic. Homeowners will lose their total investments in their properties. Small businesses will lose their customers, not to mention their real estate. Small banks will go out of business because people are not able to pay the insurance that the mortgages call for. The communities left behind will no longer have an adequate tax base to fund basic services.

I believe the best solution right now is to repeal Biggert-Waters in its entirety and to start again from square one. Authors of the law on the House Financial Services Committee intended to stabilize the National Flood Insurance Program, but this law has disproportionately affected low- and middle class homeowners who cannot afford these premiums.

Although we here in Congress tend to think in abstract terms, I want to share some of the stories I have heard from my neighbors back home in the 10th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

Jeff and Erica Waldman purchased a house in Muncy, Pennsylvania. Their flood insurance premium was initially \$900 per year. Now they are being told to pay by the end of last year—the 31st, a few days ago—\$9,000 a year for flood insurance—up front. Jeff and Erica are frustrated about the lack of information they were given and are days away from losing their home as we speak. We cannot solely place this burden on people like Jeff and Erica.

Laurie and Michael Portanova purchased three historic properties in Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, last year, hoping that their new business would rejuvenate the Main Street feel for the borough. Their flood insurance premium per year was \$2,800. They received a notice that they had to pay \$40,000 by the end of the year for flood insurance, by the end of 2013. They are close to walking away from their investments and taking a huge loss. This would also have devastating consequences on other property owners in Jersey Shore, who will have an additional tax burden if homeowners in the area are not able to keep their homes because they are not able to pay the flood insurance.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Congressman THOMPSON.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman for yielding, and I appreciate my good friend from Pennsylvania for hosting this Special Order on a very serious issue.

Biggert-Waters, I think, was a piece of legislation that we all had great hopes for in terms of the National Flood Insurance Program. As the commercial insurance industry really exited the insuring of flood risk, it was left to the Federal Government; and with the recent flooding, obviously, over the past number of years, that fund has been decimated. Last year, on a bipartisan basis, Congress passed the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012. The measure included some long overdue reforms that strengthened the financial solvency and administrative efficiency of the National Flood Insurance Program.

The rationale for the 2012 law was the need for the National Flood Insurance Program to more accurately reflect flood risk. Historically, most low-risk States have subsidized higher risk States, mostly coastal. Similarly, low-risk areas within the States have tended to subsidize those areas with a higher risk, more prone to flooding. The linchpin of the 2012 law, however, was to use true actuarial rates in order to prevent very low-risk areas from subsidizing moderate to high-risk areas. The unintended consequences have been drastic premium increases for those plans that were traditionally subsidized by the National Flood Insurance Program.

Under the law, Congress mandated that the Federal Emergency Management Agency complete an affordability study to further evaluate any unintended consequences as a result of the changes. The study was to be completed before the rate increase went into effect. I want to repeat that. The law that was passed in 2012 had a safeguard in there that the administration, through the agency FEMA, was to do affordability studies before rates went up. That is not what happened, Mr. Speaker. That would have been critical to understanding the full scope of the new risk model. FEMA has failed to complete the affordability study that was required under the law. Additionally, there remains a huge concern that FEMA does not have the data that it needs to accurately determine risk under this new policy regime and that it is incapable of creating a new mapping system that truly reflects true actuarial rates.

Now, while 80 percent of the policyholders in this country will not see an increase as a result of the new policy, a small portion of the properties in this country—actually, I think it is a significant portion of properties—are

being hit with staggering increases. This is a serious concern for communities and individuals across the country, including many from the Fifth District of Pennsylvania.

Just recently, I have heard from counties, communities and homeowners from Cameron County and Erie County—Clinton, McKean, Crawford, Potter, Huntington, and Centre—and that is just in recent days. I think we are at risk of creating ghost towns as homes have lost so much value. You may be able to afford the mortgage, but you can't afford the flood insurance. As my good friend said, the number one assets that individuals have in their lives are their properties—their homes, their real estate. When it comes time to be able to sell them, they are not able to liquidate them because there is no one out there who is able to buy. So we are really at risk of creating these ghost towns unless we make the necessary changes, I think, to have the administration comply with the law as it was passed in 2012 in terms of affordability rates.

Colleagues on both sides of the aisle have come together to correct this critically important issue. I am an original cosponsor of the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act, H.R. 3370. I know my good friend Mr. MARINO has introduced another bill that would completely repeal Biggert-Waters, most recently introduced within the past couple of days.

H.R. 3370 is a bill to terminate the rate increase under the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 until 2 years after the Federal Emergency Management completes the rate affordability study originally mandated under the law. The bill also makes structural changes to FEMA to ensure that there are advocates for homeowners when flood maps are drawn or adjusted.

Mr. Speaker, improving the financial viability of the Nation's flood insurance program while ensuring that program protects those it was designed to support is something every Member of this body should support.

I encourage my colleagues to join in this commonsense effort to protect and improve our Nation's flood insurance program but also to make sure that our real estate market remains strong and viable and that that important asset that individuals have remains able to be bought and sold.

I thank the gentleman for hosting this Special Order.

□ 1730

Mr. MARINO. Thank you, Congressman THOMPSON.

I would like to add a true story happening right now in my district due to these increases in rates. Nikki Burrows met her husband, bought their home in Muncy in 2006. Insurance premiums more than doubled from \$862 to \$1,750; but because the Burrows had suffered

flood damage from Tropical Storm Lee in 2011, they are subject to an additional 20 percent on their premiums until they max out. Add an annual fee of \$4,000 annually. So, in essence, they went from \$862 a year to \$4,000 a year because they were hit in one of the floods.

These Burrows are trapped. These townships and small towns along the rivers are trapped into a situation where the average mean income is about \$37,000. That's before taxes. That's before mortgage payment. That's before food for the kids. That's before other insurances. Yet these people are to come up with \$4,000, \$6,000, \$8,000 and \$10,000 up front, per year, for flood insurance because of the unintended consequences of Biggert-Waters.

At this time, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts, Congressman KEATING, my colleague across the aisle and a former prosecutor.

Mr. KEATING. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

In an all-too-common occurrence in this Nation today, the Murphy family in Wareham, Massachusetts, has seen flood insurance premiums rise dramatically, from \$500 annually in their instance to \$5,000, a 10-time amount of an increase.

Anthony Frangie who is a Realtor at the South Shore portion of Massachusetts has seen multiple home sales fall through specifically because the flood insurance premiums were too high. This is a real estate industry, not just in my home State, but across the country, that has been reeling as a result of the worst downturn in the housing industry in recent years that our country has ever experienced.

They are beginning to come forward, sales are occurring. One of our most important industries, our housing industry is beginning to drive our economy forward, yet this is going to drive us back. The lending institutions that support this in States like Florida, where the inventory was so high, where they had houses that people walked away from because they couldn't afford and they couldn't sell themselves, now they have experienced improvement. But this is going to set them back, and it is going hurt our economy in the process, not just regionally, but nationally.

Last year, the owners of Haddad's Ocean Cafe in the community I represent of Marshfield renovated their restaurant to reflect the current flood requirements, and they went further. They even went higher when they made these kind of very expensive renovations, going above what was needed. Today, with the new flood maps, they must pay millions of dollars in additional renovations to further raise the building even higher or pay flood insurance premiums far in excess of \$30,000 annually, something that endangers their ability to conduct basic business.

These are just a few of the numerous examples and challenges facing homeowners and businesses that have arisen through the implementation of the new flood insurance changes. FEMA, at hearings that we have had here in answering to this issue about the implementation, has said they perceive their job to overestimate the impact of this. Clearly, there's something wrong with the implementation of this law.

Our office has had individual after individual come forward to us with things that affect their own person and their own homes looking for help. Some of them that can afford it have moved forward with appeals. Many of those appeals have been successful. Yet they have had to invest and risk thousands of dollars in elevation studies in terms of site reviews just to bring their case forward.

Communities have gone together and brought forth appeals for the entire community. One of those communities in my district went forward; and they were so detailed, I looked at what they said and decided to bring it to the attention and to ask the advice and expertise of one of the Nation's top coastal expert groups. That's the University of Massachusetts School of Marine Science and Technology in Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

What they determined with their review was that the methodology used to determine these maps was faulty. In fact, one of the things they found was the wave structure that results in flooding is the result of storm surges and violent storms in the east and Atlantic coast and responsible for the floods. That wasn't used as the methodology to determine what the impact would be on the maps and what the cost would be for flood insurance on all these homeowners. Indeed, they used the methodology based on the Pacific Ocean, with a longer, slower wave structure; and the scientists and coastal engineers that reviewed this for us said what they did, determined to be the maps, was based on faulty science.

Now individuals are facing enormous burdens, as my colleagues have so aptly demonstrated. In terms of annual payments, that could be the difference between being able to stay in your own home, live in your own home, or not; annual payments that affect many people on fixed income who had never, ever budgeted for this and are throwing them into the most difficult decisions of how they are going to heat their home, how they are going to afford to live, what they are going to do. Even younger people who are using or hoping to use the equity on their home to pay for their kids' college education are finding that, instead of having this go towards that important goal in their life, it is going to pay for flood insurance.

Now, this is an important thing, not only how it affects people on annual

payments, but what this also does, this affects and can affect the entire value of their home. In fact, real estate people are finding as they are going to sell the homes, that the homes that were valued one way are now dramatically being reduced because of the cost of annual flood insurance attached to that home.

So what we have really is a taking, as a result of the implementation, a taking of people's assets, of their savings, of the roof over their head, of the number one financial asset they have in their lives. Clearly, this is not the role of government to effectuate this kind of taking, because maybe the math is totally wrong and they shouldn't be included at all or maybe it is off just 1 foot and it has this kind of devastating financial and personal impact. That's why I have joined my colleagues in being one of the original sponsors of the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act.

Now this is done in a House that is often challenged in terms of working across the aisle, in terms of working in a bipartisan manner. But in this instance, it is a sterling example of how we have worked together across the aisle in a common interest, realizing how important this is to the people we represent, realizing how important this is to the real estate industry nationally, realizing how important this is to the lending institutions nationally and making sure that government isn't acting in a way that is actually seizing their personal assets and their life savings.

We have an obligation, having worked together so hard and, in my opinion, achieving a very significant majority of the Members of this House of Representatives to pass this kind of delay, to get it right and make sure we are treating people fairly, that it is inherent that this bill be brought to the floor for a vote and be brought to the floor quickly for a vote. We were expecting Senate action in this just in the next few weeks.

It is my hope, it is my plea, it is our obligation as the court of last resort representing these people who have so much in jeopardy right now, to bring it to the floor, to get a vote, to pass it, to get a delay to be able to make sure we go to FEMA and say, You are dealing with people's livelihoods. You have an obligation to get it right and get it done. And when they do, this bill will also allow us here in Congress to review it and make sure the implementation is continued in the correct manner.

Let's move forward on this very important issue as soon as possible. Let's show this as one more example, during these very challenging times politically, of what happens when this House listens to the people in their district and around the country, works together to get something done and does

the right thing. It is my fervent hope that we can do this quickly.

Mr. MARINO. Thank you, Congressman KEATING.

I would like to reiterate the devastating effects that these premiums are having on the values of homes, affecting retirement plans, retirement plans for a lot of our seniors in the district. Tom Rishel, Tom is out of a pension. He does not have a retirement plan, so he invested in several properties in Muncy, Pennsylvania, hoping to one day resell the properties. His premium, on just one property, has jumped from \$600 a year to over \$9,500 a year. Tom, who is 70 years old, fears his properties are worthless and his dreams of retirement have been destroyed.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi, Congressman PALAZZO.

Mr. PALAZZO. Thank you, Congressman, and thank you so much for putting this Special Order together this evening for us to talk about the devastating effects the Biggert-Waters Act is going to have on flood insurance premiums just not along coastal areas, but all across America.

For more than 40 years, residents who have lived in flood-prone areas have paid into the National Flood Insurance Program because virtually no private flood insurance market existed. The issues I and my colleagues have spent so much time addressing over the last year affect these 5 million NFIP policyholders.

What many Americans do not realize is that they could be the next flood victim, and they could be the next victim of these drastic flood insurance hikes and flawed FEMA policies.

According to FEMA Director Craig Fugate, 40 percent of the U.S. population lives in counties that border the ocean or the Great Lakes and are directly or indirectly affected by flood risk, and most U.S. counties contain rivers and streams that present flood hazards. Forty percent of the U.S. population—that's more than 126 million Americans—could be affected by these issues in the coming years.

This map shows exactly where you can find NFIP policyholders. We are not just talking about a few people living in coastal areas. This isn't just Mississippi, Louisiana, New York, New Jersey, or Florida's problem. This map hasn't even been updated to include those affected by the recent flooding in Colorado. We are talking about millions of people across America in every single State and just about every single congressional district who will be impacted by these drastic rate increases.

The Biggert-Waters Act of 2012 was passed with the intention of insuring that the program remained solvent for these policyholders to ensure that it is there for the people who have paid into

the system when a disaster strikes. It was never intended to make rates so unaffordable that flood insurance is no longer attainable for these policyholders. Yet when you look at what is happening now and the way FEMA is implementing the law, that's exactly what we are seeing.

There are those who have said these people are just a bunch of wealthy waterfront homeowners. That is simply not true. I can tell you that's not the case in my district. I am hearing from teachers, veterans, fishermen, people who work at the shipyards in support of our Navy. These are everyday Americans, some of whom live 50 or 100 miles or more inland. These are folks who have been responsible in maintaining flood insurance policies for years and sunken untold thousands of dollars of their own funds into their community's recovery from Hurricane Katrina.

They built back to higher FEMA standards, many of them invested in mitigation against future risk. They used every tool at their disposal and went to great lengths and great costs to comply with the law and do their part. Now they are being punished for doing that. They are being hit with astronomical rate increases overnight, or worse, they are unable to get straight answers from FEMA or from their flood insurance agents who are looking to FEMA for answers.

Many are retirement age. One bank in my district has estimated that at least 400 elderly homeowners are facing rate increases that are so drastic that it could force them into foreclosure.

Take Cheryl, a retired special education teacher married to Gerald, a retired aluminum plant worker and a Navy veteran. She says:

Please don't think that we live in a waterfront home. We live in an older neighborhood, miles inland.

She tells me that for 11 months they lived in a camper while working to rebuild, taking "extra precautions" and meeting the demands of inspectors and permits throughout the process.

"We felt proud to be part of the rebuilding of the Mississippi Gulf Coast," she says. But she also tells me, "A large increase could bury us."

Another military retiree couple on fixed incomes writes that their flood insurance rates have been estimated to rise from \$400 a year to at least \$4,000 a year. He says: "Despite doing our 'homework' prior to purchase, putting a considerable down payment on the home, doing due diligence following the storm by repairing our home" that flood map changes and increasing flood insurance rates have put them in the position to possibly lose their home with no fallback.

Linda, a 65-year old single woman, tells me she hopes to retire after 40 years working as a teacher. She says:

Like so many others, I rebuilt my home after Katrina following the guidelines of

then current flood maps. If the flood rates go to the proposed levels there's no way I can afford to keep my home. I have worked all of my life, contributed to the community I live in, followed the rules, paid my debts. Now I am faced with losing my home, my retirement, and my sense of security.

□ 1745

These are just a few examples of how these rate increases are affecting everyday Mississippians. Millions more like them are all across the Nation, and some don't even realize the storm that is coming.

We are not just talking about a few folks along the coast. We are not talking about wealthy, waterfront homeowners looking for a taxpayer handout. Anyone who says otherwise is incredibly misinformed or blatantly misleading the American people.

These people, they are the reason we are here today. They are the reason that Republicans and Democrats from every corner of the country are supporting our efforts. We all share the same goal of ensuring flood insurance remains affordable and available to those who need it.

In this body, we have acted to make compassionate reforms, while keeping this program fiscally sound. We have worked to halt rate increases, address unintended consequences, and hold FEMA accountable for questionable methods and flawed implementation.

We will continue this fight for those who have been caught in the cracks through no fault of their own, for hard-working, everyday Americans who have followed all the rules and tried to do everything right. Now, we have a responsibility to make this right, and we will not stop until the job is finished.

Mr. MARINO. Thank you, Congressman PALAZZO. Your map says it all.

After speaking with many constituents during the recess, including five town halls that I held, I believe that many homeowners who have seen their rates increase were not even aware that the National Flood Insurance Program rates were partially subsidized by the Federal Government.

As the Congressman just said, please do not think that this pertains to California coast and the Pacific alone, or New Jersey or New York coastal. This affects people all across the United States.

Just in the State of Pennsylvania alone, we are not on a coast, we are in by several hundred miles, there are several thousand miles of waterways, rivers, creeks, streams.

Just to give you an example, in one of the town meetings, I asked Jeff and his wife—Jeff is from Muncie. Jeff and his wife bought a house, paid it off early, paid their taxes, kept their insurance up. Again, their insurance is going up from about \$600 a year to \$11,000 a year.

I said to Jeff, when you were at your closing, and the realtor is sitting with

you, and the lawyer is sitting with you, and the bank is sitting with you, they came out to you and said, okay, now we need a check for the flood insurance because you have a federally-backed loan and you are in a flood area. So he wrote out a check for 6 or 700 bucks.

But I said, at that point, did anyone say to you that two-thirds of the cost of the flood insurance is subsidized by the Federal Government? He said, never.

I said, did anyone say to you that that subsidy could go away some day? Never.

Did anyone tell you that the rates were going up because of that subsidy? Never.

So it is not fair to the American people who are not told ahead of time—this is before recent closings—and they have the rug pulled out from under them.

So we are saying, in essence—and again, this is an unintended consequence of Biggert-Waters—FEMA did not give us the right information. I believe they held information back.

We are saying to the American people who are on \$35,000 a year or \$40,000 a year annual income, who have to pay \$10,000 up front, you know something? We had a subsidy for you yesterday, but guess what? It is not there today, and it is too bad that you may lose your house.

We cannot let that happen.

Now, it gives me great pleasure to yield to the gentleman from New York, Congressman GRIMM.

Mr. GRIMM. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for the opportunity to speak today, and for his hard work on this important issue.

I rise today to discuss this urgent need for Congress to act as quickly as possible to delay these skyrocketing flood insurance premiums that right now are absolutely crippling homeowners in my district of Staten Island and Brooklyn, as well as across this entire great Nation.

In 2012 we all know that Congress passed the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act, and that was an attempt to stabilize the National Flood Insurance Program. That program does have problems. It finds itself in about \$30 billion of debt.

While well-intentioned, this law has had absolutely devastating effects on homeowners across the country. They are seeing their premiums increased not just by hundreds, but in many cases, by thousands of percent each year, with more increases to come into the future.

In my district alone, I met with hundreds of concerned citizens, homeowners. I have a senior who came to me with her bill for the new flood insurance and her old bill. The premium was \$2,200 a year, and the new bill was \$28,000. She is on a fixed income. She is not in a position to pay \$28,000 a year.

Unfortunately for her, she can't sell the property because the property's value doesn't warrant such an extravagant flood insurance premium, so no one will buy it, so she is trapped.

I had a working-class family come to me and show me a bill for \$37,000. This is a working-class family. That was their flood insurance premium.

Again, what does that mean?

It means they are trapped because they can't sell the house. No one's going to buy a modest home for 2 or \$300,000 with flood insurance of \$37,000 a year.

So this situation cannot be allowed to continue, and it cannot be unaddressed.

Last year, my district and the entire Northeast was devastated by Superstorm Sandy. Tens of thousands of my constituents found themselves actually homeless for the first time in their lives. Their lives were completely turned upside down. They were wondering whether they would rebuild at all, how they were going to move forward.

Many of them literally lost everything they have ever known. Every worldly possession was gone. They knew then, as we do now, it would be years before their lives would return to any form of normalcy.

Many of these people, unfortunately, still have not moved back into their homes. Many of them are struggling to rebuild, as we speak right now.

So to ask these victims of a natural disaster, who find themselves in an absolutely horrible position, through no fault of their own, to pay upwards of \$15,000 a year or more in flood insurance premiums so soon after a natural disaster took everything from them, amounts to nothing more than them being victimized again.

If these premiums continue to go into effect, many of my constituents will find themselves unable to pay both their mortgage and their flood insurance. Their property will, in best case scenario, lose considerable value, but in the worst case scenario, become completely worthless.

This is unacceptable. To many Americans, their home is the largest asset they can ever own in their lifetime. To essentially destroy the value of those assets through flood insurance premium increases amounts to one of the largest takings of private property in U.S. history.

Thankfully, there is a solution. There is a solution that has been proposed in both Houses of Congress, and which I am very proud to say, I am one of the lead sponsors of, H.R. 3370, the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act, which would halt these draconian rate increases.

As of today, I can report that this commonsense legislation has over 170 bipartisan cosponsors, and that support is growing every single day.

This legislation simply would delay these rate increases for up to 4 years, giving FEMA time to both complete the affordability study mandated under Biggert-Waters and to propose a framework to Congress to maintain the long-term affordability of flood insurance. That will give Congress the time to consider their proposals.

If long-term affordability of flood insurance is not taken into account when setting future premiums, many Americans are simply going to stop paying for this important coverage. They are just not going to be able to do it.

This will only serve to damage the fiscal soundness of the National Flood Insurance Program over the long term. An expansion in the number of uninsured homes will only increase the direct cost to the Federal Government for future natural disasters.

It is common sense. It is mathematics. If people don't pay in to the program, the cost to the Federal Government will go up the next time there is a natural disaster. It is that simple.

So, in closing, I would like to urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this vital legislation. The sooner that we act to delay these flood insurance rate increases, the sooner we can bring stability, not only to the real estate market, but to our fragile economy, and we will be bringing much-needed relief to extremely nervous homeowners across this entire great Nation. I thank my friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MARINO. Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YOH). The gentleman has 25 minutes remaining.

Mr. MARINO. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand here a report, a statement from the National Association of Realtors.

Now, a moment ago I quoted realtors being at a closing and lawyers being at a closing and banks being at a closing, small banks. These people are informing me they never were told about these increases. I want to read a small section here from their statement dated November 19, 2013.

There is a subtitle of, Home buyers were not warned. I quote:

Because FEMA delayed, then retroactively applied, the purchase provisions in section 205, many home buyers, specifically, those who bought between the enactment of Biggert-Waters and March 12 of 2013, were not warned of rate increases before purchasing their properties. Flood insurance policies were not labeled as subsidies.

It is not their fault.

Mr. Speaker, at this time it gives me pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana, Congressman CASSIDY.

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the reform the Biggert-Waters Act. Let's first point out that the flood insurance program was reformed under Biggert-Waters with the goal to make it both affordable and ac-

cessible. It did indeed make flood insurance accessible, but it is being implemented in such a way as to make it unaffordable.

Now, the question is: Is this, as some people called it, a bailout for vacation homes for the rich people?

Is it going to improve the solvency of the program?

Yet, somehow do we have to see how these reforms play out before we reform once more?

Let's address each of these. This will do absolutely nothing for the solvency of the National Flood Insurance Program. Indeed, it is guaranteed to make it insolvent.

FEMA estimates that for every 10 percent increase in a premium, you have a 1 percent decrease in the number of people purchasing that policy. Do the math. Somebody whose policy is now \$700, if it rises to \$7,000, they have a basically 100 percent chance of dropping their policy.

When that happens, FEMA still has to cover their fixed costs. Those fixed costs are concentrated under fewer and fewer subscribers to the insurance policy, which means that even more people get to the point where they can no longer afford this policy, which means, that, again, that fixed cost is concentrated further. You have entered the death spiral of a program, so the National Flood Insurance Program dies. That will happen, under the assumptions used by CBO for these estimates.

Now, some would say, wait a second. FEMA actually had some good reforms to work with. That is true, but they are not really implementing them.

FEMA is doing their few flood maps with what is called a no levee analysis. If the Army Corps of Engineers has not certified a flood control structure, FEMA pretends it is not there.

Now, Lafourche Parish in south Louisiana has a levee they built themselves, and they have pictures; on the one side they have floodwaters, and on the other side they have dry land with flowers. Those levees clearly work, but because they are not Army Corps of Engineers certified, Lafourche Parish gets no credit.

Jefferson Parish, a suburb of New Orleans, has big pumps to help reduce floodwaters, and yet FEMA does not include the efficacy of these in their flood maps.

This no levee analysis was not supposed to be part of Biggert-Waters, but that is how the program is being implemented.

□ 1800

Now, is this a bailout for rich people? The people in Louisiana who will benefit from reforming our current process, which is to say suffer under Biggert-Waters, as currently crafted, are working people. They work in the refineries that provide the gasoline for

the rest of the Nation. Their homes are \$120,000 to \$220,000. These are not rich people insuring vacation homes. These are folks in their primary residences—in many cases, homes that have never flooded but, in many cases, homes that would suffer under this program.

And that leads me to the harm to the economy that will occur. The uncertainty of the cost of flood insurance is freezing real estate markets. Homebuilders have no market for the homes that they wish to build. There is a cratering of the bank lending. Indeed, there are reports of people taking their keys into the bank, dropping those keys on a desk, unable to afford the flood insurance, therefore unable to keep their mortgage so walking away from the home that they are attempting to purchase.

The impact upon the rest of the country? Most of the refined gasoline in the rest of the country is refined on the gulf coast, Louisiana, and in Texas. Those workers cannot afford to keep the homes that allow them to work in these refineries. There is an economic impact both locally in the State but it, indeed, goes nationwide. Flood insurance should be accessible. It should be affordable. Biggert-Waters needs to be further reformed in order to allow both.

Mr. MARINO. Thank you, Congressman CASSIDY.

Mr. Speaker, I represent 15 counties in the State of Pennsylvania; and I hold in my hand here a petition signed by over 1,000 people just from my county, Wyoming County, who are faced with this disaster. And most of these people have a combined income—before taxes—of less than \$40,000 a year.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, it is my pleasure to introduce the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Congressman FITZPATRICK.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I thank my colleague from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Mr. MARINO) for organizing this Special Order here this evening.

And I know that Representative MARINO, like myself, is hearing from our constituents back home in Pennsylvania. They live, many of them, in areas that are surrounded by properties that are habitually and repetitively flooded. They pay their flood insurance premiums faithfully each and every year, and they are being negatively impacted by FEMA's implementation of the flood insurance reforms that occurred.

Last year, the reforms to the flood insurance program were passed because, since 2006, the Government Accountability Office has warned that the program was putting taxpayers at a high risk because of losses from Katrina back in 2005 and subsequent disasters. And since then, the program has been subsidized by the taxpayers and currently owes the Treasury—we

heard earlier this evening perhaps as much as \$30 billion. And as the GAO stated, these risks are the result of structural weaknesses and how the rate structure provides funding to the program itself. As a result of this, the House and the Senate came together, and they reformed the program in some very important ways.

However, just because the National Flood Insurance Program was in desperate need of reform does not mean that we should just simply walk away and consider our jobs to be done. There are families across the country and in my district who are suffering from what they refer to as rate shock. I have heard from homeowners; I have heard from senior citizens who have lived in their homes for decades, trying to sell their homes in retirement. I have heard from young couples, newly married, first-time home buyers who have encountered significant challenges while trying to either sell their homes or purchase their first home. Some families are facing increases of up to 500 percent or more, and we heard about some of those examples tonight.

My office is working with many constituents, including one senior citizen from the section of Bristol Township, a beautiful section, a working-class neighborhood called Croydon, subject to some flooding. This homeowner raised her family, lived in the home for decades and now in her retirement wants to sell the asset she has in retirement, her home. And because the rates have been significantly increased and increased sort of going over a cliff—not over time but all at once—many potential buyers have walked away from her property and just said that they simply can't afford to purchase the property. She can't afford to sell the property. In her senior years, that dream of retirement, she has been trapped in her home that she wanted to sell and move on into her retirement.

One possible solution is to more gently phase in the rate adjustments. Another would be to just freeze them outright while we work on a longer-term solution. Either way, I look forward to working with my colleagues, including those speaking here this evening. We can find a way to move forward with crucial reforms to a very important program while still protecting the families that we represent from reductions in the values of the homes that may very well be the only asset that they have or were counting on in their retirement.

So with that, Mr. MARINO, I thank you for your interest and concern for our mutual constituents back home in Pennsylvania on this issue.

Mr. MARINO. Thank you, Congressman FITZPATRICK.

Mr. Speaker, I now have the honor of introducing the gentlelady from Florida, Congresswoman ROS-LEHTINEN.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsyl-

vania (Mr. MARINO) for an incredible job of leading this effort.

Flooding is the Nation's number one disaster. Most insurance companies do not offer their own flood insurance, and standard homeowners' insurance policies do not cover flooding. Yet, Mr. Speaker, flood insurance is required to purchase a home in a flood plain in order to receive a federally backed mortgage.

The National Flood Insurance Program, NFIP, was created to help alleviate this dilemma. However, the program is over \$25 billion in debt. While a substantial portion of that debt is directly due to Hurricane Katrina, many elected officials and our constituents from places less familiar with flooding believe the problem is insolvent because of artificially low premiums. However, in my home State of Florida, Mr. Speaker, where nearly 40 percent of all NFIP policies are held, we have learned from devastating disasters, like Hurricane Andrew, and have effective building codes and flood mitigation projects in place. These policies have made our State, Florida, a net donor State to the program, where we pay far more in premiums than we ever receive back in payouts. Nevertheless, when the NFIP was last reauthorized, it contained provisions that would raise rates on all policyholders, sometimes by astronomical amounts.

And while the reauthorization program was vital because there had been a series of devastating program lapses that made it impossible to close on the purchase of a house, FEMA—the agency that administers the NFIP—testified that the rate increases would be nominal to most homeowners. Nominal? That, obviously, was far from the truth, and a mandated affordability study that was supposed to precede any increase was never completed.

These rate hikes are unwarranted. They are unfeasible. For that reason, I have cosponsored different measures that would work to keep flood insurance rates affordable for my constituents in south Florida.

I have also signed on to a letter to House leadership opposing flood insurance hikes to encourage relief for the millions of homeowners, for the millions of small businesses susceptible to steep rate increases across the country. And I sent a letter to FEMA, asking this agency to use its authority to keep flood insurance rates affordable. I also voted to shield flood insurance policyholders from excessive rate hikes in this year's fiscal year '14 Homeland Security Appropriations Act.

Mr. Speaker, the National Flood Insurance Program is vital for our community; and without affordable rates, south Florida is in grave danger. Halting rate increases will ensure that families and businesses are able to thrive, rather than succumb to this inexcusable bureaucratic storm.

I thank Mr. MARINO of Pennsylvania for yielding and for his leadership on this important issue.

Mr. MARINO. At this time, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana, Congressman SCALISE.

Mr. SCALISE. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his leadership and for yielding time.

Clearly, when you look at the problems with the National Flood Insurance Program, what brought us to this point were a number of things. One was that the program continued to lapse over and over again. Multiple times, Congress had passed many patches and Band-Aids. And ultimately, we would like to see a private marketplace where people could go buy flood insurance. In fact, the Federal Government requires that people in many areas purchase flood insurance, and yet the only place you can go right now is NFIP. You can only go there to buy this, which is a requirement for people purchasing a home in many places.

So if you look at how the implementation by FEMA is adversely affecting millions of people across the country—specifically, some examples we have seen in southeast Louisiana, in my district, point out these glaring inequalities that have to be fixed by this Congress for this program to work properly. In fact, many of the things that we all want to see to get to an actuarially sound program will be undermined if the FEMA implementation goes forward without the reforms that we have been building a bipartisan coalition to implement.

And if you look at this—I will give you a couple of examples, Mr. Speaker, in south Louisiana. In Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes, right on the front lines of the Gulf of Mexico, we are not talking about people who have multimillion dollar vacation homes or anything like that. These are hardworking taxpayers, people that work in the oil field, helping produce American energy, people that are middle class families that are being faced now with this rate shock. In many cases, these are people who never flooded.

We have got a levee district that we went and brought some of the FEMA officials out to just a few months ago, the Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection System in Lafourche Parish. We went out there. This is a levee protection system that was built by local people with local money, not Federal money. This wasn't a levee protection system that was built by the Corps of Engineers which, by the way, the Corps' levees failed during Katrina. These folks down in Lafourche Parish, they built their own levees, and they never flooded in Hurricane Katrina. They never flooded in Hurricanes Rita or Isaac. In fact, this levee protection system was so successful that many of these people never even filed a flood insurance claim. And yet

FEMA completely ignores that that levee protection system exists. And some of these people are going to be faced with \$25,000-a-year flood insurance premiums.

Now, some people might say that is an actuarially sound rate, but that is going to be a death sentence to those families. Everybody recognizes if you own a \$200,000 house and then FEMA comes and says, Okay, your annual premium for flood insurance is going to be \$25,000 a year, you are literally forcing that person to walk away from their home. So you are going to lose the money they are already paying into the system; and, again, in many cases, we are talking about people who never even flooded, people who paid their own tax dollars—not Federal money but local money to build a flood protection system that works.

It has worked for all of these storms, and yet FEMA is ignoring the fact that that flood protection system even exists. And ironically, FEMA certified the Corps flood protection systems that failed.

So these are the things that we are trying to address and fix, again, working in a bipartisan way because ultimately we want to see a competitive system. We want to see a system that is actuarially sound. But anybody who thinks that these massive rate increases you would be sending to people who played by the rules and never filed a claim in many cases can pay a \$15,000, \$20,000 a year premium just for flood insurance when it is much more than they are even paying for their own home note, it is just fantasy. So we are going to continue working to get this fixed, to put in place a system that is actuarially sound in a way where people can continue to play by the rules and continue to keep their homes and continue to be good, productive taxpayers and contribute to our society like they are today. So that is what we are going to continue working on.

Again, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his leadership.

Mr. MARINO. Thank you, Congressman SCALISE.

Mr. Speaker, you heard the devastating stories tonight about what the American people are faced with. I have had over the past several weeks numerous conversations with people involved in this legislation, people involved in the agencies, people involved in committees. And to put it quite bluntly, FEMA's methodology is extremely, extremely flawed.

And I asked—I knew the answer to this, but I wanted to hear it from people with whom I spoke—So how many people is this affecting? Well, it is only affecting not quite 3 million people in the United States.

□ 1815

And I said, What do you mean, "only?" Well, we have indications that

FEMA knew that there would be a small percentage, a small number of people who would get hit with extremely large bills. And I asked on the telephone when I was talking to several of these people, Are you one of the less than 3 million people? And there was dead silence. I said, Well, you have answered the question. You are not. So obviously this is just being taken for granted.

We have two places to go here. Do we want to create a myriad of ghost towns across this country or do we want to continue to improve cities and towns? I think the latter. I think we need to improve the quality of life for American people. We work, Congress works for the American people. I work for the people of the 10th Congressional District, and we have a responsibility here. We bail out the banks and we bail out the auto industry. And do you know something? My people in the 10th Congressional District—and I'm sure across this country—they do not want to be bailed out. They just want a level playing field.

So, in conclusion, I believe that we need to bring all the available options to the table for a bipartisan solution to the flood insurance rate increase. The colleagues that joined me this evening show how important it is to a wide range of districts throughout the country. We have to continue to be diligent in our work to assist these constituents, and I look forward to participating, along with my colleagues on the Committee on Financial Services, on crafting a solution.

Remember, Mr. Speaker, this is a nationwide problem. And I keep reiterating that many of the people in my district have a combined income of \$40,000 a year before taxes. They simply cannot afford \$10,000 and \$15,000 bills of which they had no anticipation it was coming.

I promise, and as my colleagues, I'm speaking for them, we will do everything in our power to make this right and to make this fair and to put our constituents on a level playing field.

I yield back the balance of my time.

THE CLASS OF 2006 FONDLY PAYS TRIBUTE TO GABBY GIFFORDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) for 30 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the colleagues that have joined me today for our 30-minute Special Order, and this is a special Special Order.

This Special Order is particularly relevant because this is the third anniversary of the shooting in Tucson that took six lives and injured 13 people, including our colleague, Gabby Giffords. And when I say "our colleague," it is our colleague of all of us here in the House of Representatives, but as a member of the class of '06 of which Representative Giffords is, we take special significance in this day because she was one of our prized Members. We all loved her, and we all miss her.

The class of '06 is a close class, and we are joined here by one of the presidents of the class of '06, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. PERLMUTTER, an active member of the class of '06, and there will be other members here, as well.

We want to express our remembrances of Gabby, and particularly the article that she wrote that is in today's New York Times, an op-ed called "The Lessons of Physical Therapy." It is a very touching article that talks about her recovery and her indomitable spirit where she tells about her exercises every day to get back her strength and to be able to recover speech and physical mobility. Today, in fact, she skydived.

She is a great spirit who has not let the problems that she has experienced limit her in any ways more than they have, and she is trying to overcome these obstacles and teach people that they can overcome obstacles. She left the House after serving 5 years as a great colleague and coming back here on August the 1 of 2011 in what was a very memorable moment on this floor to vote on the debt ceiling, which was a close vote, and came back in case her vote was needed. And on that day, I was out at the airport greeting a very close person in my life and coincidentally was there when she came off the airplane. I saw Gabby and was able to see her for the first time since the January 8 incident.

Then she was on the floor and of course we all got to see her. But she came back and made that effort, and she thought about how can she contribute more. And after Newtown, she knew that she could contribute more by starting an organization with her great husband, Captain Mark Kelly, Responsible Solutions, on firearms and gun laws. She tried to really lead the effort and to make America's laws more sensible, to save other people from the tragedy that she experienced as did the six victims that day that died and the others that were injured, including Congressman BARBER, who led us in a moment of silence earlier today on the floor with the members of the Arizona delegation.

So we wanted to remember that day which is significant. It is a significant

day in congressional history and American history because that was an assault on Congresspeople meeting with their constituents, open government, democratic form of government and meeting and listening. Gabby was engaging in a Congress neighborhood meeting at the grocery there, which our ED PERLMUTTER did a lot of those. I remember him talking about them in the Caucus.

I first would like to yield at this moment to the president of our class. Mr. Hodes isn't with us, but the others, the surviving member of our class, Mr. YARMUTH, from Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. YARMUTH. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very, very meaningful day. Like so many other things in our lives, there are certain times, certain events that you always recall where you were when they occurred. And I remember very well that Saturday when I was at lunch with a group of friends and received word that Gabby had been shot. I remember later in the day not too long after that when the reports were actually that she had passed away. I remember the feelings I had then.

Fortunately, she did survive, but the emotions of that day live with me, and, unfortunately, they are reinforced too many times. They have been reinforced at Newtown and in Aurora. And even before the Gabby Giffords shooting in Tucson, they were reinforced in my community of Louisville, Kentucky, where a disgruntled employee shot, with an assault weapon, a number of coworkers in the Standard Gravure printing plant that prints the Courier-Journal. I remember also a mass shooting at Heath High School in Paducah, Kentucky, one of the first school shootings.

Unfortunately, the list continues to grow. Many of these inexplicable shootings are committed with weapons that are designed only to inflict massive casualties. And after Newtown, I spoke out the next day in saying actually that I was sorry that I had not spoken out on a regular basis, that I vowed at that point, as Gabby has vowed every day of her life over the last 3 years, to make it a mission to try and create saner gun laws in this country. Even in my State of Kentucky, with a very, very long and significant gun culture, vast majorities of our citizens believe that we ought to have universal background checks, and yet we have not been able to make any ground in that effort.

I think most people realize that in that Gabrielle Giffords shooting that Jared Loughner, the perpetrator, was actually wrestled to the ground when he had stopped to reload because he did not have a 30-capacity magazine. He had a lesser capacity magazine. And yet we can't deal with, again, these weapons and magazines made to inflict damage on many, many people.

I can't help but think that a lot of the frustration with Congress, with this government, throughout the country is not a function of our inability or unwillingness to work the will of the American people. As we remember now this tragedy of 3 years ago and also remember the incredible work of Gabby Giffords over these last 3 years in trying to create a saner approach to guns in this country, it is important that we recognize that we do have an obligation to respond to what the American people want us to do. And if we would take simple steps, sane steps and logical steps, like requiring everyone who purchases a weapon in this country to undergo a background check, then maybe our approval rating, maybe the confidence and the credibility of government will improve slightly.

So it is an honor to stand here on the floor and to pay tribute to a friend, a colleague, and a great American who continues to fight for her country and our citizens and to urge all of us to think about what she has stood for over the last 3 years and rededicate our efforts to improving the lives of and the security of the American people.

Mr. COHEN. Thank you, Mr. YARMUTH.

Mr. PERLMUTTER, a member of our class, represents a district that has seen so much tragedy from firearms. I know he has been a leader on this effort in Colorado and in the country, and I appreciate him being here as one of the strong members of our class on this issue and other issues. I yield to Mr. PERLMUTTER.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Well, I thank my friend from Tennessee and my friend from Kentucky. Three years ago today, one of our best friends here, Gabby Giffords, was shot, shot at close range, shot when she was doing her job, Congress on the Corner. She was out in front of a Safeway in Tucson, Arizona, meeting with constituents.

Our job as Members of Congress is to be the voice of our district, to listen to what the people in our districts have to say about a million different subjects and be their voice here in Washington, D.C. She was just that. She was the voice of that district. And she worked hard, she represented them, and she was enthusiastic and energetic and a voice of reason here in Washington, D.C., and she was shot.

But that hasn't stopped her. This woman has such energy, such discipline and such perseverance that she just keeps going. She is dealing with a subject that is very tough to address in the United States of America. On the one hand, we have the Second Amendment, and law-abiding citizens have rights under the Second Amendment to possess weapons. On the other hand, people have the right not to be shot. And she is trying, as part of her work these days, to make sure that people who are criminals, who are domestic

abusers, who may have mental health issues aren't in possession of weapons that can hurt people. And as the gentleman from Tennessee said, in my area we have had shootings at Columbine High School and at the Aurora movie theater. Seventy people a year and a half ago, July of 2012, were shot. And in Colorado we have addressed it, but not without some real resistance by some communities.

What we want to make sure here in this country is that people who are law-abiding citizens can have their weapons, but they should undergo a background check to make sure that they are not domestic abusers or criminals or stalkers. We need to make sure of those kinds of things. And Gabby is working hard to make sure that that happens after—she is doing that on top of her rehabilitation. Her work ethic is second to none in doing this.

There is a lot of work to be done to try to minimize gun violence, and there is a lot of work that she is doing to recover. And this woman was doing both of those things when she nearly died from a shot at close quarters. She is tough. She is an American through and through, and she never says die. She is going to continue to work and work for the betterment of her community and of this Nation.

I'm glad that I got a chance to say something, Mr. COHEN, in terms of some kind of tribute to the effort that she is making on behalf of so many of us.

□ 1830

So I would return, or I can lead to one of our other classmates of '06, but I can say we are very proud of Gabby Giffords, both when she was here and now in the service that she provides to our Nation just in her everyday life.

Mr. COHEN. I thank you, Mr. PERLMUTTER. I appreciate your remarks. You are a leader on this issue, and so is Mr. COURTNEY who is so intimately involved with Newtown, another area that suffered from gun violence. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY), another member of the class of '06.

Mr. COURTNEY. I thank you, Mr. COHEN. I want to thank you for organizing this event. The group that is here tonight, the class of '06, was a very tight-knit group. Every Wednesday we would meet in the morning. Gabby was one of the leaders of that group. She was an outstanding Congresswoman. She sat with me on the Armed Services Committee. She had an Air Force base in Arizona, and she was tenacious in terms of the Defense authorization bill markups ever year in terms of making sure that that base was fully protected and represented to the maximum extent.

She also was a huge advocate for the post-9/11 GI Bill. Some of us remember that struggle to expand the GI Bill and

to restore the benefit for soldiers and veterans and their families that had deteriorated over time, giving again the full tuition benefit for a 4-year college within the State in which the servicemember resides, and to extend that benefit to spouses and children.

Just a few days ago actually, the Department of Veterans Affairs announced the 1 millionth enrollee in that program. Again, Gabby was at the absolute beginning of that struggle which again had to overcome active resistance from the then-Bush administration. There were negotiations that finally got that measure passed and through. Again, a million families of servicemembers have benefited from it.

By the way, an interesting parenthetical observation was that when that program went online, it had a huge technological computer malfunction. Secretary Shinseki and the VA had to manually cut checks so that tuition payments were made. Obviously, there are echoes of problems that we are struggling with here today. But again, Gabby's record in terms of restoring that GI Bill benefit and in fact expanding it is one of the great accomplishments of her time in Congress.

As my friend from Colorado said, her record since her injury is really amazing. I remember standing in the back of the Chamber when she cast her final vote as a Member of Congress. It was the budget package that again kept the country from defaulting. When she walked through that door, limping up those steps, it was almost a miraculous moment. Only a small group of people knew she had flown out here to cast that ballot. Again, it showed her patriotism that she felt that her country was in trouble and her country needed her; and despite all of her difficulties and disabilities, she wanted to be here to cast that ballot. Again, it was a capstone to just an extraordinary record of service for her district.

As Mr. COHEN mentioned, I come from the State of Connecticut, which is obviously the State where the Sandy Hook shooting took place slightly over a year ago. Again, a traumatic event. Connecticut is a very small State. Newtown High School, where President Obama came and spoke to the families and the first responders a couple of days after the incident, is about 50 minutes from my house, and I live in the furthest district from the Fifth Congressional District where Newtown, Connecticut, is located. So again, it had reverberations all across the State. We had family members who live in the Second Congressional District who lost loved ones in that horrendous incident.

And, frankly, just before the break, a lot of those families came and visited Washington, D.C. It had been a year since that incident. And as Mr. YARMUTH indicated, the frustration about the fact that this city did not respond to that just absolutely horrific event

where 6-year-olds and 7-year-olds lost their lives to an individual who should never have been in possession of high-powered weapons, or weapons of any kind, again has not resulted in any legislative change.

I do think it is important to give the administration credit that a few weeks ago they did issue new rules so that mental health collection of data for the Brady system is going to be strengthened. If you look again at the series of events that have occurred in communities since Sandy Hook, even just down the road here at the D.C. naval yard, again it was another individual, deranged individual, again who should never have been in a position to possess weapons. And the rules that were issued a few days ago will expand the scope of court findings, whether it is a worker's compensation case or whether it is a probate court case where an individual has been found to be mentally ill to the point where they can't support themselves and should get Social Security disability benefits. That commonsense change is now going to feed into the Brady system so that record checks will at least administratively be strengthened.

But clearly, the gun-shop loophole, the patchwork reporting needs to be strengthened by an act of Congress, and that certainly is what Gabby is calling upon all of us to have the courage to be able to look these families in the eye who came to Washington a few weeks ago and said we understand that that never should have happened and that we are prepared to make changes, commonsense changes, constitutional changes, to the system.

You know, I think it is important to note, as Mr. PERLMUTTER said, if you read the D.C. v. Heller case, which is the hallmark case of an individual right to bear arms, and you read Justice Scalia's decision, he made it crystal clear that the right to own firearms does not extend to criminals, to the mentally ill, and certain classes and categories of weapons, whether it is fully automatic machine guns or other weapons that are not in common need or use, are not protected by the D.C. v. Heller decision. Like any portion of the Bill of Rights, there are balanced restrictions which the courts recognize and give us the latitude to do our job and to make commonsense changes.

So, again, Gabby's injuries, which again took place 3 years ago, it is hard to believe that that much time has gone by. We still have to hold on to that and make sure that her amazing service in the Congress, and also her record of advocacy, is something we live up to to that example, that inspiring example, and do what is right for the American people.

I yield back to my friend, Mr. COHEN.

Mr. COHEN. Gabby was a member of the NRA; I don't know if she is now. I passed the right-to-carry bill in Ten-

nessee because I think you can have reasonable laws that allow people to defend themselves, but there is reasonableness. And the problem we have had has been reasonableness, and Gabby's effort with her husband Mark is responsible solutions. It is not banning guns; it is responsible solutions.

Mental health is certainly one of those issues that has been raised, and yet we in our budgets have cut mental health with the budgets that we have had up here. Some have blamed and the response has been about violent games that children might play or be exposed to. Those weren't around when Charles Joseph Whitman went to the tower in Austin, Texas, and killed 17 people and wounded 32. That wasn't the cause of it. It is something, unfortunately, uniquely American. It is a uniquely American problem. Studies have shown that the U.S. homicide rates are 6.9 times greater than the rates in other high-income countries, and they are driven by firearm homicide rates that are 19.7 times higher.

In the 27 countries that were studied of higher industrialized countries, 80 percent of all firearm deaths occur in the United States, and 86 percent of women killed by firearms were United States women, and 87 percent of the children were United States children.

The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), a member of the class of '06 has joined us, and I know he has understandings of these issues, too, and is a responsible and reasonable voice. I yield to him for his comments and thoughts.

Mr. WELCH. Thank you, Mr. COHEN. It is so wonderful to hear about our classmate. We who were elected with Gabby had a special privilege to get to know her personally and to see her grit and her determination and her gracefulness and her effectiveness representing her district, and the incredible job she did on the Armed Services Committee. I remember all of the things that you mentioned, and she had a kind word for everybody. She didn't forget anything. She was totally devoted to her staff and to her constituents. What a pleasure it was. All of us, I think, felt if Congress was filled with folks like Gabby Giffords, the world would be a better place, even Congress.

Since her shooting 3 years ago, America has gotten a glimpse into that person of character and beauty that all of us got to know as a classmate. What an extraordinary person she is. I just want to read a little bit from her op-ed because it kind of captures things. When this happened 3 years ago, she mentions that she was allowed the opportunity for a new life, but she had planned to spend her 40s continuing her public service and starting a family with this wonderful man, her husband, who she married while she was in service here in Congress, Mark Kelly. Remember when we saw Mark Kelly

struggling with the question of his wife in the hospital and having to decide whether to continue to command the mission into space, and how he struggled with that, wanting to be doing what he was trained all his life to do, and be also the extraordinary husband that he was, and how Gabby was his biggest supporter that he continue the mission. What a couple they are.

And then to hear her describe what she has had to go through. She was really athletic. She rode horses, and she rode motorcycles. She hiked up and down the Grand Canyon. She was very physically fit and vigorous, an outdoors woman. In that moment when she was shot, the question was whether she was going to live. She did—a blessing for her, for us, for America, and her family. But her life then required her to face incredible challenges—how to learn things that we now take for granted. She describes:

I spent the last 3 years learning how to talk again, how to walk again. I had to learn to sign my name with my left hand. It is gritty, painful, frustrating work every day. And rehab is endlessly repetitive. It is never easy because once you have mastered some movement or action or word, no matter how small, you move on to the next. You never rest.

What Gabby did, that was the life that was in front of her, and she had to make a decision about whether to engage and plunge forward, knowing how hard that would be, how repetitive that would be, and she did it. Of course, she has been making progress, incredible progress, and she celebrates in this op-ed that she didn't image that her stricken, paralyzed arm would ever move again. For so many days it did not, until one day it did.

So she faces life and embraces this new life that is nothing compared to that athletic, horse-riding, motorcycle-riding, and Grand Canyon climbing person that was very easy for her to be.

She had all of that, those personal qualities with this enormous commitment to public life and had a belief that what we did to try to shape public policy mattered. How you treated the person in your life, the ones you love, incredibly important; but how you use that love to try to build laws that create opportunities for a better, less violent, more peaceful society. She had the energy and the heart to do that as well. And she is continuing that with her cause, working side by side with her husband, Mark, for sensible gun legislation.

You know, when I think about what she has done, and, sure, we can have a legitimate debate about what is the right law. I definitely think the background checks, why wouldn't we have that apply to everybody. It doesn't restrict their ability; it just means they go through the check. When I consider that and think, all right, there are legitimate debates on both sides, and the Second Amendment is extremely im-

portant and we are all supporters of it, but what is the problem with Congress voting on it. Why is it that we can't summon the will to simply put on the floor for a debate and then a vote where each one of us says "yes" or "no" on that proposed legislation, background check, and let Americans then decide what they think of us, whether they agree with us or they don't.

You know, at a certain point, it is just a question of whether we will do our job, and doing our job is debating the major issues of the time that are of concern to the people of this country, and then standing and voting "yes" or "no."

I say we owe that to Gabby. Gabby wouldn't see it that way. She would say that we owe it to ourselves to take on the responsibility that we sought when we ran for public office and took on the privilege of representing the people who sent us here.

□ 1845

So I say thank you to Gabby for all she has done, and I challenge us to try to do a little bit of what Gabby would do if she were here to help us today.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, how much time do we have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. COHEN. At this point, I would like to yield to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER).

Mr. PERLMUTTER. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee, because I want to just talk about something Mr. WELCH said and also something Mr. COURTNEY said.

Mr. COURTNEY said that she had worked on some things involving technology with respect to the VA, and there were some technological problems with whatever it was she was getting. She was a curious, and is a curious, individual. She brought a curiosity about technology. She was one of the first adopters of the iPad as we began using it here. She just had become an expert in it long before any of the rest of us.

She also was strong enough that she worked in her dad's tire store. So here is a woman who brought that energy, brought that enthusiasm, brought that curiosity and brought a real service, a desire for service to this country. Despite terrible wounds, she continues that service today. If we could all do that this Nation would be unbelievable. It is our job to continue to try to provide that service and follow her example. Despite all the obstacles, here is a woman still changing the world. I am very glad to be able to speak for her in this moment today, 3 years after she was shot, but she is still making a difference.

Mr. COHEN. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank all the Members. There were others that

would have been here but had certain conflicts at this time.

We all loved Gabby. She was the star of our class. It was before 3 years ago on the 8th of January that she was the star of our class. We all knew it, and we all loved her.

I want to thank each of our colleagues for joining us. I want to thank Gabby for her service and her continued service. She is an American hero.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2279, REDUCING EXCESSIVE DEADLINE OBLIGATIONS ACT OF 2013; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3362, EXCHANGE INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3811, HEALTH EXCHANGE SECURITY AND TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2014

Mr. BURGESS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-322) on the resolution (H. Res. 455) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2279) to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act relating to review of regulations under such act and to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 relating to financial responsibility for classes of facilities; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3362) to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require transparency in the operation of American health benefit exchanges; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3811) to require notification of individuals of breaches of personally identifiable information through exchanges under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTING VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY RESPONDERS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) for 30 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the topic of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues in the House and I are here today to talk about another unintended consequence of the Affordable

Care Act. We understand there is little appetite in this body to provide fixes to a flawed law. However, we believe that an unexpected and previously undetected problem with the law represents special and urgent circumstances.

This really took me by surprise. The fact that the Affordable Care Act could force volunteer fire companies to provide health insurance to their volunteers or pay a fine would burden them with unbearable costs and possibly cause them to reduce the number of volunteers they have or shut their doors altogether.

Simply put, this is a public safety issue. This is a problem today because the Internal Revenue Service currently treats volunteer firefighters as employees for Federal tax purposes. Under the Affordable Care Act, if they have 50 or more employees and they work 30 hours a week, then the employers have to provide health insurance or pay a fine.

Here is a key point that I want to make. Some fire companies may hear about this and immediately think: well, we only have 25 volunteers so we are safe, we don't have 50. Well, that may not necessarily be the case. Some fire companies are considered part of their local government. That could mean that if you take the number of firefighters paid and unpaid now considered employees by the IRS and add them to the number of other public employees, such as highway workers, police, code enforcement officers, health officers, clerical workers, you can easily reach 50, even in a small town.

This would be a very big deal in my home State of Pennsylvania. Ninety-seven percent of our fire companies are either completely or mostly volunteers. Nationally, 91.7 percent of fire companies use at least some volunteers and 86.2 percent depend on all or mostly volunteers. Those numbers come from the 2012 National Fire Department Census conducted by the United States Fire Administration.

So I wrote a letter to the IRS, just like many of my colleagues here, and asked them for clarification. To this point, as of this afternoon, we have gotten no reply from the Internal Revenue Service. They have said that they are "reviewing" it.

This should be very easy to clear up for the IRS. Just say that volunteer firefighters are just that—volunteers. But we are still waiting.

Let's be clear about this. This wrinkle in the Affordable Care Act will not provide health care to the uninsured; it will only shut down fire companies and cause a severe threat to public safety.

That is why I have introduced H.R. 3685, the Protecting Volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Responders Act. The bill will specifically exempt volunteer firefighters and volunteers providing emergency medical services from the employer mandate provision of the Affordable Care Act.

I was happy to learn that there is a bipartisan Senate bill that is a companion to mine. I hope that we can see bipartisan support for this in both the House and in the Senate and that we can get through this quickly so that the President can sign it.

Mr. Speaker, this problem with the Affordable Care Act represents a clear and present danger to public safety.

I would like to invite my colleagues to offer their thoughts about this problem and how it relates to their own districts.

I would like to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK).

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I thank my friend from Pennsylvania, Mr. BARLETTA, for organizing this Special Order tonight.

I have to say that I never assumed it would be easy to get an answer quickly from a massive bureaucracy of the Federal Government like the Internal Revenue Service, but I have to admit that I never thought it would be this hard either, especially on a question important to the safety of communities across my district and across our great country.

My question to the previous IRS chief—and more recently the new agency head—has been a simple one: Can you clarify the rules within the President's health care law as they relate to volunteer firefighters? As my colleagues here tonight have noted, confusion exists within the first responder community about the effects of the health care law's mandates and the IRS's definition of an employee, which currently, as we have heard tonight, covers volunteer firefighters.

Yet the question goes unanswered, and I can't offer any information or comfort to the fire departments who would be the one's hurt by the misguided mandate. One way or the other, they just want to know so they can keep on serving their communities.

I would like to read just two emails of many, many emails that I have heard from my district about the importance of this situation.

The first is from Charles Rumble, who is president of the Plumsteadville Fire Company:

We are an all-volunteer fire company that is being penalized for our ability to attract and retain members to protect the community. There is no way that we—or our community that supports us—can bear that cost of offering insurance. We would be forced to shut down and our community forced to seek substantially more costly and diminished fire protection alternatives.

From Frank Farry, who is chief of the Langhorne-Middletown Fire Company, who is also an elected State representative in Pennsylvania:

The administration and the IRS have been aware of this issue for months but yet have not taken any steps to address it. The volunteer fire service already faces many challenges, and if the ACA is applied to it, the

volunteer fire departments will have their backs broken.

Mr. Speaker, waiting for an answer isn't good enough, especially for people with jobs as important as our volunteer firefighters. That is why I was proud to join with Congressman BARLETTA and so many others gathered here this evening in introducing the Protecting Volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Responders Act to try to address this problem legislatively.

I know we all remain optimistic that the administration will address our concerns. We hope that the IRS takes action and takes action swiftly. If not, we are prepared to do so in this House.

Mr. BARLETTA. Thank you, Mr. FITZPATRICK.

Now I would like to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

Mr. DENT. Thank you. I would like to also join my colleagues tonight in support of Representative BARLETTA's very important legislation to help clarify the fact that the volunteer firefighters should not be counted as full-time equivalents under the employer mandate under the health care law, more commonly known as ObamaCare.

It has been very clear to me, after having meetings with many of my friends in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, where a number of firefighters from different fire companies came to speak to me on this issue, that the potential impact of this idea of counting volunteer firefighters as full-time equivalents will really have a very negative impact on public safety in that particular community, where volunteer firefighters really do provide the bulk of the fire service, as is the case in much of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and throughout the country.

It is clear to me that the health care law is riddled with so many problems. We always knew that this employer mandate was going to be a problem where it says that if you have more than 50 employees you are going to have to provide health care benefits after the first 30 for those working more than 30 hours a week.

I don't think anybody in their wildest imagination would have ever thought that a volunteer fire company would have been impacted by this. It raises a whole host of questions too: Well, are those volunteer firefighters part of the municipal workforce? There are all sorts of questions that we simply don't know the answers to.

It is my hope that we never have to address the Barletta legislation, as important as it is. I am hopeful that the IRS will come to a ruling at some point to clarify the fact that these volunteers are not full-time equivalents for the purpose of the health care law in the employee mandate. That would be the easiest way out. Absent an IRS ruling, well then let's pass this bill. I am proud to be a cosponsor. I am delighted that my good friend and colleague LOU

BARLETTA, we share a county, Dauphin County, in the Harrisburg area. We share that county. This is also a very big issue in that part of the State.

It is important that we move forward with this legislation in the event that the IRS fails to do its job and provide the clarity and the guidance that so many of our volunteers depend on. More important than the volunteers is the people they serve. These volunteer firefighters are protecting us and this employer mandate will only make that task that much more difficult and deny fire service, unfortunately, to too many people across the country in the Commonwealth.

With that, I commend my friend, Mr. BARLETTA, for his very important legislation.

□ 1900

Mr. BARLETTA. Thank you, Mr. DENT.

I would like to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEEHAN).

Mr. MEEHAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join the gentleman and my colleagues not just from Pennsylvania but from across the Nation as we challenge this problem that has emerged. Once again, it is symbolic of a number of things—of when we heard the mantra: just pass it, and we will find out what is in it.

We have found out what is in it more and more frequently; and once again, we are beginning to see the implications of a law that was not understood when it was passed and that is now becoming worse as it is being implemented. As my colleagues have stated, it begins here in this particular circumstance with the IRS and the determination that volunteers are going to be considered to be employees of municipalities.

In places like mine, the impact of this is very severe because, if this kind of thing happens in the first place, think of the concept of a volunteer. These are the guys who are getting up at 2:30 or 3 o'clock in the morning on these cold evenings like this and answering the call and going out and putting out the fires in homes in neighborhoods like ours. They are going to be considered to be employees under this law, but that means that the municipalities are going to be fined if they choose not to supply the kinds of medical that will be required under the Affordable Care Act, under ObamaCare. Then, if they do pay for it, what is going to happen in communities like mine is that that cost is going to be passed through.

I sat and I asked the mayor—and I have five separate volunteer fire companies just in my own township—and he estimated that it would cost about \$4 million a year to provide that kind of health care coverage to the members

of the volunteer fire departments who were there. Now, where do you think that \$4 million is going to come from? It is going to come from the homeowners and the taxpayers in our districts, who are going to see their taxes raised to pay for this service for volunteers. This is how insane it is.

The second part of what is so frustrating is the difficulty of dealing with this bureaucracy because, some 3 months ago, like many of my colleagues, I wrote to the IRS and asked for a simple clarification: Why can't we just have a clear signal sent to these departments which rely on this kind of certainty to be able to make decisions as they move forward on the utilization of their resources? These are the guys who are holding bake sales to be able to find the money to put together the equipment and other kinds of needs that they have, and they have got to worry about whether they are going to be encumbered by this kind of a bill.

So, for so many reasons, we need clarification and we need action. Once again, this is symbolic of the particular problems that are faced by this interpretation, which is affecting communities all across the Nation. When I say "all across the Nation," that is 750,000 volunteers in fire departments and some 25,000 fire companies that are volunteers all across this Nation. It is touching every community in America.

I join my colleagues in the hope that we will be able to get some action from the IRS and this administration so we don't have to rely on the passage of the Protecting Volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Responders Act to get the clarification that we need.

I thank my colleague for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. BARLETTA. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, if you could just imagine the bookkeeping nightmare that these volunteer fire departments would face in determining whether or not the volunteer firefighters have worked 30 hours or not in order to be considered a full-time employee or less. Do they count the times that they have their pagers on as hours worked or the time that they are listening to a scanner or the 12- or 24-hour shifts that many of the volunteers would have to work and who would record this? It is the fact that these men and women who are volunteers to protect the communities that they love would be forced into doing things that we just know they wouldn't do. It would simply close firehouses or volunteers would no longer be volunteering their time.

I would like to yield to the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. DAVID JOYCE.

Mr. JOYCE. I would like to thank the gentleman for yielding and thank Mr. BARLETTA for organizing this Special Order on this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, we are here today because it is critical that we protect our

local volunteer firefighters from the Affordable Care Act's employer mandate. As we all know, the IRS has a history of treating volunteers as employees for tax purposes; and if the employer mandate is incorrectly implemented, volunteer fire departments may be forced to comply with these requirements, and that could force them to close or to curtail their emergency response services.

In the seven counties I represent in northeastern Ohio, there are over 220 fire departments, many of them with an all-volunteer force. Chief Scott Hildebrand related to me that some of these departments will be forced to double in size due to the mandate, and each one of these extra volunteers will need additional turnout gear at a cost of \$2,500 to \$3,000 per individual.

Before coming to Congress, I was the Geauga County prosecutor for 25 years. During that time, I founded an organization called the Geauga Bluecoats. The Bluecoats is a charitable organization that provides relief and services to the family members of police, fire and emergency responders who have become disabled or who have lost their lives in the line of duty. These men and women are our friends—they are our neighbors—and they have gone above and beyond the call of duty. We owe it to our local communities to continue to allow these brave men and women to carry out their duties.

This legislation will ensure that those brave men and women are protected from the employer mandate and can continue to serve.

I thank Mr. BARLETTA for his leadership on this, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BARLETTA. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

I would like to yield to the gentlewoman from Kansas, Ms. LYNN JENKINS.

Ms. JENKINS. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership on this critical issue. I will note that I am a proud cosponsor of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I grew up on a family farm in Holton, Kansas. However, as anyone from a tight-knit community knows, folks see it as a civic duty to pitch in where help is needed. This means that many folks choose to be volunteer firefighters. These volunteers give freely of their time and well-being to help ensure that, when disaster occurs, folks in the community are safe. I know this well because my daddy served as a Kansas State fire marshal for many years.

I have spent significant time on the House floor talking about the unintended consequences of passing the President's health care law, which allows the government to take control of the health care industry. This is another one of those unintended consequences. The President's health care

law will penalize volunteer firefighters and EMTs by counting them as full-time employees and possibly subjecting their departments to the employer mandate tax.

Penalizing volunteer fire departments should not be the intent of the President's health care law, and the effects could be disastrous. In Kansas alone, there are 550 volunteer fire departments that are staffed by 13,000 volunteer firefighters. It would be a terrible mistake to jeopardize the status of these departments and the communities they serve by penalizing them under the Affordable Care Act. Given the commonsense nature of this legislation and the bipartisan support of it, I remain committed to ensuring that this gets fixed.

Mr. BARLETTA. I thank the gentleman from Kansas.

I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR).

Mr. BARR. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his leadership on this important issue.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the more we learn about ObamaCare, the more disappointing it becomes. The American people continue to be disappointed that President Obama's health care law is not only wreaking havoc on their families and that it is not only wreaking havoc on small businesses and on our economy but that now it could be endangering our communities that rely on emergency response services provided by volunteer firefighters and EMTs. This is impacting volunteer firefighters in my home State of Kentucky.

Just this morning, despite a wind-chill of negative 5 degrees, firefighters in Anderson County, Kentucky, rushed to the aid of fellow citizens to battle a barn fire that was threatening to spread to a nearby home. As their equipment and even the water froze in the extreme temperatures, these brave firefighters courageously took shifts to protect their community.

It is not unusual for these heroic men and women to routinely perform acts of bravery. It is also not unusual for them to hold pancake breakfasts or chili dinners simply to raise enough money to pay their electricity bills. These volunteer companies are now being asked to provide coverage under ObamaCare's costly employer mandate, which Anderson County Fire Chief Mike Barnes warned could force them to lay off heroic, life-saving personnel and leave communities like Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, in Anderson County, without adequate fire protection.

So, while fire departments work tirelessly to provide essential safety services, we must do everything we can to ensure that our emergency services volunteers are not forced to be counted as full-time employees under ObamaCare. It is a cost they simply cannot absorb.

The project of ObamaCare is the project of the entire Obama Presidency. It is a project to determine whether or not Big Government can solve big problems. It is a project to determine whether or not the Federal Government can micromanage one-sixth of the American economy. With this issue with these volunteer fire departments, we now find out, once again, that ObamaCare and the project that it embodies is an abject failure.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, may I have a time update, please.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. BARLETTA. I would like to yield at this time to the gentleman from New York (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS of New York. I would like to thank my friend from Pennsylvania for taking up this important and timely issue.

Mr. Speaker, ObamaCare has proven to be the devastating law that many of us predicted. The recent debacle of the online exchange roll-out and the negative impact the law has had on our economy seem to be only the beginning of the problems we face. Every few weeks, we hear about more unintended consequences of the law, which are hurting the very people the President and the Democrats in Congress promised to protect.

The IRS considers volunteer emergency responders, including firefighters, employees for tax purposes. Under this employee designation, large volunteer fire departments will be subject to the ObamaCare employer mandate. This will force them to provide health insurance to their volunteers or to pay a significant penalty. These unnecessary costs will cripple the strong volunteer fire community that protects western New York and the rest of the country.

In November of last year, I wrote a letter to the Acting Commissioner of the IRS, seeking a specific exemption for volunteer responders, but my office has yet to receive a reply. Since the administration has not corrected this disservice to America's volunteer EMTs and firefighters, we must act legislatively.

I urge the House to take up H.R. 3685 and address this issue as soon as possible. We must protect our volunteer emergency service responders so they can continue to protect us.

Mr. BARLETTA. I thank the gentleman from New York.

I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS).

Mr. STIVERS. I would like to thank the gentleman for yielding, and I would like to thank him for his strong leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I am a proud cosponsor of H.R. 3685. The health care law could cause many communities to lose fire service because of an unintended con-

sequence of the law that would treat these volunteer firefighters as employees and that would require them to have health insurance.

Volunteer firefighters risk their lives every day to provide our safety. They provide important emergency services in many of our communities. In fact, in Ohio, 70 percent of our fire departments are either fully or partially staffed by over 16,000 volunteer firefighters. Unfortunately, we could risk service in some of our communities if these communities are required to pay either a penalty or provide insurance. My district towns, like McConnelsville, Ohio, use volunteer firefighters, and they raise money. Every year at a dinner, they raise about \$10,000 to help pay for the costs associated with their volunteer firefighters. If they had to pay penalties and insurance on top of that, it could cause them to lose service. I think these families and these communities that are served by volunteer firefighters deserve the same service as other communities and shouldn't lose their services as a result of the health care law.

We don't want to put American families and Ohio families at risk of losing their fire service, which is why I am a proud cosponsor of H.R. 3685.

I would like to thank the gentleman for his leadership, and I hope everyone will support the bill.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, may I have a time update again.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. BARLETTA. Thank you.

I would like to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS).

Mr. MEADOWS. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership on this commonsense approach to solving a problem that was unintended.

Mr. Speaker, when it really gets down to it, our firefighters and our first responders deserve our attention and our support. They are the ones who, quite frankly, are missing birthdays, anniversaries, who are called out in the middle of the night to serve their communities. My communities in western North Carolina are served by some of the greatest volunteers that a country could want; and here we are tonight, debating this over something that should be common sense.

I would just urge my colleagues across the aisle to join with many of the fire chiefs whom we talked to today—over 13 of them—from large counties and small counties alike, Democrats and Republicans. Every one of them without exception, Mr. Speaker, said that we need to address this because it will hurt the people that they serve.

□ 1915

I think it is time that we come together in this Chamber and make sure

that we correct a wrong that has been done.

Mr. BARLETTA. I thank the gentleman.

I would like to yield to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MCKINLEY).

Mr. MCKINLEY. Thank you, Congressman, for your leadership on this matter.

According to Tom Miller, the West Virginia representative to the National Volunteer Fire Council, 95 percent of all fire departments in West Virginia are staffed by volunteers.

To pay for their training, equipment, and operating costs, these men and women are forced to raise money through bake sales, pancake breakfasts, steak dinners, and standing in the streets, humbly, at the stoplights, holding their boots out and asking people to put money into those boots. And now these financially strapped fire departments have been told that they may have to pay health care costs.

Mr. Miller has projected that the added cost of paying for this health care for these volunteers will force some departments to close their doors, putting families and businesses at risk.

Mr. Speaker, cutting emergency services upon which rural America depends is clearly an unintended consequence of ObamaCare. Therefore, we must exempt our volunteer emergency responders from this additional cost by bringing this bill to the floor as soon as possible.

Mr. BARLETTA. I thank the gentleman from West Virginia.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman for yielding and for sponsoring this. As a 30-year-plus State-certified volunteer EMT and rescue technician, on behalf of my brother and sister firefighters and rescue workers, EMTs, EMS folks, thank you for your leadership on this.

Just very quickly, our volunteers are not employees. Our volunteers are neighbors helping neighbors. Our volunteers are community servants. They are trained professionals today. They are heroes. They are willing to walk into burning buildings when everyone else is running out. But they are not employees. And it is time for the Obama administration and the IRS to give us that clarification.

Mr. BARLETTA. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

I yield to the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Mrs. NOEM).

Mrs. NOEM. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise today as a cosponsor of H.R. 3685, the Protecting Volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Responders Act. I am very proud to do so.

In my home State of South Dakota, there are nearly 8,000 volunteer firefighters and over 350 volunteer fire de-

partments. These men and women are on the front lines protecting our families, our homes, and our businesses. Nearly every one of them fulfills that duty while holding down a full-time or part-time job that oftentimes covers their health insurance coverage.

I had one constituent from Rapid City drive home the point to me, talking about the shoestring budget they operate on. Many departments raise money privately at community events and dinners to make ends meet. Requiring them to cover health insurance, as the Affordable Care Act may do, would be extremely detrimental.

Emergency service volunteers are essential to our safety and well-being for South Dakota families and businesses. That is why I am proud to support this bill and proud to speak on its behalf today.

Mr. BARLETTA. I thank the gentlewoman from South Dakota.

Mr. Speaker, I had sincerely hoped that we wouldn't have to be here this evening to take up the valuable time of this body, but the flaws in the Affordable Care Act and the deafening silence from the IRS on a question so basic and obvious compels our attention.

Over 1,000 different groups have received waivers from the Affordable Care Act, covering over 3 million people. Don't our volunteer firefighters and the communities they serve and protect deserve at least the same consideration?

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to thank my good friend and fellow Representative from Pennsylvania, LOU BARLETTA, for introducing this legislation that is so vital to the safety of millions of people across our state and our country.

Merriam-Webster defines a volunteer as "a person who does work without getting paid to do it." It defines an employee as "a person who works for another person or company for wages or salary." Yet the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), defying these clear definitions and common sense, considers volunteer firefighters to be employees and has not clarified whether or not they are subject to the employer mandate under President Obama's health care law.

In Butler Township, back home in Western Pennsylvania, more than 17,000 people rely on approximately 130 volunteer firefighters to keep that community safe. Ed Kirkwood, the manager of Butler Township, has stated that by his calculations, taxes in Butler Township would have to be more than doubled to comply with the federal mandate and maintain all of Butler's volunteer firefighters.

I've spoken time and again about how the unintended consequences of the president's health care law will hurt Americans. In this particular instance, it threatens to bankrupt communities and endanger the public all because the IRS doesn't know the meaning of what it is to be a volunteer firefighter. This is unacceptable. It must be changed, and Mr. BARLETTA's bill, H.R. 3685—the Protecting

Volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Responders Act—will do just that. I give my emphatic support to this bill and ask that the IRS correct its definition of volunteerism before Pennsylvania communities which rely on these heroes have to pay for its lack of common sense.

AN IMPORTANT TIME IN AMERICAN HISTORY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to thank my colleagues for bringing such an important issue to the floor for discussion.

This is an important time in American history for so many reasons. Foreign policy is just in terrible shambles right now. But today is January 8, and it is generally recognized that 50 years ago, on January 8, 1964, President Lyndon Baines Johnson declared a war on poverty.

There is an article today from *The Washington Times* entitled: "That's rich: Poverty level under Obama breaks 50-year record," by Dave Boyer. It says:

Fifty years after President Johnson started a \$20 trillion taxpayer-funded war on poverty, the overall percentage of impoverished people in the United States has declined only slightly and the poor have lost ground under President Obama.

Aides said Mr. Obama doesn't plan to commemorate the anniversary Wednesday of Johnson's speech in 1964, which gave rise to Medicaid, Head Start, and a broad range of other Federal antipoverty programs. The President's only public event Tuesday was a plea for Congress to approve extended benefits for the long-term unemployed, another reminder of the persistent economic troubles during Mr. Obama's 5 years in office.

"What I think the American people are really looking for in 2014 is just a little bit of stability," Mr. Obama said.

Although the President often rails against income inequality in America, his policies have had little impact overall on poverty. A record 47 million Americans receive food stamps, about 13 million more Americans than when he took office.

The poverty rate has stood at 15 percent for 3 consecutive years, the first time that has happened since the mid-1960s. The poverty rate in 1965 was 17.3 percent; it was 12.5 percent in 2007, before the Great Recession.

About 50 million Americans live below the poverty line, which the Federal Government defined in 2012 as an annual income of \$23,492 for a family of four.

President Obama's antipoverty efforts "are basically to give more people more free stuff," said Robert Rector, a specialist on welfare and poverty at the conservative Heritage Foundation.

"That's exactly the opposite of what Johnson said," Mr. Rector said. "Johnson's goal was to make people prosperous and self-sufficient."

The President's advisers defend his policies by saying they rescued the Nation from the deep recession in 2009, saved the auto industry and reduced the jobless rate to 7 percent from a high of 10 percent 4 years ago.

Further:

The President last month declared the widening gap between the rich and poor as “the defining challenge of our time,” and Democratic candidates are expected to pick up that theme on the campaign trail rather than debate deficits or the complications of ObamaCare.

In spite of the administration’s anti-poverty efforts, however, the government reported this week that poverty, by some measures, has been worse under President Obama than it was under President George W. Bush. The U.S. Census Bureau reported that 31.6 percent of Americans were in poverty for at least 2 months from 2009 to 2011, a 4.5 percentage point increase over the pre-recession period of 2005 to 2007.

Of the 37.6 million people who were poor at the beginning of 2009, 26.4 percent remained in poverty throughout the next 34 months, the report said. Another 12.6 million people escaped poverty during that time, but 13.5 million more fell into poverty.

Mr. Rector said the war on poverty has been a failure when measured by the overall amount of money spent and the poverty rates that haven’t changed significantly since Johnson gave his speech.

“We’ve spent \$20.7 trillion on means-tested aid since that time, and the poverty rate is pretty much exactly where it was in the mid-1960s,” he said.

The Liberal Center on Budget and Policy Priorities said in a report that some trends have helped reduce poverty since the 1960s, including more Americans completing high school and more women working outside the home. But the group said other factors have contributed to persistent poverty, including a tripling in the number of households led by single parents.

Mr. Rector said too many government antipoverty programs still discourage marriage, factoring into statistics that show more than 4 in 10 children are born to unmarried parents.

“When the war on poverty started, about 6 percent of children were born outside of marriage,” he said. “Today, that’s 42 percent.” A catastrophe.

So it is rather interesting. Fifty years after the war on poverty was declared as an actual war, \$20.7 trillion, according to Mr. Rector, has been spent on means-tested aid since that time, and basically we haven’t changed anything except we have got more children being born in broken, single-parent homes.

It is certainly noteworthy that, since the beginning of 2009, we have had 12.6 million people escape poverty, but 13.5 million fall into poverty. That means we have had just under a million people worse off, falling into poverty, than were there when this President started with all the giveaway programs—\$900 billion in so-called stimulus that turned out to be nothing more than crony capitalism, spending money on so-called “green” programs that turned brown rather quickly after millions and hundreds of millions and billions of dollars were spent.

He claims he saved the auto industry. Actually, there was a proposal by many economists, led by an FDIC former Chairman named Isaac, who made a proposal in late 2008, an alter-

native to TARP, and it could have been used to do a more effective job of getting the auto industry on its feet.

The proposal was, instead of nationalizing Wall Street, having the government buy private assets, which is nationalizing, government takeover, by another means rather than the government nationalizing the auto industry, taking a big hunk of the auto industry, telling dealers which ones had to close their doors without due process of law. They were an unconstitutional taking. And to the embarrassment of this country and the great Justices—those who were great on the Supreme Court and the ones that are great on there now—to their total humiliation, this Court stood by and watched unconstitutional takings and did nothing.

□ 1930

Now, it is true that, during the unconstitutional, illegal turning of the Bankruptcy Code upside down during the so-called saving of the auto industry, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, to her credit, put a 24-hour stay on an auto deal that was proposed, but the stay lapsed and the Court did nothing, which should have been to their incredible embarrassment.

They knew that bankruptcy laws had been completely eviscerated, completely ignored, turned upside down. There were no proposed plans by creditors. Secured creditors were treated as unsecured and, against the law, they were made unsecured. They had their security taken away. The government gave security, illegally, under the law, to unsecured creditors, and the Supreme Court didn’t do anything but a 24-hour stay.

I had hope for the Court. I had hoped that they would do the right thing, do the constitutional, the legal thing, and they sat by. Some say it was because they were privately scared by the administration, that if they put longer than a 24-hour stay on the auto bailout, the auto plan, that everybody in any way connected to the auto industry would lose their job, and it would all be the Supreme Court’s fault.

So what did they do?

Nothing. They should be humiliated that they did nothing. Violation of the law, violation of the Constitution by unconstitutional takings of dealers, auto dealers, sounded like the bankruptcy court was used, weaponized a bit, as the IRS has been.

We had an auto task force with a czar. What a lovely name, coming from old Russian days of dictators. We had an auto task force czar and an auto task force.

At one time, I believe, as I recall, no one in the auto task force had ever been involved in auto manufacturing, the auto business, and as I recall, it may have been a majority of them, a big majority didn’t even own cars.

Regardless of whether they did or didn’t, though Congress, some here,

asked for transcripts of the meetings, who decided what dealers would lose their dealerships, we were never provided any transcripts, and that should be to the embarrassment of Congress.

We should have demanded, we should have defunded White House activity until they came forward and produced what Federal money that Congress appropriated, had produced. What had they done? We have the power to do that. We should have.

The American people were owed answers, and especially, those car dealers who lost their dealerships.

Save the auto industry.

If we went back to the proposal that Isaacs and other economists made, it was rather interesting. You had a number of us in Congress that thought it was the best idea we had heard proposed; basically, that we knew there was at least \$700 billion, now some say clearly more than \$1 trillion, owned by American citizens, American companies, that was earned in foreign countries and put in foreign banks.

Taxes were fully paid in those countries where it was earned, where it was banked, but they knew if they brought it into the United States that a greedy Federal Government was going to yank another 30, 40 percent, plus penalty and interest out of them, and they would lose most, much of the money, if not most of the money that they had earned and paid taxes on where it was earned. So the money was sitting on the sidelines in foreign countries.

So basically, the proposal was, instead of nationalizing, socializing, whatever you want to call it when the Federal Government buys private assets and becomes the boss of private industries, instead of doing that, basically, in essence, the proposal was, why don’t we have Congress just say, if you bring that money, if you are an American citizen or an American company, and you bring money in a foreign bank that would otherwise never come into the United States, bring it in here and invest, whether it is in Wall Street, whatever Congress decided, or the President suggested was a troubled entity, if you will invest in that troubled industry, particularly the auto industry, then, obviously, you get ownership of stock.

You become a player in that corporation, and the government gets to stay as a referee, not as a player and coach and referee. We would stay as referee, and American citizens would bring their money in and bail out the auto industry. They would also own stock, which means they would change the directors, change the officers, in all probability, and you would get a change of direction in those companies.

If they needed to go through bankruptcy, they would go through legitimately, so that secured creditors remained secured, unsecured creditors were treated as unsecured creditors,

contracts that were destroying the automobile industry could be renegotiated in bankruptcy, and we really would have saved the auto industry, far better than this clumsy effort that was done.

Now, I had a Fiat during the 4 years I was in the Army. But why couldn't we have an American manufacturer owned by Americans?

How embarrassing. That is what this administration pushed. Let's turn over, let's push an American auto industry into foreign hands.

Yeah, right. You saved an American auto industry, when, actually, under—we had Democrats in control of the House and Senate when the President took office, and he pretty much got anything he wanted.

I would submit, the auto industry would be a lot stronger today if commonsense solutions like those that former FDIC Chairman Isaacs proposed and other economists—and this economy would be much better on its way.

Then, instead of 12.6 million Americans climbing out of poverty, while another 13.5 million climbed into poverty, fell into poverty, because of this administration's policies, we should have been already on track.

I know this administration loves to brag about how oil and gas production are up, but it is no thanks to them. They have used again, weaponized the EPA, OSHA, Department of Justice, the Interior Department, they have become as big an impediment as they possibly could to the oil and gas industry in America.

What a lot of Americans don't understand, and frankly, I was a little surprised myself to find out that, in the Continental United States, 94 to 95 percent of the oil and gas wells are drilled or operated by independent oil and gas drillers, American companies.

So when the President, for the last 5 years, has talked about how he is going after Big Oil, if you look at his proposals, he wants to eliminate tax deductions, the elimination of which would bankrupt most independent oil and gas operators.

So what would that do?

The 94 to 95 percent of the oil and gas wells in America would either cease, or they would fall into the hands of the big, major oil companies that the President decries.

Well, isn't that strange?

You bash and badmouth Big Oil, and yet, everything you propose and try to do seems like it is making them richer and getting rid of their competition.

We hear a President call Wall Street executives fat cats, and determined to do something about them, and yet, when you look at the real books and the real story, four out of five gave money to Democrats. About 80 percent of them, of Wall Street executives, donate to Democrats and the President over Republicans.

Well, that's strange. Why would he call them fat cats? I don't know.

Why have they gotten richer and richer and richer and expanded the gap between the ultra-rich and the ultra-poor during this administration's last 5 years?

The distance, as this President has pointed out, has gotten worse. What he has failed to do is say, because of my proposals, the things I have pushed, the things I have done, the poor and the rich have grown further and further apart.

My rich friends, my rich donors have gotten richer than they might have ever dreamed, and we have had more people fall into poverty than were able to climb out.

That, 50 years after Johnson's speech.

If it weren't for the policies in this war on poverty declared 50 years ago, it may well be that I would not have ever run for Congress, because what got me thinking about it first, as a State district judge back in Texas, was seeing more and more young women, single women, coming before me, single moms, charged with welfare fraud under State law, a felony, so they came before me as a felony judge.

I heard the story over and over and over, how, as a young girl in high school, she was bored with high school, and someone suggested, well, why don't you just drop out of high school and have a baby? Then the government will send you a check, and they will send you a check for every baby you have out of wedlock.

Drop out, have a baby out of wedlock, get the check from the government, and the ones that came before me would normally explain, it wasn't enough. So I thought, well, maybe if I have another baby and get another check it will help me get out of the hole. But it didn't.

One woman had had 15 kids, didn't even know where they all were. That was the most that I ever dealt with.

It began to really eat away with me that, in the sixties, the Federal Government, desiring to help poor moms who were dealing with deadbeat dads that weren't helping, decided, we will help. We will give a check for every child you can have out of wedlock, when the statistics made clear then, and make clear now, and every point in between, that a young man or a young woman has a better chance of a financially successful life if they finish high school.

Normally, kids have a better chance of financial success if they finish college. That was until more recent days, and I am not sure what the statistics on that are now. We know that, clearly, people are better off if they learn to read, they finish high school, have a high school diploma, or at least a GED.

That is why, with most of the women, I didn't send any of those women to prison. I put them on proba-

tion. I would normally give them a tremendous amount of, I think it was about 800 hours you could give as community service, and then give 750 hours credit if they got a GED or got a high school diploma, because I knew that was better for society if they finished high school, and if it was better for them, it would be better for society, and they could be more successful.

□ 1945

After Republicans took over the Congress in the 1994 election, sworn in in 1995, one of the things they did was welfare reform, and they started requiring people to work who were on welfare.

And when I was a freshman at Harvard, we were given a presentation—and I was shocked it was at Harvard—which showed that single moms' income since the war on poverty began, when adjusted for inflation from the mid-sixties until 1995, was flat-lined.

That incredibly expensive war on poverty didn't help single moms one iota in the long run. Oh, sure, it helped them buy groceries and things at the time, but look at what happened. They were lured into ruts from which many of them could not extricate themselves successfully. But after there was a requirement for work that was put in after the Contract With America, it was a contract for America, the graph showed that over the last nearly 10 years, income for single moms had taken a sharp rise upward over that entire period.

And what happened when President Obama came in? He wanted to waive, and did waive, the work requirement. Could he do that? No, not legally. Did he do that? Yes, he did. Could he rewrite immigration law and say, We will legalize these folks meeting these requirements? No, not legally. Did he do it? Yes, he did. And what did Congress do about it? A bunch of us complained. But the Senate was going to protect the President no matter what he did is the way it appeared and the way it continues to appear.

So when the President brags about saving the auto industry, the auto industry would be a whole lot better off today if the bankruptcy had been done in accordance with bankruptcy law and the Constitution and dealers had not had dealerships jerked away from them. For heaven's sake, it is not like the dealerships were costing the manufacturers anything. Dealers have to pay for their own expenses. Yet he cost them royally.

And now we know, because so many people have gotten desperate and have just given up hope of getting employment, we actually have more people not working now than ever. So we have those who are listed as unemployed and those that just have given up hope, and they are not even counted in the unemployed anymore.

The war on poverty has been a disaster. The best thing for Americans is that they have a home that is a nuclear home, and there is at least one or two people in that home who have a job making money.

America has always been about greatness. Give us your tired, your poor—but not so we can put them on welfare and lure them into a hole they can never get out of. It was so that they could get a job and earn a decent living and raise a family; and, instead, we incentivized single homes. So that after the war on poverty began, we went from just over 6 percent—between 6 and 7 percent of all children being born to single moms—to now over 40 percent, continuing to head toward 50 percent.

Why do the children have to suffer for the ignorance and stupidity of the government and those who meant well but just did stupid things? It is tragic. It shouldn't have to be that way. We owe the people of America so much better. Nuclear family homes are a building block of this country that has made it successful; and by the grace of God, I hope and pray we can pass legislation that gets us back to strong homes and jobs and not more government giveaways.

And I keep wondering, Mr. Speaker, wouldn't it have been better in the sixties to say, you know what, we realize you are dealing with a dead beat dad. We know you would be better off with a high school education. So instead of giving you a check for every child you can have out of wedlock, how about if we give you some day care for that child so you finish high school and you are on the right track to getting a job. That would have made a difference for more Americans.

And with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FARR (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of medical reason.

Ms. GABBARD (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for January 8 through January 16.

Mr. RUSH (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for January 7 and the balance of the week on account of attending family acute medical care and hospitalization.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 9, 2014, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

OATH OF OFFICE MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

“I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.”

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 113th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

BRADLEY BYRNE, First District of Alabama.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4394. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 2,5-Furandione, polymer with ethenylbenzene, reaction products with polyethylene-polypropylene glycol 2-aminopropyl Me ether; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0540; FRL-9902-90] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4395. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Amendment to Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries Under CERCLA [EPA-HQ-SFUND-2013-0513; FRL-9904-52-OSWER] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4396. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Connecticut; Ozone Attainment Demonstration for the Greater Connecticut Area [EPA-R01-OAR-2008-0117-A-1-FRL-9904-45-Region 1] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4397. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Disapproval of State Implementation Plan Revision for ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor [EPA-R05-OAR-2009-0965; FRL-9904-71-Region 5]

received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4398. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Approval of the 2002 Base Year Emissions Inventory for the Liberty-Clairton Nonattainment Area for the 1997 Annual Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standard and Revisions to Regulations of Allegheny County [EPA-R08-OAR-2011-0854; FRL-9904-50-Region 3] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4399. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4400. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BURGESS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 455. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2279) to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act relating to review of regulations under such Act and to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 relating to financial responsibility for classes of facilities; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3362) to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require transparency in the operation of American Health Benefit Exchanges; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3811) to require notification of individuals of breaches of personally identifiable information through Exchanges under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Rept. 113-322). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 3818. A bill to repeal certain amendments to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act with respect to lighting energy efficiency; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mr. MCHENRY):

H.R. 3819. A bill to amend a provision of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 regarding prohibitions on investments in certain funds to clarify that such provision shall not be construed to require the divestiture of certain collateralized debt obligations backed by trust-preferred securities; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 3820. A bill to encourage benchmarking and disclosure of energy information for commercial buildings; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:

H.R. 3821. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to assist in the recovery and development of the Virgin Islands by providing for a reduction in the tax imposed on distributions from certain retirement plans' assets which are invested for at least 30 years, subject to defined withdrawals, under a Virgin Islands investment program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico (for himself and Mr. PEARCE):

H.R. 3822. A bill to provide for the implementation of the property division regarding former Fort Wingate Depot Activity in McKinley County, New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS:

H. Res. 453. A resolution electing a Member to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BECERRA:

H. Res. 454. A resolution electing a Member to a certain standing committee of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

166. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, relative to H. 3400 repealing Joint Resolution 775 of 1976 which requested Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

167. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, relative to H. Res. 18-34 requesting that the Congress eliminate Section 2109 of S. 744 and any similar legislation that is currently before both houses of Congress; jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. TIBERI introduced a bill (H.R. 3823) for the relief of John Cheruiyot Kemboi and Winnie Njeri Kemboi; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 3818.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution enumerates powers to Congress. The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 claimed powers not enumerated to Congress, regulating commerce that is not necessarily of an interstate nature, namely the sale of incandescent light bulbs. This legislation repeals that unconstitutional Act, restoring a measure of liberty to the American people instead.

By Mrs. CAPITO:

H.R. 3819.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 1: All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 3820.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:

H.R. 3821.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"Article I, Section 7, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States provides that All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives and Section 8, Clause 1 grants Congress the Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico:

H.R. 3822.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The United States Constitution recognizes and respects the sovereignty of Native American Tribes, and, therein, recognizes the treaties, government-to-government relationship, and trust responsibility the United States government has with indigenous communities.

Mr. TIBERI:

H.R. 3823.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the U.S. Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 24: Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H.R. 32: Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 164: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. RUPPERS-BERGER, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.R. 233: Mr. HOLT and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 409: Mr. LABRADOR.

H.R. 411: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 449: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 455: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD and Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.R. 485: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 580: Mr. SCALISE.

H.R. 630: Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.R. 728: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 732: Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 791: Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 863: Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. NADLER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs.

McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MAF-FEI, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. O'ROURKE, and Mrs. LUMMIS.

H.R. 921: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 951: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 1008: Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 1010: Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. CARNEY.

H.R. 1012: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 1015: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 1020: Mr. FINCHER.

H.R. 1078: Mr. LANKFORD.

H.R. 1091: Mr. COTTON.

H.R. 1173: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1176: Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H.R. 1209: Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. GOODLATTE, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 1252: Mr. DOYLE, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 1317: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 1354: Mr. COHEN and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 1523: Mr. O'ROURKE.

H.R. 1530: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 1563: Mr. HALL.

H.R. 1594: Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia.

H.R. 1617: Mr. GRAYSON.

H.R. 1666: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 1686: Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 1699: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1701: Mr. COTTON.

H.R. 1732: Mr. POCAN and Mr. ROYCE.

H.R. 1771: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 1795: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 1812: Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1814: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 1821: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1832: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 1851: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1921: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1941: Ms. DELAULO and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1991: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 2199: Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia.

H.R. 2247: Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 2291: Mr. GIBSON, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 2384: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 2415: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. CICILLINE, and Ms. DELAULO.

H.R. 2482: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 2500: Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 2510: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 2638: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. OWENS, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 2692: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD and Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 2734: Mr. HOLT, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 2810: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 2839: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. HANABUSA, and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 2841: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2852: Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 2874: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 2907: Ms. SCHWARTZ.

H.R. 2936: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 2959: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. DUFFY, and Mr. BARR.

H.R. 3034: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 3047: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 3118: Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 3121: Mr. SCHWEIKERT and Mr. BYRNE.

H.R. 3125: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 3135: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. O'ROURKE.

H.R. 3167: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 3179: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
 H.R. 3240: Mr. KILMER.
 H.R. 3243: Mr. PETERS of Michigan and Mr. HOLT.
 H.R. 3299: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
 H.R. 3322: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD and Mrs. BEATTY.
 H.R. 3335: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
 H.R. 3337: Mr. ISRAEL.
 H.R. 3344: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.
 H.R. 3353: Ms. BASS.
 H.R. 3372: Mr. HOLT and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 3374: Mr. HECK of Washington.
 H.R. 3382: Mr. O'ROURKE.
 H.R. 3397: Mr. RANGEL.
 H.R. 3413: Mr. COTTON and Mr. STEWART.
 H.R. 3436: Mr. POE of Texas.
 H.R. 3453: Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 3494: Mr. ROSKAM.
 H.R. 3529: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H.R. 3530: Mrs. WAGNER.
 H.R. 3536: Mr. CONNOLLY.
 H.R. 3541: Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. WALBERG.
 H.R. 3546: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 3556: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 3571: Mr. SIRES, Mr. WAXMAN, and Ms. DELBENE.
 H.R. 3594: Mr. O'ROURKE.
 H.R. 3601: Mr. FLEMING and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 3620: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 3633: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
 H.R. 3635: Mr. COLE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. MEADOWS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BENISHEK, and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 3657: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
 H.R. 3683: Mr. ISRAEL and Mr. LOBIONDO.
 H.R. 3685: Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LONG, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
 H.R. 3698: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, and Mrs. LOWEY.
 H.R. 3706: Mr. SCHRADER.
 H.R. 3717: Mr. COLE, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. SHUSTER.
 H.R. 3726: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. VELA.
 H.R. 3788: Mr. SMITH of Missouri and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 3789: Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. PITTENGER, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. LONG, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. BERA of California.
 H.R. 3790: Mr. LONG, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Mr. BERA of California.
 H.R. 3793: Mr. WELCH.
 H.R. 3804: Mr. VARGAS and Mr. KILMER.
 H.R. 3807: Mr. FARENTHOLD and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
 H.R. 3811: Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. POSEY.
 H.J. Res. 56: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. PETERSON.
 H. Con. Res. 64: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H. Con. Res. 66: Mr. REED.
 H. Res. 72: Mr. CONNOLLY.
 H. Res. 281: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.

H. Res. 302: Mr. BERA of California.
 H. Res. 313: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
 H. Res. 431: Mr. TIPTON and Mr. WILLIAMS.
 H. Res. 443: Mr. JEFFRIES.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. CAMP

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Ways and Means in H.R. 3362, "Exchange Information Disclosure Act," do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives.

OFFERED BY MR. UPTON

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce in H.R. 3362 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. UPTON

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce in H.R. 3811, "Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act of 2014," do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

SENATE—Wednesday, January 8, 2014

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable EDWARD J. MARKEY, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Gracious and changeless God, the creator of heavenly lights, Your mercies sustain us.

Today, use our Senators to accomplish Your will, making them faithful under trials and resolute when facing the difficult. Lord, even in their sorrowing seasons, motivate them to be transformed by Your liberating grace. Empower them to do the best they are capable of, bringing a harvest of courage, compassion, and service. Give them the wisdom to place their ultimate trust in You.

We pray in Your holy Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, January 8, 2014.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable EDWARD J. MARKEY, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. MARKEY thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Following my remarks and those of the Republican leader, the

Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 1845, the unemployment compensation legislation. We have no votes scheduled yet. When we are able to work something out in that regard, we will notify all Senate offices.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Mr. REID. Yesterday's vote to advance a measure which is so vitally important to our country—to extend the lifeline to Americans who lost their jobs during this great recession—was a very positive development, but we are a long way from restoring benefits to 1.3 million people who have been looking for work for months, some of them for years.

The few Republicans willing to even debate this measure have already threatened to vote against even a short-term extension unless it is fully paid for.

Let me start by saying I am opposed to offsetting the cost of emergency unemployment benefits—I repeat, emergency unemployment benefits. I don't understand why my Republican colleagues can't read the script from the administration of their President, our President, President Bush. Five times during his time in office—the second President Bush—we extended emergency unemployment insurance benefits by declaring an emergency, as we should now. We should realize that today there is only one job available for every three people seeking a job. Think about it.

This legislation calls for a 3-month extension. That is all. Let's extend this now and give those people their benefits, and then we will work to see whether we can come up with a long-term solution to this issue. I have heard one of the leaders in the House, one of the Republicans, say we need to do something about opportunities for jobs. We agree. Let's see what we can come up with, but let's extend the benefits for 3 months now.

Through the darkest days of the recession, these unemployment benefits kept millions of Americans from descending into poverty.

I again urge my Republican colleagues in Congress to pass this 3-month extension. It is what the American people want by a vast majority of all political stripes. We need to do this so we can negotiate a long-term solution to this issue. Any lapse or delay in benefits means 1.3 million people will be wondering whether they need to go to borrow money again or to maybe see if they can figure out a way to buy

baby formula or gas for their car to go to a job interview if they are fortunate to have a car or a bus ticket.

If Republicans are so interested in paying for this measure, they should propose a reasonable way to do so that doesn't attack the Affordable Care Act or punish American children, as the two proposals they presented yesterday do—go after American children or the Affordable Care Act. They should propose an offset that might actually pass. Instead, they propose a string of political amendments, each more doomed to failure than the last one they offered.

They should also stop masking their reluctance to extend these benefits behind complaints about how many amendments they have been allowed to offer on this and other legislation. Everyone within the sound of my voice should understand that is hollow. It has become a common refrain for the minority to blame their own frequent obstruction on me. Two Republican Senators held up progress on virtually everything we tried to do under the first term of this Congress. They wouldn't let any other amendments come up unless they got a vote on their amendment.

The fact remains that if my Republican colleagues have complaints about my leadership style, they should also have complaints about Senator Frist, my predecessor. He is a fine man, a Republican leader. We still stay in touch, as I do with the other Republican leader, Senator Lott, whom I worked with very closely. I hear no complaints about their leadership style when they were leading the Senate. During my time as leader, Republicans have offered 7 out of 10 amendments on which the Senate has voted. Seventy percent of the amendments we have voted on in the Senate have been Republican amendments. This has been a greater share than either Senator Frist or Senator Lott offered. During my leadership in the 111th Congress, minority amendments represented a greater share of amendment votes than during any single Congress. Think about it.

So Republicans should stop trying to justify their opposition to helping Americans in need with false claims about what is going on in this institution. Let's start talking about facts rather than fiction—and there is a lot of fiction going around. Republicans should, I repeat, stop trying to justify their opposition to helping Americans in need with false claims about my leadership.

It is quite interesting to note that House Republican leaders—and I am sure they sent a copy of it to the Senate—have instructed colleagues in a

written memo. It says: Show compassion for the unemployed.

I say to everyone that we don't need a memo for us to show compassion to the unemployed.

They also say: Treat them as individuals.

Oh yeah? That is not a bad idea, but it will be very difficult for Senate Republicans to seem sympathetic to the plight of the unemployed while still opposing a helping hand for 1.3 million job seekers. It shouldn't take a memo to realize that unemployed Americans—and particularly those who have been out of work for months—deserve our compassion. We don't need a memo for that, a memo saying: Show compassion. No wonder Republicans in Congress are out of touch with Republicans around the country. Republicans around the country support extending unemployment benefits because they have compassion for those Americans who are in trouble.

Being out of work is not only financially devastating, it is heartbreaking. I recently received a letter from a single mother of two who has lived in Nevada all of her life. She is afraid she will soon be homeless—a single mother. She wrote: "I have no desire to live off the system." She is speaking for virtually everyone we are trying to help. This woman is the rule, not the exception.

To qualify for unemployment is not easy. Someone has to be laid off through no fault of their own, and they have to actively seek work.

These unemployed aren't gaming the system; there simply aren't enough jobs to go around. For every job there are three people trying to get that job. The longer a person is unemployed, the more difficult it becomes to find work. This is not being made up; this is a fact. The long-term unemployed are half as likely as their recently let-go competitors to be hired. But that doesn't stop them from trying. Rather than encouraging these people who are desperate for help to keep looking, cutting off unemployment benefits actually encourages the long-term unemployed to actually drop out of the job market altogether. That doesn't help them, our communities, our States, and our country. It hurts families, it hurts communities, and it certainly hurts the economy.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Mr. McCONNELL. Yesterday the majority leader rejected my offer for both sides to offer amendments to the unemployment insurance bill—the way

things used to work around here; we had a bill called up, and we had amendments. This is, sadly, typical of the way things are these days in this institution. If the majority leader just accepted my offer, we could actually be debating and amending this bill instead of wasting time. How does the majority leader expect to achieve consensus when one side doesn't have the chance to offer any input at all? That is the way the Senate used to operate.

Look. If the majority leader wants this bill to pass the Senate, then there is a very good likelihood he is going to have to find a way to pay for it. I will be offering one idea on that front; that is, paying for a longer extension by dropping the mandate that forces Americans to buy insurance they don't want. But if they don't like that idea, there are others. One is a bipartisan idea endorsed by the President that ensures individuals can't draw both Social Security disability benefits and unemployment benefits at the same time. Senators COBURN and PORTMAN both have versions of that. There is another plan offered by Senator AYOTTE that would cut down on fraud in refundable tax credits. There are plans for job creation that will be offered by Senators PAUL, THUNE, and INHOFE.

These plans take a different approach than the government-led one we see from our Democratic friends. They rely on unlocking the potential of the private sector to actually increase employment. Why don't we have a vote on them in the Senate? I am sure there are many Democratic ideas out there as well, but we won't get the chance to debate any of them as long as the majority leader keeps blocking us from offering amendments.

This obstructionism by the Democratic majority is against the traditions of this body, and it needs to end because if Democrats truly want to get anything done this year, they are going to have to learn how to work with us. I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXTENSION ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 1845, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 265, S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, it has been 11 days since Federal unemployment insurance expired for 1.3 million Americans, and every day more Americans lose their benefits as their 26 weeks of State benefits expire.

I hope my colleagues join Senator HELLER and me in our efforts to swiftly pass this 3-month extension. Many of my colleagues have talked about issues with respect to a longer term piece of legislation, the cost of it, should we pay for it, and are there changes necessary in the program to make it more effective and efficient. Those are thoughtful and worthy considerations, but they should not deprive 1.3 million Americans—and that number is growing each day—basic benefits. These are modest benefits—about \$300 a week—that allow them to just keep their families together, keep trying to search for a job.

I would point out that the only way one qualifies for this benefit is, No. 1, if someone had a job and they lost it through no fault of their own, and they are constant in keeping up the search for work. That is one of the requirements. It is all about work. In this economy, it is all about the fact that there are two or three job seekers for every job. In some parts of the country—in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Nevada, Arizona, Tennessee, States that have high unemployment—it is not just three to one, in some cases it is more.

I mentioned on the floor just 2 days ago an article that appeared in the Washington Post that talked about a new dairy opening, or reopening, in Hagerstown, MD, with 36 jobs. They thought there would be a large demand for the jobs, but there were basically 1,600 applicants for 36 jobs. That is not unique to that town in Maryland. That is, unfortunately, something that is happening all across this country, and it reflects the need to extend these benefits immediately.

We have serious issues to work out, but we understand, or we should understand, that to do it carefully and thoughtfully requires time and requires the attention of the experts in the relevant committees. In fact, I can recall coming down here before these benefits expired asking unanimous consent to extend them for 1 year, and one of the responses, one of the objections from my colleagues on the Republican side was we have to do this through the committee. We have to do this thoughtfully and deliberately. We have an opportunity to help people who desperately need help and start that deliberative process, and I hope we do that.

Yesterday, we took an important step forward. We procedurally moved forward to start consideration of this legislation. I wish to thank again Senator HELLER and all of my colleagues who joined in that vote. That has given us a chance to finish the job, but it is

going to be a very difficult job to finish.

I think what we can do immediately—and this might be a two-step process—is quickly pass the Reed-Heller legislation—90 days, unfunded. It will immediately put money into the economy. It will immediately help struggling Americans who are looking for work—they have to in order to qualify for these funds—and it will help overall the economy. As the CBO has projected, if we do not fund for the year unemployment insurance, we will lose 200,000 jobs; 200,000 jobs which would be generated by this program will be lost.

So we will have a double whammy. We will still have people unemployed searching for work without any assistance and some, in fact, will stop searching. They will give up. Then we will not have the creation of additional jobs because of this money going into the economy, generating further demand, and further demand generating a need to keep people on and hire some more.

I hope we can finish the job we started yesterday. It was a very important step forward and a very important step forward not only to help individual families, as I suggested, but to bolster economic demand throughout the economy and that is going to lead to growth.

I find it somewhat ironic when I hear some of my colleagues talking about, oh, we truly need to create jobs. That is what we have to do. Yes, we agree. But there have been so many proposals that have been presented both by the administration and by my colleagues that have not been given consideration—creating a national infrastructure bank which will fund, through a quasi-public mechanism, highway construction, bridge renovations, sewer lines, and those things—that have been languishing for months and months and months and months. So we should get on with those things, I agree. But the immediate crisis is helping these 1.3 million Americans, and that number is growing.

There is another reason why it is particularly critical to talk about the extended unemployment benefits that are the subject of our debate. We should not end this program now. As this chart indicates, long-term unemployment is much higher today than it has ever been when we terminated these benefits. In April of 1959, when they ended the extended benefits, it was .9 percent—long-term unemployment. In April 1962, .9 percent; .4 percent in March of 1973; .9 percent in 1977; 1.2 percent long-term unemployment in 1985; 1.3 percent in 1994; 1.3 percent in 2003; and today, 2.6 percent of long-term unemployment.

We are in a new situation. These could be structural market changes which are making it harder and harder

for some people to find employment, even after searching desperately, and that is exactly who this program is designed to help. The State program, the initial 26 weeks, covers people who lose their job and then relatively quickly—relatively quickly—can find other employment. This program is the one that is designed for those people who, for many reasons, are having difficulty finding a job over many weeks and months. Today we are at twice the level we have ever been when we considered cutting off these benefits. Actually, we have cut off these benefits. It was December 28.

For that reason alone, this issue of extended benefits has to be addressed first, I would argue, on an emergency basis. Then let's think long and hard about longer term efforts to address the problem. Many of my colleagues have suggested issues with respect to job training, with respect to incentives for education, and all of them are worthy, but they can't be done in the context of dueling proposals on the floor. They have to be done thoughtfully. If we can quickly adopt the Reed-Heller bill, it will give these long-term unemployed—this record number of long-term unemployed who have been cut off from benefits—it will give them help and give us time.

We have heard from countless citizens all across the country, and they come from all walks of life and from every aspect of unemployment. The other day, Senator KLOBUCHAR released a report from the Joint Economic Committee which was extremely well done and which described in detail the recipients. There is no one age group. It spans the gamut. There is no one ethnic concentration. There are some geographic areas that are doing quite well, but there are areas that are doing quite badly that are scattered across the country. Rhode Island and Nevada are, unfortunately, leading the list of states with high unemployment. They are very dissimilar States, thousands of miles apart, different economies entirely, but they are caught up in this same problem of unemployment and particularly long-term unemployment.

The people who are unemployed are not sitting around passively. They are out looking every day. In Rhode Island I have met people who have worked for 30 years. They are in their fifties. They had good jobs. They were bookkeepers. They were white-collar professionals. They are trying to take care of an elderly parent, they have responsibilities to children, and they desperately want to work.

One constituent who wrote to my office has been out of work since December of 2012. He has applied to over 300 jobs. He has taken additional classes at our local community college in the hopes of becoming a more attractive candidate for employment. Yet he remains out of work.

Another constituent who has lost her benefits doesn't have enough money to pay her bills and they have to move in with a sister because she can't pay the rent.

That is what is happening. This is not some academic exercise, some rhetorical ideological debate. This is about helping real people who want to work and they can't find a job after desperately looking for one.

A third constituent wrote me the following letter:

I never thought that I would be among the unemployed, but here I am after over 30 years of experience in my field in higher education administration. I used to make 60K a year and now my unemployment benefits run out in mid March. I have been searching for a job not only in my field, but also doing anything possible using my transferable skills. I have not received an invitation for any interviews at all. . . . So to those who say that extending benefits causes people to stay unemployed longer—they are wrong. When you lose your job, you would do anything to gain employment and regain your dignity. No one wants to subsist on unemployment compensation. Please keep up the fight for extended benefits. It has been a lifeline for me.

Thirty years of experience, retraining already undertaken, searching relentlessly for a job. An important point here, too, is it is about the economics, but it is also about an individual's dignity and their identity. I don't care who you are. A job helps define who you are. It gives one a sense of esteem and accomplishment, whether one is mopping floors or directing the operations of the hugest national corporation. For my colleagues to suggest somehow, well, yes, if someone is a CEO of a company, that is very valuable work and that gives them self-esteem, they miss the point. A job well done, whether it is cleaning floors or merging companies, gives the kind of satisfaction and the kind of self-respect that is critical. So this is about money, yes, but it is also about giving people the opportunity as Americans to live out their full potential, to contribute to their family and to the economy.

There are 1.3 million Americans and more each day who are facing this same dilemma, and that is why Congress needs to create jobs today and help Americans compete for the jobs of tomorrow. It means taking a multifaceted approach with things such as restoring our manufacturing might by focusing on advanced technologies, ensuring local businesses have access to the capital they need to grow and expand, improving our schools and workforce training programs to ensure we have a highly educated and skilled workforce, and investing in our infrastructure. All of these things have to be done, but it is going to be very difficult to do them in the context of this legislation. That is why again I urge, let us move this bill forward. Let us help these people who are struggling

and working very hard and then let us put ourselves on a very fast track to deal with these issues—manufacturing renaissance, job training.

We have not reauthorized the Workforce Investment Act since 1998. That is the basic sort of education program for those adults and for people looking to move into the workforce, and the world has changed a lot since 1998. That is the result of some indifference. I would ask why in 1998, with a Republican Congress, and in the last few years of the Clinton administration, from 2000 to 2006, a Republican President, a Republican Congress, we couldn't do those things. It is not a time to assess blame, but it is a time to point out the situation that if we want to get these issues done, let us start moving, but let us not leave these unemployed Americans behind indefinitely without hope.

Mr. DURBIN. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. REED. I would be happy to.

Mr. DURBIN. I would like to ask a question of the Senator from Rhode Island through the Chair.

There has been a debate on the floor, and we have heard it off the floor, about whether we should pay for unemployment benefits. Historically, if I am not mistaken, most of the decisions to extend unemployment insurance benefits have been considered emergency measures and not paid for, and now there is a suggestion from many Republicans that we need to cut spending in areas to compensate for this extension of unemployment benefits which, if I am not mistaken, are in the range of \$25 billion or \$26 billion a year.

One of the suggestions yesterday from Republican Senate leader MITCH MCCONNELL would, not surprisingly, address the Affordable Care Act, so-called ObamaCare, and would eliminate one of the basic protections in that law. What Senator MCCONNELL proposed yesterday was to eliminate the responsibility of every individual to have health insurance, which was put in the law so we could have a large pool of insured people and say to anyone with a preexisting condition: You will not be disqualified for health insurance.

So the Senator from Kentucky has given us this approach which the Republicans support: If you will agree to eliminate protection from health insurance for people with preexisting conditions, then we will allow you to give unemployment benefits. In other words, if you will eliminate this protection in health insurance for 300 million-plus Americans, we will give you 1 year of unemployment benefits for 1.3 million Americans. I might add, for the record, there are 1.9 million individuals with preexisting conditions in the State of Kentucky—the State of the Senator who made this proposal.

I would ask the Senator from Rhode Island, who has shown extraordinary

leadership on this issue of extended unemployment benefits: First, would he address the issue of paying for these benefits? And, second, would he address the specific suggestion of the Republican leader that the best way to pay for the benefits for 1.3 million unemployed people is to reduce protections in health insurance for over 300 million Americans?

Mr. REED. I thank the Senator from Illinois.

Let me first address the issue of paying for the benefits. The Senator from Illinois is correct, typically these benefits are considered emergency spending and they are not offset. In fact, the legislation which was passed in the wee hours of January 1, 2013, as I recall, had a 1-year extension of unemployment benefits, unpaid for. It received overwhelming votes—I believe 89 to 8—a huge majority of Republicans and Democrats coming together. So a year ago, this issue of pay-for was not even on the table. And, by the way, I think it probably led to the creation, given CBO's estimates going forward, of roughly 200,000 jobs this year because it was enacted and it wasn't offset.

It goes to a second point about sort of the bang for the buck. This is one of the best commonsensical programs we have, because when we give these benefits to individuals and don't take other benefits, other funds out of the economy, it has a multiplier effect, some people estimate \$1.50 for every \$1 in terms of economic activity. And it makes common sense. These funds go directly from the recipient, not to their savings account or to build up, but right out to buying gasoline, keeping cell phone service on. By the way, if you don't have a car and don't have a cell phone today, you can't find a job, you can't go to the interview, you can't get the call for the interview, you can't apply for the job. It is not 1955 anymore, where you take the bus and hand your clipboard across the barrier to the clerk. You have to have this electronic connection to be in the workforce, as well as mobility.

So from the point of view of an economic national perspective: One, we typically have done these as emergency spending; two, you get a big bang for the buck when you do it that way. There is a strong argument that is probably the most sensible approach.

With respect to the pay-for the Republican leader suggested, I concur entirely with the Senator from Illinois in that it is robbing Peter to pay Paul. I am sure, not only these folks who are struggling to find a job, but of the 1.3 million people who are currently receiving benefits, I have to assume a significant number—at least some of them—have preexisting conditions. For the first time many of them are able to qualify for health care benefits. And to take this protection away for millions of Americans—you say it is 1.9 million

just in Kentucky alone. It is a huge number across the country—would be bad policy, and it would in fact for many families be a crushing blow. Again, I don't think we have to rob Peter to pay Paul.

From an economic standpoint, we have typically done this without offsets because we want to have the economic stimulus and the demand creation which comes. But from a basic fairness point of view, we are going to go ahead and give benefits of \$300 a week to people who need them. I want to do that. But we are going to pay for it by telling some families: No, you don't get insurance. Or: You have to pay \$25,000 a year because your child has asthma. That is not fair. It is not good common sense and it is not good economics. So I concur.

To resume: We talked about some of the big issues here and paying for this bill. This is all in the context of deficit reduction, which we have made significant progress on.

The Bowles-Simpson report suggested that over 10 years we cut \$4 trillion from the deficit, and we achieved roughly about \$2.5 trillion of that, most of it coming from cuts to programs—not revenue increases, but cuts. So we have made significant progress on deficit reduction. We have to do more, but we have to do it sensibly and logically. And we have proposals we have brought forward.

I must commend my colleagues in the Senate. This was on a bipartisan basis. We passed an immigration reform bill in this body. It has languished in the House. But in that bill alone, scored by CBO, will cut nearly another \$1 trillion in the deficit, which will get us to that target or very close to that target. Yet it is languishing in the House. If we can pass it, then this issue of deficit—which has dominated and been very important over the last several years—is something we can practically resolve. And, by the way, as I suggested in my colloquy with Senator DURBIN, if we pass this legislation, it will help too in terms of stimulating economic growth, et cetera.

There are many things we can do. But, again, I go back to this point. These people are in a desperate situation. As my constituent wrote, 30 years of work, middle-aged, getting retraining, 300 applications, no interviews, looking for anything. It is not just about dollars and a check. It is about dignity. It is about who you are.

We have to respond and we have to respond quickly. And we have the opportunity to do this. As we look at a longer term effort, it doesn't foreclose and it shouldn't foreclose considering programmatic changes, considering if we would offset or not. In response to Senator DURBIN, I pointed out, typically we don't offset this program but we have at certain times in the past. My preference would be, frankly, to get

this bill done and then look at this issue over the longer term without preconditions. So we have to be clear. We can move this and we should move it.

Again, this question of offsets seems to be coming up more and more, as was reflected in the comments of the Senator from Illinois. As we initiated this program under President Bush back in 2008—and the unemployment rate was roughly 5.5 percent, much lower than it is today—we did not ask for offsets every time. In fact, it was the exception to the rule. I think now is not the time, particularly in this 90-day proposal which Senator HELLER and I have.

We have worked through some difficult issues, and I commend Senator MURRAY and Congressman RYAN particularly for the work on the budget, and I think we can work through this issue. So I again urge that we thoughtfully and very conscientiously and collaboratively work together longer term, but not ignore the crisis today—not leave 1.3 million, and more, Americans dangling, uncertain, desperate, frustrated, losing not only their income but in many respects their identity and their dignity. We can do better than that. Then we have the time—we have the time to work constructively, collaboratively, and cooperatively to come up with principled proposals to extend these benefits for hopefully the whole year.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HEITKAMP). The Senator from Kansas.

REMEMBERING SONNY ZETMEIR

Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I appreciate the opportunity to be here on the Senate floor this morning since I am intruding on the discussion about unemployment insurance extension. However, I wish to take a few minutes to highlight the life of a Kansan who passed in late 2013.

At the end of last year, I learned of the death of a resident of Parsons, KS, in the southeast corner of our State. E.J. “Sonny” Zetmeir was a person of such optimism and so engaged in improving the lives of other people, I wanted to highlight and pay my respects to him and his family.

The community of Parsons lost one of its greatest champions when Sonny Zetmeir passed away. His humor and selflessness truly made an incredible impact upon that community.

Sonny had moved to Parsons, KS, from Grandview, MO, with his parents in 1965, along with a company his family owned that made cabinets. The company was called Grandview Products. He originally agreed with his family to stay in Parsons for a year to help get the business off the ground in its new location, but his commitment to his family and to his family’s business continued to grow and he never left. He went on to purchase the company from his parents when they re-

tired in 1982, and he helped build it into the outstanding cabinetmaking business it is today.

Under his leadership, Grandview Products grew from a local small business with 24 employees to a \$50 million company with 430 employees, shipping cabinets from coast to coast. Today, the company is the largest employer in Parsons, and it also owns a facility in the neighboring community of Cherryvale.

Sonny’s legacy as a businessman is rivaled only by his commitment to his community and improving the lives of others around him. As president and CEO of Grandview Products, he cared deeply about the health and well-being of his employees and their families. Through the recession of 2008, he fought hard to keep the company’s doors open and keep as many employees as possible at work. When Grandview Products regained its footing, he worked to bring many of the former employees back to work.

Even when he received the devastating cancer diagnosis that would ultimately take his life, just a few weeks later, Sonny’s thoughts immediately went to the well-being of his employees and their families. His wife Sophia relayed this story about his final weeks. She says:

His number one concern was the company and his employees. It wasn’t just his employees, it was the families that he was responsible for . . . Sonny was able to have a meeting with 216 employees. First, they all got a raise . . . so they wouldn’t be afraid for their futures. No raises had been given in 5 years because of the recession. We’re making money now, so everyone got a raise. Then, he told them who was going to be running what departments. Then, he told them how sick he was.

But his concerns for others and selflessness extended well beyond his business. He was passionate about Grandview Products being a locally owned company, and he felt a calling to serve the community through his service.

Over the years, Sonny donated cabinets to community projects, churches, and schools. He also encouraged his employees to be charitable in whatever capacity they were able. In fact, Sonny was so dedicated to giving back to the local community that he would only buy Girl Scout cookies from Girl Scouts in his home counties of Labette and Montgomery.

His service, honors, and achievements are numerous, and they include two terms as a trustee of Labette Community College and chairman of its capital fund campaign; 6 years as Labette County Republican chairman; board member of Meadowlark Girl Scout Council; and many years as president of the Parsons Area Community Foundation.

Sonny was named Parsons Chamber Business Person of the Year and the Kansas State Chamber Employer of the Year in 2003. He received the Kansas

Manufacturers Association management appreciation award in 2007, and in 2008 he was chosen to receive the Cardinal Citation Award by Labette Community College. Since 1985 the Zetmeirs have cosponsored the Fourth of July fireworks at Marvel Park in Parsons.

I have always believed what we do here in the Nation’s Capital is important, but the reality is we change the world one person at a time. So while what we do in the Senate matters, so much more is accomplished by a person like Sonny. Sonny Zetmeir lived that life. By investing his time and talent and financial support into the community where he lived, he made a difference every day. His involvement in the community and his selflessness serves as an inspiration and should be a role model for every American.

He was married to his wife Sophia for 51 years and was a devoted father to their 3 daughters: Ellen, Joan, and Amy. I ask the Senate to join me today in extending our heartfelt sympathies to Sonny’s wife and to his family as they begin this new year in the absence of their loved one.

He was loved by them, and he will be greatly missed. If one’s value in life is determined by whether or not you made a difference while you were here on this Earth, Sonny’s life was priceless. God bless him and let him be a role model for all of us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Madam President, 1.3 million people already have not had a happy new year. That is because, when we tried to extend the emergency unemployment insurance before the holidays, the Republican leadership said no. The temperatures may be dropping to new lows, but we should not freeze unemployment benefits.

When the economy was collapsing and AIG, the multinational insurance company, needed funds, we found that money for AIG. But when the Americans who are still recovering from the very recession caused by these institutions need more unemployment insurance, we just cannot seem to find a way to get it done.

These are not just numbers. These people, 1.3 million people across the country and 60,000 in my home State of Massachusetts, now face the harsh reality in 2014 that their country no longer has their backs.

One of these people is named Vera Volk. She is from Lynn, MA, just north of Boston. She is a 20-year employee in the biotech/pharmaceutical industry who was laid off in May of 2013. Her layoff was in part due to sequestration, cuts in the Federal funding of biotech last year.

Last month Vera lost her unemployment benefits when the emergency unemployment insurance program ended. Vera has suffered a double injustice.

First, her job was eliminated through sequestration, and then she was denied the extension of her unemployment benefits. Without the additional unemployment insurance, Vera and her family now need help to obtain food and medical assistance. In the near future, Vera's family faces the loss of their car and their home. Thousands of families in Massachusetts are facing similar but equally difficult decisions due to the termination of this critical program.

Published reports say that unemployment insurance kept 2.5 million Americans, including 600,000 children, out of poverty last year alone. That is why I am a cosponsor of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act that Senators REED and HELLER have introduced, to reinstate and continue Federal support for the emergency unemployment insurance program until the end of March. Under that legislation, unemployed residents of Massachusetts such as Vera Volt would be eligible to receive up to 35 weeks of additional unemployment benefits.

Today, there are approximately 11.3 million Americans out of work and looking for a job. In Massachusetts, the unemployment rate is 7.1 percent and approximately 245,000 are looking for work. Unfortunately, in too many cities such as Lawrence, New Bedford, and Springfield—all over Massachusetts there are cities with much higher unemployment rates. Those unemployed workers in Massachusetts and across this country are finding it extremely difficult to find a job in this market. According to the Economic Policy Institute, for every one job opening there are 3.1 unemployed workers. So 2 out of every 3 job seekers have no job that they can actually find. Yet we are going to pretend that there is a job for them to be able to find.

There are many people who believe they are not working hard enough to find a job. Let me tell you something. Back in 2000, the unemployment rate in the United States of America went down to 3.8 percent. Guess what happened. People who were unemployed took those jobs. When unemployment goes down to 3.8 percent, when the government and the private sector are doing their job, people come to work.

In Massachusetts in 2000, unemployment went down to 2.8 percent. People were not hiding under their beds. People were not pretending they could not work. When the job was there, people took it. This is not ancient history; this is 2000, 3.8 percent unemployment, 2.8 percent unemployment for the State of Massachusetts. People who are offered a job will take a job. The jobs are not there. It is not the fault of these families. It is not the fault of these job seekers. We should not be punishing them. We should not be punishing their families because this capitalist system is not producing the jobs right now.

We have to reach out with a helping hand to these families so they can make it through this difficult time when the system is failing them. Instead, we are going to blame them for not finding jobs that do not exist. It is a beautiful circular argument where you never have to help the people who are actually being victimized by a failure in the economy. The truth is—and I restate this—when it went down to 3.8 percent unemployment in 2000, employers called these people back and said we want to put you to work, and the workers said, yes, we are ready to do it.

Here we are, once again, back in this cycle where too many people are pointing the finger at the worker when we know the worker will do the job. We have to be honest. The system, this capitalist system, this interaction between the government and capitalism right now is not producing the jobs for these workers. We have to work on that. That is our responsibility. We should be humble enough to say that it is the government, it is the private sector, not working together smarter—not harder—in order to accomplish these goals for all of these workers across our country.

If we did that, I think that ultimately we would have the very interesting result, according to all economists, of actually injecting more funding into the economy, creating more jobs, not destroying an additional 200,000 or 300,000 additional jobs this year because we did not inject the funding that would be provided to the unemployed that would be spent on the economy that would keep it on the upward tick it is on right now.

Instead, paradoxically, we are going to wind up with Republicans, if they are successful in cutting off this funding for long-term unemployment, seeing unemployment actually rise instead of being lower.

We have to work together in a bipartisan fashion in order to make smart investments now that will create the jobs, continue our country's economic recovery, and lower unemployment. I believe that our national strategy for job growth must continue to emphasize the areas where we excel as a nation. It is education, it is health care, it is biotech, it is clean tech, it is technology in general, and it is the investment into these areas that continues to give us the opportunity to be an engine for job growth in the world.

But while we chase this dawn of a brighter economy, we must not leave behind millions of Americans and their families. Let's not punish those who are already the victims and who continue to be the victims of a Wall Street collapse because we, as a nation, fail to understand and identify these innocent victims who still sit up there with their families.

I hope we can come together on a bipartisan basis to continue this program

which is such a lifeline to the unemployed, their families and our economy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, first of all, on the bill before us, we should be sure to continue to remember, if you are an employee and do lose your job today or tomorrow or in coming weeks, in every State you immediately qualify for 6 months of unemployment. In States that have high unemployment you immediately qualify for an additional 13 to 20 weeks.

There are really two different debates going on here today. One is, is this really a long-term plan or a long-term policy? I suggest if this Congress and the administration spent the kind of effort and time on what it takes to create private sector jobs or encourage the environment where that happens, we would be spending our time much more wisely than we are as we continue to perpetuate a program that the majority would suggest should not even be paid for and many would suggest is just not a program at all.

Other things that are affecting our economy is why I came to the floor today. There are a number of things, from constantly talking about more taxes to higher utility bills to more regulation to, obviously, this overwhelming discussion about health care. I noticed the majority leader this weekend said that roughly a third of all the people who have been added to the insured roles because of the Affordable Care Act were because of a bill I introduced in 2009 that would allow dependents or children to stay on their family policies longer. I was the only one who introduced that bill in the House. I don't think it was introduced in the Senate. I thought it was a good idea then. I think it is a good idea now. Apparently, it is such a good idea that a third of all the people who have insurance that did not have insurance before are just because of that bill.

I have the bill before me. It was H. Res. 3887. It is 3½ pages that could have passed by itself—not 2,700 pages, 3½ pages that would have added a third of all of the people the majority of the Senate said had been added because of the Affordable Care Act. No taxpayer money involved; 3½ pages that would not have disrupted anybody else's insurance.

There were other solutions out there that would have made a lot more sense. I am tired of hearing from the administration that nobody else had any other ideas. Apparently my idea was one-third of all the people who have been added to insurance, according to the majority leader. Apparently, I had a third of all of the ideas, and they were in 3½ pages with no taxpayer cost.

Just as I suspect is the case with every Senator, I am getting letters, postings on our Facebook page, contacts through all of the social media

every day, from Missourians who are seeing this is not working out like they thought it was going to work out. At Ozark Technical Community College in Springfield, MO, my hometown, the adjunct faculty there, as is the case in many community colleges, has taught an awful lot of the courses. I think 58 percent of the courses taught are taught not by full-time faculty members but by part-time members. The problem is those faculty members are now more part-time than they were before. Many of them were teaching 30 credit hours per year prior to this year. But largely because of the Affordable Care Act, they are now teaching 24 credit hours. They lost that percentage of their work, that percentage of their pay, that percentage of their ability to work with and be dedicated to students.

According to the Springfield newspaper, the Affordable Care Act is one of the reasons that for those faculty members, 58 percent of all the credit hours taught are taught by people many of whom were teaching 30 credit hours and are now are teaching 24 credit hours. There is only one reason that they are working 24 hours a week instead of 30, and that is because 30 is the point where benefits, according to the Affordable Care Act, have to be offered at a level that is defined by the Affordable Care Act, not defined by the community college.

In fact, some community college in America, I am sure, gave some benefits before for people who were part of the adjunct faculty, just not the benefits the Federal Government appears to think are absolutely necessary.

Let me go through a few emails from people who reached out to our office in recent days.

Jeffrey, from Blue Springs, MO, is a small business owner who offers health care benefits to his employees. Jeffrey said:

It feels like a bait and switch. Get everyone to drop the coverage they liked, then stick it to them once company provided healthcare is no longer available.

When I was home—as I was for much of the break we just had—I asked people: What are you doing with your health care? Employer after employer who doesn't have 50 employees and is not impacted by this is saying: I think the government is about to take this over, and before they get in, I am getting out.

The 12 people at the dentist's office and the 36 people at the radio station either lost their health care January 1 or already know they are going to lose it next January 1, and the only reason is the so-called Affordable Care Act.

Marsha, out of Auxvasse, MO, has three children who are all under the age of 5. Her husband's employer has been informed that because of ObamaCare, they will have to absorb more than \$1 million in order to keep

providing insurance for their employees. The employer is still trying to do that, but the coverage is not what it was, the deductible is higher than it was, and one of the messages is "We may not be able to do this much longer."

Sabra and her husband, from Purdy, MO, were notified that they will lose health care—and did lose their health care—on December 31 because of the health care act. She said:

We live on less than \$14,000. Now we are at a point where we have to make a choice, food or medication, both of which I can no longer afford. So I choose to go without the much needed medication.

Theresa's husband—they are from Joplin, MO—lost his coverage on December 31. When she tried to sign up for health coverage at healthcare.gov, she was told they were ineligible because they were incarcerated. It turns out neither of them has ever been arrested or incarcerated at all, but they were ineligible because they were incarcerated.

I guess the greater point there is that he lost his health care. She would not have been on healthcare.gov and found out—much to her surprise—that the government believes she is incarcerated if her husband hadn't lost his health care at work.

Melanie, from St. Charles, MO, is a single mother of three. Her employers cut her hours because of ObamaCare. She is no longer able to work more than 28 hours a week and had to find two additional part-time jobs to make up for the job she lost.

Here is what she said:

I feel like the government is working against me, and I am the person they say they are trying to help.

Jean, from St. Louis, said her insurance was canceled because of the President's health care plan. The most similar plan she could find in the exchange to the one she had before cost \$775 per month, which is more than double what she was paying before the Affordable Care Act.

She said:

Why did we break a healthcare system that allowed people to find what they needed, instead of just government making improvements to it?

Jefferson City Schools, which is in the same city as our State capital, said the health care plan will cost their school district \$150,000. They have to pay for health insurance for substitute teachers, which they didn't pay for in the past. There are people who are listening to this who will think: That is fine; they are paying for substitute teachers. Many of those substitute teachers are no longer allowed to work 30 hours a week in school districts all over America, and then there are others in districts, such as this one, where it costs \$150,000 more than it did.

The district officials in the article I read didn't go as far as to say the Fed-

eral Government is hurting more than it is helping, but they did point out that \$150,000 is about three full-time teachers whom they won't hire whom they might have been able to hire otherwise.

Barbara, from Novinger, MO, said:

For the first time in 50 years, my husband and I do not have health care. My hours have been reduced from 40 to 28 hours a week and they pulled out our insurance at work.

Interestingly, employers who provided insurance for years because they thought it was the right thing to do and the competitive thing to do are now taking a different view of this when the government begins to tell them what they have to do.

I think it is one of the most interesting applications of the health care law. When the government begins to tell you what you have to do, then suddenly it is OK not to do anything except what you have to do. How do you meet that criteria? How do you draw that line? You have people work less than 30 hours, you don't create new jobs, or you outsource your work.

Let me give three or four more examples as I finish with my time on the floor.

Sandra, from Springfield, is upset that her health care plan will require them to have pediatric dentistry and maternity care.

She said:

I'm upset that my health care plan will require my husband and I to have pediatric dentistry and maternity care that we do not need to have.

I don't know how many letters like that all of us have received. The benefits are supposed to be better than the insurance they had, but for a whole lot of people, it turns out these are benefits they simply don't need. Suddenly, they are paying for benefits they don't need, and people who don't have insurance can have insurance once they get sick. How is that supposed to make any kind of economic sense or health care sense?

Mark, from Chesterfield, MO, said that his plan was canceled because his plan—back to my point, I suppose—didn't meet the requirements of the President's health care plan.

Here is what he said:

My current plan will no longer be offered after December of 2014. This is a direct contradiction to President Obama's promise that I could keep my plan.

Some people lost their insurance on December 31 of last year. Other people have already been told they are going to lose their insurance December 31 of next year.

This letter is from somebody who works at the Ozarks Medical Center and lives in West Plains.

We are a sole community provider, with the closest hospital providing the same level of care or above over 100 miles away. The loss of this healthcare system will devastate the economics of this community and surrounding communities.

What we are going to find is a system that is not designed to meet the needs of the people of the country. What we could have done is we could have given them more choices to figure out what they need to meet their needs instead of coming up with a system that simply is going to leave so many people who had insurance 2 years ago without insurance 2 years from now. Surely that wasn't the goal, but people in this Chamber and Washington, DC, had better wake up and figure this out. Whether that was the goal or not, it is going to be the result if we don't do something about it.

The best thing to do is to start over—now that we have learned all we have learned over the last 4 years—and make changes to the best health care system in the world that will make it even better and work for more people. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican whip.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, despite the differences between the different sides of the aisle on the underlying legislation—particularly on the refusal so far of the majority leader to actually pay for the \$6 billion cost of the 3-month extension of long-term unemployment benefits and adding that \$6 billion to the \$17.3 trillion national debt—I am confident both parties would like to find a way to deal with the problem of America's long-term unemployed.

There are people who don't necessarily want to collect unemployment benefits because they want a job and they want to work. They want to provide for their families.

Even as we stand here and debate yet another extension of Federal unemployment benefits, it is important that we keep the big picture in mind. Obviously, what we are talking about—just to remind everybody—is the basic unemployment program, which provides half a year or 26 weeks of unemployment benefits. Democrats want to extend that emergency measure, which was enacted after the fiscal crisis of 2008 and now appears to be permanent. We have spent \$250 billion since 2008, and to continue to recklessly borrow money from our creditors, such as the Chinese, and others, and leave it for our children to pay back—how responsible is that?

The best way to help the unemployed and the best way to help Americans and America is to increase economic growth and increase job creation.

We had a grand experiment known as the stimulus, which was back in 2009 when we had \$1 trillion worth of borrowed money. Grand projections were made at that time that if the Federal Government would just spend borrowed money rather than have the private sector do it, we would see unemployment rates plummet, and, of course, that has proven not to be the case. In

fact, this economic recovery after the great recession of 2008 has been the slowest economic recovery we have seen since the Great Depression back in the 1930s.

Congress and the Federal Government can't adopt policies that hamper growth and discourage job creation and expect the economy to grow and jobs to be created. Let me say that again. You can't adopt policies that actually discourage small businesses from starting a business or growing their business and creating jobs and expect jobs and economic growth to follow. What that means is that, notwithstanding the good intentions of those who embrace some of these policies, they are actually hurting the unemployed no matter how many times they want to extend unemployment benefits on a long-term basis. Unfortunately, that is exactly what the Obama administration has done time and time again.

Let me say that I am confident President Obama would like to help people who can't find work. I am sure the President believes as well that ObamaCare will improve the health care system for 300-plus million Americans. The problem is that we have seen that this experiment in big government and government takeovers—whether it is of the health care system or through a \$1 trillion stimulus package—simply has not worked. At some point good intentions have to give way to reality and the facts, especially when those good intentions are not translated into good results.

Let me give one example. Recently, I was in Tyler, TX—which is over in northeast Texas near Louisiana—at a restaurant doing a roundtable on the impact of the Affordable Care Act, or ObamaCare, on employers, such as the owner of the small diner where we met. He told many tales, but one story that stuck in my mind was of a single mother who, instead of working her normal 40 hours a week, was relegated to a part-time job of 30 hours a week, and that is in order for her employer to avoid the penalties and mandates of ObamaCare. So what this single mom has to do in order to compensate for her lost income is to find another part-time job. So instead of working 40 hours at one job, she works 60 hours at two jobs in order to make up for that lost income. Here again, if the President and his allies think we are going to make up for the lost wages this single mom is making by having her workweek cut from 40 hours to 30 hours, I think they need to think again. That is what I mean when I say the policies of this administration have actually hurt the very people they now say they want to help by increasing long-term unemployment benefits.

It is true that facts are stubborn, and there is a mountain of evidence that says if we pay people too generously, it actually discourages some people from

actively seeking employment. In fact, several years ago, President Obama's own former chief White House economist said that “job search is inversely related to the generosity of employment benefits.” Translated, that means if we pay people too much not to work, some people are going to be persuaded not to look for work.

Indeed, I know there are perhaps many explanations for the slow economic recovery and the high rate of unemployment, which is up around 7 percent, including the largest number of people who simply dropped out of the workforce in the last 30 years, known as the labor participation rate. There are a lot of reasons for why we find ourselves where we are now. But adding benefits for people not to work and not dealing with the underlying problem of slow economic growth and people being discouraged from creating new jobs or making full-time work part-time work—we need to be looking at the root causes of the problem as well as the problems and the policies of this administration time and time again.

The majority leader and his allies want to extend benefits for 3 more months—3 more months. This is on top of the 26 weeks which are part of the basic unemployment compensation package. But my question is, if we want to extend it for 3 months, where will we find ourselves 3 months from now? Will we be met with yet another request for the extension of long-term unemployment benefits that adds another \$6 billion to the deficit? What about 3 months later?

I hope I can be forgiven for saying this feels like a political exercise more than a sincere effort to deal with the underlying problem of joblessness in our country, particularly since we are \$17.3 trillion in debt, something the President seems to not care one bit about. Also, as the Federal Reserve begins to wind down their bond-buying program, we are going to see interest rates go up and we are going to end up spending more and more tax dollars just to pay our creditors for the debt while we ought to be focused on dealing with some of the root causes of unemployment.

Let me get back to my point. Some Republicans have offered to find ways to pay for this 3-month extension. My impression is that if that were done, it would probably happen—for 3 months. But we have also suggested long-term reforms that would make our system of unemployment insurance more effective. Senator ALEXANDER, a former Secretary of Education and former Governor of Tennessee, discussed yesterday at our conference lunch some ideas he has, including making Pell grants—I think they are in excess of \$5,000 per person—available so people can study job retraining at community colleges during that 26 weeks of unemployment. So if they can't find a job in

their existing field, they can learn new skills that will allow them to get well-paying jobs in another field, using those Pell grants for job retraining.

There are a lot of good ideas about how we can improve the unemployment system if, in fact, the majority leader will just allow it. He remains agnostic, I would say, at this point about whether he is even going to allow us to offer amendments to pay for the 3-month extension or some of these good, solid ideas of dealing with the root problems rather than just continuing to treat the symptom with the same lack of success in terms of decreasing joblessness and getting the economy back on track.

I know many of our colleagues on the other side share these same goals. Yet the majority leader has made it clear this week that he is more interested in rhetoric and political gamesmanship than in real reform. That is why I objected on Monday night when 17 Senators were missing. The majority leader wanted to have a vote on cloture that was doomed to fail. Why? Not because he was interested in a real solution but because he wants a "gotcha" moment, to say, look, with 17 Senators missing, the 60-vote threshold for cloture was not going to be achieved. What possible purpose could be served by having that vote then instead of doing it on Tuesday? The vote was moved to Tuesday, at which time that 60-vote threshold was met. The only conclusion I can draw is the majority leader was interested in a "gotcha" moment instead of a real solution. Fortunately, he reconsidered and moved it to Tuesday.

So far, the majority leader is refusing to pay for this extension of benefits. They are refusing to change the program by modernizing it, making it more efficient, and helping people learn new skills so they can get back to work, and they are refusing to consider any other ideas than those cooked up in the majority leader's conference room behind closed doors.

I have in my hand 11 Republican amendments, many of them are bipartisan or they enjoy bipartisan support. For example, Senator PAUL from Kentucky has the Economic Freedom Zones Act. I saw the President announce this morning—I think there were five and he calls them by another name—basically, the same sort of concept, looking at blighted areas and trying to provide incentives for investment and job creation in those areas of high unemployment. So Senator PAUL has a bill that would deal with that.

Senator PORTMAN from Ohio has a reform that would prohibit simultaneous collection of disability benefits and unemployment. That is double-dipping, it seems to me, and something we ought to be dealing with.

Senator MORAN of Kansas has a bill he calls the Startup Act 2.0, which is a jobs bill.

Senator COATS of Indiana wants to offset the extension of unemployment insurance by delaying individual and employer mandates for 1 year. The President has already done that unilaterally for employer mandates. Why not delay the individual mandate for 1 year and use that to offset this extension for 3 months of unemployment insurance?

So there are plenty of ideas out there. I mentioned some of them. Both of the Senators from Oklahoma have amendments that would be good amendments to offer on this legislation. The Senator from Louisiana has one. The Senator from New Hampshire has one. So these are at least 11 ideas. If the majority leader would allow us to actually have a real debate as opposed to a political exercise, I believe we could come up with a bipartisan consensus that would actually help deal with the underlying problem and not just treat the symptoms in a way that ignores those root causes.

Let me get back to what I think is cause No. 1 for the difficulties many small businesses are having and the difficulties many people who work for those small businesses are having; that is, ObamaCare. I realize some people would like us to believe this is all about the Web site and once the Web site gets fixed it is all going to be hunky-dory, regardless of the fact that more people have lost their current coverage by cancellation than have been signed up on the ObamaCare exchanges.

The administration seems particularly proud of the fact that ObamaCare has added hundreds of thousands of Americans to Medicaid. As we all know, this is the safety net program designed to help low-income people. The problem is Medicaid itself is a fundamentally broken program that is failing our neediest citizens. The problems with Medicaid are a stark reminder that access to coverage does not mean the same thing; access to coverage is different from having access to care.

Here is what I mean by that. In Texas only about one-third of doctors will see a new Medicaid patient. Someone might say that doesn't make much sense. It does if we consider the fact that Medicaid—this government program—pays doctors about 50 cents on the dollar of what a private insurance coverage would pay, and because it reimburses at such a low rate, some physicians have simply said: I can't continue to add new patients to my practice and be compensated 50 cents on the dollar. So they have limited their practice. That is what I mean when I say there is a difference between access to coverage and access to care.

Medicaid is sorely in need of reform. All across the country, Medicaid patients have been forced to endure the humiliating experience of walking into a doctor's office and then getting

turned away because the office doesn't accept Medicaid for the reason I mentioned.

We have also seen lawsuits brought by providers and patients against their own State Medicaid Program, saying the reimbursement rates are so low, doctors can't actually see patients at that price. In Texas, a 2012 survey conducted by the Texas Medical Association shows that a large majority of Texas physicians agree that Medicaid is broken and should not be used as a mechanism to reduce the uninsured. Despite all of that, there are those who say that ObamaCare's Medicaid expansion will help hospitals cope with excessive emergency room visits. Again, the problem is that flies in the face of the facts. In a recent study in Oregon, Medicaid recipients in Oregon went to the emergency room 40 percent more frequently than people without health insurance. One might ask why in the world would they go to the emergency room for routine care if they have Medicaid coverage? Because they can't find a doctor to see them at Medicaid prices. Again, ObamaCare is creating the illusion of access but with no real access to care but for through the emergency room.

There are much better ways to expand health coverage than simply pushing Americans into a dysfunctional safety net program that is supposed to help the most vulnerable in our society but which does not. Our side of the aisle made that argument consistently 4 years ago, but the President and his allies chose not to listen and decided to go it themselves on a purely party-line vote when ObamaCare was passed. Maybe after voters render their verdict on ObamaCare in November, we will have another chance to revisit this issue.

Rather than asking the States to expand their existing Medicaid Programs, the Federal Government should give each State greater flexibility to design a program that meets those States' needs. What works best in Texas may not work as well in New York and vice versa. What we ought to do is give the States a defined amount of Medicaid funds with very few strings attached so they can create innovative programs that provide quality care. One of the good things about doing that is the States would actually be the laboratories of democracy we have talked about from time to time, where we can actually learn from best practices and innovations, and other States can then use that knowledge to improve access to quality health care at a more affordable price.

I will tell my colleagues that despite all of our differences over ObamaCare, Republicans and Democrats alike both want to find a way to make health care more affordable and more accessible. Unfortunately, ObamaCare has proven not to have worked out as the most ardent advocates hoped or promised.

Republicans believe the best way to achieve these goals is to leave the choices in the hands of patients. That is the fundamental difference between ObamaCare and the alternatives. The President wants the government to choose the plan, to choose the doctor, and to make those decisions for patients. We think it is better to leave those choices in the hands of patients, in consultation with their own personal physicians—a doctor they have come to trust over the years—to help counsel them on what are wise health care choices for themselves and their families. We can add to that by increasing transparency and enlarging a real marketplace so people can shop, as consumers do day in and day out. We know that kind of transparency in terms of price and competition, when it comes to people providing a service, improves the quality, and it lowers costs. That is what our market economy teaches us. We know, I would hope by now, the answer is not to place more people into a broken government program that takes their choices away.

As I said earlier, good intentions do not always produce good results. But I would hope we would learn from our mistakes as individuals, as a Congress. The results of the last 5 years include some pretty miserable outcomes that I would hope would cause us to reconsider, as we go forward together, to try to address the problem of chronic joblessness in our society.

As I said, the last 5 years have given us the longest period of high unemployment since the Great Depression, a massive decline in labor workforce participation. The percentage of people actually looking for work has declined to a 30-year low. It has also given us growing income inequality—the thing the President says he cares the most about, but he does not offer any proposals that deal with the underlying cause, merely treating the symptoms by paying people extended unemployment benefits.

We have seen an explosion of job-killing regulations. I am reminded when I see the Presiding Officer that I think the city with the lowest unemployment rate in America is Bismarck, ND, if I am not mistaken. Close behind that is Midland, TX. The two things they have in common are the shale gas renaissance and the jobs that have been created by unleashing this great American job-creating machine and particularly in the energy sector. So what we need to do is look for ways to avoid some of the job-killing regulations, which make it harder, not easier, to produce those jobs in places such as North Dakota and Texas.

We have also seen millions of canceled health care policies, millions of people with higher premiums, not lower premiums like the President offered and promised. We have seen an unprecedented increase in our national

debt and an incredible complacency when it comes to adding \$6 billion more to our national debt for a 3-month extension of long-term unemployment benefits.

We have seen, not surprisingly, associated with all of this a huge erosion in the public trust in the Federal Government. That is why this side of the aisle has been pushing, and will continue to push, a new set of policies that address the biggest concerns of the American people and the biggest challenges facing the American dream.

The only question is this list of 11 bills that Senators on this side of the aisle would like to offer on this underlying legislation, not just to treat the symptoms of unemployment, but actually deal with the root causes—whether the majority leader is going to allow those amendments to be taken up, debated, and voted on, and to allow the Senate to work its will on a bipartisan basis. That remains to be seen. If he does not—and recent history does not give me a lot of optimism that he will—then I think it will become even more transparent that this is not an exercise in trying to help people who are out of work. This is an exercise in trying to politicize this in a way that distracts attention from the epic failure of ObamaCare and its wet blanket effect on the American economy and job creation.

So I guess hope springs eternal. You cannot serve in this body and hope to make a difference in the lives of the American people without being an optimist by nature, but, unfortunately, in the case of the majority leader and this, there is some doubt in my mind. I hope he proves me wrong. I hope he will open this up to an amendment process that will allow us to deal with the root causes and will not just be another exercise in gotcha Washington politics.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. DONNELLY. Madam President, family is important to Hoosiers. We work hard every day to care and to provide for our loved ones and to give our children and grandchildren the opportunity to live healthy and fulfilling lives.

We also recognize that strong families are often built on good jobs. Good jobs allow us to put food on the table, educate our children, and ultimately retire in dignity, and good jobs are, of course, critical for stronger communities and a vibrant economy. It all starts with jobs. Without good jobs, nothing else works.

As I have said before, most Americans think Congress can do something—even if it is just not doing any harm—to help create jobs and strengthen our economy. Unfortunately, over the last year, the partisan gridlock that has too often defined Congress has been in full force.

During the starkest example of the gridlock, the government shut down. A poll found that Americans cited Congress as the single biggest threat to our economy. That should have been a wake-up call for all of us, a clear signal to collectively focus on working together to give our families the opportunity to compete and succeed in the American economy.

Opportunity means creating the conditions for businesses to expand and to hire more workers. It means an economic environment that encourages the private sector to invest and innovate in an ever-changing global economy. It means providing American workers with the training they need to get the skills and education necessary to fill the jobs available today and to adapt to fill the jobs and careers of the future.

As we start a new year, I encourage us all to refocus our efforts and our attention on our responsibilities to the families we represent. To that end, I am focused on my opportunity agenda—a blueprint of commonsense policies designed to expand economic opportunities for Hoosier workers and workers all across our country, for businesses, and for their families in four critical areas where we can help create more good jobs: No. 1, going all-in on American energy; No. 2, providing American workers the training necessary to fill the jobs available today; No. 3, investing in our infrastructure; and, No. 4, keeping our country competitive through exports and innovation.

Why are these four areas important to families across our country? As the Presiding Officer knows, a strong domestic energy economy is at the foundation of our potential for economic success. Affordable, reliable energy allows families to heat their homes and to travel to work and to school. Affordable, reliable energy ensures businesses can manufacture products efficiently, on time, and can compete in our global economy. Affordable, reliable American energy ensures that we are investing our money here at home rather than each year sending hundreds of billions of dollars overseas to buy energy that is already here in the United States. The production of affordable, reliable American energy here at home creates jobs here at home, not overseas.

Our country is blessed with abundant energy resources. In fact, in my State of Indiana, we produce coal, biofuels, wind and solar energy, and natural gas—and we can do more.

Going all-in on American energy also means establishing smart regulations that protect our environment while also allowing our economy to grow. My home State of Indiana is a large producer of coal, as I know the Presiding Officer's home State of North Dakota is. We are annually in the top 10 of

coal-producing States in the Nation. The coal industry supports over 3,000 jobs in 10 southwestern Indiana counties and contributes over \$750 million to our State's economy.

Hoosiers count on the affordable, reliable energy from our home State coal. This is why efforts to regulate carbon dioxide emissions at coal plants should be realistic about the technology that exists now and not negatively impact our economy. If we do not address these standards in a commonsense way, the affordable, reliable energy that Hoosier families and businesses depend on is in doubt. We should also continue full speed ahead on technology efforts that will make coal a cleaner and cleaner energy source for all of our energy needs in the years ahead.

Indiana is also a leader in biofuel production, where more than 600 Hoosiers work at 13 ethanol plants and 5 biodiesel plants across our State. I have seen firsthand the good work being done at many of these plants. They use products grown here at home to produce fuel here at home, to power vehicles here at home.

With ethanol and other biofuels, we are not, again, sending our hard-earned money overseas. We are putting our neighbors to work. We are putting their hard work into creating more energy and more opportunity in our communities and across our country. This industry is another example of American-made energy and American-made entrepreneurial leadership.

Second, it is very important we help our workforce hit the ground running by improving workforce development and training. The Department of Labor estimates there are 3.9 million job openings in the United States right now, despite a national unemployment rate of 7 percent and millions of Americans looking for work.

Estimates by the Manufacturing Institute indicate there are as many as 600,000 job openings in our country that remain unfilled because employers cannot find workers who have the necessary skills to do that job. We must make a better effort to close this skills gap.

I often hear from Hoosier business owners, educators, and workers about the pressing need to close the skills gap and have people trained in all of these opportunities and skills. Workers need to know that the time they spend training is more likely to lead to employment in a good-paying job, as employers are more likely to hire people they know have the training that is needed to be productive on day one.

Third, it is important we invest in infrastructure. Indiana is called the "Crossroads of America." In order to live up to our name, we need the best roads, the best rail, the best airports, the best waterways so we can continue to expand our logistics and other trans-

portation industries. Today, 22 percent of our bridges are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. Seventeen percent of Indiana's roads are in poor or mediocre condition.

A good way to create jobs in Indiana and across the country is to establish the right conditions for investment in our country's infrastructure. I have and will continue to support encouraging investment by requiring government agencies to work together to cut redtape, set deadlines, and increase transparency.

We should be building things in this country, and that means expediting the transportation, energy, and other infrastructure projects that strengthen our economy.

Finally, it is important we keep Hoosier and all American businesses and industries competitive through the promotion of exports and innovation. We produce some of the best quality products in the world—from automobiles, to agricultural products, to medical devices—and we should continue to look for opportunities to sell these products to the rest of the world.

Manufacturing accounts for a big portion of Indiana's exports, and manufactured goods exports support nearly 23 percent of Indiana's manufacturing jobs. That is much higher than the national average. Small businesses account for nearly 17 percent of our exports. We need to do more to promote the good work of these Hoosier businesses.

American businesses are competing in an increasingly challenging global economy, and we must promote a global economy that is built on responsible and fair trade policies. I am a longtime supporter of cracking down on currency manipulation, which results in an unfair playing field for American manufacturers.

The Economic Policy Institute estimated that if we address global currency manipulation, we could reduce the U.S. goods trade deficit by up to \$400 billion and create several million jobs right here at home, reducing our national unemployment rate. I have supported enhanced oversight of currency exchange rates, including new requirements that the Commerce Department investigate claims of undervalued foreign currency at the request of U.S. industry.

I also support using U.S. trade law to counter the economic harm to U.S. manufacturers caused by this currency manipulation, and tools to address the impact of this misalignment of currency on U.S. industries. We all know good trade policies create good jobs, fuel economic growth, and benefit consumers both at home and abroad. Yet we also must remember that trade only works when everyone is playing by the same rules.

That is why I testified before the U.S. International Trade Commission

regarding the importance of maintaining existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders against unfairly traded imports of hot-rolled steel. The steel industry supports over 150,000 jobs in Indiana. These trade orders help maintain a level playing field for an already vulnerable domestic steel industry. Given a level playing field, Hoosier workers can compete with anyone in the world, which is why I was pleased the ITC ruled that these trade orders would be maintained.

It is critically important that our intellectual property is also respected and is also protected. We have a lot of work to do, but I am hopeful that Congress can learn from last year's dysfunction and start this year in a bipartisan way. Senators from both parties can agree, there is nothing more important to American families and American communities than good jobs. They want us to work for them and not worry about politics.

I look forward to continuing these opportunities and these efforts under my opportunity agenda. By working on commonsense, bipartisan ideas to go all in on American energy, to give workers the tools they need to hit the ground running, to invest in our infrastructure, and to keep homegrown businesses competitive through exports and innovation, we can help lower unemployment and build a stronger economy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The assistant majority leader.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, 50 years ago today, in his first State of the Union Address, President Lyndon Johnson committed America to what he called a war on poverty. Over the next several years, America conducted the most ambitious, determined, and successful campaign in history to reduce poverty since the Great Depression.

Later today, my friend Senator HARKIN, the chairman of the Senate HELP Committee, will speak in detail about the accomplishments of the war on poverty. I hope my colleagues will listen closely. Senator HARKIN himself has spent over four decades in Congress working to make sure these anti-poverty programs continue to work.

We believe on our side of the aisle that we have to be careful in spending taxpayers' dollars. But we also believe in a safety net, a safety net for those Americans who, because of circumstances beyond their control, need a helping hand. I once worked for a man who served in the Senate. He was my inspiration to enter public life. I am honored today to have his Senate seat. He was Paul Douglas of Illinois. He once said, "To be a liberal one does not have to be a wastrel." He went on to say, "We must, in fact, be thrifty if we are to be really humane." I think

we can balance both. We can help people who need a helping hand, but we can do it without wasting taxpayers' dollars.

So what did this war on poverty of 50 years ago, that has been much maligned, achieve? Medicare. Medicaid. The Head Start Program. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which was the first time our Nation committed the Federal Government to helping local school districts; special education legislation, the Higher Education Act, which increased grants, loans, and work-study opportunities.

My story is a story that many can repeat. I went to college and law school borrowing money from the Federal Government. It was called the National Defense Education Act. I borrowed money to get through college and law school; otherwise, I could not have done it. The deal was that starting a year after graduation, you paid it back over 10 years at 3-percent interest. I like to think that loan from the government, which I paid back, was a good investment. It sure was in my life, for my family, and I hope some people in Illinois might think it was a good investment for the Nation. But it is an indication that a helping hand from the government can make a difference, a profound difference in a person's life.

Before the Higher Education Act and the war on poverty, just over 9 percent of Americans had college degrees. Today almost one-third of Americans have at least a bachelor's degree. There has been no act of Congress, since President Lincoln pushed through the land grant college system during the Civil War, that has done more for higher education to democratize it and to give us the scientists, doctors, and other educated citizens we need.

Before the war on poverty, before the Higher Education Act, before Federal loans for students, take a look at the colleges and universities. It was the province of those who were well-off. It was the province of great alumni who took care of their sons and daughters. It was a very sophisticated group of people who went on to higher education. It did not include a lot of folks like me, the son of an immigrant woman who grew up in East Saint Louis, IL. But I got my chance, and millions like me got their chance, because of the war on poverty, because of the Higher Education Act, and because of the thoughtful programs of this Federal Government that gave me and many others a helping hand.

What else was in the war on poverty? The Civil Rights Act of 1964, one of the most transformative laws in our history; the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which some view as the most important civil rights legislation in our history; the Fair Housing Act of 1968; we expanded efforts to feed families who were hungry; we created the food stamp program, now known as SNAP;

and we created the School Breakfast Program.

How important is the School Breakfast Program to America and to education? Visit a school. Meet the kids. Talk to the teachers about what a well-fed child is as a student compared to one who has stomach pains from lack of breakfast and lack of food.

A few years ago there was an interesting exchange, not surprisingly on the Glenn Beck show on Fox. There was an actor on there who was really upset about the growing role of the Federal Government. Here is what he said, this actor on Glenn Beck's Fox News show:

We are a capitalistic society. Okay. I go into business and I don't make it, I go bankrupt. They, the government, aren't going to bail me out.

And then he added:

I have been on food stamps and welfare. Anybody help me out? No.

Wait a minute. He was on food stamps and welfare. That came from the same government he was just maligning. Let me repeat that. This conservative actor said:

I have been on food stamps and welfare. Anybody help me out? No.

That is an indication of how people get so far afield when they criticize the government without pausing to reflect. Folks used to say to us during the course of this health care debate: Keep government out of my Medicare. My Medicare is important to me. Do not mess it up. Do not let government—government created your Medicare. Government created Medicaid for the poor and disabled.

The idea or some variation on it seems to be the position of many of our friends across the aisle. When it comes to government efforts to reduce poverty and create opportunities for middle-income and poor families, they seem to think these programs are just going to reward the lazy.

We are in the middle of a debate right now on unemployment benefits. The belief on the Republican side of the aisle is, if you give people enough money to pay their rent and their utility bills, to put gas in their cars, those lazy people will never go to work.

I do not believe that. Will there be people who cheat the system? Of course. There are wealthy people cheating our tax system. But the fact is, the vast majority of Americans given a helping hand want to get back to work.

The extension of unemployment benefits is the humane and right thing to do. It used to be the bipartisan thing to do. Right now, we are divided. We could only get six Republicans to step up to extend unemployment benefits in America. Those benefits are now cut off at 27 weeks. The average person is out of work in our country for 38 weeks. I have met them and I have talked to them. Perhaps people on both

sides of the aisle should. These folks want to get back to work. They are desperate to get back to work. But if you do not give them unemployment benefits they cannot put gas in the car, they cannot pay for their cell phone. In this day and age, as Senator REED of Rhode Island said on the floor, that is how you go to work and find a job. You need to have your cell phone and your car to get up and go. It is not a matter of taking a bus and filling out an application on a clipboard any more. We need to give those folks a helping hand. Government needs to do it, because at this point in their lives they desperately need it.

I say to my friends in the right conservative circles, put down those Ayn Rand books for a minute and take a look at the real world and listen to some real economists too. The non-partisan Congressional Budget Office tells us that extending unemployment benefits for the long-term unemployed will create 240,000 jobs in America.

How is that possible? How can spending \$26 billion on unemployment benefits create jobs? I thought these folks were out of work. What do they do with the money they receive in unemployment benefits? Do they put it into the stock market, into their savings account? No. They spend it. They buy clothes for their kids. They pay the utility bills. They fill up their cars with gas. They put it right back in the economy because they are living literally day-to-day. So 240,000 jobs will be created if we extend unemployment benefits. For those who say we should not, sadly they are reducing the number of jobs available. That is the fundamental point that many on the far right do not seem to understand. Helping to reduce poverty and create opportunity in America is going to help us all. All of us. It creates a stronger economy.

I know PAUL RYAN. He is my neighbor, being a Congressman from the neighboring State of Wisconsin. I like him. We served on the Simpson-Bowles Commission together. He is thoughtful. We disagree on a lot of issues, but he is a thoughtful, conscientious person. But when he calls America's social safety net a hammock that creates dependency and perpetrates poverty, he is just plain wrong.

Opponents of government action who look at the fact that there are still poor people in America and conclude that therefore the war on poverty failed are just as wrong as he is. The official poverty level looks only at cash income. It does not take into account noncash benefits such as SNAP or housing assistance.

A recent analysis by the Center on Budget Policies and Priorities used a broader, more accurate measure of poverty called the supplemental poverty measure. That measure looks not just at cash income but noncash benefits.

Using this more accurate measure, the center found that government benefits elevated 40 million Americans out of poverty in 2011.

We have these Republican critics of the food stamp program who say: It is just plain wrong that so many people are drawing food stamps. They ought to go out and meet these people. Who are these people? Out of the 43, 44 million Americans drawing food stamps, over half of them are children, dependent children who are receiving enough money through the food stamp program for their parents to put food on the table. There is also a large portion of them who are elderly and disabled, and a large portion, 1 million, who are veterans. Those are the recipients. Many of those who qualify for food stamps are working. They are not getting a very good paycheck. They are earning the current minimum wage, which is not enough to get by. Food stamps give them a little extra help each month to keep food for their family. That is the reality of low-income, hard-working Americans, a reality which sadly this Chamber is removed from many times. This Chamber does not realize what people are up against.

Social Security has had the largest impact of any program. But means-tested programs, such as SNAP, the earned income child credit and the child tax credit, lifted 20 million Americans, including 8½ million children, out of poverty. When the Republicans in the House particularly want to cut back on these programs, they are going to push these hard-working, low-income families deeper into debt and further away from the basics they need in life.

The poverty rate in America is already too high. Growing income inequality should be an embarrassment to all of us. Lifting 40 million Americans out of poverty through the war on poverty programs and government assistance is an undeniable success. Without the public social safety net, the poverty rate in America would be nearly twice what it is today.

Joe Califano served as the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under President Johnson. Here is what he said 15 years ago:

If there is a prize for the political scam of the 20th century, it should go to the conservatives for propagating as conventional wisdom that the Great Society programs of the 1960s were misguided and failed social experiments that wasted taxpayers' money.

Nothing could be further from the truth. In fact, from 1963 when Lyndon Johnson took office until 1970 as the impact of his Great Society programs were felt, the portion of Americans living below poverty dropped from 22.2 percent to 12.6 percent, the most dramatic decline over such a brief period in this century.

Califano went on to say:

This reduction in poverty did not just happen, it was the result of a focused, tenacious effort to revolutionize the role of the Federal

Government in a series of interventions that literally enriched the lives of millions of Americans.

Some of the critics say that it is the job of churches and charities, not government, to help those who have hit a rough patch in life.

One of my "sheroes" in life is a woman named Sister Simone Campbell. She is the director of NETWORK, a Catholic social justice organization, and she is probably better known as the ringleader of the "Nuns on the Bus."

Sister Simone Campbell testified last summer at a House hearing chaired by Congressman PAUL RYAN of Wisconsin. She said that Bread for the World has calculated how much money religious institutions and charities would have to raise just to make up for food stamp cuts proposed by last year's House Republican budget.

Sister Campbell said: Every church, synagogue, mosque, and house of worship in the United States—every one of them—would need to raise \$50,000 each year for 10 years to make up for proposed cuts that the Republicans wanted to make in the food stamp program in the House of Representatives. That is only one cut that they have proposed.

To say that the charities of America, which are legendary and well deserved in terms of their praise—to say that they can take care of this problem ignores the reality.

Denigrating and decimating anti-poverty programs won't reduce poverty or create jobs or strengthen America's struggling and shrinking middle class. As President Johnson said nearly 50 years ago: "Our time is necessarily short and our agenda is already long."

So we ask our friends on the other side of the aisle to work with us to help Americans. Please start off by extending unemployment benefits for 1.3 million Americans. For goodness sake, at this time of year when most of this country is facing bone-chilling cold in Wisconsin and Illinois—we just went through it this week. I have never seen conditions such as this that I can ever remember—and to think that it might be part of an unemployed worker's family, wondering if they might be able to pay that utility bill, keep the kids warm, put some food on the table, while they look for a job—and we pick this moment in time to cut unemployment benefits.

We are a caring and compassionate nation. If we can't stand behind those who are struggling at this point in life, who are we? What are we? There are all kinds of excuses that could be made, but at the bottom line it gets down to something very basic.

John Kasich is the Governor of Ohio. He and I came to know one another when we were both elected to the House of Representatives some years ago. He is a Republican. He is one of

the few who won in 1982 and went on to become Governor of the State.

He had a moment of reflection the other day, which I will paraphrase. He said: I would like to say to my Republican friends, when you die and get to the pearly gates, St. Peter is not going to ask you how much you invested in your life in making government smaller, you are going to be asked what did you do to help the poor while you were on Earth?

That is a legitimate question Governor Kasich raised, not only for Republicans but for all of us. What have we done to help those people who are struggling to get by—those who would be very interested in a long-term debate about growing our economy but are more interested in putting food on the table today. That is what it is all about.

The war on poverty successfully raised Americans out of poverty. The government stepped in when there was no place else to turn. That is truly the role of government, to be there when there is no place else to turn.

The American family, through its government, stood by those who were less fortunate. We have to do the same thing.

I will close by saying the proposal Senator MCCONNELL made yesterday troubles me greatly. He said: We will pay for the extension of unemployment benefits, \$26 billion, but the way we will pay for it—the Republicans suggested—was to eliminate that section of the Affordable Care Act which guarantees that you can't discriminate against people because of preexisting medical conditions.

What the situation was before this law passed was, of course, if someone had a child with diabetes, if their wife was recovering from cancer, they might not be able to buy health insurance or if they did, it would be too expensive. We changed that. We said they can't discriminate against people with preexisting conditions.

Senator MCCONNELL came to the floor yesterday and said: We want to eliminate the personal responsibility section when it comes to the Affordable Care Act, we want to eliminate the so-called individual mandate, and that is how we will pay for 1 year of unemployment benefits.

What Senator MCCONNELL was suggesting was reintroducing into health insurance this discrimination against people with preexisting conditions for 300 million Americans as a way to pay for 3 months or 1 year of unemployment benefits. That is a terrible trade-off.

I know how much the other side hates and loathes the Affordable Care Act. A Senator from Arkansas, Dale Bumpers, used a phrase often: They hate the Affordable Care Act like the devil hates holy water.

But the fact is to turn on 300 million Americans and to remove their protection under the Affordable Care Act

against discrimination based on pre-existing medical conditions to pay for unemployment benefits—what a Faustian bargain.

Is that the best the other side can come up with? It isn't.

The best they can come up with is to stand by these people, the less fortunate people among us struggling to find work and give them the basics of life, give them the necessities they need to get by. I am confident they will find a job, get back to work, and they will be taxpayers again someday. Let's stand by them, their spouses, and their children in this time of need.

That is what happened 50 years ago with President LBJ's State of the Union address. That is what should happen today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mrs. FISCHER. As we begin a new year, the Senate returns with many significant challenges before us. One such challenge is the security of our citizens' private information.

Just before Christmas, news broke out that Target, a popular retail store in Nebraska and all across this Nation, had experienced an enormous data breach involving nearly 40 million debit and credit account numbers. That is nearly 1 in 10 Americans who had their sensitive personal information put in jeopardy.

Between November 27 and December 15, scammers silently stole massive amounts of consumer information from Target. The timing of this breach is significant, not only because it happened during the peak of the holiday shopping season, but also because this data is reportedly being sold on black markets around the world.

On December 20, Target announced: "The information involved in this incident included customer name, credit or debit card number, and the card's expiration date and CVV."

It was further determined on December 27 that encrypted PIN information, or encrypted personal identification numbers, associated with that data was also stolen.

This wasn't only an attack on Target, which has 14 stores in my home State of Nebraska, it was a crime against millions of hardworking citizens. Let me be clear. It is also much more than just a mere inconvenience for consumers.

Yes, such thefts complicate the daily routines of Americans, but it can also potentially damage their credit ratings, and it is an incredible tax on people's time. It also leaves many feeling vulnerable, including, unfortunately, the most vulnerable among us, the elderly.

As a Member of the Senate Commerce Committee, which has jurisdiction over this issue, I urge the chairman and our ranking member to begin

looking into this matter further. Our Nation's entire data security system is in desperate need of revamping, and that is going to require congressional action.

What happened with that Target breach was not an isolated incident.

TJX Companies, which owns national retail chains TJ Maxx and Marshalls, was breached in 2007. Sony and Epsilon were also attacked in 2011.

We learned on New Year's Eve that the popular social communication platform Snapchat was also hacked, a breach of about 4.6 million user names with their corresponding phone numbers. These are only the latest examples, but we all know the problems run much, much deeper.

Identity theft has been the No. 1 consumer complaint at the Federal Trade Commission for the last 13 years in a row. The average financial loss for each instance of identity theft is \$4,930, and it has been estimated that identity theft resulted in a \$24.7 billion loss for our country in 2012.

Given these realities, we need to dedicate more time and energy to solutions that substantially improve the safety of our online activities. While the Target breach is important and deserves our attention, so too should the security risks posed by healthcare.gov, as well as the Federal and State insurance exchanges set up under ObamaCare.

Experian, a major U.S. credit reporting bureau, recently released its "2014 Data Breach Industry Forecast," which states: "The healthcare industry, by far, will be the most susceptible to publicly disclosed and widely scrutinized data breaches in 2014."

As those who found out the hard way can tell us, healthcare.gov takes and holds a lot of sensitive information, including our social security numbers, names, and other information that can be transmitted. It has also been reported that hackers have attempted to break into the Web site at least 16 different times. Several experts say those numbers are very conservative estimates of known attempts.

Health and Human Services contractors also identified security vulnerabilities, which HHS ignored, before the site went public on October 1.

The protections and breach notification standards for ObamaCare, which people were forced into, don't even meet the minimum standards put in place for the private sector. Every Nebraskan, and every American, has the right to know if their private information has been compromised because of ObamaCare.

Fortunately, data security appears to be an area where Republicans and Democrats can come together and do something positive for the American people.

We must take great care, however, not to make the problem worse. Smart

policy results from an open, collaborative process, with input from businesses, consumers, and security experts. That is going to be the answer, not more red tape.

We should seek to streamline our data security laws to provide clarity and consistency. I look forward to working with my colleagues on the commerce committee to address these data breaches and to protect the integrity of Nebraskans' and Americans' personal information.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. While the distinguished Senator from Nebraska is still on the floor, I found much to agree with in her comments.

I hope that after we introduce the Personal Data Privacy and Security Act she may wish to become a cosponsor. This would better protect Americans from the growing threat of data breaches and identity theft.

Last year, according to Verizon's report, there were more than 600 publicly disclosed data breaches all over the country.

The recent breach of Target involved debit and credit card data of as many as 14 million customers. That is a reminder that developing a comprehensive national strategy to protect data privacy and cyber security remains one of the most challenging and important issues facing our Nation.

The Personal Data Privacy and Security Act will help meet this challenge, by better protecting Americans from the growing threat of data breaches and identity theft. I thank Senators FRANKEN, SCHUMER, and BLUMENTHAL for cosponsoring it.

When I first introduced this bill 9 years ago, I thought we very urgently needed privacy reforms for the American people. At that time, the threat to the American people was nowhere near as extensive as it is today.

The Judiciary Committee has favorably reported this bill in the past—Republicans and Democrats have joined together numerous times—but it has languished on the Senate calendar.

I wish to point out some of the dangers to Americans' privacy and our national security posed by data breaches that have not gone away. According to the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, more than 662 million records have been involved in data security breaches since 2005. In Verizon's "2013 Data Breach Investigations Report," there were more than 600 publicly disclosed data breaches.

These are just the ones that are publicly disclosed.

The Personal Data Privacy and Security Act requires companies that have databases with sensitive personal information on Americans to establish and implement data privacy and security programs. The bill would also establish

a single nationwide standard for data breach notification and require notice to consumers when their sensitive personal information has been compromised. It provides for tough criminal penalties for anyone who would intentionally and willfully conceal the fact that a data breach has occurred when the breach causes economic damage to consumers. The requirement for companies to publicly disclose a breach will also encourage them to implement far better security than many have today.

Protecting privacy rights is of critical importance to all of us, regardless of party or ideology. I hope all Senators will join with this.

RETIREMENT OF BARRY MEYER

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I would like to speak for a few minutes on a personal matter. It is about a dear friend of mine, Barry Meyer. I would like to recognize his remarkable career. He is retiring this month from Warner Brothers after 42 years with the company.

We know that Warner Brothers is one of America's most legendary entertainment companies. It is a household name for families around the Nation. I think of the times I have walked through the company's grounds with Barry Meyer. We would talk about his coming there as a young lawyer and about the history of the company that he eventually came to lead. He showed an impressive sense of history, and it is gratifying to see somebody who takes such pride in his work.

We have all heard of Warner Brothers, but far fewer Americans have heard about the man behind the magic for the past 14 years. It is a testament to his leadership as chairman and CEO that he allowed the company and its properties to shine in the spotlight.

Despite his quiet style, Barry stood at the forefront of pop culture during his tenure at Warner Brothers. Think of movies and television shows such as "Harry Potter," "The Big Bang Theory," "The Blind Side," and "The Dark Knight" trilogy. They made people laugh, cry, or simply marvel at the memorable productions that have sprung from his tenure at this company.

I would also note as a lifelong Batman fan that I have had the opportunity to see two of Barry's productions from the inside while they were filming. I can speak firsthand to the culture he fostered at Warner Brothers that brought people together and allowed creativity to flourish.

Barry first joined Warner Brothers in 1971—before I was in the Senate, I might add—as director of business affairs for the television division. In 1999 he became chairman and CEO. His steady leadership of the company came at a time when the entertainment industry was beginning to face new challenges. The industry was facing the

rise of the Internet as well as the tremendous challenge of online piracy. Barry pushed the company to innovate, but he also became an important voice about the impact online piracy has on our economy and on industries that are a vibrant part of American life. His counsel has been invaluable to me as Congress has looked for solutions to address this issue. He has always been available to give advice—solid advice based on knowledge, not on emotion.

Warner Brothers has been one of the world's most successful entertainment companies under Barry's tenure, but he has also focused on humanitarian and charitable pursuits. He is a member of the board of directors for Human Rights Watch and the advisory board of the National Museum of American History here at the Smithsonian.

He was also recognized in 2006 with the American Jewish Committee's Dorothy and Sherrill C. Corwin Human Relations Award for his humanitarian efforts. I know that when he was given that award, his request was that the speakers not praise him but instead praise things of importance to all Americans. This is typical of Barry Meyer as a person.

Among these efforts was joining with his wife Wendy to establish scholarships at the University of Southern California to support students who have been in foster care. Barry and Wendy have wonderful children and grandchildren. They have a loving family with them. Visitors to their home find that it is a welcoming place that feels lived in, a place where children and grandchildren can feel comfortable and play. Barry and Wendy are fortunate to have that family. What they have done is they have worked to help those who have not necessarily had that advantage.

My wife Marcelle and I have gotten to know Barry and Wendy. They have been together with us in Vermont, here in Washington, and out in California. Some people who have the position he does might make sure everybody knows that they are important—not so with either one of them. They are down-to-earth and quiet. When we get together, we pick up the conversation we had months before. They make you feel as if you are a member of the family.

So this remarkable couple is going to be working in other endeavors.

There have been some great articles about Barry, as he looks back on his career and the work he has done to make sure the company remains in good hands with his successor. As he begins this next chapter of his life, I wish Barry all the best. I congratulate him on a wonderful and distinguished career. Warner Brothers and the entertainment industry are not going to be quite the same without him, but he leaves behind a legacy, an example for the next generation to follow. I know

his successor, and I wish Kevin Tsujihara the very best in following him.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a December 29, 2013, article from The Wrap, which my daughter Alicia showed me.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From TheWrap, Dec. 29, 2013]

BARRY MEYER ENDS 42-YEAR TENURE AT WARNER BROS.—A MODEST MOGUL WHO SHUNNED THE SPOTLIGHT

(By Brent Lang and Lucas Shaw)

This year was Meyer's last at Warner Bros. after more than four decades at the studio.

One of the most low-key moguls in Hollywood, Barry Meyer will slip from the stage this January, when he relinquishes his title as chairman of Warner Bros.

But Meyer's 42-year tenure at the studio—a remarkable record in its own right, including 14 years at the helm—is notable for being one of the most effective in the studio's history.

Under his stewardship, Warner Bros. has consistently ranked among the industry leaders in box office, syndication sales and television ratings, launching franchises like "Harry Potter," driving the international success of shows like "Two and a Half Men" all while managing the company during a rocky corporate merger with AOL, the rise of digital piracy and the steep decline of home entertainment.

And yet, Meyer, 69, is someone you rarely saw quoted in the media or taking victory laps with stars of the big or small screen—he generally left that to others.

Meyer gave up the CEO title to Kevin Tsujihara last March, but has remained as chairman to ease the transition. Next month, Tsujihara will succeed Meyer in that title as well.

Typical of Meyer's effectiveness behind-the-scenes came when the studios were trying to convince Chris Dodd, the former U.S. senator from Connecticut, to take the job as the movie industry's top lobbyist.

Meyer and Walt Disney Company Chairman Bob Iger took Dodd to dinner and suggested his reservations about becoming the Motion Picture Association of America's new chairman and CEO were unwarranted.

"He said 'Be a leader,' and that sounds like a simple enough thing to say—but that's what he was at Warner Bros.," Dodd told TheWrap. "He was not a grandstander at all and he does not seek the spotlight. He was not worried if his name was in the press."

Dodd also recalled that at a screening of "Argo" by the Motion Picture Association of America, Meyer stood in the back of the room as the audience applauded director Ben Affleck and the real life CIA agent Tony Mendez, whose heroism inspired the hit film. He waved off Dodd's attempts to take the stage and share in the adulation.

"That was a quintessential moment and that's why he got listened to every time he talked," Dodd said. "People knew he never had agenda."

Even Meyer's rivals agree that the mogul's style was one of unusual discretion (he declined to be interviewed for this piece). "He never looked for recognition," Ron Meyer, vice chairman of NBCUniversal, told TheWrap (no relation). "He never looked to have his name out there."

Meyer's accomplishments came at a time when the entertainment industry was beset

by tectonic changes in how people consume, distribute and pay for entertainment.

"He was a source of stability in a choppy sea," Hal Vogel, CEO of Vogel Capital Management, told TheWrap.

Warren Lieberfarb, the former head of home video at the studio, recalled that shortly after Meyer assumed his leadership role, Time Warner's rank and file became dismayed that the merger with AOL had sent the company's share price plummeting.

"There was a lot of discontent and agitation in the organization," Lieberfarb recalled. "Barry brought stability to the company and boosted morale at a critical juncture in the post-AOL period and throughout the decade."

Bob Daly, Meyer's predecessor as chairman, said his one hesitation in recommending him for the job was that he lacked experience on the film side of the business, but noted that his reservations were ultimately unfounded.

"He was a terrific executive and a good negotiator, but he wasn't a movie guy," Daly said. "What he did do was hire great people and put them in a position to succeed."

Meyer's partnership with Alan Horn, who oversaw the movie side of Warner Bros., and later with Horn's successor Jeff Robinov, yielded a string of hits such as the "Harry Potter" and "The Dark Knight" franchises and critical and commercial successes such as "Argo," "Mystic River" and "The Blind Side."

"The biggest part of his management style was in his selection of people he would have run his divisions," Charles Roven, producer of "Man of Steel" and "The Dark Knight Rises," told TheWrap. "He had the ability to pick excellent people and to trust that they were doing a good job."

Under Meyer, the television side of the business produced a stream of hits such as "The Big Bang Theory" and "Two and a Half Men" that made it an even bigger source of profits than the film business. Warner Bros. remains one of the most prodigious producers of television series in the world.

Meyer also was instrumental in turning the CW into a destination for younger female viewers with shows such as "The Vampire Diaries" and "Gossip Girl."

"In the syndication arena they've had great success and they've been able to establish some first rate shows," Bill Carroll, a television industry analyst for Katz Media Group, said. "They have a diverse lineup and they have had success each season in introducing new shows."

Facing a challenge from digital disrupters, under Meyer's tenure the studio pushed back against Netflix by limiting its access to new releases, while also signing deals with the streaming giants such as Amazon, that licensed television programs and other content. Warner Bros. has also been a key booster of UltraViolet, the studio backed cloud service that has helped bolster digital sales of films.

"Barry saw what was happening in the world," Les Moonves, chairman and CEO of CBS Corp., told TheWrap. "And he encouraged his executives to experiment and figure things out."

Not surprisingly, Tsujihara, the winner of a year-long executive bake-off that ultimately led to the departures of Robinov and TV chief Bruce Rosenblum, comes from the world of online distribution. Now he faces the challenge of maintaining Warners' success in the face of myriad technological and social challenges.

"Kevin is a really terrific guy," Daly said. "He knows so much about the technology

and he's a good administrator. When you look at Warner Bros.' 90 years, it's an unusual company in that there's been a remarkable continuity of management . . . Kevin is the right man at this time to run this company, but the challenges that he faces will be completely different now than when I ran it or Barry ran it."

"Barry continued the Warner Bros. tradition—you always groom your replacement," Daly added.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I know I look forward to the next time Marcelle and I have an opportunity to be with Barry and Wendy, and while he may be retired, neither one of them is going to be sitting back doing nothing. I know them too well for that.

With that, Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COONS. Madam President, 50 years ago today President Lyndon Johnson challenged a joint session of Congress and the American people to begin a war on poverty. "Unfortunately," President Johnson said, "many Americans today live on the outskirts of hope. Our task is to replace their despair with opportunity."

Since President Johnson first issued that call, Congress and our Nation have taken important steps to build and sustain a circle of protection around the most vulnerable in our society. That protection is not as complete or as strong as it can or should be, but through programs such as unemployment insurance—which we are considering this week in this Congress—we are more able to catch our neighbors when they fall and support them as they work to get back to their feet.

Earlier this week this Senate began debate on whether to extend emergency unemployment insurance for the 3,600 Delawareans and more than 1 million American job seekers whose benefits just expired. It is absolutely critical that we approve this extension.

During this fragile but sustained economic recovery, unemployment insurance has been a critical lifeline, one that has prevented millions of unemployed Americans from slipping further, falling into poverty. In 2012, unemployment insurance kept 2.5 million Americans, including 600,000 children, out of poverty. That means without Federal action to extend unemployment insurance, the Nation's poverty rate would have been doubled what it was. These numbers are for 2012, not the height of the recession.

So let's be clear about what we are debating when we discuss an unemployment insurance extension. These are long-term benefits for jobless Ameri-

cans who have been out of work through no fault of their own for more than 26 weeks. When I say through no fault of their own, I mean it. People cannot get benefits if they are fired for cause. As they receive unemployment insurance benefits, they must diligently search for another job. So when we talk about the millions of long-term unemployed Americans, we are talking about folks who were laid off because of the recession, are fighting to get back on their feet, and rely on those benefits to keep their families afloat, to keep a roof over their head, food on the table, their families together, and sustain them as they continue looking for work.

Yet 2 weeks ago, funding for long-term emergency unemployment insurance benefits ran out. That meant \$300 less weekly income for the average job seeker and that meant \$400 million left our economy in just the first week.

In Delaware it pulled \$877,000 out of our economy. That is money that otherwise would be spent in local grocery stores and our markets.

One of the most vexing comments I have heard in the debate over whether to continue these benefits is that they somehow incentivize people to not bother looking for jobs, to not be serious; they instead lull able-bodied Americans into lives of dependency. Given the people I know in Delaware, that is not just absurd, it is, forgive me, offensive. As President Obama said yesterday, it sells the American people short.

I have met a lot of people in my years of public service. I have heard from and spoken with Delawareans up and down my State who are relying on unemployment benefits that they paid into when employed. Every one of them would trade a job for not relying on unemployment insurance in a heartbeat. Let me share a few stories of Delawareans who have contacted me and shared how hard this has been for them.

Debbie from Middleton, DE, wrote to me that while she is receiving unemployment benefits, she has applied to 156 jobs. She has been interviewed three times. She is 56. She has worked diligently since she was a teenager. She has worked hard. She paid her taxes. She paid into this unemployment insurance system practically her whole life. Yet now when she needs it most, we fail to continue to provide this lifeline of support.

Linda from Newark wrote to me that on just \$258 a week her family has been barely able to stay afloat. They are doing everything they can to keep up on their bills, to stay current, but even with unemployment insurance they have had to sell some of their family's treasured possessions and goods. She wrote to me:

This is no way for anyone to live. It's disheartening and it is difficult to stay motivated to keep searching.

Frankly, she said:

I am thoroughly fed up with being categorized as someone who lives off the Government by collecting unemployment benefits.

I agree with her because, frankly, Linda, you paid into these benefits for years. This is what it is there for.

John from Frederica told me he was laid off from the Dover Air Force Base in part because of the sequester and now depends on unemployment benefits while he continues diligently searching for another job. This is a man who is a Navy veteran, was willing to make the ultimate sacrifice for our country. Yet right now, because of the partisan gridlock in this Congress, we are not there for him and his family.

The millions of Americans such as Debbie, Linda, and John in Delaware face a very tough job market. Nationally, for every available job there are three job seekers. The longer someone remains unemployed, the harder it becomes for them to find work. The more their skills are out of date, the more difficult the search becomes and the more they need our support to sustain that job search.

I have seen these effects up close and personal in Delaware. In my 3 years as a Senator I have hosted 16 different job fairs to connect Delawareans looking for work with employers looking to hire, and I have been honored to partner with Senator CARPER and Congressman CARNEY in hosting these job fairs. In fact, we are hosting another one in Dover, DE, in just a few weeks.

When you listen to unemployed Delawareans and listen to them talk about their struggle, about how hard it is to keep making ends meet and get a job, you get a sense of how important these jobs are for their survival as families and you get a sense of how much more we can and should be doing to tackle long-term unemployment in America.

As poverty of opportunity and hope afflicts too many of our communities and darkens the lives of too many of our neighbors, let us not suffer in this Chamber from a poverty of imagination, determination, and ambition. On this issue, which is so fundamental to who we are as a nation and to our service to this body, we cannot give in to complacency and apathy. Fighting poverty is hard, and adapting our economy to the realities of a new era is a challenge we have struggled with for more than a generation. It is hard finding out how to realize an economy with growth that is both strong and more equitable, one that is dynamic and creative and competitive and also has a broad middle class, provides security for working families and leaves no one behind, an economy that invests in the dreams and aspirations of every child, but building that economy is surely one of the most urgent and difficult challenges we face. Doing so requires that we put aside our personal politics

and ideologies and come together in areas where, until recently, there has been a broad and bipartisan consensus.

I now hear some of my Republican colleagues talk on this floor about the war on poverty, 50 years later, as having been an abject failure. They make sweeping indictments on government action, putting small government ideology ahead of the shared national goal of fighting poverty. But this perspective misses the point. The original war on poverty was made up of a lot of programs, energetic initiatives that worked at every level of government, some that failed but many others that through steady and determined bipartisan work and steady improvement and refinement over the years have become critical, central, and widely valued strands that hold together our social safety net. Medicare, Medicaid, Head Start, food stamps, unemployment insurance, all of these programs are valued and hold American families together and sustain American job seekers. Bipartisan leaders across the decades have reaffirmed the importance and value of these programs time and time again. These programs, let's remember, are about so much more than lifting people out of poverty. They are about keeping people out of poverty in the first place. We need them to build and strengthen the American middle class, which is one of the greatest legacies of this Nation.

As we search for ways to adapt our fight to new times and new challenges, there is no one way to win the war on poverty President Johnson declared 50 years ago. It is not a question of big or small government, Federal or local action. As President Johnson himself said:

It will not be a short or easy struggle. No single weapon or strategy will suffice. . . . Poverty is a national problem. . . . But this attack, to be effective, must be organized at the State and local level. . . . For the war on poverty will not be won here in Washington. It must be won in the field, in every private home, in every public office, from the courthouse to the White House.

This was not an ideological call for big, centralized government. It was an all-hands-on-deck call, a moral call, for our Nation to meet a national challenge. Although we have made progress since he first addressed this Congress in 1964, his call to combat poverty remains just as important today, even as our challenges have evolved.

We have come a long way since the depths of our own great recession just a few years ago. More than 8 million private sector jobs have been created. There has been more than a three-point drop in the national unemployment rate. We have resurgent energy, housing, agricultural, and manufacturing sectors. Although a few years have passed since our economy sunk to its lowest lows, this crisis remains for those Americans and their families who are still struggling to find a job ei-

ther for their families' food or to keep a roof over their heads.

This week, while we are debating extending emergency unemployment insurance, we should note this is not only obvious and necessary to do, it is the beginning of our real work of sustaining the war on poverty.

I am proud to be engaged in bipartisan efforts to strengthen the middle class, to focus on jobs and skills and manufacturing. We have to find bipartisan solutions that engage the private and public sectors, Federal and local governments, in putting our people back to work. While we do that, we cannot forget to continue to insist on a circle of protection around the most vulnerable in our society rather than allowing that valued circle to crumble. We have to remember we are all in this together, that "there but for the grace of God go I," as we see those in our community, in our families who are struggling in this recovery.

We know that today it may be our neighbors, tomorrow it may be us. President Johnson called on us to focus on the best of America, the spirit that we hold each other up, the spirit that builds community through mutual sacrifice. As we begin our work in this new year to jump-start our economy and spread hope and opportunity, we must never forget that basic spirit which President Johnson called forth and which has kept this country moving from generation to generation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Madam President, I rise to speak on actually two topics; one on extending the unemployment benefit program that is so essential to the people of Maryland and to other fellow Americans and also to comment on the National Security Agency surveillance programs, the need for reform of the program but the need not to reject the mission of the agency and cast a disparaging light on the men and women who work there.

Let me start first though talking about unemployment benefits. I come with a great sense of urgency and passion that we need to extend these unemployment benefits that expired January 1. This is one of the coldest spells we have had in decades in the Northeast-Midwest area. I find it unfathomable, when it is so cold, that the big chill in Washington is that we are not going to extend the unemployment benefits, extending a warm helping hand to Americans who have lost their job through no fault of their own and have been unemployed for more than 6 months.

Where are our national priorities? If we cannot help one another, be a bridge to get to a job, then what is our government all about? We spend billions overseas—and I support that. We spend billions on tax breaks to send jobs

overseas. I do not support that. I want to make sure that for the men and women who do not have a job today but are looking for one every day, that we help them out.

Senator COONS, the Senator from Delaware, just spoke and said today it could be your neighbor, tomorrow it could be you. I think we are going to be unemployed unless we start focusing on how to help the middle class. The middle class is shrinking and unemployment is staggering. We have to lower the unemployment rate, although I want to make sure that during this time while we look at how to create jobs, we continue to provide a social insurance program that helps people when they are laid off through no fault of their own.

My own home State of Maryland is right this very minute affected by 23,000 people—that is 23,000 families—who have now lost a modest benefit which averages out to about \$313 per week. That enables people, while they are looking for work, to be able to pay for their housing, pay for their food, and pay for their heat.

There are those who are implying that if we provide unemployment compensation or assistance we are going to encourage sloth, laziness, laggardness; that they are going to kind of lounge around not looking for work.

Let me tell the story about Western Maryland. This is not BARBARA MIKULSKI; this is reported in the Baltimore Sun and in the Washington Post. We have a community called Washington County. The unemployment rate is 7.3 percent. Just a few years ago they had a Good Humor plant. They made ice cream. I visited that ice cream plant. Everybody was happy, and they were busy producing Good Humor, which was sold all over this country. Well, 2 years ago it closed, and 400 good-paying jobs left Hagerstown. That is the bad news.

The good news is a co-op dairy farmer came in, purchased it, and is now producing milk and ice cream but in smaller amounts. Guess what. They received 1,600 job applications for 36 job openings. They had 36 job openings, and 1,600 people in that small rural county applied for those jobs. There were 44 people for every job available.

Hagerstown has a great sense of patriotism. They sent many men and women to fight and die in the two wars we just fought. They have a great work ethic. They need an opportunity to have jobs. Don't tell those people in Hagerstown or in Salisbury or in Baltimore or throughout my State that they are too lazy. Maybe we are lazy; maybe we don't get the job done.

One of the quickest ways to jumpstart the economy, if we want to, is to pay unemployment compensation. All the data shows that unemployment insurance adds about \$1.60 back into the economy.

I want to create a sense of urgency. I say to my friends on the other side of the aisle: Over a decade ago, you had a man run for the President of the United States who won. His name is George W. Bush. He campaigned on something that I thought was so interesting. I looked forward to actually hearing more about something he called a compassionate conservative. We understand that people are conservative. We understand that people are fiscally conservative, but the message was that we can be compassionate conservatives.

I say to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle: Remember the compassionate conservative message from a decade ago, and remember that man's father said we need the points of light to light up America. I say, let's be a point of light here. Let's add a beacon of hope to the unemployed so we can help them. Don't be critical of those who can't find work.

Let's look at how we can have a job strategy. Let's get our infrastructure back so we can create jobs in the construction industry. Let's eliminate the tax breaks that send jobs overseas and bring the jobs back home. Let's do the tax extenders so we can get people working again. Let's put people back to work.

Pass unemployment compensation. Let's pass some job creation bills. Let's get America working again, and in order to do that, we need to get to work and pass the unemployment compensation bill.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

I want to also comment on something else, and that is the NSA, the National Security Agency, which I am very familiar with as a member of the Intelligence Committee, and it is also located in my State. I know the men and women who work there, and I know the mission they provide. I also know that a few months ago a man by the name of Edward Snowden lit up the airwaves with his illegal barrage of revelations about the role of surveillance that the National Security Agency played. Mr. Snowden provided a titillating, mesmerizing inside view of the United States. Whether he was a whistleblower or a traitor, I will leave that for another discussion.

Right now we know about NSA surveillance, and it sparked a lot of debate. I think that is good. I think that is healthy.

I come to the floor today, first of all, to thank President Obama for establishing a commission to look at this and make recommendations. My view is that we ought to review the recommendations of the Presidential commission. We need to make reform where reform is necessary, but let's not reject the mission of the National Security Agency that has protected us for decades and decades. Let us not reject the men and women who work there

every single day, standing sentry to protect us against attacks, whether it is a terrorist attack or a cyber security attack.

Yes, we need to protect the civil liberties of the United States of America and honor our Constitution. As a member of the Intelligence Committee, and as part of my principles, I have always said: Before we ask NSA agents—or any member of any intelligence agency—to do anything, we should ask: Is it constitutional? Is it legal? Is it authorized? Is it necessary? Remember the criteria. I recommend that this be the grid of the prism we look at: Constitutional, absolutely; legal, a necessity; and authorize. NSA doesn't do it on its own. The authorization comes from the President and his intelligence apparatus. And last but not at all least, is it necessary to protect people?

I think we need to really work on this. President Obama established a review commission. I think it is great, and I think Congress should review it. I know appropriate hearings are already looking into that.

At the same time, we should practice reform. I am absolutely on the side of reform. I have joined with my colleagues in supporting reform for these programs. For years I led the fight on the accountability of leadership. Back in 2007, I wanted the head of the National Security Agency confirmed by the Senate. I was stiff-armed by the Congress. I was held back by the Armed Services Committee. We had to deal with the turf wars at the Pentagon: Don't meddle with our generals. Well, I wasn't meddling with the generals. I just think the head of the National Security Agency should be there. So let's get off of the turf wars and fight terrorist wars. Let's restore confidence in the National Security Agency and have its head confirmed by the Senate. I am a great admirer of General Alexander.

The committee also recommends that the next head of NSA be a civilian. I think we ought to look at that. I think we ought to examine that and see what is in the best interests of the mission of the agency and what we need to be able to do. But whoever is the head of the National Security Agency, be they civilian or military, I think they ought to be confirmed by the Senate.

I also joined across the aisle with my great colleague Senator COATS of Indiana to ask that the NSA inspector general also be confirmed by the Senate to make sure that we have a confirmable position so there is a bona fide whistleblower route with a confirmable inspector general to make sure that NSA is doing the right thing and whistleblowers have an avenue to do it.

I also supported transparency to make sure that those NSA programs are accountable and as transparent as they can be. That doesn't mean we reveal the secrets of the United States.

Joining with Senators WYDEN, UDALL, and HEINRICH, I have introduced an amendment to make the secret FISA court opinions were publicly available under certain circumstances.

I also worked with Senators KING, WARNER, and COLLINS to bring greater transparency to the FISA court through amicus curiae, or friend of the court, to assist in the consideration of novel interpretations of the law. There are those who say, in the President's report, that there should be a civil liberties council and a red team that can go in there. Let's talk about that. Let's debate it. Let's make sure there is more than one opinion before the court on its legality. I support those suggestions.

Let's look at the constitutionality. One judge recently said the NSA surveillance program, particularly under something called section 215, was shocking, and he said it was not constitutional, but 36 other FISA court opinions by 15 judges said it was constitutional.

I am a social worker. I am not a constitutional lawyer. Do you know who decides on what is constitutional? The Supreme Court of the United States. I think that Congress ought to call for—or the executive branch and the President—an expedited review of these programs. I would like to settle, once and for all, whether the programs and laws passed by the Congress in the area of surveillance—I would like to know if they are constitutional. If they are, then we know that. If they are not, then that ends the program. We will follow the law, and we will obey the Constitution of the United States.

Let's get to work here. Let's go to work here. Let's make sure that we are bringing about reform.

I want to talk about the mission of the agency. The National Security Agency is not a puzzle palace, and it is not some sneaky surveillance agency with people in tan raincoats and fedoras, hiding behind doors and spying on people. In fact, remember what they think they do—they think what they do is constitutional, legal, authorized, and necessary.

We need the National Security Agency. There is only one thing the 215 program does: It protects us against counterterrorism. They are there to protect us against counterespionage. They are there to protect us and make sure that weapons of mass destruction are contained. They are advocates for non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in cooperation with the CIA and NRO.

They also protect us in the area of cyber security. Those 80 million people who recently had their credit cards stolen at Target—we don't know if that was a job that was done in the United States of America. For all we know, it was organized cyber crime coming out of Albania or another Eastern Euro-

pean country with shoddy rules and regulations. We don't know. However, we do know the FBI and the NSA are working on it, as well as others. NSA's job is to look at what is over there. Some of our biggest bank heists in organized cyber crime are coming from over there. Did you know that one of the biggest thefts out of the Medicare Program was done by a cyber heist by organized crime out of Albania? Can you believe that? It was caught. In working with the inspector general at CMS, the FBI, and the NSA, we caught them, got our money back, and now we are back on track. So they do a good job, and we are kind of losing sight as far as these concerns about surveillance.

There is no doubt that we protect the civil liberties of the United States of America. We do believe in privacy. I am not going to describe the program or go into it, but I will tell you what really bothers me. What really bothers me is that somehow or another, through the media, and even conversations in this body, we are painting NSA as if it were a bad, villainous, duplicitous, surreptitious agency. That could not be further from the truth. Somehow or another, the men and women who work there every single day, standing sentry on behalf of the United States of America on signals intelligence, are somehow or another to feel that something is wrong. The morale at that Agency is terrible. The morale at that Agency is falling. The morale at that Agency is not in a healthy situation.

We have to do something about that by showing respect for the men and women who work there. Most of them are civilians. They are some of the brightest people in the world. Did my colleagues know that the NSA is the largest employer of mathematicians in the world because of the code breakers, the cryptologists? They break codes. Who uses codes? It is not Mother Teresa.

Respect. Let's have respect because they are hard at work. While the rest of us were home for Christmas enjoying turkey or home for Thanksgiving, they were out there working. They were making sure there wasn't another Underwear Bomber. When our defenses appear to be lowest—when people are traveling on airplanes, when people are in the holiday spirit—they are working. They are working right now to make sure our Olympic athletes are safe, working with appropriate international law enforcement. They are at it every single day. Can't we give them respect while we sort out constitutionality and legality? Let's sort it out, but let's stop the finger-pointing.

I must tell my colleagues that I was taken aback today when I got my National Journal Daily and read where it says "Obama Invites NSA Top Congressional Critics To Meet." I think it is

always great when the President speaks with Congress, but he invited the critics of the program to the White House. I think that is good. I would prefer, though, to read—instead of "inviting the critics," the phrase would have said "reformers." Put me in the "reformer" category. If there are abuses, I am one of the first to criticize them. I have been part of reform. I intend to be part of reform, but I don't intend to be a part of rejecting the mission, and I don't intend to be a part of any effort that downgrades or downplays the contribution of the men and women who work there. So call the people reformers.

I hope the White House and this Congress will signal to the men and women at the National Security Agency that they are respected, that they are valued; as we pursue reform, we will always do our duty to ensure that what they do is constitutional, legal, authorized, and necessary. But don't blame them for the job we asked them to do. I think if we proceed with a spirit of reform rather than blame, we will be able to accomplish a great deal.

This is a big day in the Senate. Let's pass unemployment compensation. Let's do the reforms we need, and let's do a good job, as we are supposed to do.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I come to the floor this afternoon to talk about the fact that 50 years ago today President Lyndon Johnson made his first State of the Union Address. He used that date—January 8, 1964—to chart a new agenda for the country and to declare that America would take on an unconditional war on poverty. With that directive, Congress worked on some of the most successful programs in the history of our country: Medicare, Head Start, Pell grants, and expansions to Social Security. President Johnson knew that the devastation of poverty went deeper than just the lack of a job or the lack of basic needs. Americans in poverty didn't even have a fair chance to make a better life for themselves and their families.

Now, since 1964, economists estimate the poverty rate has now fallen by 10 percent when accounting for social safety net programs. So we are moving in the right direction, but we have a lot more work to do to give everyone the fair chance they need to succeed in this country.

For too many people today, the war on poverty is a daily battle just to make ends meet. More than 46 million people in our country live in poverty—46 million people. That is according to the Census Bureau. More than 20 percent—that is one in five of our kids in this country—live in poverty. So to win this fight, we need to strengthen the programs that support those in need.

Without question, one of the reasons we have seen a decline in poverty is because of the programs that provide a safety net for our most vulnerable Americans. In 1964 Congress created the food stamp program for those struggling to feed their families. Today it is known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or better known as SNAP. In 2012 alone the program lifted 4.9 million people out of poverty, according to the Center on the Budget and Policy Priorities.

We have also worked to make sure preschoolers from low-income areas have the building blocks they need to start kindergarten ready to learn. Since the mid-1960s Head Start has provided early childhood learning and health services to more than 30 million children and their families.

That is the kind of progress we have to continue. Those programs and many like them have provided economic security and opportunity to millions across the country.

Yet even with the successes we have had in fighting hunger and ending unemployment, there are those today here in Congress who want to slash the very assistance that gives so many Americans today an opportunity to make better lives for themselves and their families.

We can't waver in the fight to give all Americans a fair chance—a fair chance to get ahead. We have to expand opportunities for young learners by investing in universal pre-K. We have to ensure that workers can earn enough to put food on the table by raising the minimum wage. We have to keep fighting, and we have to win the war on poverty.

I know personally how vital these programs are. When I was just 15 years old, my dad, who fought in World War II and was a veteran, was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis. Within just a few years he couldn't work anymore. My mom found a job. She stayed home to raise seven kids. The job she found wasn't enough to support seven kids, and my dad had a growing stack of medical bills. All of a sudden, my family, without any warning, had fallen on hard times.

This country at that time didn't turn its back on us. For several months my family relied on food stamps. It wasn't much, but it helped us get by. With the help of a government program—a government program—my mom was fortunate to attend Lake Washington Vocational Technical School and got the training she needed to get a better job so she could support her family. My older brother, my twin sister, and I were able to stay in college because of student loans and support from what we now call Pell grants—all from this government.

Even through those hard times, none of us lost hope. With a lot of hard work—and we had help from our gov-

ernment—we were able to get to where we are today. That is why I believe so strongly that here in Congress today, we have to expand that hope I had as a young girl to many more families and Americans who are struggling today.

Fifty years ago President Johnson recognized that poverty is a national problem, and that is why he made it a national priority. So I think we ought to rededicate ourselves today to that national priority. Let's work together here to support the men and women across the country who hope for their chance at the American dream. Let's not just commemorate this anniversary; let's begin to use and have a renewed energy to winning the war on poverty in our country once and for all.

Thank you, Madam President.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. HIRONO. Madam President, 50 years ago today President Johnson declared a war on poverty. He said:

Very often a lack of jobs and money is not the cause of poverty, but the symptom. The cause may lie deeper in our failure to give citizens a fair chance to develop their own capacities, in a lack of education and training, in a lack of medical care and housing.

He proposed a broad range of new initiatives to address these deeper failures: Medicare, Head Start, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act, and housing and transportation programs. These initiatives have given millions of people more opportunities to succeed and help them get back on their feet when they stumble. President Johnson called on Congress to take up these proposals because, he said, "many Americans live on the outskirts of hope. Our task is to help replace their despair with opportunity." That is still our task today.

We have come a long way since 1964, but clearly the fight is not over. For years our American dream has been that if people work hard and play by the rules, they will succeed. However, the divide between the very rich and the very poor is as wide as it has ever been. Wages have stagnated, and more and more middle-class families struggle to get ahead and provide opportunities for their children.

We have to carry on the work that began 50 years ago and update it for the needs of our modern economy. Let's keep fighting to create new, good-paying jobs and sustainable American industries. Let's make sure all Americans have access to the edu-

cation and training needed to get those jobs and succeed. Let's work to make sure that as our economy grows, so do middle-class incomes and the opportunity to climb into the middle class and beyond.

I wish to speak briefly about three ideas for these goals. First, let's increase the minimum wage so workers earn more than poverty-level wages. Second, let's make education more accessible from pre-K through college so that Americans are well prepared for the jobs of the future. Finally, let's strengthen the safety net programs that have kept so many out of poverty so working families can get through the tough times and get back on their feet.

First, our economy has grown fourfold over the last 50 years, but the poor and middle class have not seen enough of the benefits of this growth. According to Census data, the economy is producing 45 percent more per person than it was in 1987, but real median income has remained flat.

Workers earning minimum wage have fared even worse because today's Federal minimum wage has not kept up with inflation. The 1968 minimum wage, adjusted for inflation, would be \$10.68 today, not \$7.25. That means the minimum wage has lost one-third of its buying power. It is no wonder our families are struggling. The minimum wage should be increased.

Raising the minimum wage is important for many Americans, but it is particularly important for women. Most minimum wage workers—over 64 percent of them—are women. Today millions of women are trapped in minimum wage jobs.

The Federal minimum wage of \$7.25 yields only \$15,000 per year for a full-time worker. If this woman is supporting a child or an elderly parent, as is often the case, their family income would be below the Federal poverty line. Their situation is even more dire in Hawaii, where the cost of living is much higher.

Fighting poverty is a women's issue. Poverty hurts more women and children than men. More than 58 percent of adults in poverty are women. More than one in seven women—nearly 17.8 million—live in poverty. More than one in five children—about 21.8 percent—are poor, almost twice the rate for adult men.

The low minimum wage hurts not only workers—and particularly women workers and children—it is unfair to taxpayers. That is because minimum wage workers are often eligible for food assistance, housing vouchers, and other safety-net programs. This means we taxpayers are subsidizing companies that pay their workers poverty wages. If we want to reduce government spending—and make more workers fully self-sufficient—raising the minimum wage is a good place to start.

Second, expanding access to education—from birth to college and career training—will build new ladders out of poverty.

When I came to this country as an 8-year-old immigrant, my mother enrolled me in Hawaii public schools. That is where I learned English and developed a love of reading. When I graduated from Kaimuki High School, I attended the University of Hawaii. The Higher Education Act of 1965 helped me—and millions of other students—pay for college through work-study and low-interest Federal student loans. Today we need to strengthen our commitment to our next generation of scientists, architects, teachers, and innovators.

I know firsthand the power of a quality education. That is why for years I have been fighting for quality preschool in Hawaii and nationwide. Children in poverty come to kindergarten with half the vocabulary of their higher-income peers. If they start school already behind, how can we expect them to catch up?

President Johnson helped pass the Head Start Act. This law helped millions of poor children attend preschool, while parents got the skills they needed to help their kids at home. Since then, we have reformed and strengthened Head Start quality, but, still, fewer than half of eligible 3- and 4-year-olds can get a Head Start seat. Fewer than 1 in 20 eligible infants and toddlers can get a spot in Early Head Start.

The Federal Government cannot do it all. States and local governments want to do their part too. That is why Governors, educators, and legislators across the country—both Republicans and Democrats—have expanded State preschool in 2013. Let's support their efforts.

This Congress I worked with Senators HARKIN, MURRAY, CASEY, and others to introduce the Strong Start for America's Children Act. This bill would create a Federal-State partnership for high-quality preschool. It includes elements from our PRE-K Act so States such as Hawaii that have further to go can have more support as they build their preschool system.

The bill's supporters include parents, educators, business leaders, and even police. They recognize that we can pay for quality preschool now or pay later for law enforcement when kids drop out of school and commit crimes. Let's come together to get this done.

While we need to focus on helping kids start kindergarten ready to succeed, we also need to improve access to higher education when they graduate from high school.

With student debt skyrocketing, the Pell grant is a bedrock investment in college access. In 1978, the Pell grant helped pay for 75 percent of college costs at a 4-year public university. Today it pays for only a third.

This year I plan to introduce the Pell Grant Protection Act, a bill to strengthen and preserve the Pell grant. There is also more we can do—like simplifying the Federal student aid process, improving work-study, and expanding access to adult basic education. I look forward to working on these and other efforts in the Higher Education Act and Workforce Investment Act this year.

Third, let's strengthen our safety net programs, including Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP.

These programs provide real hope and real opportunity for people. I know this because I have lived it. My mother raised three children by herself. Most of us have relied upon or known families who have relied upon food stamps or unemployment insurance. My mother's unemployment checks were a safety net for us, providing us with much needed temporary help. They gave us breathing room and put food on the table while she searched for work. I know the anxiety when the family breadwinner loses her job through no fault of her own.

These safety net programs have helped keep millions of Americans out of poverty. Using the Census Supplemental Poverty Measure, the national poverty rate has gone down from 26 percent in 1967 to 16 percent in 2012. Without safety-net programs, the poverty rate would have climbed to 29 percent. Seniors would have been hurt especially badly.

Thus, it is alarming to see many of my Republican colleagues calling to shred the safety net programs. They have proposed drastic cuts to SNAP, Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, and a host of other vital supports.

The basic idea of the safety net is to prevent people from falling so far behind that they cannot catch up. So instead of making cuts, we should strengthen these programs and, of course, focus on creating jobs.

With the challenges facing our families today, the war on poverty continues. Let's not give in to the naysayers seeking to dismantle our safety net. Let's not retreat in our efforts to help people climb out of poverty. Let's fight even harder to provide an opportunity agenda, one that reaffirms the idea that if you work hard and play by the rules, you can get ahead. If we work together, I know we can get this done.

I yield.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator MCCONNELL or his designee be recognized from 2 o'clock to 2:45 this afternoon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I rise today to address the question that is currently before the body; that is, whether we should extend the emergency unemployment insurance for millions of Americans who are still unable to find work. This is in addition to the 26 weeks that is provided in most States—some a little more, some a little less—and the question is whether we extend this again, as we have done several times since the great recession. The question is, should we extend it and, if so, how should we extend it? Should we pay for it? Should there be some training or other requirements attached to it so it works better?

It is a good debate to have. I came on the floor yesterday to say let's have a full debate on this issue. It is one of great importance to folks who are unemployed. It is also important to our Nation as a whole that we deal with this issue, to encourage economic growth, to get people back to work. I was encouraged yesterday that the Senate majority would permit appropriate amendments to this legislation. That is one reason I voted to proceed, of course with the understanding that we would have the opportunity to talk about this issue, and debate it, and offer amendments. One ought to be how we pay for it.

Second, we ought to be able to deal with the underlying problem. Unemployment insurance is more of a band-aid, and we need to be sure we are dealing with the underlying problem of a weak economy and the lack of jobs and the lack of a connection between the skills that are needed and the jobs that are available. Let's really get at this problem in a serious way.

I will be frank. I heard from a lot of people in the last 24 hours—after the vote on the motion to proceed—that they were surprised that I voted to proceed and that other Republicans did as well because they thought Republicans would all vote against it. In fact, I saw some press reports this morning indicating that some of the Democratic leadership would have been happier had that motion failed last night because then they could say: Well, we are blaming Republicans for being obstructionist.

I do not think my colleagues who voted the other way were being obstructionist. I think their concern was that they were not going to have the opportunity to debate this issue and to offer amendments that are sensible, that are relevant to the issue at hand—like how we pay for it, how we improve unemployment insurance so it works better for those who are unemployed.

But anyway, for my part, I took my colleagues at their word when they said they were serious about actually improving unemployment insurance and taking serious steps to deal with the lack of growth and economic opportunity in our economy today. So in good faith I voted on this motion to proceed yesterday, hoping again that we would be willing here in this body to have real debate, which is what the Senate is supposed to be about, have a debate over the long-term fiscally sound way forward on unemployment. I have come to the floor today in an effort to be sure that people understand there are alternatives out there, offer a specific idea to pay for the insurance, one that deals with fraud and abuse, one that is out of the President's budget actually, one that should be bipartisan.

I have heard earlier today, some have come to the floor on their side of the aisle and said: We should not pay for this extension. We should just go further into debt and deficit. My question would be: If we can pay for it, why would we not? Why would we want to take the country further into deficit this year, bust the budget caps that we just established in the budget agreement? I was one of nine Republicans who voted for that budget agreement. It was not perfect, but it set up a process going forward where we can get back to our constitutional duties here in the Senate of actually appropriating, meaning the oversight necessary of the Federal departments and agencies. There has been none over the last 4 years when we have not had a budget. Then prioritizing spending. That is what we are supposed to be doing. That is our constitutional responsibility.

It also did not raise taxes. It also does have a little bit of deficit reduction—not as much as it should have; it was not perfect, but it enabled us to move forward. So I voted for that budget. Now we are talking about, right after that, putting forward an unemployment emergency extension that is not paid for, that will bust those very caps. I am told a budget point of order is going to lie against this because of it.

That is not the way we should go. Let's pay for it. The debt and deficit are affecting our economy today. It is like a wet blanket over the economy. You cannot have trillion-dollar deficits year in and year out. This year it is \$680 billion. People are saying, well, that is great.

Are you kidding? That is the fifth highest deficit in the history of our country. It all adds up to a \$17 trillion debt—unprecedented. I believe that is understated given all the liabilities we have as a government. But the point is, we have never had debts of this level. They are historic levels. It is not only the wrong thing to do for our economy

today and to help getting people back to work, but it is also clearly unfair to do to future generations. We have some young people on the floor this afternoon. It is even immoral that we are leaving this to them. So let's pay for this.

I was glad to hear Senator REID say yesterday of our efforts to fund this legislation, "If they come with something serious, I'll talk to them." Well, I have something serious—I think other Members will as well—something that reflects, in my case, reforms proposed in the President's own budget, ideas that should be bipartisan.

My amendment would close a loophole that opens the system to double dipping. What do I mean by that? It is called concurrent receipts, where somebody is getting one Federal program, and then another Federal program they should not be eligible for if they have got the first one, specifically, people who are both on Social Security disability insurance, meaning they cannot work, SSDI, and also receiving funds from unemployment insurance, which means you are looking for a job or you are working. We also add trade adjustment assistance. That is exactly the same theory.

We should not allow double dipping. In fact, we should stop this abuse. This is in the President's budget. This reform makes sense. Social Security disability was designed to help people who are unable to work because of a serious medical condition. As we all know, the law requires those on unemployment insurance to actively seek out job opportunities. So the two do not work together. Let's stop the double dipping. These two programs are mutually exclusive. Those who cannot work should be on disability. Those who can work should be on unemployment insurance if they are eligible. By passing this simple amendment, we can close this loophole and save \$5.4 billion, almost enough to pay for the entire 3-month extension that we are talking about on the table here today, which is about \$6.2, \$6.3 billion.

In addition, I will be adding another provision to my amendments that takes the unemployment insurance program integrity provisions directly out of the President's budget. These are programs again in the President's budget to ensure that the unemployment insurance program is working properly, again taking out the fraud and the abuse in it. The President's budget instructs the Department of Labor to implement it. My amendment does too. By implementing the President's own plan to reduce these improper payments and speed reemployment, we save even more money in the long run. This pays for, again, this unemployment extension over 3 months.

I hope we can pass my amendment, pay for this extension, and show that this legislation is not just about poli-

tics—what we are talking about here on the floor is not just about politics, it is about actually helping people who are unemployed to get back to work. I hope when my Democratic colleagues say they are ready to take real action on getting our economy moving again, to help Americans who are suffering, they mean it.

By the way, the fact that we are having this debate, the fact that so many Americans are in need of long-term unemployment insurance in and of itself shows that something is not working. In fact, as we have talked about on this floor before, we are now at historic levels in terms of long-term unemployment, people who have been unemployed for more than 26 weeks.

The approach taken by the administration and many of my colleagues here and in the other body to bring down unemployment and get this economy moving does not seem to have worked, by their own standards. Recall that we had a stimulus package. It was said that unemployment would be far lower than it is today. So by their own standards, it has not worked. If it had, we would not be debating this today. We would not be talking about the need for an extension on an emergency basis of unemployment insurance.

We cannot spend our way to prosperity. That is what we tried to do, in my view, in the stimulus package. That is one reason it has not worked. We certainly tried that over the last 5 years. If you look at what the government has done, we spent trillions of dollars we did not have, we have burdened the next generation with previously unimaginable debt levels that we talked about earlier. We have now run 5 years of historic deficits—5 years, trillion-dollar deficits the first 4 years.

Before this administration we had never had a trillion-dollar deficit. Last year's deficit, again, \$680 billion, the fifth largest in history, is certainly no cause for celebration, particularly when the Congressional Budget Office tells us that we are going to go back to trillion-dollar deficits within 10 years. So we obviously have a huge problem in terms of our debt and deficit.

What do we have to show for all of this spending that we did? Seventy-one months after the recession began, the economy has still not recovered the jobs we lost in that recession. This has never happened in the history of our country. We have never had a recovery this weak. We are down 1.3 million jobs. By comparison, we were up 10.4 million jobs at this point after the 1981–1982 recession. That recession was also deep. In fact, it was deeper if you measure it by the number of people who were unemployed.

Ronald Reagan came in, and frankly he took progrowth policies and put them in place and helped to create millions of jobs. By this time we were up 10.4 million jobs after that recession.

We were up 9.8 million jobs after the 1990 recession at this point. We were up 4.8 million jobs after the 2001 recession. Remember that? The recovery was called the jobless recovery. Again, we have not even gained back the jobs at all yet after this recession. We were up 4.8 million jobs at this point after the 2001 recession.

Making matters even worse, 1 out of every 3 unemployed persons has been out of work for 27 weeks or longer. As I said, this rate of long-term unemployment is at levels we have not seen. You would think we would have learned a lesson here in Washington. You would think Washington would want to do something differently. Yet I heard the President and the majority leader just yesterday present an unemployment extension as if it were some kind of economic panacea, a silver bullet justifying their failure to pay for this extension with all of the growth they say it will generate.

Well, the Senate majority leader said yesterday, "For every dollar we spend on unemployment benefits, it gets \$1.50 back to us just like that." Just like that? Think about this. If unemployment benefits create so much growth, why would we just do a 3-month extension? Why not a 3-year extension? Why would there be any limit? Money may not grow on trees, but apparently in the eyes of some it grows from government programs.

That is not how the economy works. I know there are economists out there you can cite for just about anything. But the President's own economic advisors have written that unemployment benefits slow down the search for jobs. But we do not need to get into a battle of experts here. History has proven that just spending more money, even on unemployment benefits, is not the solution. It is not the long-term, serious solution to the problems we face as a country.

This extension, if it passes, will be the 11th time we have extended unemployment benefits in the last 5 years. These extensions have cost more than \$200 billion. No economic boom has resulted from this spending, just as it did not result, as I said earlier, from the trillion dollars in stimulus money.

If spending were the answer, we would not be standing here today having this debate. We would be celebrating full employment. Our economy would not be better off if we had higher unemployment and we were paying out more in unemployment benefits. That is kind of the logical extension of what has been argued on the other side as to why we cannot pay for this. I cannot imagine anyone actually believes this.

Yet for too long we have treated government spending as if it does create wealth. If I take \$1 from the Presiding Officer, take \$1 from one person and give that dollar to someone else, that other person may be better off, but I

did not add a dollar to the economy. Government programs have to come from somewhere. So that dollar is being taken from somewhere and given to somebody else. Somehow the notion is that is going to add to the economy.

Again, the logical extension is: Let's just continue to provide more and more government spending; everything will be great. That is not how it works. Dividing the pie up differently does not create more pie. It creates real, concrete progrowth policies to do that, policies that mean we are paying out less in unemployment benefits because more people have the skills they need to get good jobs. That is what we ought to be talking about.

Yes, I am willing to extend unemployment insurance and pay for it. But during that period, let's come up with a better unemployment insurance program that actually connects people to the jobs that are out there. Because there are a lot of jobs that require skills that are not being filled. Our employment system ought to, both for the long term and even for the short term, focus on that. How do you create better skills so that people have the opportunity, have the tools to be able to access those jobs?

Policies that allow more companies and small businesses to produce quality products they can sell here and around the world, creating better jobs and profits, would help. Implementing these kinds of policies is not as easy as extending unemployment benefits for a few months or raising the minimum wage. We will not be able to ram these kinds of policies through in a week on a party-line vote with no debate and no amendments. But there is a real solution to the chronic unemployment we are seeing in our States, and that is the only way to encourage the kind of income mobility that will close the income gap, not by tearing people down but by bringing people up. Progrowth economic policies obviously need to be part of the solution here. If we extend unemployment insurance, we should do so because people are hurting as a result of the failed policies in Washington. But we should not kid ourselves into believing that this extension alone will somehow solve these economic problems. Again, it certainly will not pay for itself. As I said earlier, you cannot take a dollar away from one person and give it to someone else and create more purchasing power. You are redistributing that across the economy.

It does not have to be that way. We can pass these pay-for amendments. I have my own amendments, as I said. Others have also proposed their amendments. I know Senator AYOTTE has an amendment I am supporting that, again, gets at fraud and abuse in government programs and says: Let's pay for the unemployment benefits.

She also, by the way, pays for veterans' benefits that were cut during

the budget agreement we just passed. I also support that. She has a little left over for actual deficit reduction.

Senator COBURN is going to have a proposal out here. I think Senator HATCH will have one. Senator MCCONNELL will have one. My understanding is that Senator COBURN has one that is also out of the President's budget.

There are plenty of ideas here as to how to pay for this extension, short term, while we look at better ways to have the unemployment insurance system work, to connect people who are unemployed to the jobs that are out there, by giving them the skills they need. That is where the hard work begins.

We have got to get this country moving again. We have got to do things to actually increase economic growth and give people the skills they need to access the jobs that are out there. We need to pass bills such as the CAREER Act, bipartisan legislation I have introduced with Senator MIKE BENNET from Colorado.

In Ohio, we have about 400,000 people unemployed. We are told there are about 100,000 jobs right now open in Ohio. A lot of these jobs are high-tech jobs. Some are in advanced manufacturing, some are in bioscience, some in information technology. We need to be sure that the people who are unemployed get the skills they need to be able to take advantage of those jobs, those opportunities.

We can also start by working on tax reform. Everybody seems to talk about it. Let's do it. Corporate tax reform alone would result in a lot more revenue coming into the Federal Government by repatriating profits. It would help expand opportunities, not for the boardroom, for the people who work in those companies.

People who have looked at this at the Congressional Budget Office, the economic experts, have said: If we did corporate business tax reform, over 70 percent of the benefit goes right to the workers: higher pay, higher benefits. It is time to ensure that we have a growing economy, we are growing that pie, not just carving it up.

Let's streamline the regulations in this country. Currently the United States ranks 34th in the world in the time it takes to get a government green light to actually build something. Think about that. This is a key World Bank measure for ease of doing business. We want America to be at the top of that list, not halfway down that list. Unless we do that, we are not going to see the kind of investment we want in this country. How many jobs are lost every year because people cannot get a permit, that a good idea cannot be built? These are jobs that are there if we change the policies here in Washington, DC.

Congress continues to pat itself on the back for scoring political points

rather than taking on these challenges that face our country. I can tell you who is not patting us on the back: It is the American people. They are not happy. They are not pleased with our progress. There is good reason. They are actually seeing their take-home pay go down as the deficit goes up, in, as the President talked about, a better economy.

Fifty years ago the United States declared a war on poverty. Yet poverty is still a major problem. The goal was noble, but the tools we used were not up to the challenge.

Since the recession began, 9 million more Americans have fallen into poverty and the median household income is down more than 8 percent. Poverty rates have actually increased during this administration with the policies we have.

It is time for a change. For decades we have exported to the nations around the world these principles that have allowed us to enjoy so much prosperity and success. We have said: Follow the American way; the free enterprise system works. We have preached to them this gospel, as well as our belief that by removing the shackles of government interference from the market—whether in the form of overregulation, overspending, or overtaxing—everyone can prosper.

As U.S. Trade Representative I had the opportunity to travel all around the world representing our great country. It was a great honor to tell people the benefits of liberalizing trade, knocking down barriers to increase economic growth and opportunity. It works. Entrepreneurs and job creators have lifted more people out of poverty around the world over the past few decades than any government program ever could because the free enterprise system does work. We need to get back to that.

Let's do something we can be proud of in this Chamber today. Let's empower the American people instead of the American Government. Let's not kick the can of spending down the road any longer. Let's take some votes. Not all of them are going to be easy votes, and they shouldn't be. After all, that is what we are elected to do—take tough votes. These votes we take today, though, can make a real difference in people's lives.

Let's start today. Let's pay for this legislation. Let's use these pay-fors we just talked about that are bipartisan, that are sensible, that can be supported on both sides of the aisle and in both bodies. Let's ensure that we put in place the progrowth policies so that we aren't just giving people a little more unemployment insurance for a few more months but giving them the opportunity to get a job and the dignity and self-respect that come with that.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, pay for this legislation,

put politics aside, and get to work for the American people.

I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). The Republican leader.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, over the past several years those of us who are fortunate enough to serve have engaged in many fierce debates. Some have been forced upon us by external events, including a searing financial crisis, while others were brought about by an unapologetically liberal President who promised dramatic change and who has worked very hard to follow through on that pledge—in some cases, even in the face of legal obstacles and widespread public opposition. So change has, indeed, come.

Despite the daily drumbeat of headlines about gridlock and dysfunction in Washington, the truth is that an activist President and a Democratic-controlled Senate have managed to check off an awful lot of items on their wish list one way or another. Yet just as important as what they did, my colleagues, is how they did it because that also has been at the heart of so many of the fights we have had around here over the past few years. These conflicts haven't stemmed from personal grievances or contempt, as some would have it. They are, instead, the inevitable consequence of an administration that was in such a hurry to impose its agenda that it neglected to persuade the public of its wisdom and then cast aside one of the greatest tools we have in this country for guaranteeing a durable and stable legislative consensus, and that tool is the Senate.

Remember, I think we all know partisanship is not some recent invention. American politics has always been divided between two ideological camps. Today that is reflected in the two major parties, but it has actually always been there. On one side are those who proudly place their trust in government and its agents to guide our institutions and direct our lives. On the other are those of us who put our trust in the wisdom and the creativity of private citizens working voluntarily with each other and through more local mediating institutions, guided by their own sense of what is right, what is fair, and what is good.

Recent polling suggests that most Americans fall squarely into the latter camp. People are generally confident in their local governments but lack confidence in Washington.

Despite the political and ideological divides which have always existed in our country, we have almost always managed to work out our differences—not by humiliating the other side into submission but through simple give-and-take. It is the secret of our success. The same virtues that make any friendship, marriage, family, or business work are the ones that have always made this country work. And the

place where it happens, the place where all the national conflicts and controversies that arise in this big, diverse, wonderful country of ours have always been resolved, is in this Chamber.

I realize it may not be immediately obvious why that is the case, but the fact is that every serious student of this institution, from De Tocqueville to our late colleague Robert Byrd, has seen the Senate as uniquely important to America's stability and to its flourishing. In their view, it has made all the difference, and here is why—because whether it was the fierce early battles over the shape and scope of the Federal Government or those that surrounded industrialization or those that preceded and followed a nation-rending civil war or those surrounding the great wars of the 20th century or the expansion of the franchise or a decades-long cold war or the war on terror, we have always found a way forward, sometimes haltingly but always steadily, and the Senate is the tool that has enabled us to find our footing almost every time.

I mention all this because as we begin a new year, it is appropriate to step back from all the policy debates that have occupied us over the past few years and focus on another debate we have been having, and the debate we have been having is over the State of this institution. What have we become? It is not a debate that ever caught fire with the public or with the press, but it is a debate that should be of grave importance to all of us because on some level every single one of us has to be at least a little bit uneasy about what happened here last November. But even if you are completely at peace with what happened in November, even if you think it was perfectly fine to violate the all-important rules that say changing the rules requires the assent of two-thirds of Senators duly elected and sworn, none of us should be happy with the trajectory the Senate was on even before that day, even before November, or the condition we find the Senate in 225 years after it was created. I don't think anybody is comfortable with where we are. I know I am not, and I bet, even though there is nobody over here at the moment, I bet almost none of them are either.

I wish to share a few thoughts on what I think we have lost over the last 7 years and what can be done about it together. "Together" obviously requires the involvement, one would think, of some people on the other side of the aisle. Even though they are not here to listen, they have been invited.

Let me state at the outset that it is not my intention to point the finger of blame at anybody, although some of that is inevitable. I don't presume to have all of the answers either, and I am certainly not here to claim that we are without fault. But I am absolutely certain of one thing: The Senate can be

better than it is. Many of us have seen a better Senate than we have now, no matter who was in the majority. This institution can be better than it is. I just can't believe that on some level everyone in this Chamber, including the folks on the other side, doesn't agree. It just can't be the case that we are content with the theatrics and the messaging wars that go on day after day. It can't be the case that Senators who grew up reading about the great statesmen who made their name and their mark over the years are now suddenly content to stand in front of a giant poster board making some poll-tested point-of-the-month day after day and then run back to their respective corners and congratulate each other on how right they are. I can't believe we are all happy about that on either side.

Don't misunderstand me—there is a time for making a political point and even scoring a few points. I know that as well as anybody. But it can't be the only thing we do. Surely we do something other than scoring political points against each other. It cheapens the service we have sworn to provide to our constituents. It cheapens the Senate, which is a lot bigger than any of us.

Hopefully, we can all agree that we have a problem. I realize both sides have their own favorite account of what caused it. We have our talking points, and they have their talking points. We all repeat them with great repetition, and we all congratulate each other for being on the right side of the debate. I understand that. People over there think Republicans abuse the rules, and we think they do. But, as I said, my goal here isn't to make converts on that front; my purpose is to suggest that the Senate can be better than it has been and that it must be if we are to remain great as a nation.

The crucial first step of any vision that gets us there is to recognize that vigorous debate about our differences isn't some sickness to be lamented. Vigorous debate is not a problem. When did that become a problem? It is actually a sign of strength to have vigorous debates.

It is a common refrain among pundits that the fights we have around here are pointless. They are not at all pointless. Every single debate we have around here is about something important. What is unhealthy is when we neglect the means that we have always used to resolve our differences. That is the real threat to this country, not more debate. When did that become a problem?

The best mechanism we have for working through our differences and arriving at a durable consensus is the U.S. Senate. An Executive order can't do it. The fiat of a nine-person court can't do it. A raucous and precarious partisan majority in the House can't do

it. The only institution that can make stable and enduring laws is the one we have in which all 50 States are represented equally and where every single Senator has a say in the laws we pass. This is what the Senate was designed for. It is what the Senate is supposed to be about, and almost—almost—always has been.

Take a look at some of the most far-reaching legislation of the past century. Look at the vote tallies. Medicare and Medicaid were both approved with the support of about half the Members of the minority. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 passed with the votes of 30 out of the 32 Members of the Republican minority—all but two Republican Senators. There weren't many of them. That was the year after the Goldwater debacle. Only two Senators voted against the Social Security Act, and only eight voted against the Americans with Disabilities Act.

None of this happened, by the way—none of it happened—by throwing these bills together in the back room and dropping them on the floor with a stopwatch running. It happened through a laborious process of legislating, persuasion, and coalition building. It took time and it took patience and hard work and it guaranteed that every one of these laws had stability—stability. Compare that—compare that, if you will—to the attitude behind ObamaCare. When Democrats couldn't convince any of us the bill was worth supporting as written, they decided to do it on their own and pass it on a party-line vote and now we are seeing the result.

The chaos this law has visited on our country isn't just deeply tragic; it was, my friends, entirely predictable—entirely predictable. That will always be the case if we approach legislation without regard for the views of the other side. Without some meaningful buy-in, we guarantee a food fight, we guarantee instability, and we guarantee strife.

It may very well have been the case that on ObamaCare the will of the country was not to pass the bill at all. That is what I would have concluded if Republicans couldn't get a single Democratic vote for legislation of that magnitude. I would have thought: Well, maybe this isn't such a great idea. But Democrats plowed forward anyway. They didn't want to hear it. The results are clear. It is a mess, an absolute mess.

The Senate exists to prevent that kind of situation. Because without a moderating institution as the Senate, today's majority passes something and tomorrow's majority repeals it; today's majority proposes something, and tomorrow's majority opposes it. We see that in the House all the time. But when the Senate is allowed to work the way it was designed to, it arrives at a result that is acceptable to people all

along the political spectrum. That, my friends, is the whole point.

We have lost our sense for the value of that, and none of us should be at peace. Because if America is to face up to the challenges we face in the decades ahead, she will need the Senate the Founders, in their wisdom, intended, not the hollow shell of the Senate we have today—not the hollow shell of the Senate we have today.

First, one of the traditional hallmarks of the Senate is a vigorous committee process. It is also one of the main things we have lost. There was a time—not that long ago—when chairmen and ranking members had major influence and used their positions to develop national policy on everything from farm policy to nuclear arms. These men and women enriched the entire Senate through their focus and their expertise. Just as important, they provided an important counterweight to the executive branch. They provided one more check on the White House. If a President thought something was a good idea, he had better make sure he ran it by the committee chairman who had been studying it for the past two decades. If the chairman disagreed, then they would have a serious debate and probably reach a better product as a result.

The Senate should be setting national priorities, not simply waiting on the White House to do it for us. The place to start that process is in the committees. With few exceptions, that is gone. With very few exceptions, that is gone. It is a big loss to the institution, but most importantly it is a big loss for the American people who expect us to lead.

Here is something else we have gained from a robust committee process over the years. Committees have actually served as a school of bipartisanship. If we think about it, it just makes sense. By the time a bill gets through committee, one would expect it to come out in a form that was generally broadly acceptable to both sides; nobody got everything, but more often than not everybody got something, and the product was stable because there was buy-in and a sense of ownership on both sides.

On the rare occasions when that has happened recently, we have seen that work. The committee process in the Senate is a shadow of what it used to be, thereby marginalizing, reducing the influence of every single Member of the Senate on both sides of the aisle. Major legislation is now routinely drafted not in committee but in the majority leader's conference room and then dropped on the floor with little or no opportunity for Members to participate in the amendment process, virtually guaranteeing a fight.

There is a lot of empty talk around here about the corrosive influence of partisanship. If we truly want to do

something about it, we should support a more robust committee process. That is the best way to end the permanent sort of shirts-against-skins contest the Senate has become. Bills should go through committee. If Republicans are fortunate enough—if Republicans are fortunate enough—to gain the majority next year, that will be done.

Second, bills should come to the floor and be thoroughly debated. We have an example of that going on right now, and that includes a robust amendment process. In my view, there is far too much paranoia about the other side around here. What are we afraid of? Both sides have taken liberties and abused privileges. I will admit that. But the answer isn't to provoke even more. The answer is to let folks debate. This is the Senate. Let folks debate. Let the Senate work its will, and that means bringing bills to the floor. It means having a free and open amendment process. That is legislating.

That is what we used to do. That is exactly the way this place operated just a few years ago. The senior Senator from Illinois, the Democratic assistant majority leader, likes to say—or at least used to say—that if you don't want to fight fires, don't become a fireman, and if you don't want to cast tough votes, don't come to the Senate. I guess he hasn't said that lately.

When we used to be in the majority, I remember telling people: Look. The good news is we are in the majority. The bad news is, in order to get the bill across the floor, you have to cast a lot of votes you don't want to take—and we did it and people groaned about it, complained about it. Yet the Sun still came up the next day and everybody felt as though they were a part of the process.

Senator DURBIN was right about that when he said it. I think it is time to allow Senators on both sides to more fully participate in the legislative process, and that means having a more open amendment process around here. As I said, obviously it requires us, from time to time, to cast votes we would rather not cast. But we are all grownups. We can take that. There is rarely ever a vote we cast around here that is fatal.

The irony of it all is that kind of process makes the place a lot less contentious. In fact, it is a lot less contentious when we vote on tough issues than when we don't, because when we are not allowed to do that, everybody is angry about being denied the opportunity to do what they were sent here to do, which is to represent the people who elected us and offer ideas we think are worth considering.

At a meeting we just came out of, Senator CORNYN was pointing out there were 13 amendments people on this side of the aisle would like to offer on this bill, all of them related to the subject

and important to each Senator who seriously felt there was a better way to improve the bill that is on the floor right now. But, alas, I expect that opportunity will not be allowed because one person who is allowed to get prior recognition can prevent us from getting any amendments or, even worse still, pick our amendments for us, decide which of our amendments are OK and which aren't.

I remember the late Ted Stevens telling the story about when he first got here. Senator Mansfield was still the majority leader, and he tried to offer an amendment—Senator Stevens did—and the Member of the majority who was managing the bill prevented it, in effect. Senator Mansfield came over to Senator Stevens, took his amendment, went back to his desk and sent it to the floor for him. He sent it to the floor for him. That was the Senate not too long ago.

If someone isn't allowed to get a vote on something they believe in, of course they are going to retaliate. Of course they are going to retaliate. But if they get a vote every once in a while, they do not feel the need to. Voting on amendments is good for the Senate and it is good for the country. Our constituents should have a greater voice in the process.

Since July of last year, there have been four Republican rollcall votes. In the whole second half of 2013, Members on this side of the aisle have gotten four rollcall votes—stunning. That is today's Senate.

So let me say this: If Republicans are fortunate enough to be in the majority next year, amendments will be allowed. Senators will be respected, and we will not make an attempt to wring controversy out of an institution which expects, demands, and approves of great debates about the problems confronting the country.

A common refrain from Democrats is that Republicans have been too quick to block bills from ever coming to the floor. What they fail to mention of course is that often we have done this either because we have been shut out of the drafting process—in other words, had nothing to do with writing the bill in the first place—or it had been made pretty clear that there wouldn't be any amendments, which is, in all likelihood, the situation we are in this very day.

In other words, we already knew the legislation was shaping up to be a purely partisan exercise in which people we represent wouldn't have any meaningful input at all. Why would we want to participate in that? Is it good for our constituents? Does it lead to a better product? Of course not. All it leads to is a lot more acrimony.

So look. I get it. If Republicans had just won the White House and the House and had a 60-vote majority in the Senate, we would be tempted to

empty our outbox too. But you can't spend 2 years emptying your outbox and then complain about the backlash. If you want fewer fights, give the other side a say.

That brings me to one of the biggest things we have lost around here, as I see it. The big problem, my colleagues, has never been the rules. Senators from both parties have in the past revered and defended the rules during our Nation's darkest hours. The real problem is an attitude that views the Senate as an assembly line for one party's partisan legislative agenda rather than as a place to build consensus to solve national problems. We have become far too focused on making a point instead of making a difference, making a point instead of making good stable laws. We have gotten too comfortable with viewing everything we do here through the prism of the next election instead of the prism of duty, and everyone suffers as a result.

As I see it, a major turning point came during the final years of the Bush administration, when the Democratic majority held vote after vote on bills they knew wouldn't pass. I am not saying Republicans have never staged a show vote when we were in the majority. I am not saying I don't even enjoy a good messaging vote from time to time. But we have to wonder, if that is all we are doing, why are we here? It has become entirely too routine, and it diminishes the Senate. I don't care which party you are in; you came here to legitimate, to make a difference for your constituents. Yet over the past several years the Senate seems more like a campaign studio than a serious legislative body.

Both sides have said and done things over the past few years we probably wish we hadn't. But we can improve the way we do business. We can be more constructive. We can work through our differences. We can do things that need to be done. But there will have to be major changes if we are going to get there. The committee process must be restored. We need to have an open amendment process.

Finally, let me suggest that we need to learn how to put in a decent week's work around here. Most Americans don't work 3 days a week. They would be astonished to find out that is about it around here.

How about the power of the clock to force consensus? The only way 100 Senators will be truly able to have their say, the only way we will be able to work through our tensions and disputes is if we are here more. A number of you will remember this: Not too long ago, Thursday night was the main event around here. There is a huge incentive to finish on Thursday night if you want to leave on Friday. It is amazing how it worked.

Even the most eager beaver among us with a long list of amendments which

were good for the country—maybe 10 or 12—around noon on Thursday, it would be down to two or one by midnight on Thursday. It was amazing how consent would be reached when fatigue set in. All it took was for the majority leader—who is in charge of the agenda—to say: Look, this is important. There is bipartisan support for this. This came out of committee. We want to have an open amendment process, but we want to finish this week, and we can finish on Thursday afternoon or Thursday night or Friday morning. We almost never get worn out around here.

What happened to the fatigue factor to bring things to a close? Amendments voluntarily go away, but important ones still get offered, and everybody feels like they have a chance to be involved in the process no matter which side of the aisle they are on. This is obviously particularly effective on bills which come out of committee, with bipartisan support, so there is an interest in actually passing it. We almost never do that anymore—almost never. On those occasions, we worked late, sometimes well into the morning.

I know that sounds kind of quaint for people who haven't been around here very long, but it actually worked. There is nothing wrong with staying up a little later and getting to a conclusion. I can remember the majority leader himself, when he was whip, walking around late at night on Thursdays with his whip card making sure he had enough votes to do whatever he wanted to do.

When you finished one of those debates, whether you ended up voting for the bill or voting against the bill, you didn't have the feeling that, unless you chose to go away with your amendment, you had been denied the opportunity to participate and to be a part of the process and actually make a difference for your constituents.

That is how you reach consensus: By working and talking and cooperating through give-and-take. That is the way everyone's patience is worn down, not just the majority leader's patience. Everyone can agree on a result even if they don't vote for it in the end. Using the clock to force consensus is the greatest proof of that, and if Republicans are in the majority next year, we will use the clock. Everybody gets an opportunity, but we will use the clock, we will work harder, and get results.

Restoring the committee process, allowing Senators to speak through an open amendment process, and extending the workweek are just a few things the Senate could and should do differently. None of it would guarantee an end to partisan rancor. There is nothing wrong with partisan debate. It is good for the country. None of it would cause us to change our principles or our views about what is right and what is wrong with our country.

Partisanship itself is not the problem. The real problem has been a growing lack of confidence in the Senate's ability to mediate the tensions and disputes we have always had around here. There are many reasons some have lost that confidence, and ultimately both parties have to assume some of the blame.

But we can't be content to leave it at that. For the good of the country, we need to work together to restore this institution. America's strength and resilience has always depended on our ability to adapt to the various challenges of our day. Sometimes that has meant changing the rules when both parties think it is warranted. When the majority leader decided a few weeks back to defy bipartisan opposition—there was bipartisan opposition to what happened in November—by changing the rules that govern this place with a simple majority, he broke something. He broke something.

But our response can't be to just sit back and accept the demise of the Senate. This body has survived mistakes and excesses before. Even after some of its worst periods, it has found a way to spring back and to be the place where even the starkest differences and the fiercest ideological disputes are hashed out by consensus and mutual respect. Indeed, it is during periods of its greatest polarization that the value of the Senate is most clearly seen.

So let me wrap it up this way. We are all familiar with the Lyndon Johnson reign around here. Robert Caro has given us that story in great detail. Some look at LBJ's well-known heavyhandedness as a kind of mastery. Personally, I have always believed the leader who replaced him was a better fit for this place, and evidently so did Johnson's colleagues who elected Mansfield upon Johnson's departure with overwhelming enthusiasm. They had had it up to here with LBJ, and they were excited that he was gone.

In fact, Caro reports that he tried to come to the first lunch after he became Vice President and was going to act as the sort of de facto majority leader even though he was now Vice President. That was, shall I say, unenthusiastically received, and he was almost literally thrown out of the lunch never to return, and Mansfield was, as I said, enthusiastically chosen to replace him.

The chronicles of LBJ's life and legacy usually leave out what I just told you, but by the time he left the Senate, as I indicated, his colleagues had had enough of him, right up to here. They may have bent to his will while he was here, but the moment they had a chance to be delivered from his ironfisted rule, they took it.

With their support, Mike Mansfield would spend the next 16 years restoring the Senate to a place of greater cooperation and freedom. As we look at

what the Senate could be—not what it is now, but what it could be—Mansfield's period gives us a clue.

There are many well-known stories about Mansfield's fairness and equanimity as leader. But they all seem to come down to one thing, and that was his unbending belief that every single Senator was equal. That was Mansfield's operating mode: Every single Senator is equal. He acted that way on a daily basis and conducted himself that way on a daily basis: The unbending belief that every Senator should be treated as equal.

So, look. Both sides will have to work to get us back to where we should be. It is not going to happen overnight. We haven't had much practice lately. In fact, we are completely out of practice at doing what I just suggested as the first steps to get us back to normal. But it is a goal I truly believe we can all agree on and agree to strive toward together, and it takes no rules change. This is a behavioral problem. It doesn't require a rules change. We just need to act differently with each other, respect the committee process, have an open amendment process, and work a little harder. None of that requires a rules change, because restoring this institution is the only way we will ever solve the challenges we face. That is the lesson of history and the lesson of experience. We would all be wise to heed it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I congratulate the Republican leader for his remarks. Without being presumptuous, I think I could express the hope that all of us feel that he will help us restore the Senate to the role the American people need it to play in this country.

There is a new history of the Senate, "The American Senate," written by Neil MacNeil, the late Neil MacNeil, who wrote the best book about the House of Representatives, and the former Historian of the Senate. I suspect this book is likely to become the best chronicle of this body. It speaks of the Senate as "the one touch of authentic genius in the American political system." It needs to be restored to that position.

The Republican leader is absolutely right. This does not require a change of rules. This requires a change of behavior—some behavior on our part on this side of the aisle, but a great deal of behavior on the part of whomever the majority leader of the Senate is, because that is the person who sets the agenda.

The debate for this year really is: Will this year be the end of the Senate—which is what the distinguished majority leader said it would be if we ever changed the rules in a way that allowed the majority to cut off debate—or will it be the year in which

the Senate is restored, restored to that role of authentic genius in the American system? I hope it would be that way. I hope it starts tomorrow because it could be started as quickly as tomorrow because it requires no change of rules, only a change in behavior, and that could happen as soon as tomorrow. But we know it can happen after November if we have six more Republican Senators on this side.

We have heard your commitment on the floor today about how the committees can operate, about how amendments should operate. We have heard that before in our own meetings, in private lunches, and I am glad you took the occasion in this eloquent way to say to the American people and all of us what we expect out of service in the Senate.

I had the privilege, as the Senator from Kentucky did, of seeing Senator Mansfield as the leader of this body. I have not served in the Senate as long as others who were here, but I came here—it seems hard to believe—47 years ago as a young aide to a Senator who eventually became the majority leader of the Senate, Howard Baker. Those were the days of Mansfield and Dirksen. Those were the days when Barry Goldwater and John Tower and Hubert Humphrey would engage in hours of debates here and hug each other at the end of their discussion. Those were the days when the Democratic majority leader would offer an amendment of a Republican Senator whose amendment had been denied unfairly, he thought. Those were the days of committees that did their work and Republicans and Democrats who came to the floor and together offered bills.

I saw the Senate in the 1970s when I came back and Senator Baker was the Republican leader and I saw it in the 1980s and the 1990s. I saw what the Republican leader said—let's take the Panama Canal debate. Senator Baker and Senator Byrd would run the Senate in the way the Republican leader suggested, in the way most majority leaders have suggested. They would come to the floor and they would put a bill on the floor that a Republican and a Democratic Senator agreed on—let's say it is Senator MCCAIN and Senator LEVIN, Senator INHOFE and Senator LEVIN. They would ask for amendments. They might get 300 amendments. They would then ask for unanimous consent to cut off all the amendments and of course they would get it because everyone had a chance to have his or her amendment.

Then within that unanimous consent agreement would be a procedure for how to vote on them, and they would say: We are here on Monday and we are going to finish this week, just as the Republican leader had said.

It does not work perfectly. There was a Senator from Alabama, and then there was a Senator from Ohio, and

they did all they could to put glue in the works. But the majority leader had all the tools he needed to run the Senate in that way. Everybody got a say. Senator Byrd, in his last remarks before the Rules Committee, and I was there to hear it, said we should never tear down this necessary fence. He meant the filibuster that protects us from an excess of the executive and runaway popular factions. But he said one other thing. Senator Byrd said in 2010 that any majority leader had the tools he needed already in the rules to operate this Senate in the way it should be run. So we need a change in behavior, not a change of the rules.

One more example that goes to the point the Senator from Kentucky made. How important is it to be able to offer an amendment? Serving in the Senate today is like being invited to join the Grand Ole Opry and not being allowed to sing. The people of Tennessee expect me to have an opinion on their behalf about ObamaCare, about Iran, about all of the issues—how do we help unemployed Americans get a job, about the minimum wage or the lack of it. They expect me to have a say about that, not because they want to hear me but because I am their voice.

Senator Byrd wrote eloquently about that in his book. He talked about the Panama Canal debate. There was a tough debate. They didn't just bring the Panama Canal treaty here and plop it on the floor and say we are going to vote on it next Monday. Do you think it would have gotten 67 votes? No, it would not have gotten 67 votes. How did it get 67 votes? The Democratic leader, Senator Byrd, and the Republican leader, Senator Baker, read David McCullough's book and changed their minds and they both supported the treaty. Then they allowed every single amendment and reservation that anybody wanted to offer.

Senator Byrd wrote that many of those were killer amendments. In other words, they were designed to kill the treaty. But, he said, we allowed every one of them—192 of them. Nothing passed that was not acceptable to the joint leadership. He said we beat everything else. We tabled them or defeated them. But if we had not allowed that to happen and the Senators had not had a chance to have their say, we would have never ratified the treaty.

I know there may be others who want to speak. But we have gone down a trail in the last several years—just a few years—that I never thought imaginable. We have 43 new Members of the Senate, 43 Members of the Senate who are in their first term, plus 1, the Senator from Indiana, who is in his first term but served before so he has a broader view of this. Those Senators have never seen this body operate properly. Most of them are on the other side. So it is not necessarily their fault that this is happening, but this is not

the way the Senate earned the reputation as the unique deliberative body in the world. No one would recognize it as that today. No one would recognize it as the authentic touch of creative genius in the American system of government.

My hope would be that the Democratic leader would recognize this and have a change of behavior tomorrow, or maybe later this afternoon. But if he does not, I hope the American people take this seriously and take it into account when they cast their votes in November and put six more Republicans on this side of the aisle so a Republican leader can restore this body to the luster it deserves, and the American people deserve, as the authentic touch of genius in the American political system.

Mr. WICKER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COONS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, we just heard a very eloquent speech given by the Republican leader on the Senate floor about the history of the Senate and the role it has played in our democracy, its past, and what could be its future if we can restore it to where it once was.

The leader talked a lot about what used to be taken for granted around here, such as the committee process working and functioning where committees reported legislation out, worked on it, and brought it to the floor.

We had an amendment process. When legislation got to the floor, it could actually be debated. We would have amendments offered and amendments would be voted on. Individual Senators had an opportunity to offer amendments and could thereby be the voice our people who elected us to be here in the Senate.

Unfortunately, in many respects with this current Senate, the wheels have come off. We find ourselves with a process where typically the amendment tree is filled, which blocks amendments from being offered. Perhaps the best factoid with regard to that is that there have only been four Republican amendments voted on since July—half a year. Over the course of half a year, we have had four Republican amendments that were voted on in the Senate. In any institution where there is any form of open debate and open amendment process, there is going to be a lot more votes than that, and I think that is very telling about where we are.

I was here as a young staffer back in 1985 and 1986. At that time Senator Bob Dole was the majority leader in the Senate. It was a very different place. I worked on some issues for my boss, and he had his opportunity, as did other Senators at that time, to come to the Senate floor, offer amendments, and speak out on behalf of his constituents on issues that were important to them and important to him, and that is something that has become a bygone era.

I also had the opportunity—prior to being elected to the Senate—to serve in the other body, the House of Representatives, where things are very structured. There is a rules committee there that basically regulates what legislation comes to the floor, what amendments will be made in order, and how much time is allowed for debate on each amendment. That is how that institution was structured.

The Senate, as Senator MCCONNELL the Republican leader pointed out earlier, is a very different institution by design. Our Founders wanted it to be different. Senator ALEXANDER, in his remarks, talked about an author who described the Senate as a touch of authentic genius. We have gotten very far away from that in terms of its historic role and certainly what should be its role today as we debate major policy and major legislation that impacts over 300 million Americans.

Today I come to the floor to discuss an issue that was debated here a few years ago, which is an example—a by-product, if you will—of one-party rule, where a big piece of legislation is jammed through in a partisan way; that is, ObamaCare.

My colleagues on the Democratic side recently spent a lot of time talking about income inequality. After 5 years of stagnation in the Obama economy and an ever-growing gap between the rich and poor, I say it is high time for us to talk about that. But a critical part of that discussion that Democrats don't want to have has to be the ways in which ObamaCare is contributing to the problem.

As the last few months have made clear, ObamaCare is making it worse for millions of Americans. Huge premium increases and soaring out-of-pocket costs mean that families will have to take money that they would have used to buy their first home or pay for a child's college education and use it instead to pay for health care. Crippling mandates on employers mean that fewer jobs are available for the unemployed and hours are reduced for workers. As if the economic problems caused by the law aren't enough, recent weeks have made clear that the quality of care is likely to diminish thanks to the President's health care law.

Contrary to the President's promise that you could keep the doctor you had

and liked, millions of Americans are discovering they will be losing their doctors this year and their choice of replacement is limited. Why? Because ObamaCare provides an incentive for insurers to limit the pool of doctors—and I might add hospitals as well—that you can visit. The President's health care law placed a number of new burdens on insurers, from new taxes to a requirement that everyone with pre-existing conditions be covered at the same rate as healthy individuals.

On top of that, the law gave States the authority to tell insurance companies how much they are allowed to charge for their health plans. As a result, insurance companies are facing huge new cost increases with very few ways to cover those costs. Many companies have chosen the one cost control measure still available to them; that is, limiting their networks of doctors and hospitals.

In California, for example, as a Time magazine article recently reported, Blue Shield offered doctors a choice—be reimbursed up to 30 percent less for medical care or be excluded from the network. The Time article was entitled “Keeping Your Doctor Under ObamaCare Is No Easy Feat” and goes on to report that “among the providers who declined to accept the lower rates were some of the state's most prestigious—and expensive—hospitals, including Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles and hospitals affiliated with the University of California.”

There is a reason these hospitals are prestigious and expensive. They are on the cutting edge of medical research and offer breakthrough treatments that are unavailable at many other hospitals. People come to these hospitals when other treatments have failed, and they often find hope. But these kinds of hospitals—world-class, cutting-edge facilities—are the hospitals most likely to be excluded from exchange plans.

Time reports that “a December 13 McKinsey study of 20 U.S. Metropolitan areas found that two-thirds of ACA plans analyzed had ‘narrow’ or ‘ultra’ narrow networks, with at least 30 percent of top 20 hospitals excluded for coverage.”

The consequences of these narrow or ultranarrow networks are many. First, of course, these networks might not include your doctor. If you have been forced off your health plan into a new private plan or exchange plan, your new plan may not cover the doctor you have been seeing for years—the doctor you like and who knows your medical history. This is detrimental to any patient, but for someone who is being treated for a serious illness, this could be devastating.

Switching doctors midstream while being treated for cancer or another serious illness could have a disastrous impact on the quality of the care the patient receives.

In addition to losing the doctor you have and like, these narrow networks also mean your choice of a replacement will be limited—at times severely limited—and that the same quality of care may simply not be available in the new network.

Still another consequence, as Time points out, is the distance people may have to travel to get to their doctor or hospital. Excluding hospitals from an insurance network may not present a huge travel problem for urban residents—the article notes—but residents in rural areas may be forced to drive a long way to reach a hospital in their network.

Time quotes Kaiser Family Foundation senior fellow Karen Pollitz, who notes that exchange customers in central Maine have to travel as far as Portland to reach a covered hospital. That could be a 2½-hour drive. That is not exactly ideal if someone is, say, having a baby or a serious health crisis.

Let's suppose that you do somehow find an affordable plan on the exchanges that does cover your doctor. You still may not be able to get care. A recent FOX News article focused on expert warnings that the health exchange system may start to look a lot like Medicaid, the Federal health insurance program for the poor. Similar to the exchanges, Medicaid features narrow provider networks, as many doctors either refuse Medicaid patients all together or limit the number they see because of Medicaid's lower reimbursements.

So what is the result? Medicaid patients generally face worse outcomes than patients with private insurance. They wait longer for doctors if they can get in to see them at all. The survey published in the New England Journal of Medicine found that 66 percent of children on Medicaid were denied appointments with specialists compared to just 11 percent of children covered by private insurance. Patients on Medicaid are more likely to suffer complications and spend longer in the hospital, and they are more likely to die from cancer, surgical complications, and other problems.

Unfortunately, this could soon be the future of those forced into narrow networks on the exchanges. Patients will be denied access to top doctors and hospitals and will be forced to compete with other patients for access to a limited number of health care providers. Even those Americans whose plans cover their preferred doctors will not necessarily be able to get in to see their doctor if he is forced to start limiting the number of exchange patients he takes.

Analysts, Fox News warns, “emphasize . . . that having health insurance won't necessarily translate into access to health care.”

Let me repeat that: Analysts emphasize that having health insurance won't

necessarily translate into access to health care.

This is what the grand promise of ObamaCare has come to: Even those who have managed to make their way through the broken exchange Web sites and find an affordable plan still may not be able to get health care.

Is this the rosy future we were promised? ObamaCare was supposed to fix our health care system. The President promised it would reduce costs and expand access to care. Every American was supposed to benefit. Instead, millions of Americans have lost their plans. Health insurance costs have soared. There are parents who now can't afford to insure their children and cancer patients who are losing their doctors and hospitals. Those few who have gained coverage are facing a system well on its way to becoming a copy of Medicaid.

Surely we can do better. We have to do better. It is time to abandon the failed ObamaCare experiment and move on to real health care reform. We can do that and we should do that.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

TRUTH IN SETTLEMENTS ACT

Ms. WARREN. Mr. President, I rise to support the Truth in Settlements Act. This bipartisan legislation, which I introduced earlier today with my colleague from Oklahoma, Dr. COBURN, will help the public hold Federal agencies accountable for the settlements they make with corporate wrongdoers.

I am honored to partner with Dr. COBURN on this bill. In his decade in the Senate, he has been a leader in the fight for greater government transparency. Dr. COBURN and I do not agree on every issue, but we strongly agree that sunlight is a critical component of good government. That is the motivation behind the Truth in Settlements Act, and I am proud to fight alongside Dr. COBURN to advance this legislation.

When companies break the law, Federal enforcement agencies are responsible for holding them accountable. In nearly every instance, agencies choose to resolve cases through settlement rather than going to a public trial. The government agencies defend this practice by arguing that their eagerness to settle is in the best interests of the American people. But their actions paint a very different picture.

If agencies were truly confident that these settlements were good deals for the public, they would be enthusiastic about publicly disclosing all of the key details of those agreements—hang it right out there so everyone can see what a great job they did on behalf of the American people.

So is that what they do? No. Instead, time after time, agencies do the opposite, hiding critical details about their settlements in the fine print or, worse, hiding those details entirely out of public view.

Copies of these agreements—or even the basic facts about the agreement—are not easily accessible online. Many agencies regularly deem agreements confidential without any public explanation. When agencies do make public statements about these agreements, they often trumpet large dollar amounts of money for the taxpayers. What they don't trumpet is that the companies often pay dramatically less than the “sticker price”—through “credits”—for engaging in routine activities or through potentially huge tax deductions.

Add up all of these tricks and we end up with a predictable result: Too often the American people only see what the agencies want them to see about these agreements.

These hidden details can make all the difference. When we dig below the surface, settlements that seem tough and fair can end up looking like sweetheart deals.

For example, last year, Federal regulators entered into a settlement with 13 mortgage servicers accused of illegal foreclosure practices. The “sticker price” on the settlement was \$8.5 billion—that is a really nice headline—but \$5.2 billion of the settlement was in the form of credits, not in cash outlays. These credits were described in the government's press release as covering what they called “loan modifications and forgiveness of deficiency judgments.” So what does that mean? Well, it turns out the servicers could rack up those credits by forgiving mere fractions of large unpaid loans. So, for example, if a servicer wrote down \$15,000 of a \$500,000 unpaid loan balance, that servicer doesn't just get a \$15,000 credit for the amount they wrote down, they get a credit for the whole \$500,000—the full value of the loan. That method of calculating credits—buried in the fine print—could end up cutting by more than half the overall value of the \$8.5 billion settlement.

Another way to hide the ball is to omit an upfront determination and disclosure of whether the settlement will be tax deductible. Several years ago, the Justice Department announced a \$385 million settlement with Fresenius Medical Care for allegedly defrauding Medicare and other health programs for years. When the agreement was originally announced, the Justice Department touted the sticker price as the agency's largest civil recovery to date in a health care fraud case. But the DOJ didn't say a word about the tax treatment. The agency's failure to even consider that issue was a very costly mistake. By the time the company finished claiming all of its tax deductions from the settlement, it ended up paying \$100 million less than originally advertised. In other words, the taxpayers picked up more than a quarter of the tab.

It takes a lot of digging around to uncover these unflattering details, but

at least it was possible to do so in these cases because of public information about these two agreements. For settlements that are kept confidential, the public is completely in the dark.

Just last year, Wells Fargo agreed to pay the Federal Housing Finance Agency \$335 million for allegedly fraudulent sales of mortgage-backed securities to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. That is about 6 percent of what JPMorgan paid in a public settlement with FHFA to address very similar claims. So in what ways did the actions of Wells Fargo differ from those of JPMorgan? We will never know, because the JPMorgan settlement is public, but the much smaller Wells Fargo settlement is confidential.

The American people deserve better. Government enforcement agencies work for us, not for the companies they regulate. Agencies should not be able to cut bad deals and then hide behind their embarrassing details. The public deserves to know what is going on.

The Truth in Settlements Act requires transparency. It requires agencies making public statements about their settlements to include explanations of how companies get credits and whether the wrongdoers will be eligible for tax breaks for their settlement payments. The bill also requires agencies to post text and basic information about their settlements online. And while the legislation permits confidential settlements, it requires agencies to disclose how frequently they are invoking confidentiality and to explain their reasons for doing so.

If we expect government agencies to hold companies accountable for breaking the law, then we, the public, must be able to hold agencies accountable for enforcing the law. We can't do that if we are kept in the dark. The Truth in Settlements Act shines a light on these agency decisions, and it gives the American people a chance to hold agencies accountable for fairly and effectively enforcing our laws. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this bill.

Thank you, Mr. President. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONGRATULATING GREG MADDUX

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the Republican leader and I don't agree on everything, but we do agree on some. There is one thing no one can dispute we agree on, and that is our love of baseball. We both love baseball season. It gives us an opportunity, when we go home after working here, to turn on the TV and watch a few innings of a baseball game.

For some people, baseball is a very slow, boring opportunity to watch people moving slowly, but Senator McCONNELL and I love it. We talk about baseball. We love the Nationals. He and I have great affection for the Nationals because of Bryce Harper, a Las Vegas athlete.

The reason I mention that is because today, Nevada's greatest baseball hero—in fact, one of the greatest baseball heroes not of Nevada but of all time—was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Greg Maddux is an extremely nice man—a man of humility. I have gone out to dinner with him and his lovely wife a few times. I know his brother well, who was also a professional baseball player, and he would be the first to say when he was playing baseball and today about how average he was: I am not a great athlete. But he is one of the best of all time.

He started his career with the Chicago Cubs and went on to win 355 professional Major League Baseball games and four consecutive Cy Young awards. Today he received almost 98 percent of all votes cast—the second highest tally in the history of Hall of Fame voting.

So I congratulate this good man on the honor he received so deservedly—I repeat, a man of humility; a man who had probably the greatest control in the history of baseball of being able to throw a ball to the spot he wanted. He is not a big man. That is an understatement. He is not a big man, but he was precise in where he could throw that baseball.

I have such fond memories of Greg Maddux. The last election was kind of a hard election for me. So I called Greg. I called him on his cell phone. I said: Greg, I want you to be a Republican for Reid. Would you do that?

He said: I will do that.

I said: What are you doing?

He said: I am playing golf.

I said: Can you break 80?

And he said: If you leave me alone, I can break 70.

Greg Maddux is a fine man. I have great affection for him and his family. I am sure this is one thing that Senator McCONNELL and I agree on.

This afternoon, the Republican leader came to the floor to complain about the minority's ability to offer amendments, in particular, to offer amendments on the 3-month extension of the legislation now before this body. It is interesting that during the Republican leader's remarks there wasn't a word uttered about jobs, about unemployment compensation, or the economy—not a word.

So it is very clear what went on here today with my Republican colleagues. Remember, the Republican leader came and Republican Senators came and sat here with him. It is impossible for my Republican colleagues to explain to the American people their callous opposi-

tion to the plight of the 1.3 million Americans. About 20,000 of them live in Nevada.

Two very fine Senators on a bipartisan basis have this legislation before this body: JACK REED of Rhode Island—and Rhode Island is tied, as we speak, with Nevada for the highest unemployment rate in the country—and the other Senator is my friend, the Republican Senator from Nevada, the junior Senator from Nevada DEAN HELLER. It is an important move they made on behalf of their States and the American people.

Republicans, though, do not want to talk about the problems facing the middle class, as evidenced by what went on this afternoon. They do not want to talk—these Republicans—about the solutions to falling wages and job shortages.

In America today, the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer and the middle class is being squeezed. During the last 30 years, the top 1 percent's wealth and income has increased by triple numbers—triple. But what has happened to the middle class during that same 30 years? Their wages have gone down 10 percent—tripling to going down 10 percent.

So they do not want to talk about this, and that is why they plan to vote against an extension of these emergency unemployment insurance benefits. The vast majority of them voted to not even let us get on the bill and have a debate, but a few stepped forward and said: No, we should have a debate on this, and a debate we are having.

My Republican colleagues are looking for a distraction, a diversion, a phony process argument to steal attention away from their unconscionable stand on the issues that matter most to the middle class.

This issue of unemployment insurance was not developed by some political science professor from Harvard or Yale or Stanford. It is something to help people who are in desperate shape.

I repeat, they are looking for a distraction, a process argument to steal attention away from their unconscionable stand on the issues that matter most to the middle class. You have to give them credit, they are doing their best to divert attention away from this issue. This is opposition—and it is cold-hearted—to extending unemployment benefits. It is a very tough position to defend, especially when Republicans around America support what HELLER and REED of Rhode Island are trying to do. Democrats support it, Independents, but Republicans in Congress do not and they have said so.

The Republicans' complaint that the majority never allows the minority to offer amendments is false. It is not true. It is another diversion.

During my tenure as majority leader—there has been volumes of stuff

written about the obstruction we have had with my Republican colleagues during the last 5 years with the Obama administration. Think of the obstruction that took place when Barack Obama decided to run for reelection.

That was a little interesting because the Republican leader said his No. 1 goal as a Senator and the leader of the Republicans was to make sure he was not reelected. He fell real short on that because he was reelected overwhelmingly. So during that period of time: obstruction, obstruction, obstruction, obstruction, and after he was reelected it continued.

During my tenure as majority leader, the Senate has voted on minority amendments at a higher rate than it did during either of my Republican predecessors—and the largest rate of minority amendments probably in the history of the Senate. But let's just talk about Republican Leader Frist and Republican Leader Trent Lott—both friends of mine. I still am in touch with them all the time. They are people I will always admire and have great respect for.

Since I have been leader, 7 out of 10 amendments on which the Senate has voted have been Republican amendments. Under Senator Frist's leadership, certainly there were not that many, I will tell you that, that were offered by the minority. Under Senator Lott's leadership, only 54 percent of the amendments considered by the Senate were offered by the minority.

During my leadership of the 111th Congress, minority amendments represented a greater share of all amendment votes than during any single Congress during either Leader Frist's or Leader Lott's tenure. Facts.

In fact, often the minority is prevented from offering amendments. Why? Their own Senators will not allow amendments. How many times has the Presiding Officer and others come to this floor and wanted to offer an amendment—objection on the other side because they want to offer an amendment that has nothing to do with anything we are debating on the floor at a given time.

Last year just a handful of Republican Senators held up any legislation. The best example was the legislation we tried to do dealing with energy efficiency. Energy efficiency. We could not get it done because of Republican obstruction.

Often a particular Republican will prevent any Senator from offering an amendment unless he gets a vote on what he wants voted on first—a little unusual.

So let's not revise history. Let's talk about history as I know it and as the books report how we should know it, what the facts are in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

We know how under my friend the Republican leader's leadership there

has been obstruction in the way of the filibusters. Filibuster is not some right that was placed in the Constitution. It is a privilege that was granted under the Senate rules, and that has been abused big time.

Their obstruction has continued to be unprecedented over the last 5 years. Half of all filibusters waged in the history of the country—that is 230-plus years—half of them have been waged against President Obama's nominations—half of them in 5 years compared to 230 years.

Last year Republicans mounted the first ever filibuster of a Secretary of Defense—by the way, a former Republican Senator. They even filibustered him.

I understand Republicans do not want to talk about how we can create jobs, how we can boost the economy or any of the other issues that matter most to the middle class. I understand that Republicans are struggling to explain turning their backs on 1.3 million unemployed Americans. But I do wish they would stop trying to justify their opposition to helping Americans in need with false claims and distortions of the truth.

Finally, as I leave the floor, I prefer not to pay for this emergency situation where we have long-term unemployed. This is an emergency, and it should be considered accordingly and should not be paid for in the normal course around here.

We believe in reducing the debt. In the Senate Chamber with me now is someone whom I had the pleasure of appointing to the Bowles-Simpson Commission, the senior Senator from the State of Illinois, the assistant majority leader. He worked hard. We have not followed Bowles-Simpson as a bible, but it certainly has been a guide we have followed. While we could have done better, we have done pretty good. We are approaching having reduced the debt by some \$3 trillion right now as we speak. We could reduce it another \$1 trillion if we could get comprehensive immigration reform done.

The goal of Bowles-Simpson was \$4 trillion. So when I say this is something that has not been paid for ordinarily in the past, that is true, but that does not take away from the fact that we all are going to continue to work on this side of the aisle to reduce the debt.

But I do hear that some of my Republican colleagues want to pay for this. I disagree with them, but that is what they want to do. So far all we have heard from Republicans' pay-fors is this: take a big whack out of ObamaCare. There are 9 million people—approaching 10 million now—who benefit from ObamaCare. So they want to damage every one of those 9-plus million people. Or they have another one: go after children—children—with the child tax credit. Those are their

two pay-fors at this point—a little scary, I would think.

So I am waiting, we are waiting for Republican suggestions on how to pay for a full-year extension of unemployment insurance. Let's hear from them how they want to pay for it. They say they want to pay for it. Let's hear what they want to do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I wish to thank the majority leader for his comments, and I will be very brief because I know the Senator from Iowa has a statement he wants to make.

Let me just say that the statement made on the floor earlier this afternoon by the Republican leader never once addressed the issue pending before the Senate. Pending before the Senate is an emergency unemployment insurance bill that will provide benefits to 1.3 million Americans who are out of work and for 8 days now have been receiving no assistance whatsoever. Imagine the struggles they are facing.

That is why we called this bill first when we returned from our holiday recess. We consider it a priority. We were heartened yesterday when six Republicans joined us to move this bill forward. It gave us hope that we were going to do something to get this done in a timely way to help a lot of deserving people all across the United States.

We hoped today, when the Republican leader from Kentucky came to the floor, that he would address the urgency and necessity of this bill. He did not. As Senator REID has said, he wanted to talk about the Senate rules.

The Senate rules are important, make no mistake. But they are certainly not as important as providing essential benefits, essential relief and help to 1.3 million unemployed Americans—people who are trying to pay their utility bills, avoid eviction, put gas in the car, and go out and find a job. That is a higher priority, and I had hoped the Republican leader would address it. Instead, he wants to talk about the rules.

What the Senator from Nevada, our majority leader, has said is a matter of record. It is still amazing to consider this: Nearly half of all the filibusters waged on nominations in the history of the United States of America have been waged under the leadership of Republican Senator MCCONNELL during the Obama Presidency—nearly half. In the history of the United States, 168 nominees have been filibustered; 82 occurred under the leadership of the Republican Senator from Kentucky during the Obama administration.

In the history of the United States, 23 district court nominees have been filibustered—in our entire history. Twenty have been filibustered under the leadership of the Republican Senator from Kentucky during the Obama administration—20 out of 23. Nearly

half of all the nominations that have been filibustered: under this Senate Republican leadership. Is there any wonder why the rules needed to be changed?

We look at the wait time of those who finally get out of committee and sit on the calendar waiting indefinitely. It breaks my heart to think of the fine women and men who are willing to offer their lives in public service, go through extensive background checks, make the necessary personal sacrifices, and languish on our calendar for no earthly reason.

In the end many of them have been approved with overwhelming votes, and yet they have been subjected to these incessant Republican filibusters. The case involving our colleague, Congressman Mel Watt of North Carolina, is one of the most egregious. It is the first time, I believe, since 1843 that a sitting Member of Congress has faced a filibuster in the Senate when appointed to a Presidential nomination. Finally, we broke that after the rules change. I was heartened to see that Congressman Watt was sworn in yesterday to this position dealing with America's housing challenges.

But that was an example of an outrageous filibuster against a colleague, a fellow Member of Congress, a Member of the House of Representatives. The coup de grace, of course, was the DC Circuit Court of Appeals, where we offered three well-qualified nominees to fill obvious vacancies on that Court, and they were stopped by the Republican filibusters, one after the other without any complaint about their qualifications, well qualified for this position to serve on the DC Circuit Court.

It was not until Senator REID lead us in changing the Senate rules that we finally found this necessary relief. It is time for us to return to the issue at hand. Pending before the Senate is emergency unemployment benefits for 1.3 million Americans. As important as a rules debate may be to some in this Chamber, there is nothing more important than to deal with this in a timely way. I hope the Republicans will take the advice of the leader that he gave at the end of his remarks, produce for us their pay-for, if that is the course that they want to follow, for us to pay for those unemployment benefits for the coming year. We are waiting for their response. In the meantime, I hope that some will come forward and join us in what has traditionally been a bipartisan effort to help those in America seeking work.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, first I want to thank our leader and our assistant leader for their great leadership and for their eloquence here on the floor today and for correctly stating

what the issue is. It is not rules; it is justice. I am going to speak about that myself.

Mr. President, 50 years ago today, President Lyndon Johnson came before Congress and spoke these bold words: "This administration today, here and now, declares unconditional war on poverty in America."

Lyndon Johnson, as we all know, was born and raised in stark poverty in the Texas hill country, coming of age during the Great Depression. From hard personal experience, he understood how poor schools, empty stomachs, and bad health make a mockery of America's promise of equal opportunity for all.

When President Johnson delivered that historic State of the Union address, our Nation was enjoying unprecedented post-war prosperity. We had become, in John Kenneth Galbraith's famous words, the "affluent society." However, in the midst of this Nation of prosperity and plenty, there was also "the other America" as author Michael Harrington told us.

Fully one-fifth of our population was trapped in poverty. Across Appalachia, in urban ghettos, in large swaths of rural America, millions of American children were being raised in shacks and slums, going to bed hungry, attending grossly substandard schools. Worse, experts described this poverty as "intractable." Experts warned that despite the Nation's overall prosperity, poverty was growing more widespread, because as one study put it, the poor were "not part of the economic structure."

A report then by the President's Council of Economic Advisors asserted that, "future economic growth alone will provide relatively few escapes from poverty." Economic growth alone, they said, will not solve the issue of poverty. Of course, I must add, it is very much the same today. Economic growth alone will provide few escapes from poverty for people today if 95 percent of income gains are going to the top 1 percent, and if the rewards of productivity gains go to shareholders and not to the workers.

So it was in this context that President Johnson—keep in mind, less than 2 months after he assumed the office after the terrible assassination of President Kennedy. It was in this context that he summoned the Nation so that the unconditional war on poverty could be waged.

For LBJ, this was both an economic challenge and a profound moral challenge. It was about doing justice. In his speech to Congress he said:

Very often a lack of jobs and money is not the cause of poverty but the symptom. The cause may lie deeper, in our failure to give our fellow citizens a fair chance to develop their own capacities and a lack of education and training and a lack of medical care and housing, and a lack of decent communities in which to live and bring up their children.

President Johnson continued:

Our chief weapons will be better schools and better health and better homes and better training and better job opportunities to help more Americans, especially young Americans, to escape from squalor and misery and unemployment rolls, where other citizens help to carry them.

In the months that followed this State of the Union address, President Johnson proposed specific programs to attack poverty and inequality. He articulated his broader vision for what he called a Great Society. There is no better place to appreciate the boldness and accomplishment of this era than at the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum in Austin, TX.

My favorite part is a room—I have been there several times—commemorating the Great Society with plaques and signing pens all along the wall, listing the incredible array of legislation that President Johnson had passed into law. Listen to these: The great Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, Job Corps, VISTA, Upward Bound, the Food Stamp Program, legal services for the poor, the Community Action Program, community health centers, Head Start, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act, Medicare, Medicaid, the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities, Public Broadcasting, the National Mass Transportation Act, the Cigarette Labeling Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Wilderness Act.

It takes your breath away, to think about all that was done. These Great Society programs have defined the modern United States of America as a compassionate, inclusive society, a genuine opportunity society where everyone can contribute their talents and abilities.

Last month, on December 4, in his landmark speech on inequality, President Obama noted that these and other initiatives have helped to reduce the poverty rate by 40 percent since the 1960s—have helped reduce the poverty rate by 40 percent since the 1960s. President Obama said: "These endeavors didn't just make us a better country, they reaffirmed that we are a great country."

However, on this 50th anniversary of President Johnson's great address to Congress, I must acknowledge that there are some who profoundly disagree with this assessment on the war on poverty and the Great Society. They insist it was a great failure. Indeed, I have heard this claim from many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle since I first came to Congress in 1975. This supposed "failure" of the war on poverty, this failure of the Great Society, has indeed become almost an article of faith and dogma among conservatives. It is truly the triumph of belief over reality.

As President Reagan said on May 9, 1983, "The great expansion of government programs that took place under the aegis of the Great Society coin-

cided with an end to economic progress for America's poor people."

Wow. That is quite an assertion by President Reagan. So allow me, on this 50th anniversary, to take a few minutes to point out many of the "failures" of the war on poverty and the Great Society. Perhaps a good place to start is by pointing out the "failure" of Medicare. At the bill signing ceremony for the Social Security Amendments Act on July 30 of 1965, President Johnson enrolled former President Harry Truman as the first Medicare beneficiary and presented him with the first Medicare card.

These days we talk about life after 65 as the golden years. I tell you, life after 65 used to be the nightmare years, with tens of millions of Americans unable to afford even basic medical care, condemned to live out their senior years in the misery of untreated or poorly treated illnesses.

In 1959 the poverty rate among older Americans was 35 percent. Since the Great Society programs started, the poverty rate among seniors has fallen by nearly two-thirds. What a failure. What a failure. Medicare is especially personal to me. I remember my father, who was then in his late 70s, and never had access to any regular health care in his life. My father only had a sixth-grade education, worked in coal mines most of his life, and suffered from what they then called "coal-miners lung." They always called it "coal-miners lung."

He would get sick all the time. If it were not for the compassion and the generosity of the Sisters of Mercy who would take care of him when he got sick and nurse him back to health, I do not know what would have happened to him. But I can remember, coming home from the military on military leave in late 1965, and my father had his Medicare card.

For the first time in his life, for the first time in his life—and now he was approaching almost 80 years of age—he could go see a doctor without paying. Without taking charity. It gave him the dignity and the security of knowing that he could see a doctor if he needed to.

The Great Society also gave birth to community health centers, as long as I am talking about health care. Community health centers provided essential medical care to the poor. The first two community health centers were opened in 1964, one in Boston, MA, and one in rural Mississippi.

This model of providing basic health services to the uninsured and underserved was an enormous success. Listen to this. From that modest beginning of two in 1964, community health centers have expanded to include more than 1,200 community health centers in more than 9,000 locations serving more than 22 million patients annually. What a failure. What a failure.

I guess another failure of the Great Society was the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. We call it ESEA. Since Brown versus Board of Education, the decision of the Supreme Court in the mid 1950s, Americans acknowledged that we had two school systems, one for the middle class and the well off and a grossly inferior one for the poor.

ESEA said that all children, regardless of their background and their circumstances at birth, can learn, and the Federal Government will provide resources to help create equity—equity among our schools.

Educating children of poverty will always be challenging. We still have large achievement gaps that still persist. But Title I assistance to America's neediest schools has made a dramatic difference for the good of millions of low-income children.

If it has been such a great failure, I would ask any Senator who wants to repeal Title I and defund it, please step forward. Speak up here on the Senate floor.

Will any Senator who wants to do away with title I and defund it please step forward and speak up? I doubt there will be any takers.

What about the failure of the Higher Education Act? In 1965, it was rare for young people from disadvantaged and low-income backgrounds to go to college. So President Johnson and Congress passed the Higher Education Act, creating need-based grants and loans with reduced interest rates.

Today, Pell grants, created in the later version of the Higher Education Act, help more than 9 million low-income students gain access to higher education. The Higher Education Act has swung open the doors to college for countless Americans, creating new opportunities and access to the American dream.

Again, I suppose some see this as another failure, another government handout that prevents people from standing on their own two feet. Decide for yourself if vastly expanding access to higher education constitutes a failure.

But before we do, talk to a lower income student, striving to become a doctor, the first in her family to go to college, thanks to the TRIO Programs, Upward Bound, thanks to Pell grants, thanks to low-interest college loans. Ask her if she feels as though she is an undeserving taker, unwilling to stand on her own two feet.

In August of 1964, again only a few months after declaring the war on poverty, Lyndon Johnson signed into law the Food Stamp Act. Prior to that act, hunger and malnutrition were shockingly widespread in America, particularly in our rural areas and urban ghettos. Today we still have millions of food-insecure people in America, but thanks to the Supplemental Nutrition

Assistance Program, the new name for the food stamp program, abject hunger in America is rare. Tens of millions of Americans, more than half of them children, are ensured a basic nutritional minimum.

Is this another failure, food stamps? Apparently many Members of this body think so. In June of 2012, 33 Republican Senators voted to block grant the food stamp program and slash the funding by over \$300 billion over 10 years.

I ask Senators who voted for those cuts, have you ever talked to a first grader who is finally able to concentrate in class because she had a breakfast paid for by food stamps? Has anyone asked her whether she would prefer to tough it out without a meal to start the day?

In 1965, Lyndon Johnson's Office of Economic Opportunity created 269 local Legal Services offices across the country, providing legal assistance to low-income Americans. This later evolved into the Legal Services Corporation.

As a proud former Legal Aid lawyer myself, I know firsthand what a difference this can make in so many circumstances for a struggling family facing foreclosure, a battered woman trying to leave an abusive marriage, a senior citizen victimized by a financial scam. I know that without access to an attorney the poor are often powerless against the injustices they suffer.

Is the dedicated work of Legal Aid attorneys a failure? I vigorously disagree. The American Bar Association vigorously disagrees. It strongly supports Legal Services.

Every Federal judge and Supreme Court Justice, in their oath of office, swears to "administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich"—to do equal right to the poor and to the rich. It is Legal Services, and Legal Services lawyers, who helped to translate that ideal into a reality for poor people in courtrooms all over America.

Our frontline soldiers in the war on poverty are the dedicated professionals and volunteers in Community Action Agencies, another Great Society program. These are funded by the Federal Community Services Block Grant. In 2012, these locally driven agencies served nearly 19 million low-income Americans, including more than 5 million children, more than 2 million people with disabilities, and 2.5 million seniors served by community action agencies.

These agencies equip people with skills to return to work. They provide food, clothing, other emergency assistance. They administer Head Start Programs, other preschool programs, and do a lot more.

People can decide if the Community Action Program, Community Action Agency, and Community Services Block Grant have been a failure. But

before they do, drop in on a Community Action Agency in your State. See for yourself the amazing work they do in relieving poverty and helping people to escape.

Speak to members of a local Community Action Agency board and people will find that they are local business people, bankers, lawyers, as well as people who receive the services. They will tell you how these agencies do so much with so little, performing indispensable services in their communities. Talk to them.

I can spend hours citing some other Great Society initiatives, but let me mention just one more: the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Prior to that act, African Americans faced open, legalized discrimination and segregation. We had our own American version of apartheid. In many parts of our country, including in Washington, DC, African Americans could not eat at the same lunch counter with Whites. They could not use the same bathrooms, the same swimming pools, the same water fountains. They literally were consigned to the back of the bus.

Because of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964, those Jim Crow laws and practices were ended in the United States of America. It became illegal to discriminate based on race, color, religion, gender, or national origin. Some apparently call that a failure—one of the Great Society's many "failures."

You may decide for yourself whether America is better off today, whether we are better as a society, stronger as a nation, because we did away with segregation. You decide.

President Reagan, in his State of the Union Address in 1988, said that the Great Society "declared war on poverty, and poverty won." It was one of President Reagan's catchy one-liners. But with all due respect to President Reagan, it simply is not historically accurate, not even close. From the time President Johnson took office in 1963, until 1970, as the full impact of the Great Society programs began to be felt, the number of Americans living below the poverty line dropped from 22.2 percent to 12.6 percent—almost cut it in half. The poverty rate for African Americans fell from 55 percent in 1960 to 27 percent in 1968. The poverty rate among the elderly, as I said earlier, fell by over two-thirds.

The great shame is that this progress, this war on poverty of the Great Society, was cut short. The war on poverty gave way to the war in Vietnam. Then it gave way in retrenchment later on in later administrations, which cared less about giving a hand up to the poor than about giving handouts to the rich in the form of giant tax breaks and other advantages. What was started as a percolate-up economy under the Great Society became a trickle-down economic society under later administrations.

On this 50th anniversary of President Johnson's great address to Congress, let me state unequivocally and factually—historically factually—the Great Society has been a historic success.

However, I must note that 50 years later our Nation confronts a new set of economic challenges, societal challenges, challenges that are every bit as dangerous to our democracy, every bit as daunting and intractable as those confronted by President Johnson and the Congresses of his time.

Our economy is still struggling to recover from the great recession. The sluggish recovery has left us with chronic unemployment and a middle class in crisis. Social mobility, the ability to work your way up the economic ladder, is now lower in the United States than in Europe. For the vast majority of American workers, incomes have been stagnant for decades, but the rich have grown fabulously richer. Think about this: Since the official end of the great recession in 2009, 95 percent of income gains in the United States have gone to the wealthiest 1 percent in the last 5 years—95 percent of income gains have gone to the wealthiest 1 percent.

Unlike President Johnson's day, today it is not only the poor who are at risk, our great middle class is endangered. Millions of formerly middle-class Americans have lost their jobs, their homes, their savings, their hopes for a decent retirement. For too many of our citizens, the American dream has become hopelessly out of reach. This is the crisis. This is the challenge of our day.

Are we rising to meet this challenge as previous generations of Americans have done? No, I am afraid we are not. Inside the Washington bubble, too many of our political leaders have persuaded themselves that the biggest issue of the day is the budget deficit. Ignoring chronic unemployment and a struggling economy, this 113th Congress and the previous Congress pursued policies of relentless austerity, slashing budgets, defunding research and investment, destroying jobs, and even refusing to extend Federal unemployment benefits for long-term jobless, 1.3 million of whom lost their last lifeline of support only 3 days after Christmas.

I am disturbed by the apparent shift of attitude by many elected leaders toward the ordinary people who do the hard day-in and day-out work that makes our country strong. I said it before, and I say it again. We are seeing an attitude of harshness. We used to agree that if someone worked hard and played by the rules, they should be able to earn enough to support their families, keep a roof over their heads, put some money away for a rainy day, and have a secure environment. We used to agree that if someone loses their job through no fault of their own—espe-

cially at a time of chronic unemployment—they should have some support when they are looking for new work. We used to agree on both sides of the aisle that no child in this country should go to bed hungry at night. But in recent years these fundamental principles, values, and agreements have come under attack in our public discourse. For instance, recently on a Sunday talk show, the junior Senator from Kentucky said it would be a “dis-service”—a “disservice”—to the long-term jobless to extend Federal unemployment insurance. I have his exact words right here. Senator PAUL said:

When you allow people to be on unemployment insurance for 99 weeks, you're causing them to become part of this perpetual unemployed group in our economy. And while it seems good, it actually does a disservice to the people you're trying to help.

When there are three people looking for every job; when in some areas, some States, unemployment is even worse than that, you would cut off their long-term unemployment insurance? Where are they going to get a job? Maybe what the Senator doesn't understand is that before you can even get unemployment benefits, you have to be actively looking for work. A disservice?

I guess our new attitude is, tough luck. You are on your own. If you struggle, even if you face insurmountable challenges, well, it is your own fault. Tough luck. You are on your own. If you are a kid born into poverty or a single parent working for minimum wage, struggling to pay the bills and put food on the table, tough luck. You are on your own. If you are a 55-year-old worker who lost her job due to outsourcing or technological change, tough luck. You are on your own. If you are a person with a significant disability struggling to find work and independence and dignity, tough luck. You are on your own.

Mr. President, there is a harshness among too many in powerful positions toward those Americans who have tough lives, who are ill-educated or marginally employed or who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own—a harshness among too many people in powerful positions toward these Americans. President Johnson would rebuke this harshness and this callousness, as he said in remarks 3 months after his war-on-poverty speech. Listen to what President Johnson said:

God will judge his children not by their prayers and their pretensions, but by their mercy to the poor and their understanding of the weak. I tremble for our people if at the time of our greatest prosperity we turn our back on the moral obligations of our deepest faith.

That was President Johnson.

So today, 50 years later, I remind my colleagues that we are still a nation of great prosperity. We are the wealthiest Nation in the world. We are the wealthiest Nation ever in the history of the world. Our problem is this pros-

perity and wealth is concentrated at the very top. The workers who have created it are not getting their fair share. So on this 50th anniversary of President Johnson's war-on-poverty address, I cannot agree with those who say the budget deficit is our No. 1 priority. I am concerned about far more urgent and compelling deficits: the deficit of jobs and opportunity, the deficit of research and investment, the deficit of early education for all our children, the deficit of basic human understanding and empathy for those in the shadows of life.

I am also concerned about the deficit of imagination today in Washington. I am concerned by our failure to confront today's economic challenges with the boldness and the vision that earlier generations of Americans summoned in times of national challenge. Indeed, our Republican friends reject the very possibility that the Federal Government can act to spur economic growth and create good middle-class jobs. This is their ideological position, and they are sticking to it. But this flies in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary across our Nation's history.

One can go back to President Lincoln, who insisted that every American has a “right to rise.” To that end, he created the land-grant college system, provided for the transcontinental railroad, and established the Department of Agriculture with the mission of helping farmers boost their production and income and raise their standard of living.

President Teddy Roosevelt fought for safe workplaces, the 8-hour workday, and busting up the trusts that were strangling opportunity for ordinary Americans.

Think of Franklin Delano Roosevelt who put to work millions of unemployed Americans, including my father, in the Works Project Administration, building roads and dams and bridges and schools, many of which still exist today. Franklin Roosevelt created Social Security to end the scourge of poverty in old age.

Think of President Eisenhower, who championed investment in our infrastructure, beginning with the Interstate Highway System, which has expanded commerce and opportunity for nearly six decades now.

As we are doing today, let's pay tribute to one of our greatest Presidents, Lyndon Baines Johnson, and the enormous achievements of his war on poverty and the Great Society.

Mr. President, I have not come to the floor today just to look back fondly and nostalgically or to try to correct the record about the achievements of the Great Society. I am here at the beginning of this legislative year to urge my colleagues to look with fresh eyes at the urgent economic and societal challenges confronting the American people today. We need to think more

broadly and with more ambitious vision about how we in Congress can come together to create a greater society, an America of greater opportunity, greater economic mobility, greater fairness. We need to create what I call a new America.

Let's dare to imagine a new America where every child has access to quality early learning.

Let's dare to imagine public investments to create a truly 21st-century infrastructure, modernizing our roads, our bridges, ports, and canals, building high-speed rail systems from Maine to Miami and Seattle to San Diego—a new infrastructure for a new America.

Let's dare to imagine retrofitting all of our buildings to make them energy efficient, making wind, solar, geothermal, and other renewables the main sources of our energy—yes, a renewable energy basis for a new America.

Let's dare to imagine doubling our investment in the National Institutes of Health, making possible a real war on cancer and Alzheimer's and other devastating diseases. Think of that—a cancer-free, Alzheimer's-free new America.

Let's dare to imagine a true health care system where wellness and prevention and public health are the first priority, keeping people healthy in the first place in this new America.

Let's dare to imagine a new retirement system where every worker builds a private pension that can't be touched until they retire and a stronger Social Security System—solvent, secure—with increased benefits for the next 50 years. Think of it—a secure retirement for every citizen in this new America.

These are the big challenges we in Congress should be addressing.

I know that by all means there are issues demanding our immediate attention—again, beginning with the need to extend Federal unemployment insurance for the long-term jobless. We will be voting on that motion to proceed within the hour. As I said earlier, some 1.3 million Americans were cut off just a couple of weeks ago. Another 3.6 million Americans will be cut off over the course of 2014. These benefits are not much, but they make a critical difference for those with no other lifeline. So this is an immediate concern and must be our immediate priority in these initial days of this session.

In addition, the Senate will soon take up my bill to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 an hour and to link it to future cost-of-living increases. Get this: Since the minimum wage peaked in 1968 as part of the Great Society, it has lost one-third of its buying power. So if you were making the minimum wage in 1968 compared to what you are making today, you could have bought one-third more than you can buy today.

Over the decades, the minimum wage has become a poverty wage. Think about that. People go to work every day. They work hard, sometimes at two jobs, and they are still below the poverty line. No person in America who puts in a full day's work ought to have an income below the poverty line.

These two are the immediate moral and economic issues we need to address. Yes, I say moral and economic issues. Today we do confront huge economic challenges. As Americans, we pride ourselves on our robust free-market system. Some say the unfettered free marketplace will solve all our problems. Just let it go. They glorify the ideas of Ayn Rand and academic theorists who say that greed is good, extremes of inequality are necessary, and poverty is deserved, which reminds me of the words of the philosopher Bertrand Russell nearly a century ago. He said:

The modern conservative is engaged in one of man's oldest exercises in moral philosophy—that is, the search for a superior moral justification for selfishness.

I remind my colleagues that it is precisely the unrestrained, often run-amok free marketplace that has created so many of the problems we face today. Financial and real estate bubbles. Who suffered because of that? Ordinary Americans. Chronic unemployment. Who is suffering? Ordinary Americans. Stagnant wages. Who is suffering? Ordinary Americans. Gaping income inequality. Who is suffering? Not the few at the top. Disappearing pensions. Who is suffering? Ordinary working Americans. On and on.

Like a busy highway system, our free marketplace only really works for all when all the players obey essential rules of the road—rules put in place by government to avoid crashes and bubbles, to rein in wasteful and dishonest money manipulators, and, yes, to provide for social and economic justice. And there are some things—big national undertakings—that the private sector simply is not capable of doing.

At critical junctures going back to the beginning of our Republic, Congresses and Presidents have acted decisively to spur economic growth, foster innovation, and help create jobs. No question, that is where we are falling short today.

Members of Congress and elected officials across America can learn from the successes of the war on poverty and the Great Society. We need a new generation of leaders with Lyndon Johnson's passionate commitment to improving education, expanding opportunity, and fighting inequality and discrimination. As I said, we need to come together to create a greater society, a new America. We need to act with boldness and vision.

The war on poverty and the Great Society initiatives have defined the modern United States of America as a com-

passionate, inclusive society, a genuine opportunity society where everyone can contribute their talents and abilities. We see the Great Society all around us today—in cleaner air and cleaner water, young people from poor backgrounds attending college, seniors and poor people who have access to decent medical care, and people of color exercising their right to vote and to live in the neighborhoods of their choice.

We see the great society in Head Start Programs, quality public schools, vocational education programs, college grants and loans, all those rungs on the ladder of opportunity which put the American dream in reach of every citizen, even those from humble, hard-scrabble backgrounds like Lyndon Johnson himself.

We might notice I said a ladder of opportunity. I didn't say an escalator. I think a lot of times my conservative friends say we just want to give everything to everybody, give everybody a free ride. I always talk about the ladder of opportunity. I don't talk about an escalator. An escalator is a free ride. With a ladder you still have to assert energy and initiative to get up. But there is one thing necessary: The rungs have to be there on that ladder, many of them put there by government and society acting together, things like affordable child care programs, early learning, quality of public schools, Pell grants, job training, and on and on. They provide those rungs on that ladder, and sometimes people fall off the ladder through no fault of their own. They lose their job, they become disabled or they contract a terrible illness. In those cases, it is the moral duty of government and society working collectively to provide a hand back up. Things like, yes, unemployment insurance, disability insurance, job training, and many others.

Up until 1990, we looked around America and we saw that no matter how hard they tried, they could never climb that ladder of opportunity. These were Americans with disabilities. So in 1990 we passed the Americans with Disabilities Act. Again, we built a ramp of opportunity. We didn't build a moving walkway; that is a free ride. I have often pointed out, not one dime in the Americans with Disabilities Act goes to a person with disabilities. What we did is we broke down the barriers. We built the ramps to accessible buses and trains, provided accessible workplaces, widened doors in accessible bathrooms. We broke down the barriers so people with disabilities could exert their own energy and initiative to get up that ramp.

Like every great leader in our Nation's history, Lyndon Baines Johnson brought us a giant step closer to achieving our highest ideals as a people. He fought passionately for social and economic justice for all Americans. He fought to put the American

dream within reach of every citizen, and he saw this as a moral imperative. That is why I consider him one of our greatest Presidents. This is the legacy we salute today. This is the lesson we should learn as we move forward in this country. As we move from this 50th anniversary of President Johnson's great address to Congress, it is this spirit of ambitious public purpose that we should strive to emulate in the legislative year ahead and the legislative years to come.

Fifty years ago today, Lyndon Johnson spoke to our deepest moral underpinnings. He didn't just couch it in terms of an economic solution. It was justice. It was making sure the American dream really was alive for all. We can't in our time become small-minded, looking upon just what is good for today or what are the economics of things. We have to think about it in terms of what our commitment is for moral, economic, and social justice for all Americans. That was the lesson of President Lyndon Johnson. That is what we should take from this 50th anniversary.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWN). The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, when the history books are written about those who fought hardest against poverty, who stood up for those with no voice, with very little power and an increasingly unfair economy, LBJ and his war on poverty will be a few chapters in that book. Senator TOM HARKIN will occupy a pretty big place in that story as well. I salute him for spending the time to talk about this long fight on poverty this country has waged, and still needs to wage, and salute the role he has played. It is an inspiration to many of us who have sought to try to stand in his shoes and in his place.

I wish to talk about the same subject, because over the holidays I had the chance to spend a day in New Haven, CT, with a 40-year-old homeless man who up until last spring had been employed for the better part of the last 20 years. But as has happened to millions of Americans over the last several years, this man—who I will call for today's purposes Nick—lost his job.

Nick has had it tough his whole life. His father was a drug addict who got Nick addicted to crack when he was 13 years old. He was born into a cycle of drug use and violence and poverty that is far too prevalent in places like New Haven and Bridgeport and cities across this country. But despite the odds stacked against him, Nick graduated from high school, he built a career for himself around sales. Now, after 20 years of working and 40 years of fighting the odds, Nick for the first time in his life is homeless.

So I spent the day with Nick, seeking shelter from the cold, using the public

library to apply for jobs, attending meetings that have helped keep him clean and sober. Aside from receiving the support he needs for his health issues, Nick spent most of that day just looking for work. He wants to work. He desperately wants to get back on the job, and he is hopeful that one day he will find work soon. But he is caught right now in this vicious downward spiral of homelessness. He can't find a job without a home. He fills out dozens of job applications, but with his address being a homeless shelter, he doesn't compete very well with other applicants. But of course, as Nick tells it, how can he get a home without a job? He is caught, he is stuck, like millions of other Americans.

One of the things that keeps Nick from starving, other than the food and the shelter he gets from Columbus House and the local soup kitchen, is the \$100 he used to get—until last week—in unemployment insurance. Without that measly \$100 a week, things get pretty dire, right now as we speak, for Nick.

The fact is while unemployment benefits make homelessness a little more manageable for a guy like Nick, these emergency funds are often the only thing standing between a family where their primary breadwinner is out of work and a life on the streets. It is during a long stretch of unemployment where these meager benefits become the only way a family can continue to pay the mortgage or the only way a young guy can continue to keep up with the rent.

If we don't restore unemployment benefits now, tens of thousands more people will be living on the street. That is not hyperbole. That is reality. Then they will be captured in that same catch-22 of homelessness: No job without a home. No home without a job.

Like Nick, there are 28 million Americans who have needed emergency unemployment compensation since 2008. These Americans aren't some distant, unfamiliar group of people. They are our friends. They are our neighbors. They are people who have worked their entire lives and want to get back to work again.

I recently sat down with about a half dozen long-term unemployed individuals in Bridgeport, CT, and we see the pain and agony on their faces as they recount their daily hours-long quest to find work, applying to hundreds of jobs, making dozens of phone calls, and coming up empty. There is something almost dehumanizing about that effort to seek work, to prove your worth, and to come up empty time after time again.

One guy I met, Ronny, sat behind a desk his entire career. He worked his entire life in a white-collar job, and he said he would take any job. He would sweep floors. He would do anything just to get back to work. He is not

lazy. He is not gaming the system. He is just one of millions who would rather do any job at all than be unemployed.

Our colleagues on the other side of the aisle say they are opposed to extending unemployment benefits because they want to get back to normal with regard to unemployment insurance. But that reasoning totally ignores the reality of this recession. Unlike the recessions in 1982 and 1991 and 2001, the unemployment rate has not fallen after the end of the recession with respect to people who are long-term unemployed. The rate of those unemployed for more than 26 weeks is at the highest today than it has been in 60 years. There are now three unemployed workers for every one job opening, compared to two or fewer workers per job opening in the wake of previous recessions. This just isn't a normal recession. There are more people out of work for longer periods of time than at any time in most of our lives.

If you were in the top 10 percent of earners prior to this recession, things are pretty much back to normal. In 2012, the top 10 percent of earners took home about half of all income in the United States. Those people have recovered. During that time corporate profits were also at an all-time high. For those people and for those entities, things are back to normal. Maybe that is why some Republicans think it is right to bring unemployment insurance back to prerecession norms. But it is not.

One of the hallmarks of this abnormal recession is the number of people who become unemployed and stay unemployed. Forty-three percent of the unemployed people in Connecticut are long-term unemployed, don't have a job, and have been out of a job for months and years.

Rebecca, who lives in Connecticut, emailed my office and she said:

I am 34 years old. For the first time since I was 16, I am unemployed. I am an attorney, and I apply to 20-40 jobs per week.

Another woman wrote to my office:

My husband has been out of work for 52 weeks. He spent 30+ years in the banking industry. His last position was as a regional director of retirement services.

Frank from Meriden, CT, writes:

I have worked all my life—43 years. I was laid off in 2009 and again in 2013. In both instances, I dedicated my unemployed time searching to secure a job. I'd prefer to work as long as I am capable and with your assistance in extending the EUC program, I may at least have a fighting chance of securing employment. Please afford me the opportunity to continue the employment search without the added burden of discontinued benefits.

But we shouldn't only extend benefits because it is the right thing to do. It is also the economically smart thing to do. The Congressional Budget Office tells us that 200,000 jobs are going to be lost this year if we don't restore emergency unemployment benefits. In the

week since unemployment benefits lapsed, \$400 million has been drained from States' economies.

You see, when we give people support during their time of need when they are out of work, they spend that money—and they spend it quickly. Extending unemployment benefits offers the best bang for the buck we can offer our economy. Every dollar we put into UI returns as much as \$1.90 to the economy. CBO says that extending unemployment benefits through 2014 will boost the GDP of this Nation by 0.2 percent. One action of this Congress can boost GDP by 0.2 percent.

No matter what we do, it is still going to be a long road back for those who have been unemployed for 1 year or more, who are going to face discrimination based on their age or based simply on the fact that they have been unemployed for a long period of time.

Just giving them benefits does not magically put them back to work. But the most remarkable thing that you find when you talk to these individuals is that while they are frustrated, their spirit is not broken. Every time somebody sheds a tear to me, recounting their ordeal of unemployment, their story always ends with a hopefulness that employment is just around the corner.

Nick is that kind of guy too. He knows that things are going to get better for him. But as we walked around New Haven in the cold for 10 hours last week, and we talked virtually the entire time, he wondered whether anybody down here truly cared about the dehumanizing existence of being without a job and being without a home. He wondered why Congress would turn its back on him and the millions of others who have been clobbered by the worst recession in our lifetime.

I have kept in touch with Nick in the days since I spent the day with him. Just yesterday he sent me an email. He said:

I am sitting right now in the Department of Labor office, updating my resume. Chris, I have not had any luck yet with employment but I will keep trudging, just as I am doing in pretty much every aspect of my life. I know it will get better as I continue to strengthen my faith and stay on a straight and narrow path. As long as I continue to do those two things the sky is the limit for me, Chris.

Nick believes that things are going to get better for him. Millions of other Americans who have been out of work for 50, 100 weeks, still believe that salvation is around the corner. All they ask is that we extend some modicum of support to them so they can make that winnowing dream a reality.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont is recognized.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, hopefully later this evening or tomorrow there will be a very important vote regarding the extension of long-term un-

employment benefits. What that vote is about is to make it very clear which side we are on. Are we prepared to stand with over 1 million workers and their children and say, no, we are not going to turn our back on you, we are not going to leave you literally out in the cold, worrying how you are going to heat your home or pay your rent or put gas in your car or, as fellow Americans, we are going to stand with you and make sure you at least have some income through extended unemployment benefits coming in to your family.

I think, as we all know, the good news is that unemployment has gone down in recent years. When President Bush left office we were hemorrhaging over 700,000 jobs a month—clearly unsustainable, clearly a tragedy for our Nation. Today, while the economy is nowhere near where it needs to be, where we want it to be, the fact is we are growing several hundred thousand jobs a month. That is the good news. The bad news is that real unemployment is close to 13 percent, if we count those people who have given up looking for work and those people who are working part time when they want to work full time.

The even worse news is that long-term unemployment today is almost the highest it has ever been on record. Today it takes about 37 weeks for the average unemployed American to find a job. Today, 37 percent of unemployed Americans have been out of work for more than 6 months. Today, there are three job applicants for every one job opening. The reality is there are simply not enough jobs for the 11 million Americans who actively seek work.

If we do not extend unemployment benefits now for these 1.3 million Americans, the situation will only become worse. By the end of the year, we will be looking at close to 5 million Americans whose benefits will have been exhausted.

I understand some of my Republican friends are saying, yes, we are prepared to extend these unemployment benefits, but we need an offset. Let me suggest to some of my Republican friends that if that is their position—and I should point out that under President Bush, when long-term unemployment was not as serious a problem as it is today, under President Bush, time and time again, extended unemployment benefits were seen as an emergency and were passed without offsets. But if my Republican friends believe they desperately need an offset now that Barack Obama is President, let me suggest a few of the areas they may want to explore.

We are losing about \$100 billion every single year because corporate America is putting its money into tax havens in the Cayman islands, Bermuda, and elsewhere. If we need an offset, what about telling the one out of four cor-

porations in this country that today pays nothing in Federal taxes that we are going to end their loopholes. Are we prepared to demand that corporate America start paying its fair share of taxes so long-term unemployed Americans can afford to have food on their table or heat in their homes?

Many of my Republican colleagues believe we should repeal completely the estate tax, a tax which only applies to the top 3 percent of the wealthiest people in America. We are talking about families such as the Walton family who are worth \$100 billion. If some of my Republican friends think the Walton family, the wealthiest family in America, needs another tax break while working Americans who are desperately searching for work should not get any help at all, I suggest to my Republican colleagues they are way out of touch with the values of America and the values that make this a great country.

I think there are some people who believe the folks who are long-term unemployed right now just do not want to work. That is grossly unfair and grossly untrue. Let me give a few examples. In Hagerstown, MD, 3,600 of our fellow citizens recently applied to work at a dairy farm to process milk and ice cream. This dairy farm will be hiring 36 people. Yet 3,600 people applied for those 36 jobs. Do those people want to work? They sure do.

Last October, Walmart received over 11,000 job applications for stores they are opening in Washington DC. As we all know, Walmart is not the highest paying employer in America. Yet they received 11,000 applications in the DC area at a time when they will be only hiring 1,800 workers.

That type of scenario is true in many parts of this country. An employer puts an ad in the paper, makes it known the company needs workers, and they are seeing 10 times as many workers applying for limited jobs.

The last point I wish to make is not only is this a moral issue, the issue of not turning our backs on people, some of whom who have worked for their entire lives, at this moment when they and their families have so much need—that is the moral issue—but there is an economic component as well. If a long-term unemployed worker does not get the average \$300 check he or she would otherwise get, what kind of money does that person have to spend locally? What the economists tell us is that when we dry up that source of spending in communities all over this country, when people do not have the money to buy the goods and services they desperately need, that in itself, that lack of spending, will result in several hundred thousand jobs being lost in the overall economy. So not extending unemployment not only hurts the individual, it hurts our overall economy, and the economists also tell us that

not extending long-term unemployment benefits will reduce our GDP by about .2 percent.

We have a moral issue. We have an economic issue. If my Republican colleagues want offsets, there are more than enough offsets available if they are prepared to ask some of the wealthiest people in this country and some of the largest corporations in America to start paying their fair share of taxes. But the bottom line is that in an economy which today is still hurting very deeply, we cannot punish people who are severely in need.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SANDERS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, President Johnson 50 years ago, as Senator HARKIN was talking about, declared a war on poverty down the hall in the House of Representatives in his State of the Union Message. A little later he visited Athens, OH, in the heart of Appalachia, and he said:

I came out here today to see you because we can't always see poverty from the Capital in Washington. But you can see it when you get out and ride the rivers and the range, the mountains and the hills.

When President Lincoln was in office, even though his staff said stay in the office, win the war, free the slaves, preserve the Union, President Lincoln would say, no, I need to get out and take my "public opinion baths"—I need to see the people and talk to them and understand their problems.

Pope Francis recently exhorted his parish priests to go smell like the flock, obviously using the allegory of the sheep in the Old Testament and New Testament, but also saying to his parish priests: Understand how people live, talk to them about their issues and their problems and their lives and live among them as much as you can, something perhaps none of us in this body—I know the Presiding Officer from Vermont possibly does more townhalls and meetings with people than anybody in the Senate. All of us need to do that more to understand better.

But as we debate the extension of unemployment benefits, \$500 a week is the average benefit; 52,000 people in my State were cut off from benefits at the end of the year, tens of thousands more will lose their benefits if we don't act. It is not just what this means to parents so they can feed their families and continue to look for work. But as the Presiding Officer knows, they need to continue to look for work in order to

get this \$300 a week on average. We also know it helps the economy.

One hundred years ago this week, Henry Ford made an announcement that stunned the country. He said: Everybody in my auto plant is going to receive \$5 a day. Whether it was the young man sweeping the floor or the autoworker, they were all going to receive \$5 a day.

Whether it was done out of generosity or not, what Henry Ford knew was putting money in workers' pockets—just the same as when you put money in people's pockets for unemployment benefits, which is the insurance they paid into—the money that they get will help grow the economy. It will help people be able to do things they would not otherwise be able to do. That is the importance of the extension of unemployment benefits, and that is the importance of passing minimum wage legislation, which Senator HARKIN also spoke about.

The fair minimum wage would raise the minimum wage 90 cents upon the signature of the President, 90 cents a year later, and 90 cents a year after that. At the same time it would raise the subminimum wage for those people who work in diners, push wheelchairs in airports, and for valets in restaurants. Those workers often make less than the minimum wage. The subminimum wage—the tipped wage—is only \$2.13 an hour. It hasn't been raised since 1991.

The Harkin, Sanders, Brown—and others who are part of this legislation on the minimum wage bill—legislation will increase the tipped minimum wage over time up to 70 percent of the real minimum wage.

I will close with a letter from Karen in Columbus. She said:

I had to come out of medical retirement because I couldn't make ends meet.

I have now worked at a department store for four years and still don't make \$9.00 an hour. My salary goes entirely towards rent and utilities.

My water bill just went up \$8.00—

For those of us in this Chamber, if the water bill goes up \$8, you deal with it. It is not that big of a deal. She is not even making \$9 an hour. The increase in her water bill is 1 hour of pay at this department store.

My water bill just went up \$8.00—as it goes up every year—just like the electric, food, and gas.

Heaven forbid my car would break down or I would fall victim to a serious illness.

I hope that our colleagues are getting their public opinion baths. I hope our colleagues are out among people listening to these stories.

I close, again with a quote from President Johnson's speech in Athens, OH, which was 50 years ago this year.

Poverty hides its face behind a mask of affluence. But I call upon you to help me get out there and unmask it, take that mask off of that face of affluence and let the world see what we have, and let the world do something about it.

We have an opportunity today to do something about unemployment insurance and help people get back on their feet. We have an opportunity in the months ahead to raise the minimum wage. To restore it to something close to what it was back in 1968 in real buying power, that should be our obligation, our duty, and our mission in the months ahead.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business until 6:30 p.m. with Senators permitted to speak up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BROWN. I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUMENTHAL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be recognized for such time as I may consume in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GLOBAL WARMING

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, it is a little bit humorous to me that we are talking about extending unemployment benefits in the midst of one of the most intense cold fronts in American history. I saw one newscaster yesterday who said: If you are under 40, you have not seen this stuff before. It has to make everyone question—and I am going to tie this together—whether global warming was ever real.

While I know the leftwing media is giving me a hard time for talking about my opposition to the administration's global warming policies when it gets cold outside, I think it is important to point out two things. No. 1, the administration is intentionally ignoring the most recent science around global warming, and No. 2, global warming policies costing between \$300 billion and \$400 billion a year, along with the rest of the EPA's environmental regulations, are resulting in millions of job losses.

We are talking about extending unemployment benefits, yet it is really jobs we need, and the jobs are being robbed from us by the overregulation that is taking place in the Environmental Protection Agency, and of course, the crown jewel of all of those is cap and trade. When I say \$300 billion to \$400 billion a year, that would constitute the largest tax increase in American history.

I find that sometimes when we are talking about these large numbers—and I am sure the Presiding Officer agrees with this—it is hard to relate that to everyday people, to our own States, and to how it affects our families. So at the end of each year I get the total number of families in my State of Oklahoma who filed a Federal tax return and I do the math. In this case, it would cost about \$3,000 for each family in my State of Oklahoma to pay this tax, this cap-and-trade tax that supposedly will stop us from having global warming.

It is interesting that people now realize this would not stop it. Even if we did something in the United States, it wouldn't affect overall emissions of CO₂, and that is what we are talking about. That is what makes global warming so important to mention as we debate the extension of unemployment benefits.

If we want to improve our employment figures, what we need to do is stop the onslaught of environmental regulations that have come out during this Obama Presidency.

First, let's talk about the global warming issue. It is interesting that we have often seen global warming related to events affected by unseasonable or unusually cold weather. Often, this has occurred whenever Al Gore has been involved in an event. Let me give a couple of examples. In January of 2004, Al Gore held a global warming rally in New York City. It turned out to be what would go down as one of the coldest days in the history of New York City. Three years later, in October of 2007, Al Gore gave a big global warming speech at Harvard University, and it coincided with temperatures that nearly broke Boston's 125-year-old temperature record.

In March of 2009, Speaker of the House NANCY PELOSI was snowed out of a global warming rally in Washington, DC. Because of all the snow, her plane wasn't able to land and they had to cancel her appearance at the event.

A year later, in March of 2010, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee had to cancel a hearing entitled "Global Warming Impacts in the United States" due to a major snowstorm. At that time, I was the ranking member of that committee, and they were all geared up, ready to have this big hearing, and they couldn't do it because of a major snowstorm. That was in 2010. So this has been going on now every year going back to 2010.

Just last year, in July of 2013, a cruise liner that was chartered to discuss the impact of global warming planned to sail through the Northwest Passage of the Arctic but got stuck because the passage was full of ice. Now, more on that in a minute. In that same month, Al Gore had an event in Chicago training people about global warming but was greeted with the coldest temperatures in 30 years.

A lot of folks, even in the last day, have said that just because there are cold temperatures does not mean global warming has stopped. Most alarmists will, however, correct you that it's no longer global warming, but instead, climate change. Increases in temperature still matter. In a November 2013 Executive order, the President implemented new climate change policies—very expensive ones; large tax increases—stating that "excessively high temperatures" are "already" harming natural resources, economies, and public health nationwide. In other words, he's implementing his climate change policies because of rising temperatures, otherwise known as global warming.

So temperatures falling and really cold days do matter. It does matter when the ice caps are growing and temperature increases pause for 15 years. And that is what has happened for the last 15 years. If global warming is not happening, then there is no need for the ensuing policies—whether you call it global warming or anything else.

Monday was a cold day. At one point, the temperature average in the country was 12.8 degrees. In Chicago, it was 16 degrees below zero. That broke the record that was set way back in 1884, when it was 14 degrees below zero. This made Chicago colder than even the South Pole at the same moment, where it was only 11 degrees below zero.

Just this week, down at the South Pole, a number of ships were stuck in the ice, even though it is in the middle of the summer down there. This was all over the news, and for good reason.

On November 27, a research expedition to gauge the effect of global warming on Antarctica began.

On December 24, a Russian ship carrying climate scientists, journalists, tourists, and crew members for the expedition became trapped in deep ice up to 10 feet thick.

An Australian icebreaker was sent to rescue the ship, but on December 30 efforts were suspended due to bad weather.

On January 2, a Chinese icebreaker, the *Xue Long*, sent out a helicopter that airlifted 52 passengers from the Russian ship to safety on the Australian icebreaker.

The Chinese vessel is now also stuck in the ice along with the Russian vessel. Twenty-two Russian crew members are still on board the Russian ship, and an unreported number of crew members remain on the Chinese ship.

On January 5, the Coast Guard—that is us; we came to the rescue—called to assist the ships that are stuck in the Antarctic. Our icebreaker ship is called the *Polar Star*.

Just a few months ago the journal *Nature*—that is a well-respected publication on environmental science—they published an article that said over the last 15 years "the observed [temperature] trend is . . . not significantly dif-

ferent from zero [and] suggests a temporary 'hiatus' in global warming." This is not something that is appreciated by the Obama administration. What they are saying is—and this was the *Journal*—that it had stopped. In fact, I along with some of my colleagues, have asked the President for the data backing up his claims that warming is actually happening faster now than previously expected. Considering the most recent data, those statements have not been true. No models predicted there would be a fifteen year pause in global warming, but the President hasn't yet fully responded to our inquiry. Let's go back. When you look back in history, and you look at these cycles, you have to come to the conclusion that God is still up there.

I have this from memory, and I think I will get this right. From 1895—they had a cold spell that came in, and that is when they said another ice age is coming. That lasted until 1918. In 1918, that all changed, and all of a sudden it started getting warmer, and that is when the term "global warming" first came out. So from 1918 to 1945 it was a warming period that we went through. Then, in 1945, it changed and another ice age was coming that everyone was concerned about. That lasted from 1945 to 1975.

Then, in 1975—and this is interesting because in 1975 we got into this time period we are talking about now; and that is, they were saying that global warming is coming upon us.

Well, what is happening now—and these people have an awful lot of their time and resources and reputation at stake here—it is now to the point where that has reversed and we are going into another one of these cycles.

The interesting thing about 1945 is that 1945 was the year where the greatest surge in CO₂ emissions happened. It was during that year. That was right after World War II. That precipitated not a warming period but a cooling period.

In December of 2008, Al Gore said:

The entire North Polarized cap will disappear in five years.

The North Polar cap is the Arctic ice cap.

Well, we are now 5 years later when, as Al Gore said, it should all be melted by now. The deadline was December of 2013, Arctic ice is actually doing pretty well. Just last month, the BBC reported that the Arctic Ice Cap coverage is "close to 50% more than in the corresponding period in 2012." In other words, in 1 year it increased by 50 percent. This is the very ice cap that Al Gore said would be gone by now. So contrary to what Al Gore predicted, the ice cap did not disappear last year; it grew.

In May of 2006, Al Gore said in his movie "An Inconvenient Truth" that the Antarctic Ice Cap melt could result in a 20-foot increase in sea levels.

You contrast that with the frozen global warming expedition down there this week and a September 2013 report in the Washington Post that Antarctic Sea Ice has hit a 35-year high this past year.

Now, these things—people do not seem to stop and think. These were predictions that were made. This is the same Al Gore where there was an article in the New York Times saying that arguably he is the world's first environmental billionaire, and all these things people were saying were gospel truth. Now we know they are not, but nobody talks about it. The media does not talk about it. When you put it all together, it is impossible not to sit back and wonder: If there is this evidence that the temperatures are actually getting colder, should we really pursue cap and trade and other similar regulations and policies that will cost the economy \$300 billion to \$400 billion a year to implement? In light of our high unemployment levels—and that is what we are talking about today; we are talking about extending unemployment insurance—I do not think so. That is what we are here talking about anyway: unemployment numbers.

To help remedy the problem, I am submitting two amendments. The first one I want to talk about is amendment No. 2615.

The EPA has systematically distorted the true impact of its regulations on job creation by using incomplete analyses to assess the effects of its rules on employment. They have even published that many of their regulations will result in net job creation.

EPA's costly regulations, as any reasonable person knows, actually reduce business profitability and cause actual job losses. New mandates and requirements do not help the economy add jobs.

For example, the EPA estimated that its 2011 Utility MACT—that was passed. MACT means "maximum achievable control technology." In other words, we come along in all of our great wisdom up here and we pass a law saying how much emissions can take place, and yet there is no technology that will accommodate that.

So the EPA estimated that its 2011 Utility MACT—that is the one that passed; it was passed into law—rule would create 46,000 temporary construction jobs and 8,000 net new permanent jobs. By contrast, a private study conducted by NERA Economic Consulting that examined the "whole-economy" impact of the rule—and we are talking about the Utility MACT; that is what put coal out of business in a lot of the United States—the study estimated that the rule would have a negative impact on worker incomes equivalent to 180,000 to 215,000 lost jobs in 2015, and the negative worker impact would persist at the level of 50,000 to 85,000 such "job-equivalents" annually.

The EPA estimated its Cross State Air Pollution rule would create 700 jobs a year. By contrast, the same NERA study estimated the rule would eliminate 34,000 jobs from 2013 through 2037.

It lets you know that the EPA is controlled by the President, and they are there to fortify anything he says, even though we have studies to show just the opposite is true.

The EPA also estimated its Industrial Boiler MACT rule—every manufacturer has a boiler, so this affects all manufacturers—would create 2,200 jobs a year. By contrast, NERA, in their study, estimated the rule would eliminate 28,000 jobs each year from 2013 to 2037.

In addition to those examples, the National Association of Manufacturers did a study that determined the cumulative impact of EPA's regulations is \$630 billion annually and totals about 9 million jobs lost. That did not even include the cap-and-trade regulations, which would cost another \$300 billion to \$400 billion per year.

The EPA has not yet fully studied or disclosed the impact of these rules, but we know it is going to be very expensive.

If we really want to do something about unemployment numbers in this Nation, we need to hit the brakes on EPA's regulations. Let's do not worry about extending the time of unemployment compensation, unemployment insurance; let's do something about the costly regulations.

I think everybody knows some of the disasters that are taking place in the country. They are aware of ObamaCare. They are aware of what he is doing to the military. They are aware of the excessive spending that has come from his budgets. But nobody talks about the regulations, which really exceed the cost of supporting greater national debt.

So my amendment does this by prohibiting the EPA from making any of its new regulations final until it complies with requirements under the Clean Air Act's section 321.

Section 321 was put into the Clean Air Act back in 1977, and it was supposed to require the Federal Government to state what the job impact would be as a result of the various regulations it pursued. How many times has the EPA conducted this study? Not once. So that amendment would help reduce the impact of EPA's rules on job loss.

My second amendment would actually help create jobs. It is really kind of unrelated, but since I am talking about two amendments that are very significant now and would help resolve our jobs problem to a great extent, I will talk about amendment No. 2605. It would help us take advantage of our vast domestic oil and gas resources.

We have seen huge increases in oil and gas development in recent years

due to the advancements in precision drilling, hydraulic fracturing, and other technologies. These technologies have unlocked the shale revolution and, because of this, official government estimates now predict that we will become completely energy sufficient by 2035.

What they will not tell you is that this could happen a lot faster. Right now, 83 percent of Federal lands are currently off limits to oil and gas developers. There is not a good reason for this. It is just the administration preventing us from having more jobs and energy independence.

You have to keep in mind, we now and then hear people from the Obama administration saying: Well, wait a minute, during the last 4 years or 5 years, the production has increased by some 40 percent. But that is all on State property and on private land. On Federal land, it has actually decreased by about 15 percent because of the war against fossil fuels that has taken place out of the White House.

So the amendment I am offering would give these resources to the States to unlock and develop on their own. The assumption here is the States should be in a better position to know what they want to do with these regulations in their own State and any damage that might come to the environment—let them make that decision instead of the Federal Government doing it.

A recent report by the Institute for Energy Research estimated that if we completely developed these off-limits Federal resources, it would create 2½ million jobs and generate \$14.4 trillion in economic activity. But it would also help us achieve energy independence by 2024, 11 years sooner than it would otherwise.

So if we want to create jobs, this is how we can do it. We should embrace our energy future and aggressively expand production. If we want fewer people to lose their jobs in the future, we should prevent the EPA's regulations from moving forward, at least until they fully study the impact the rules will have on job losses.

We have been trying to do this now for a long period of time, to determine what these costs are. When the American people find out, in terms of the dollars of cost and the jobs that are lost with excessive regulation, they will come and let their feeling be known, certainly at election time.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXTENSION

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I have come to the floor today, like so many of our colleagues, to talk about the urgent need to pass legislation to extend unemployment insurance. I was encouraged, as I know many of us were, that the Senate voted on Monday to move to this legislation. I really hope that we are able to build on that progress and to pass this critical assistance this week.

Emergency unemployment insurance has always had bipartisan support. Congress has acted eight times since 1958, under congressional leadership and Presidents from both parties, to establish extended benefit programs when the unemployment rate is too high. In fact, as I think a number of my colleagues have said, the program we are currently looking to extend was actually passed when George W. Bush was President, with strong bipartisan support.

It is important that we do not turn our backs on Americans who are struggling to find work right now. We cannot afford the economic consequences of inaction. Failing to renew unemployment benefits will cost us jobs, it will hurt economic growth, it will eliminate a critical lifeline for families who are struggling to make ends meet.

While New Hampshire's unemployment rate is below the national average, if you are out of work, your household is 100 percent unemployed. There are too many families in New Hampshire who have already been hurt by the expiration of these benefits. According to New Hampshire's Governor Maggie Hassan and our State's Employment Security Commissioner George Copadis, the lapse in this critical program has abruptly cut off vital support for about 1,350 individuals in New Hampshire. For each week that extended benefits are not available, an additional 500 to 600 New Hampshire citizens will exhaust regular unemployment insurance coverage.

In total, more than 8,500 citizens of New Hampshire could be hurt over the course of the next year. That would result in a potential loss to our economy of as much as \$14 million, according to the State of New Hampshire, and it is a particular issue in certain pockets in the State. There are counties where the unemployment rate is higher, where we have more long-term unemployed who are going to find particular concern about trying to find a job if they do not have any help while they are looking.

I would ask unanimous consent that the letters from New Hampshire's Governor Hassan and from our Commissioner of Employment Security be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JANUARY 3, 2014.

Hon. HARRY REID,
Majority Leader,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
Republican Leader,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.
Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Democratic Leader, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER REID, REPUBLICAN LEADER MCCONNELL, SPEAKER BOEHNER AND DEMOCRATIC LEADER PELOSI: I am writing to strongly urge your support for the reinstatement of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program, a program that provides a critical lifeline to thousands of New Hampshire residents, and also stimulates the economy and creates jobs as unemployed workers purchase essential goods and services. It is imperative that Congress takes up this important issue as soon as it reconvenes.

The expiration of the EUC program has abruptly cut off vital support for 1.3 million of our fellow Americans, including approximately 1,350 individuals in New Hampshire. For each week that the EUC program is not available, an additional 500 to 600 New Hampshire citizens per month exhaust regular unemployment insurance coverage. More than 8,500 citizens of our state could be hurt over the course of the next year, resulting in a potential loss to our economy of as much as \$14 million.

As we continue to recover from the Great Recession, we must support measures that will encourage economic growth. Although New Hampshire continues to experience lower unemployment rates than most states, there remains a critical need for the EUC program as our unemployed workers continue their efforts to secure employment throughout 2014. Failure to reinstate the EUC program will undermine our fragile economic recovery.

Again, I urge you to act quickly and reinstate the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program. We all need to work together to ensure that the economy continues to grow and that we continue to lend a helping hand to unemployed workers in New Hampshire and across the country.

With every good wish,

MARGARET WOOD HASSAN,
Governor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY,
Concord, NH, January 2, 2014.

Hon. JEANNE SHAHEEN,
Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR JEANNE SHAHEEN: Our understanding is the Senate intends to deliberate on extending Emergency Unemployment Benefits (EUC) when they return from their break. I wanted to take this opportunity to provide you with information on the number of citizens here in New Hampshire who will be affected by the loss of the EUC Program which expired on December 28, 2013.

The expiration of the EUC Program is projected to immediately effect 1,350 individuals who will lose their benefits at the close of 2013. For each week that EUC is not available, an additional 500 to 600 NH citizens per month exhaust regular UI benefits. The highest impact over the course of one year would be 8,500 citizens of our state. The collective

loss of these monies in local communities could be as high as \$14 million in 2014. Although New Hampshire is doing much better than most states, there is still a critical need for the EUC Program for new exhaustees throughout 2014.

The Department of Employment Security fully supports the extension of the EUC Program beyond the expiration of December 28, 2013. As you know the EUC Program provides a lifeline for those individuals along with a little more time and a little more hope as they continue to seek employment opportunities in our communities.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any issues or concerns you might have regarding the extension of the Emergency Unemployment Benefits.

I thank you for your time and consideration of my request.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE N. COPADIS,
Commissioner, New
Hampshire Employment
Security.

RICHARD J. LAVERS,
Deputy Commissioner,
New Hampshire Em-
ployment Security.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. As these letters show, the impact of a failure to extend unemployment benefits is very real for thousands of working families in New Hampshire. Of course, that is true, we know, across the country. Failing to pass this legislation will hurt our economic recovery in New Hampshire. It will hurt the Nation's economic recovery.

The Economic Policy Institute estimates that the expiration of unemployment insurance will cost the economy 310,000 jobs, which is roughly the equivalent of a single month of job growth. We know from economists from the Congressional Budget Office that each dollar we spend on extending unemployment insurance generates about \$1.50 in economic growth. It is one of the best places we can spend public dollars to try to stimulate this economy, to create jobs that can ultimately put people who are unemployed back to work.

Although the unemployment rate has gone down and our economy has shown signs of recovery, we still have a lot more to do. We have to get more people back to work. There is so much on the line, for jobs, for hard-working Americans, and for our economy as a whole. We should pass this legislation on behalf of workers and families in New Hampshire and across this country.

I also want to point out that I have filed an amendment to this unemployment insurance bill. I hope we will have a chance to vote on this amendment. It is identical to a bill I have authored that has 19 cosponsors, including the Presiding Officer, the Military Retirement Restoration Act. This legislation would replace the military retiree and benefit cuts that have been included in the recent budget agreement. It would do that by closing a tax loophole that some corporations use to avoid paying their share of taxes. This

provision is designed to address corporations that set up shell entities in tax havens to avoid being considered an American company and paying at the tax rate in the United States. They do that even though these companies are controlled and operated on American soil. It would ensure that those companies pay American tax rates. I think most people would agree that this kind of tax avoidance is unfair, that we should close this tax loophole, and we should do that rather than reducing military retiree benefits.

In addition to the 20 cosponsors of the legislation in the Senate, there is a similar bill in the House that has 46 cosponsors. My idea of how to pay for the military retirement benefit is just one idea. I know there are other bills that have been introduced. I am open to those other solutions. But I hope we can work in a bipartisanship way to replace these cuts before they go into effect in 2 years. It is important that we address this issue for the men and women who have served this country so well, who have put their lives on the line for us. I hope we can do that as part of this legislation when we vote on it. If we are not able to do that, I certainly hope we are going to be able to address this in the near future.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

PENNSYLVANIA CASUALTIES

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise tonight to offer a few brief remarks. I am joined on the floor by my colleague Senator TOOMEY. We are both here tonight to read a list of names of those who gave, as President Lincoln said a long time ago, the last full measure of devotion to their country, Pennsylvanians who lost their lives in Operation Enduring Freedom.

We know that since the beginning of the conflict, Pennsylvania now has lost to date—the latest number I have seen is 92 killed in action. Tonight we will read the names of five who gave that last full measure of devotion.

Before I turn to my colleague, it is very hard for me to fully understand or appreciate what the loss of a loved one means when they lose their life in war. We often turn to quote Lincoln or the Scriptures. They are both appropriate. One of the best descriptions I heard was by the songwriter Bruce Springsteen. He was writing songs in the aftermath of 9/11. He had one song where the refrain was “you’re missing.” Of course, it could apply to a family who lost someone in war.

One of the lines in that song goes something like this: You are missing. When I turn out the light you’re missing. When I close my eyes you’re miss-

ing. And when I see the sunrise, you’re missing.

I can only turn to words such as that because I have never walked in those shoes, of being part of a family who lost someone in Iraq or Afghanistan or in any conflict. So tonight we pay tribute to those Pennsylvanians who gave so much to their country, and their families as well have given so much to their country.

I am honored to be joined by my colleague Senator TOOMEY, who will begin to read the names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I thank my colleague Senator CASEY for organizing this brief tribute that is so much deserved by the servicemembers we are going to be acknowledging in a few minutes.

I would like to begin by extending my deepest condolences to the families, friends, loved ones of these true Pennsylvania heroes and the lives that they led and the cause for which they died. Those men represent all that is great about this great country.

Some enlisted right after graduating from high school. During those very tough and grueling days and weeks in basic training, I suspect they never heard of the places in Afghanistan where they would make this sacrifice.

These Pennsylvanians, of course, join a long list of soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Coast Guard members who have given their lives for this country, to include those who gave their lives in World War II, the Korean war, the Vietnam war, of course the ongoing war against violent radical Islamists all around the world.

It is no accident that Pennsylvania has suffered so heavily in this conflict, as it has in every other conflict in our Nation’s history. I think it is because in the towns across Pennsylvania, towns and cities such as Tafford and Mohnton, there are certain values that are deeply rooted in those communities: importance of family, importance of faith, the importance of serving this Nation. There is a deep conviction that freedom is worth defending, and a belief that a cause worth fighting for is not just someone else’s responsibility. These are the values that have helped shape these service members, their families, their churches, their houses of worship, and their communities. These values are exemplified in the lives of our fallen who will forever be honored by our great Commonwealth for their service to this country.

I will begin reading the names of the men who made the supreme sacrifice for freedom last year in this conflict, and Senator CASEY will complete the list:

CWO Matthew Paul Ruffner, U.S. Army, Tafford; CWO Jarett Michael Yoder, U.S. Army, Mohnton; SSG Marek Soja, U.S. Army, Philadelphia.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I thank my colleague for starting the list. I will read the remaining names. I should correct myself. I said five at the beginning. I had the count wrong. It is actually six individuals:

SSG Thomas Baysore, Jr., United States Army, Milton, PA; SGT Patrick Hawkins, U.S. Army, Carlisle, PA; SSG Patrick Quinn, U.S. Army, Quarryville, PA.

As I conclude the list of Pennsylvanians who were killed in action over the past year, I want to say again we honor them. We pay tribute to them. By this brief commemoration we remember them. We remember them and we also remember the families they left behind. To quote Lincoln a second time, he once wrote to a family, “I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.”

None of us could say it better than Abraham Lincoln did. But we offer that prayer tonight to the families. So to the families of our fallen heroes, from these and from other conflicts, please know that they and you are in our thoughts and prayers.

Again, I thank Senator TOOMEY.

I yield the floor and would suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASEY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MILITARY RETIREMENT RESTORATION ACT

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am very proud to follow my colleague from New Hampshire and thank her for her leadership in offering the Military Retirement Restoration Act, which I am very pleased to support as an amendment to the unemployment insurance extension bill.

For all the reasons I have stated, and others have expressed even more powerfully than I, this bill makes sense. We must extend unemployment benefits for the long-term jobless. The merits of this bill are absolutely indisputable and undeniable. This bill offers a critically important opportunity, and we ought to seize it to correct and fix a defect in the budget agreement that was reached by the very excellent work of our colleague Senator MURRAY and Congressman RYAN, and that was

passed overwhelmingly by a bipartisan majority in this body.

It was an agreement that advanced and enhanced economic certainty. It had many advantages, but it also was far from perfect. Its flaws included a cut in military retiree benefits. These benefits were cut by provisions to that agreement that was approved by this body, with many reservations and regrets, and now we ought to seize this opportunity to correct that defect as this measure offers us through an amendment.

We can pay for it. It can be budget neutral, if we simply close a certain egregious corporate tax loophole as Senator SHAHEEN has suggested. I want to emphasize again what Senator SHAHEEN said so well. We can think of a lot of different ways to pay for the \$6.5 billion that is necessary to correct these cuts in military retiree benefits. What is beyond question is the need to fix this flaw. It is a flaw that not only diminishes in monetary terms the benefits these retirees need and deserve, it also dishonors the service and sacrifice they have made. What better opportunity than now, as we deal with the extension of unemployment benefits in a measure that deserves overwhelming support just as the budget deal received, to correct this flaw.

There has been a lot of misinformation and confusion about exactly what the Murray-Ryan agreement did to military retirement benefits, and there is a need to address in the longer term the system that provides for retiree benefits, to make it serve better the interests of our retirees, our veterans, our patriots who have given so much to our Nation. But right now, in these next few days, beyond any kind of question or doubt, is the need to correct this defect and to follow through on the understanding that many of us had, including myself, that in fact we would correct this defect.

I supported the budget agreement with the understanding, as Chairman LEVIN of Michigan made clear, the Senate would work this year, as soon as possible, to stop the 1-percent reduction in the cost of living adjustments for military retirees until the age of 62 that would take effect in December of 2015. December, 2015 of that year is a long way off. There may be other opportunities to correct this flaw—the reduction in retiree benefits—but let's do it now. Let's not delay in restoring the benefits that these retirees need and deserve.

So I urge my colleagues to join in this effort, paying for this change by making sure companies managed and controlled in the United States can't avoid U.S. taxes simply by claiming foreign status. Many of us have long advocated closing this loophole. It seems to me a reasonable approach, far better than taking away the child tax credit for poor migrant families.

Ultimately, the pay-for issue, the offset question, should be resolved, and I believe it will be, if not in this act then in the Omnibus appropriations bill we will address next and then make sure we keep faith. We must assure that we will keep faith with these retirees who have given and served so much.

As Senator SHAHEEN has said, most Americans would agree this kind of tax avoidance is unfair, and we ought to close this tax loophole rather than reducing military retiree benefits. What all Americans would agree with is that we should keep faith and leave no veteran behind, making sure this amendment is voted on and approved and given legal force and effect so we correct and fix the flaw in the budget agreement that has disallowed and dishonored the obligation we owe these retirees.

I thank the Presiding Officer, and I yield the floor.

REMEMBERING DICK CLARK

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on December 5, the world lost one of the greatest leaders of our era, and of any era, when Nelson Mandela died at the age of 95. His capacity for forgiveness was rivaled only by his courage. His actions serve as an example for the entire world. Having led South Africa out of its darkest period of history, Mandela focused on achieving national reconciliation to transition his government from minority rule and apartheid, to a multicultural democracy. He was successful in this endeavor because he believed in the importance of bringing people together, breaking down the barriers that defined, and imprisoned, many South Africans. For Nelson Mandela, the opportunity to lead meant the possibility of painting South African society on a blank canvas. It meant the possibility of creating a unified and free South Africa, rather than perpetuating a fractured mosaic defined by inequality.

We are fortunate to have leaders among us who share many of Nelson Mandela's qualities of leadership and a focus on human rights. Having served for nearly four decades in the Senate, I have had the privilege to serve with some of them. Dick Clark, a Senator from Iowa who was in the Senate when I was first elected, is one such individual, and his story is connected to Nelson Mandela's legacy. I not only served with Senator Clark but I travelled with him to Vermont and elsewhere. His sense of commitment and his conscience set a Senate standard that is rarely matched.

He was a fierce opponent of apartheid, and a recent POLITICO article recalls Dick Clark's efforts to raise awareness in Congress on the importance of the issue, and to push legislation that would distance the United States from the South African govern-

ment's activities in the region. His efforts eventually contributed to his electoral loss at the end of his term, but that did not keep him from pursuing his goals. I am pleased that during this important period of reflection, Dick Clark's contributions continue to be recognized.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the recent POLITICO article, A Nelson Mandela backstory: Iowa's Dick Clark, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

[POLITICO, Dec. 26, 2013]

A NELSON MANDELA BACKSTORY: IOWA'S DICK CLARK

(By David Rogers)

Dick Clark was Mandela when Mandela wasn't cool.

A one-term Democratic senator from Iowa and for years afterward a leader of congressional discussions on apartheid, Clark is now 85 and long gone from the public scene. But the ups and downs of his career are an intriguing back story—and counterpoint—to the outpouring of praise for Nelson Mandela, the black liberation leader and former president of South Africa who died Dec. 5.

It wasn't always that way in Washington. Indeed, Mandela turned 60 in South Africa's Robben Island prison in the summer of 1978 even as Clark—chairman of the African Affairs panel on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—was fighting for his own re-election in Iowa.

It was a time when Republican challenger Roger Jepsen felt free to taunt the Democrat as “the senator from Africa.” Tensions were such that the State Department called in a South African Embassy official in May for making disparaging remarks about Clark in Iowa. And after Clark lost, South Africa's ousted information secretary, Eschel Rhoodie, said his government invested \$250,000 to defeat Clark, who had become a thorn in the side of the white regime.

Jepsen denied any knowledge of South Africa's alleged role. Nor does Clark accuse him of such. But 35 years after, Clark has no doubt that the apartheid government led by Prime Minister B. J. Vorster wanted him out—and had a hand in his defeat.

Clark's liberal record and support of the Panama Canal Treaty, which narrowly cleared the Senate in the spring of 1978, also hurt his chances in Iowa. But the fatal blow was a fierce wave of late-breaking ground attacks from anti-abortion forces—something even conservative writers like Robert Novak had not anticipated in a published column weeks before.

“Abortion was the issue, and how much effect this apparent \$250,000 had to do with promoting it more, I have no way of evaluating it,” Clark said in a recent interview at his home in Washington. “No question that they did it. They said they did, and I think they did.”

Clark had made himself a target for South Africa with his high-profile chairmanship of the Africa subcommittee. In Washington as well, he was not without critics who accused him of being too puritanical, too quick to fault U.S. policy. But like no senator before him, Clark used the panel to raise the visibility of human rights issues in the southern regions of the continent. The roster of prior Africa subcommittee chairs reads like a Who's Who of national Democrats: John Kennedy in the late 1950s; Tennessee Sen. Albert

Gore, father of the future vice president; future Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield; and former Vice President Hubert Humphrey after his return to the Senate. But all stayed for just one Congress before moving on. Clark stuck, challenging Cold War policies that he believed hurt the larger struggle against apartheid that Mandela symbolized.

"He was the icebreaker here," says his friend Rep. George Miller (D-Cal.). "He was out breaking ice on Africa issues for the country and certainly for the Senate." What's more, after losing his Senate seat, Clark didn't stop. Instead, he found a new classroom via the Aspen Institute, where the former professor began what amounted to his own graduate program in 1983 to educate members of Congress about different policy issues.

Russia had been Clark's early academic interest and was as well in his first years at Aspen. But Africa tugged and he set out "to try to get a cadre of Congress who would know about South Africa and what was going on in South Africa."

These typically were nearly weeklong seminars—held at choice locales overseas to lure members of Congress but also to provide neutral ground for the warring parties inside South Africa.

Bermuda, for example, served as a meeting place in 1989. The island allowed officials from the South African government to shuttle in and out before the arrival of outlawed representatives for Mandela's African National Congress, which was operating then from outside South Africa.

"All of them were there, making their pitches," Clark said. And once Mandela was released from prison in 1990, the venue shifted to South Africa itself. "We got Mandela, who had just gotten out of jail not long before, to come," Clark recalls of an April 1991 session in Cape Town—a seminar that also included F. W. de Klerk, South Africa's white president.

Most striking here was Clark's impact on Republicans—the party that helped to throw him out of the Senate.

"He is a wonder," says former Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.). "I had been told he was a lefty, the stereotype, but he just drew out people. He never showed bitterness toward the right or promoting one side."

Just as "Mandela made a difference, Dick Clark made a difference in awareness" at home in Congress, Simpson adds.

Former Rep. John Porter (R-Ill.) remembers an Aspen meeting in Cape Town at which Clark surprised the participants on the last day by sending them out to walk through the neighborhoods of a black township to meet with families. "Dick Clark would do things like that," Porter said.

"This was before all the big changes in South Africa when we were debating sanctions," said former Sen. John Danforth (R-Mo.). "He was just so dedicated to it and knew all the players." In fact, Clark says he knew very little about Africa before coming to the Senate after the 1972 elections. But when a seat opened up on Foreign Relations in 1975, he grabbed it and fell into the Africa post—just ahead of his classmate Sen. JOSEPH BIDEN (D-Del.), the future vice president. Timing is everything in Congress and it was Clark's good fortune in this case. The legendary but very controlling Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) had just left the Senate at the end of 1974 and this allowed subcommittee chairs like Clark to act more on their own.

"Fulbright's attitude was the subcommittees couldn't do anything. Everything ought to be done by the full committee," Clark said. "I was next to last on seniority. When it got down to me, the only thing left was Africa about which I knew very little. Some would say none. So I just figured: Here's a chance to learn something and I spent a lot of time doing hearings and learning about Africa."

He also traveled—venturing into southern, sub-Saharan Africa which was then unfamiliar to many on the Senate committee.

"Humphrey told me that he got as far south as Ethiopia," Clark said. "It was new territory and interesting and of course we were putting a lot of covert money in Africa, as were the Russians." In the summer of 1975, Clark and two aides left Washington for what was to be a trip to just Tanzania, Zambia and Zaire. But that itinerary quickly expanded to include the two former Portuguese colonies, Mozambique and Angola.

The Angola detour was pivotal and included face-to-face meetings with Central Intelligence Agency personnel on the ground as well as the leaders of the three rival factions in Angola's post-colonial civil war. The Soviet Union and Cuba were then actively backing the new leftist government under Agostinho Neto. The CIA and South Africa had begun a covert partnership assisting rebel factions: chiefly Jonas Savimbi in the south, but also Holden Roberto, whose base was more in the north and Zaire.

Soon after Clark returned, the debate broke into the open after news reports detailing the U.S. and South African operations. Congress cut off new funding in a December 1975 appropriations fight. It then quickly enacted a more permanent ban—the so-called Clark amendment—prohibiting future covert assistance for paramilitary operations in Angola.

Signed into law in February 1976, the Clark amendment was repealed under President Ronald Reagan in 1985. Conservatives long argued that it was always an overreach by Congress, reacting to Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon's handling of the Vietnam War.

"The danger now is the pendulum will swing too far the other way," Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned Clark's panel in a January 1976 hearing. But for all the echoes of Vietnam, Clark says he saw his amendment more as a way to separate the U.S. from South Africa's apartheid regime.

"The reason the amendment passed so easily in both houses was because of Vietnam, so I certainly related the two," Clark said. "But my interest was really in Africa and South Africa. We were aligning ourselves with apartheid forces. The reason for my amendment was to disassociate us from apartheid and from South Africa."

"Kissinger had really no feeling for human rights that I could ever discern and certainly not in South Africa," Clark said. "His association with South Africa was obviously very close." A year later, visiting South Africa, Clark got a taste of how closely the white government under Vorster had been watching him.

That trip included an important meeting in Port Elizabeth with the young black leader, Steve Biko, who had just been released from jail and would die 10 months later after a brutal interrogation in the summer of 1977. Clark said he became a courier of sorts, taking back a Biko memorandum to Jimmy Carter's incoming administration. But while in South Africa, Vorster himself wanted to see Clark and spent much of an hour quizzing

the senator on his past public comments—even down to small college appearances in the U.S. "He spent an hour with me," Clark said. "They obviously had followed me to each of these, much to my surprise."

"He would quote me. And then he would say, Did you say that on such and such a date and such and such a place?" "We went through this for an hour. He just wanted the opportunity to tell me how wrong I was about everything I was saying."

"He was the last great Afrikaner president," Clark said. "In fact, he ultimately resigned over the embarrassment of the Muldergate thing years later." The Muldergate thing—as Clark calls it—was a major scandal inside South Africa in the late 1970s when it was revealed that government funds had been used by the ruling National Party to mount a far-reaching propaganda campaign in defense of apartheid.

This went well beyond placing favorable articles or opinion pieces in the press. Tens of millions of dollars were invested to try to undermine independent South African papers. There was even a failed attempt in the U.S. to buy the Washington Star in hopes of influencing American policy. Muldergate got its name from Connie Mulder, South Africa's information minister at the time. But just as Watergate had its John Dean, Rhoddie—a top deputy to Mulder—proved the top witness: a suave propagandist who later gave detailed interviews and wrote his own book on the subject filling 900-plus pages.

Rhoddie, who was prosecuted for fraud but cleared by an appeals court in South Africa, ultimately relocated to the U.S., where he died in Atlanta in 1993. But by his account, the Vorster government had used its contacts with a Madison Avenue public relations firm, Sydney S. Baron & Co. Inc., to undermine Clark's reelection.

Rhoddie describes a meeting early in 1978 in South Africa attended by Mulder, Vorster and Baron at which Clark's election was specifically discussed, and the \$250,000 was later moved into one of Baron's accounts "to make sure that Clark was defeated." As South Africa's information secretary, Rhoddie was in fact the signatory of contracts with Baron, according to filings with the Justice Department. These show the New York firm initially received about \$365,000 annually under a contract signed in April 1976. This was increased to \$650,000 a year later. In August 1977, the same arrangement was extended through January 1979, including a \$250,000 payment in April 1978.

Whether this \$250,000 is a coincidence or what Rhoddie was speaking on is not clear. At this stage, most of the major players are dead and New York state corporate records show Baron's firm was dissolved in 1993—the year that Rhoddie died.

Watching it all is Clark's friend, old boss in the House and later Senate colleague, John Culver. The two met in 1964, when Clark signed on to help Culver win his first House election and then worked with Culver in Washington until 1972, when Clark went back to Iowa to run for the Senate. A Harvard-educated Marine Corps veteran, Culver said he had his own fascination with Africa as a young man in the 1960s. But he remembered that era as a time of greater optimism, as new countries across the continent were emerging from colonial rule.

"Dick came to it when there was less political reward," Culver said. "But he stuck to it."

TRIBUTE TO KATHLEEN MCGHEE

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today with Senator SAXBY CHAMBLISS to honor and thank one of the Senate's longest-serving and most widely-respected professional staff members—Kathleen McGhee. Kathleen is retiring this week after 33 years of continual service to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

As all Senators know, much of the work of the Senate is done quietly and behind the scenes, by staff whose names are not in the papers and who are not in public service for the recognition. This is especially true for the work of the Intelligence Committee, which operates behind closed doors and—when things are working right—without public attention. For 33 years, Kathleen McGhee was the person who made sure that the committee operated professionally by ensuring that our hearings ran smoothly, reports were written, letters sent and received, transcripts maintained, and budgets were met, all in a timely fashion.

The only thing she has not been able to overcome is the mice.

Kathleen came to the committee shortly after graduating from the University of Maryland, joining the committee staff on April 7, 1980, in order to assist the committee's arms control expert. She subsequently provided administrative support to the committee's budget director, minority counsel, and minority staff director. In 1987, Chairman David L. Boren appointed Kathleen as the chief clerk of the Intelligence Committee, a position she has held ever since.

In her time here, she has been present when some of our Nation's most important national security issues were considered and debated—from espionage during the Cold War to the response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and many more. In the thousands of hearings, briefings, and markups she has run, Kathleen has truly seen and heard it all.

Kathleen has served as clerk, and mostly as chief clerk, for 11 committee chairmen: Birch Bayh, Barry Goldwater, Dave Durenberger, David Boren, Dennis DeConcini, Arlen Specter, RICHARD SHELBY, Bob Graham, PAT ROBERTS, JAY ROCKEFELLER, and for me. Owing to the nature of the committee and its rules, and to her even-handed, nonpartisan approach, she has also served many Vice Chairmen equally well during her tenure: Patrick Moynihan, PAT LEAHY, Bill Cohen, Frank Murkowski, John Warner, Bob Kerrey, Richard Bryan, Kit Bond, and now SAXBY CHAMBLISS, to name a few. Few people in the U.S. Congress can say that they have worked for so many Senators—85 Senators in all—and as professionally.

As importantly, in her time here, and especially as the committee's chief clerk for more than two decades, Kath-

leen has worked with more than 300 staffers who have uniformly appreciated and respected her professionalism and collegiality. Kathleen has managed the administrative staff and functions of the committee, and coordinated with other Senate offices on matters ranging from the rules to the architecture. She has walked dozens of staff directors through the preparation and execution of the committee's budget and has been hailed repeatedly as the committee's "institutional memory."

As the chief clerk, Kathleen has been responsible for showing new staffers the ropes and making sure they were able to transition smoothly into their new roles on the committee staff. Especially for people used to the bureaucratic difficulties in the executive branch, her ability to pave the way has been nearly miraculous.

Sadly, but understandably, it is now the time for her own transition—although true to her form, Kathleen agreed to continue her service longer than anticipated in order to make sure that the hand-off to her successor would go smoothly.

Now, we are pleased to take the opportunity on behalf of the Senate to thank Kathleen McGhee for her tremendous service to the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Senate, and the Nation. We wish her all the very best as she enjoys a well-earned retirement to her home in Falls Church, VA, and on her beloved shores of Bethany Beach, DE, with her husband Mike and children, Luke and Molly.

RECOGNIZING WEBER STATE UNIVERSITY

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, this week marks the 125th anniversary of the first week of classes at Weber State University, and I would like to take a moment to officially recognize this valued Utah institution.

In the mid-1800s, pioneers from the Mormon Church, also known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, settled an area 35 miles north of Salt Lake City, known as the Weber Valley. The surrounding area, including the Weber River, was earlier named in honor of John Henry Weber, a noted frontier trapper with the Rocky Mountain Fur Company.

As our country continued westward expansion, it became necessary to create territorial governments. During this expansive period, Congress passed the Compromise of 1850, part of which created the Utah Territory. The territorial government oversaw general administrative matters, including the establishment of schools, during the latter half of the 19th century. The region experienced an increase in population, as Mormons and non-Mormons alike came to further settle the West. With the driving of the golden spike at near-

by promontory summit in 1869, the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad brought tremendous economic growth to the Weber Valley.

As the Mormon settlers grew in numbers and cultivated the land, they also created institutions of learning for themselves and their children. In 1888, members of the Mormon Church were encouraged by their leaders to institute local boards of education to oversee the creation of schools that could teach the principles of religion in conjunction with the standard curriculum of the day.

In 1889, the regional group of Mormon congregations, known as the Weber Stake of Zion, started the Weber Stake Academy for the education of local students who had passed the sixth grade. The school was "open to students of either sex, and of any religious denomination or nationality." The mission of the academy was "to provide an education which includes moral culture, as well as mental and physical training." Courses were offered in theology, business, pedagogy and psychology, languages, English and literature, natural and physical science, mathematics, history, and political science.

The school grew in notoriety and enrollment over the following 20 years. In 1918, it was renamed "Weber Normal College" and subsequently "Weber College," as the institution eventually dropped all preparatory and high school education to focus on college-level education. During the first few decades of the 20th century, the famed purple and white were chosen as school colors, and the wildcat was apparently adopted as the school mascot after a reporter dubbed the football players "scrappy as a bunch of wildcats."

As the 1920s closed, the Great Depression began to take shape and Weber College, like all other institutions at the time, did not foresee the financial calamity that would befall her. After a few years of struggle, the Weber College Board, in conjunction with the church's Board of Education, transferred the school to the State of Utah in 1933. The subsequent years were very difficult for faculty and students, but the junior college persevered and continued to mold good citizens.

The school carried along and grew in size as the Depression subsided. With the attack on Pearl Harbor and the entry of the United States into World War II, Weber College's faculty and students did all that they could to support the war efforts. Many students joined the armed forces, and the school helped in training naval cadets and radio operators for the military.

Because of the war, mostly women attended the school, and they "had to hold things down until the fellows returned to campus," as one alumna recalled. In 1945, the school even held a dance called the "Polygamist Prance," which was girl's choice. To make sure

that all the girls could attend, the boys were to accept all requests for a date. Many boys showed up at the dance with 5 or 10 dates, and even though such a ration was unfair to the girls, the students had a great time.

Although it was a tremendously difficult time for the entire country, Weber College students, showing the spirit of America's greatest generation, exhibited principled leadership and courage through the storm of World War II. In all, 82 faculty and alumni did not return from Europe or the Pacific, and all were profoundly affected by the great and terrible conflict.

As the war came to a close, Weber prepared for the return of many soldiers who were anxious to go to college. Enrollment exploded from 465 students in 1945 to over 2,000 students in 1959, and 3,000 students in 1962. During this time of expansion, the Utah Legislature directed the State board of education to find a new place for the burgeoning school. The college was subsequently moved from downtown Ogden to Harrison Boulevard, where it currently resides today.

In 1959, the men's basketball team, an ever-formidable force, won the Junior College National Championship. In that same year, the Utah Legislature passed a bill allowing Weber College to become a 4-year senior college, and the first courses contributing to 4-year degrees were offered in 1962. The next year, Weber College became Weber State College, and the campus was greatly expanded during this time.

Weber continued to grow and progress as Weber State College over the subsequent 30 years, and in 1991 Weber State College was made Weber State University. The university now has more than 26,000 full- and part-time students and offers more than 250 undergraduate degrees and 11 graduate degrees. The athletic programs continue to be ranked among the best in their divisions, and the arts at Weber State continue to enrich the lives of many Utahns.

President Charles A. Wright now continues the tradition of excellence in leadership, which has been passed down for 125 years. Weber State boasts many notable alumni, and the institution continues to fulfill its mission to serve "as an educational, cultural, and economic leader for the region."

Although I normally bleed blue, I have set aside this week to bleed purple with my Wildcat friends and colleagues. I congratulate the countless students and faculty members who have worked hard to make Weber State University what it is today. May the next 125 years be as tremendous as the last, and may the ensign of truth and right continue to proudly wave o're ole Weber.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SERGEANT DANIEL VASSELIAN

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the life and service of U.S. Marine Sgt. Daniel Vasselien, who was killed in the line of duty on December 23, 2013 while conducting combat operations in Helmand province, Afghanistan. Sergeant Vasselien was assigned to 1st Battalion, 9th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, N.C., and was serving his third tour of duty when he was killed at the young age of 27.

"Danny", as he was known by family and friends, was a proud son of the small Massachusetts town of Abington, where he was known as a kind, courageous and fun-loving young man. Danny graduated from Abington High School in 2004, and was fortunate to have already met the love of his life, Erin, whom he went on to marry. Erin and Danny celebrated their fourth wedding anniversary in December. A tribute to his standing in Abington, thousands of people lined the town's streets to escort Sergeant Vasselien's casket to the funeral service.

In 2006, Sergeant Vasselien enlisted with the Marines and was assigned to 2/3 Echo Company Infantry, eventually deploying to tours in Iraq and Afghanistan. The heroism and professionalism of Sergeant Vasselien and his Marine Corps units merited numerous awards, including a Purple Heart Award, a Combat Action Ribbon, a Presidential Unit Citation and a Navy Unit Commendation. Sergeant Vasselien's love for his Marine brothers was infallible, and ultimately led him to volunteer for the mission that cost him his life.

Sergeant Vasselien's outsized personality and good heartedness will not soon be forgotten by those who were lucky enough to have known him. It is my hope that during this extremely difficult time, his family and friends will find comfort in knowing that Americans everywhere appreciate deeply his vow to defend our country so that the rest of us may continue to live in peace and freedom.

Along with his parents Mark and Karen, as well as his step-mother Alice, Danny is survived by his wife Erin (Doyle) Vasselien; his siblings Jeanne, Julianne and Joseph; his grandmother Jeanne Vasselien; his grandfather Thomas P. Connor; his mother and father-in-law David and Patricia Doyle; his nephew and niece Cayleb and Shaelyn Barrio; also aunts, uncles, cousins and friends. This patriot will be missed by all.

I ask my colleagues and all Americans to join me in honoring the life and service of this brave young American, Daniel Vasselien.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

• Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of the dedication of John Fitzgerald Kennedy Elementary School in Butte, MT. The school is marking 50 years since it became the first in the country to change its name in honor of President Kennedy. I would like to commend the faculty, staff, and students of the school and the entire Butte community on this important occasion. In January 1964, Senator Mike Mansfield spoke at the dedication ceremony for the school. I ask unanimous consent that Senator Mansfield's speech be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEDICATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, BUTTE, MONTANA

ADDRESS BY SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD (D-MONTANA)

BUTTE, MONTANA, JANUARY 4, 1964

It was in this neighborhood that Maureen Mansfield, my wife, lived as a child. These streets echoed her footsteps. These by-ways knew her childhood laughter and tears. These dwellings housed her friends and neighbors.

Many who knew her in those days not so long ago have gone and many who do not know her have come. But the attachment remains. And for that reason I am grateful to be here today among old friends and new.

And I am grateful, too, for another reason. After the immense sorrow of the past few weeks, I am grateful for the occasion which has summoned us all here. For we have come together to give a name to a school. The name we give is that of a fine human being, a man of warmth, of depth, and of deep dedication to his country.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was an extraordinary man in an ordinary way. He loved his family. He loved the United States of America. And he fused these two great loves of his life, in the fires of a profound human understanding and an exceptional intellect, into a great leadership.

It was a leadership which sought to awaken us to our responsibilities to one another in this nation. It was a leadership which called to us to correct through our individual lives and our common institutions and the inequities and inadequacies which weigh heavily on millions of Americans. It was a leadership for the things which enlighten for confidence, for tolerance, for mutual restraint and respect among all Americans. It was a leadership against the things which divide—against arrogance and the purveyance of fear, bigotry, hatred and the idolatry of ignorance.

This nation is a better nation because John Fitzgerald Kennedy lived

among us and was our president and died in our service. He gave to us in life. He gives to us, too, in death. For the loss which we have suffered has awakened in all who were touched deeply by it, an awareness of all that is finest in ourselves and in this nation. Out of that awakening may we find the quiet strength to seek a new decency at home and to pursue in the years ahead, a reasoned peace in the world. These were the two fundamental objectives of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and with God's help they shall be achieved in the fullness of their time.

Today, we give this school his name. There is no more fitting way in which to express a respect and appreciation for him. He knew that education was a master key to human decency and to international peace. And the contributions which, under his leadership, this Congress has made to its advancement represent one of the most significant advances in many decades.

A school is bricks and mortar. It is wise and understanding teachers. It is young people, eager and trusting. It is all these things brought together and held together by the belief that truth is the end and that by reason and faith we shall know it. That belief, John Fitzgerald Kennedy held in every fiber of his being. May his name help to solidify in this school that belief. May it help to bring to all who are of it in all the years to come a measure of his courage, his wisdom, his decency—his humanity.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 10:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 1614. A bill to require Certificates of Citizenship and other Federal documents to reflect name and date of birth determinations made by a State court and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

At 1:24 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to H. Res. 451, resolving that the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, January 8, 2014, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 1614. An act to require Certificates of Citizenship and other Federal documents to

reflect name and date of birth determinations made by a State court and for other purposes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 267. A bill to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing through port State measures (Rept. No. 113-132).

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1068. A bill to reauthorize and amend the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps Act of 2002, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113-133).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. FRANKEN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1897. A bill to prevent and mitigate identity theft, to ensure privacy, to provide notice of security breaches, and to enhance criminal penalties, law enforcement assistance, and other protections against security breaches, fraudulent access, and misuse of personally identifiable information; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. COBURN):

S. 1898. A bill to require adequate information regarding the tax treatment of payments under settlement agreements entered into by Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 41

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 41, a bill to provide a permanent deduction for State and local general sales taxes.

S. 91

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 91, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify eligibility for the child tax credit.

S. 127

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 127, a bill to provide a permanent deduction for State and local general sales taxes.

S. 367

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from New Hamp-

shire (Ms. AYOTTE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 367, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the Medicare outpatient rehabilitation therapy caps.

S. 534

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 534, a bill to reform the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers, and for other purposes.

S. 824

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 824, a bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require shareholder authorization before a public company may make certain political expenditures, and for other purposes.

S. 1128

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1128, a bill to clarify the orphan drug exception to the annual fee on branded prescription pharmaceutical manufacturers and importers.

S. 1174

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1174, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the Borinqueneers.

S. 1249

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1249, a bill to rename the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking of the Department of State the Bureau to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and to provide for an Assistant Secretary to head such Bureau, and for other purposes.

S. 1271

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1271, a bill to direct the President to establish guidelines for the United States foreign assistance programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1452

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1452, a bill to enhance transparency for certain surveillance programs authorized by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 and for other purposes.

S. 1465

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1465, a bill to ensure that persons who form corporations in the

United States disclose the beneficial owners of those corporations, in order to prevent the formation of corporations with hidden owners, stop the misuse of United States corporations by wrongdoers, and assist law enforcement in detecting, preventing, and punishing terrorism, money laundering, tax evasion, and other criminal and civil misconduct involving United States corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 1565

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1565, a bill to require the Secretary of Labor to maintain a publicly available list of all employers that relocate a call center overseas, to make such companies ineligible for Federal grants or guaranteed loans, and to require disclosure of the physical location of business agents engaging in customer service communications, and for other purposes.

S. 1590

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1590, a bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require transparency in the operation of American Health Benefit Exchanges.

S. 1618

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1618, a bill to enhance the Office of Personnel Management background check system for the granting, denial, or revocation of security clearances or access to classified information of employees and contractors of the Federal Government.

S. 1729

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1729, a bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide further options with respect to levels of coverage under qualified health plans.

S. 1738

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1738, a bill to provide justice for the victims of trafficking.

S. 1739

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1739, a bill to modify the efficiency standards for grid-enabled water heaters.

S. 1798

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1798, a bill to ensure that emergency services volunteers are not

counted as full-time employees under the shared responsibility requirements contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 1845

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

S. 1848

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1848, a bill to amend section 1303(b)(3) of Public Law 111-148 concerning the notice requirements regarding the extent of health plan coverage of abortion and abortion premium surcharges.

S. 1869

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1869, a bill to repeal section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, relating to an annual adjustment of retired pay for members of the Armed Forces under the age of 62, and to provide an offset.

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1869, *supra*.

S. 1875

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1875, a bill to provide for wildfire suppression operations, and for other purposes.

S. 1881

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1881, a bill to expand sanctions imposed with respect to Iran and to impose additional sanctions with respect to Iran, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 26

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 26, a concurrent resolution recognizing the need to improve physical access to many federally funded facilities for all people of the United States, particularly people with disabilities.

S. RES. 328

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 328, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on steps the

Government of Iran must take before further bilateral negotiations between the Government of Iran and the United States Government occur.

AMENDMENT NO. 2603

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2603 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2603 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, *supra*.

At the request of Mr. JOHANNIS, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2603 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 2606

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2606 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. JOHANNIS, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2606 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 2607

At the request of Mr. JOHANNIS, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2607 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2608

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2608 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2611

At the request of Mr. JOHANNIS, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2611 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2612

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2612 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. FRANKEN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1897. A bill to prevent and mitigate identity theft, to ensure privacy, to provide notice of security breaches, and to enhance criminal penalties, law enforcement assistance, and other protections against security breaches, fraudulent access, and misuse of personally identifiable information; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today, I am reintroducing the Personal Data Privacy and Security Act. The recent data breach at Target involving the debit and credit card data of as many as 40 million customers during the Christmas holidays is a reminder that developing a comprehensive national strategy to protect data privacy and cybersecurity remains one of the most challenging and important issues facing our Nation. The Personal Data Privacy and Security Act will help to meet this challenge, by better protecting Americans from the growing threats of data breaches and identity theft. I thank Senators FRANKEN, SCHUMER and BLUMENTHAL for cosponsoring this important privacy legislation.

When I first introduced this bill 9 years ago, I had high hopes of bringing urgently needed data privacy reforms to the American people. Although the Judiciary Committee favorably reported this bill numerous times this legislation has languished on the Senate calendar.

In the meantime, the dangers to Americans' privacy, economic prosperity and national security posed by data breaches have not gone away. According to the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, more than 662 million records have been involved in data security breaches since 2005. According to Verizon's 2013 Data Breach Investigations Report, there were more than 600 publicly disclosed data breaches last year. These data security breaches have become all too common and these cyberthreats have placed Americans' privacy rights at great risk.

In 2011, the Obama administration released several proposals to enhance cybersecurity, including a data breach proposal that adopted the carefully balanced framework of our legislation. I am happy that many of the sound privacy principles in this bill have been embraced by the administration.

The Personal Data Privacy and Security Act requires companies that have databases with sensitive personal information on Americans establish and implement data privacy and security programs. The bill would also establish a single nationwide standard for data breach notification and require notice to consumers when their sensitive personal information has been compromised.

This bill also provides for tough criminal penalties for anyone who would intentionally and willfully conceal the fact that a data breach has oc-

curred when the breach causes economic damage to consumers. The bill also includes the Obama administration's proposal to update the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, so that attempted computer hacking and conspiracy to commit computer hacking offenses are subject to the same criminal penalties, as the underlying offenses.

I have drafted this bill after long and thoughtful consultation with many of the stakeholders on this issue, including the privacy, consumer protection and business communities. I have also consulted with the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security, and with the Federal Trade Commission.

This is a comprehensive bill that not only addresses the need to provide Americans with notice when they have been victims of a data breach, but that also deals with the underlying problem of lax security and lack of accountability to help prevent data breaches from occurring in the first place. Enacting this comprehensive data privacy legislation remains one of my legislative priorities as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Protecting privacy rights is of critical importance to all of us, regardless of party or ideology. I hope that all Senators will support this measure to better protect Americans' privacy.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1897

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Personal Data Privacy and Security Act of 2014".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—ENHANCING PUNISHMENT FOR IDENTITY THEFT AND OTHER VIOLATIONS OF DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY

- Sec. 101. Organized criminal activity in connection with unauthorized access to personally identifiable information.
- Sec. 102. Concealment of security breaches involving sensitive personally identifiable information.
- Sec. 103. Penalties for fraud and related activity in connection with computers.
- Sec. 104. Trafficking in passwords.
- Sec. 105. Conspiracy and attempted computer fraud offenses.
- Sec. 106. Criminal and civil forfeiture for fraud and related activity in connection with computers.
- Sec. 107. Limitation on civil actions involving unauthorized use.
- Sec. 108. Reporting of certain criminal cases.

- Sec. 109. Damage to critical infrastructure computers.
- Sec. 110. Limitation on actions involving unauthorized use.

TITLE II—PRIVACY AND SECURITY OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION

Subtitle A—A Data Privacy and Security Program

- Sec. 201. Purpose and applicability of data privacy and security program.
 - Sec. 202. Requirements for a personal data privacy and security program.
 - Sec. 203. Enforcement.
 - Sec. 204. Relation to other laws.
- ##### Subtitle B—Security Breach Notification
- Sec. 211. Notice to individuals.
 - Sec. 212. Exemptions.
 - Sec. 213. Methods of notice.
 - Sec. 214. Content of notification.
 - Sec. 215. Coordination of notification with credit reporting agencies.
 - Sec. 216. Notice to law enforcement.
 - Sec. 217. Enforcement.
 - Sec. 218. Enforcement by State attorneys general.
 - Sec. 219. Effect on Federal and State law.
 - Sec. 220. Reporting on exemptions.
 - Sec. 221. Effective date.

TITLE III—COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO ACT

- Sec. 301. Budget compliance.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) databases of personally identifiable information are increasingly prime targets of hackers, identity thieves, rogue employees, and other criminals, including organized and sophisticated criminal operations;

(2) identity theft is a serious threat to the Nation's economic stability, national security, homeland security, cybersecurity, the development of e-commerce, and the privacy rights of Americans;

(3) security breaches are a serious threat to consumer confidence, homeland security, national security, e-commerce, and economic stability;

(4) it is important for business entities that own, use, or license personally identifiable information to adopt reasonable procedures to ensure the security, privacy, and confidentiality of that personally identifiable information;

(5) individuals whose personal information has been compromised or who have been victims of identity theft should receive the necessary information and assistance to mitigate their damages and to restore the integrity of their personal information and identities;

(6) data misuse and use of inaccurate data have the potential to cause serious or irreparable harm to an individual's livelihood, privacy, and liberty and undermine efficient and effective business and government operations;

(7) government access to commercial data can potentially improve safety, law enforcement, and national security; and

(8) because government use of commercial data containing personal information potentially affects individual privacy, and law enforcement and national security operations, there is a need for Congress to exercise oversight over government use of commercial data.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) AFFILIATE.—The term "affiliate" means persons related by common ownership or by corporate control.

(2) **AGENCY.**—The term “agency” has the same meaning given such term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) **BUSINESS ENTITY.**—The term “business entity” means any organization, corporation, trust, partnership, sole proprietorship, unincorporated association, or venture established to make a profit, or nonprofit.

(4) **DATA SYSTEM COMMUNICATION INFORMATION.**—The term “data system communication information” means dialing, routing, addressing, or signaling information that identifies the origin, direction, destination, processing, transmission, or termination of each communication initiated, attempted, or received.

(5) **DESIGNATED ENTITY.**—The term “designated entity” means the Federal Government entity designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security under section 216(a).

(6) **ENCRYPTION.**—The term “encryption”—

(A) means the protection of data in electronic form, in storage or in transit, using an encryption technology that has been generally accepted by experts in the field of information security that renders such data indecipherable in the absence of associated cryptographic keys necessary to enable decryption of such data; and

(B) includes appropriate management and safeguards of such cryptographic keys so as to protect the integrity of the encryption.

(7) **IDENTITY THEFT.**—The term “identity theft” means a violation of section 1028(a)(7) of title 18, United States Code.

(8) **PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.**—The term “personally identifiable information” means any information, or compilation of information, in electronic or digital form that is a means of identification, as defined by section 1028(d)(7) of title 18, United States Code.

(9) **PUBLIC RECORD SOURCE.**—The term “public record source” means the Congress, any agency, any State or local government agency, the government of the District of Columbia and governments of the territories or possessions of the United States, and Federal, State or local courts, courts martial and military commissions, that maintain personally identifiable information in records available to the public.

(10) **SECURITY BREACH.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “security breach” means compromise of the security, confidentiality, or integrity of, or the loss of, computerized data that result in, or that there is a reasonable basis to conclude has resulted in—

(i) the unauthorized acquisition of sensitive personally identifiable information; and

(ii) access to sensitive personally identifiable information that is for an unauthorized purpose, or in excess of authorization.

(B) **EXCLUSION.**—The term “security breach” does not include—

(i) a good faith acquisition of sensitive personally identifiable information by a business entity or agency, or an employee or agent of a business entity or agency, if the sensitive personally identifiable information is not subject to further unauthorized disclosure;

(ii) the release of a public record not otherwise subject to confidentiality or nondisclosure requirements or the release of information obtained from a public record, including information obtained from a news report or periodical; or

(iii) any lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement or intelligence agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State.

(11) **SENSITIVE PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.**—The term “sensitive personally identifiable information” means any information or compilation of information, in electronic or digital form that includes the following:

(A) An individual’s first and last name or first initial and last name in combination with any two of the following data elements:

(i) Home address or telephone number.

(ii) Mother’s maiden name.

(iii) Month, day, and year of birth.

(B) A non-truncated social security number, driver’s license number, passport number, or alien registration number or other government-issued unique identification number.

(C) Unique biometric data such as a finger print, voice print, a retina or iris image, or any other unique physical representation.

(D) A unique account identifier, including a financial account number or credit or debit card number, electronic identification number, user name, or routing code.

(E) Any combination of the following data elements:

(i) An individual’s first and last name or first initial and last name.

(ii) A unique account identifier, including a financial account number or credit or debit card number, electronic identification number, user name, or routing code.

(iii) Any security code, access code, or password, or source code that could be used to generate such codes or passwords.

(12) **SERVICE PROVIDER.**—The term “service provider” means a business entity that provides electronic data transmission, routing, intermediate and transient storage, or connections to its system or network, where the business entity providing such services does not select or modify the content of the electronic data, is not the sender or the intended recipient of the data, and the business entity transmits, routes, stores, or provides connections for personal information in a manner that personal information is undifferentiated from other types of data that such business entity transmits, routes, stores, or provides connections. Any such business entity shall be treated as a service provider under this Act only to the extent that it is engaged in the provision of such transmission, routing, intermediate and transient storage or connections.

TITLE I—ENHANCING PUNISHMENT FOR IDENTITY THEFT AND OTHER VIOLATIONS OF DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY

SEC. 101. ORGANIZED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IN CONNECTION WITH UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS TO PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.

Section 1961(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “section 1030 (relating to fraud and related activity in connection with computers) if the act is a felony,” before “section 1084”.

SEC. 102. CONCEALMENT OF SECURITY BREACHES INVOLVING SENSITIVE PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 1041. Concealment of security breaches involving sensitive personally identifiable information

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Whoever, having knowledge of a security breach and of the fact that notice of such security breach is required under title II of the Personal Data Privacy and Security Act of 2014, intentionally and willfully conceals the fact of such security breach, shall, in the event that such security

breach results in economic harm to any individual in the amount of \$1,000 or more, be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

“(b) **PERSON DEFINED.**—For purposes of subsection (a), the term ‘person’ has the meaning given the term in section 1030(e)(12).

“(c) **NOTICE REQUIREMENT.**—Any person seeking an exemption under section 212(b) of the Personal Data Privacy and Security Act of 2014 shall be immune from prosecution under this section if the Federal Trade Commission does not indicate, in writing, that such notice be given under section 212(b)(3) of such Act.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.**—The table of sections for chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“1041. Concealment of security breaches involving sensitive personally identifiable information.”.

(c) **ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The United States Secret Service and Federal Bureau of Investigation shall have the authority to investigate offenses under section 1041 of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

(2) **NONEXCLUSIVITY.**—The authority granted in paragraph (1) shall not be exclusive of any existing authority held by any other Federal agency.

SEC. 103. PENALTIES FOR FRAUD AND RELATED ACTIVITY IN CONNECTION WITH COMPUTERS.

Section 1030(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(c) The punishment for an offense under subsection (a) or (b) of this section is—

“(1) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(1) of this section;

“(2)(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(2); or

“(B) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both, in the case of an offense under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, if—

“(i) the offense was committed for purposes of commercial advantage or private financial gain;

“(ii) the offense was committed in the furtherance of any criminal or tortious act in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of any State; or

“(iii) the value of the information obtained, or that would have been obtained if the offense was completed, exceeds \$5,000;

“(3) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(3) of this section;

“(4) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(4) of this section;

“(5)(A) except as provided in subparagraph (D), a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(5)(A) of this section, if the offense caused—

“(i) loss to 1 or more persons during any 1-year period (and, for purposes of an investigation, prosecution, or other proceeding brought by the United States only, loss resulting from a related course of conduct affecting 1 or more other protected computers) aggregating at least \$5,000 in value;

“(ii) the modification or impairment, or potential modification or impairment, of the

medical examination, diagnosis, treatment, or care of 1 or more individuals;

“(iii) physical injury to any person;

“(iv) a threat to public health or safety;

“(v) damage affecting a computer used by, or on behalf of, an entity of the United States Government in furtherance of the administration of justice, national defense, or national security; or

“(vi) damage affecting 10 or more protected computers during any 1-year period;

“(B) a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(5)(B), if the offense caused a harm provided in clause (i) through (vi) of subparagraph (A) of this subsection;

“(C) if the offender attempts to cause or knowingly or recklessly causes death from conduct in violation of subsection (a)(5)(A), a fine under this title, imprisonment for any term of years or for life, or both; or

“(D) a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both, for any other offense under subsection (a)(5);

“(6) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(6) of this section; or

“(7) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(7) of this section.”

SEC. 104. TRAFFICKING IN PASSWORDS.

Section 1030(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (6) and inserting the following:

“(6) knowingly and with intent to defraud traffics (as defined in section 1029) in—

“(A) any password or similar information through which a protected computer as defined in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (e)(2) may be accessed without authorization; or

“(B) any means of access through which a protected computer as defined in subsection (e)(2)(A) may be accessed without authorization.”

SEC. 105. CONSPIRACY AND ATTEMPTED COMPUTER FRAUD OFFENSES.

Section 1030(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “for the completed offense” after “punished as provided”.

SEC. 106. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL FORFEITURE FOR FRAUD AND RELATED ACTIVITY IN CONNECTION WITH COMPUTERS.

Section 1030 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (i) and (j) and inserting the following:

“(i) CRIMINAL FORFEITURE.—

“(1) The court, in imposing sentence on any person convicted of a violation of this section, or convicted of conspiracy to violate this section, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed and irrespective of any provision of State law, that such person forfeit to the United States—

“(A) such person's interest in any property, real or personal, that was used, or intended to be used, to commit or facilitate the commission of such violation; and

“(B) any property, real or personal, constituting or derived from any gross proceeds, or any property traceable to such property, that such person obtained, directly or indirectly, as a result of such violation.

“(2) The criminal forfeiture of property under this subsection, including any seizure and disposition of the property, and any related judicial or administrative proceeding, shall be governed by the provisions of section 413 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 853), except subsection (d) of that section.

“(j) CIVIL FORFEITURE.—

“(1) The following shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States and no property right, real or personal, shall exist in them:

“(A) Any property, real or personal, that was used, or intended to be used, to commit or facilitate the commission of any violation of this section, or a conspiracy to violate this section.

“(B) Any property, real or personal, constituting or derived from any gross proceeds obtained directly or indirectly, or any property traceable to such property, as a result of the commission of any violation of this section, or a conspiracy to violate this section.

“(2) Seizures and forfeitures under this subsection shall be governed by the provisions in chapter 46 relating to civil forfeitures, except that such duties as are imposed on the Secretary of the Treasury under the customs laws described in section 981(d) shall be performed by such officers, agents and other persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General.”

SEC. 107. LIMITATION ON CIVIL ACTIONS INVOLVING UNAUTHORIZED USE.

Section 1030(g) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “(1)” before “Any person”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) No action may be brought under this subsection if a violation of a contractual obligation or agreement, such as an acceptable use policy or terms of service agreement, constitutes the sole basis for determining that access to the protected computer is unauthorized, or in excess of authorization.”

SEC. 108. REPORTING OF CERTAIN CRIMINAL CASES.

Section 1030 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) REPORTING CERTAIN CRIMINAL CASES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives the number of criminal cases brought under subsection (a) that involve conduct in which —

“(1) the defendant—

“(A) exceeded authorized access to a non-governmental computer; or

“(B) accessed a non-governmental computer without authorization; and

“(2) the sole basis for the Government determining that access to the non-governmental computer was unauthorized, or in excess of authorization was that the defendant violated a contractual obligation or agreement with a service provider or employer, such as an acceptable use policy or terms of service agreement.”

SEC. 109. DAMAGE TO CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE COMPUTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1030 the following:

“§ 1030A. Aggravated damage to a critical infrastructure computer

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the terms ‘computer’ and ‘damage’ have the meanings given such terms in section 1030; and

“(2) the term ‘critical infrastructure computer’ means a computer that manages or controls systems or assets vital to national defense, national security, national economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters, whether publicly or privately owned or operated, including—

“(A) gas and oil production, storage, and delivery systems;

“(B) water supply systems;

“(C) telecommunication networks;

“(D) electrical power delivery systems;

“(E) finance and banking systems;

“(F) emergency services;

“(G) transportation systems and services; and

“(H) government operations that provide essential services to the public

“(b) OFFENSE.—It shall be unlawful to, during and in relation to a felony violation of section 1030, intentionally cause or attempt to cause damage to a critical infrastructure computer, and such damage results in (or, in the case of an attempt, would, if completed have resulted in) the substantial impairment—

“(1) of the operation of the critical infrastructure computer; or

“(2) of the critical infrastructure associated with the computer.

“(c) PENALTY.—Any person who violates subsection (b) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not less than 3 years nor more than 20 years, or both.

“(d) CONSECUTIVE SENTENCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

“(1) a court shall not place on probation any person convicted of a violation of this section;

“(2) except as provided in paragraph (4), no term of imprisonment imposed on a person under this section shall run concurrently with any other term of imprisonment, including any term of imprisonment imposed on the person under any other provision of law, including any term of imprisonment imposed for the felony violation section 1030;

“(3) in determining any term of imprisonment to be imposed for a felony violation of section 1030, a court shall not in any way reduce the term to be imposed for such crime so as to compensate for, or otherwise take into account, any separate term of imprisonment imposed or to be imposed for a violation of this section; and

“(4) a term of imprisonment imposed on a person for a violation of this section may, in the discretion of the court, run concurrently, in whole or in part, only with another term of imprisonment that is imposed by the court at the same time on that person for an additional violation of this section, provided that such discretion shall be exercised in accordance with any applicable guidelines and policy statements issued by the United States Sentencing Commission pursuant to section 994 of title 28.”

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1030 the following:

“1030A. Aggravated damage to a critical infrastructure computer.”

SEC. 110. LIMITATION ON ACTIONS INVOLVING UNAUTHORIZED USE.

Section 1030(e)(6) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “alter;” and inserting “alter, but does not include access in violation of a contractual obligation or agreement, such as an acceptable use policy or terms of service agreement, with an Internet service provider, Internet website, or non-government employer, if such violation constitutes the sole basis for determining that access to a protected computer is unauthorized;”

TITLE II—PRIVACY AND SECURITY OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION

Subtitle A—A Data Privacy and Security Program

SEC. 201. PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY OF DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY PROGRAM.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this subtitle is to ensure standards for developing and implementing administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to protect the security of sensitive personally identifiable information.

(b) **APPLICABILITY.**—A business entity engaging in interstate commerce that involves collecting, accessing, transmitting, using, storing, or disposing of sensitive personally identifiable information in electronic or digital form on 10,000 or more United States persons is subject to the requirements for a data privacy and security program under section 202 for protecting sensitive personally identifiable information.

(c) **LIMITATIONS.**—Notwithstanding any other obligation under this subtitle, this subtitle does not apply to the following:

(1) **FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.**—Financial institutions—

(A) subject to the data security requirements and standards under section 501(b) of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6801(b)); and

(B) subject to the jurisdiction of an agency or authority described in section 505(a) of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6805(a)).

(2) **HIPAA REGULATED ENTITIES.**—

(A) **COVERED ENTITIES.**—Covered entities subject to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.), including the data security requirements and implementing regulations of that Act.

(B) **BUSINESS ENTITIES.**—A Business entity shall be deemed in compliance with this Act if the business entity—

(i) is acting as a business associate, as that term is defined under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) and is in compliance with the requirements imposed under that Act and implementing regulations promulgated under that Act; and

(ii) is subject to, and currently in compliance, with the privacy and data security requirements under sections 13401 and 13404 of division A of the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 17931 and 17934) and implementing regulations promulgated under such sections.

(3) **SERVICE PROVIDERS.**—A service provider for any electronic communication by a third-party, to the extent that the service provider is exclusively engaged in the transmission, routing, or temporary, intermediate, or transient storage of that communication.

(4) **PUBLIC RECORDS.**—Public records not otherwise subject to a confidentiality or nondisclosure requirement, or information obtained from a public record, including information obtained from a news report or periodical.

(d) **SAFE HARBORS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A business entity shall be deemed in compliance with the privacy and security program requirements under section 202 if the business entity complies with or provides protection equal to industry standards or standards widely accepted as an effective industry practice, as identified by the Federal Trade Commission, that are applicable to the type of sensitive personally identifiable information involved in the ordinary course of business of such business entity.

(2) **LIMITATION.**—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to permit, and nothing does permit, the Federal Trade Commission to issue regulations requiring, or according greater legal status to, the implementation of or application of a specific technology or technological specifications for meeting the requirements of this title.

SEC. 202. REQUIREMENTS FOR A PERSONAL DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY PROGRAM.

(a) **PERSONAL DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY PROGRAM.**—A business entity subject to this subtitle shall comply with the following safeguards and any other administrative, technical, or physical safeguards identified by the Federal Trade Commission in a rule-making process pursuant to section 553 of title 5, United States Code, for the protection of sensitive personally identifiable information:

(1) **SCOPE.**—A business entity shall implement a comprehensive personal data privacy and security program that includes administrative, technical, and physical safeguards appropriate to the size and complexity of the business entity and the nature and scope of its activities.

(2) **DESIGN.**—The personal data privacy and security program shall be designed to—

(A) ensure the privacy, security, and confidentiality of sensitive personally identifying information;

(B) protect against any anticipated vulnerabilities to the privacy, security, or integrity of sensitive personally identifying information; and

(C) protect against unauthorized access to use of sensitive personally identifying information that could create a significant risk of harm or fraud to any individual.

(3) **RISK ASSESSMENT.**—A business entity shall—

(A) identify reasonably foreseeable internal and external vulnerabilities that could result in unauthorized access, disclosure, use, or alteration of sensitive personally identifiable information or systems containing sensitive personally identifiable information;

(B) assess the likelihood of and potential damage from unauthorized access, disclosure, use, or alteration of sensitive personally identifiable information;

(C) assess the sufficiency of its policies, technologies, and safeguards in place to control and minimize risks from unauthorized access, disclosure, use, or alteration of sensitive personally identifiable information; and

(D) assess the vulnerability of sensitive personally identifiable information during destruction and disposal of such information, including through the disposal or retirement of hardware.

(4) **RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL.**—Each business entity shall—

(A) design its personal data privacy and security program to control the risks identified under paragraph (3);

(B) adopt measures commensurate with the sensitivity of the data as well as the size, complexity, and scope of the activities of the business entity that—

(i) control access to systems and facilities containing sensitive personally identifiable information, including controls to authenticate and permit access only to authorized individuals;

(ii) detect, record, and preserve information relevant to actual and attempted fraudulent, unlawful, or unauthorized access, disclosure, use, or alteration of sensitive personally identifiable information, including

by employees and other individuals otherwise authorized to have access;

(iii) protect sensitive personally identifiable information during use, transmission, storage, and disposal by encryption, redaction, or access controls that are widely accepted as an effective industry practice or industry standard, or other reasonable means (including as directed for disposal of records under section 628 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681w) and the implementing regulations of such Act as set forth in section 682 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations);

(iv) ensure that sensitive personally identifiable information is properly destroyed and disposed of, including during the destruction of computers, diskettes, and other electronic media that contain sensitive personally identifiable information;

(v) trace access to records containing sensitive personally identifiable information so that the business entity can determine who accessed or acquired such sensitive personally identifiable information pertaining to specific individuals; and

(vi) ensure that no third party or customer of the business entity is authorized to access or acquire sensitive personally identifiable information without the business entity first performing sufficient due diligence to ascertain, with reasonable certainty, that such information is being sought for a valid legal purpose; and

(C) establish a plan and procedures for minimizing the amount of sensitive personally identifiable information maintained by such business entity, which shall provide for the retention of sensitive personally identifiable information only as reasonably needed for the business purposes of such business entity or as necessary to comply with any legal obligation.

(b) **TRAINING.**—Each business entity subject to this subtitle shall take steps to ensure employee training and supervision for implementation of the data security program of the business entity.

(c) **VULNERABILITY TESTING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each business entity subject to this subtitle shall take steps to ensure regular testing of key controls, systems, and procedures of the personal data privacy and security program to detect, prevent, and respond to attacks or intrusions, or other system failures.

(2) **FREQUENCY.**—The frequency and nature of the tests required under paragraph (1) shall be determined by the risk assessment of the business entity under subsection (a)(3).

(d) **RELATIONSHIP TO CERTAIN PROVIDERS OF SERVICES.**—In the event a business entity subject to this subtitle engages a person or entity not subject to this subtitle (other than a service provider) to receive sensitive personally identifiable information in performing services or functions (other than the services or functions provided by a service provider) on behalf of and under the instruction of such business entity, such business entity shall—

(1) exercise appropriate due diligence in selecting the person or entity for responsibilities related to sensitive personally identifiable information, and take reasonable steps to select and retain a person or entity that is capable of maintaining appropriate safeguards for the security, privacy, and integrity of the sensitive personally identifiable information at issue; and

(2) require the person or entity by contract to implement and maintain appropriate measures designed to meet the objectives

and requirements governing entities subject to section 201, this section, and subtitle B.

(e) **PERIODIC ASSESSMENT AND PERSONAL DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY MODERNIZATION.**—Each business entity subject to this subtitle shall on a regular basis monitor, evaluate, and adjust, as appropriate its data privacy and security program in light of any relevant changes in—

- (1) technology;
- (2) the sensitivity of personally identifiable information;
- (3) internal or external threats to personally identifiable information; and
- (4) the changing business arrangements of the business entity, such as—
 - (A) mergers and acquisitions;
 - (B) alliances and joint ventures;
 - (C) outsourcing arrangements;
 - (D) bankruptcy; and
 - (E) due to sensitive personally identifiable information systems.

(f) **IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, a business entity subject to the provisions of this subtitle shall implement a data privacy and security program pursuant to this subtitle.

SEC. 203. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) **CIVIL PENALTIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Any business entity that violates the provisions of sections 201 or 202 shall be subject to civil penalties of not more than \$5,000 per violation per day while such a violation exists, with a maximum of \$500,000 per violation.

(2) **INTENTIONAL OR WILLFUL VIOLATION.**—A business entity that intentionally or willfully violates the provisions of sections 201 or 202 shall be subject to additional penalties in the amount of \$5,000 per violation per day while such a violation exists, with a maximum of an additional \$500,000 per violation.

(3) **PENALTY LIMITS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the total sum of civil penalties assessed against a business entity for all violations of the provisions of this subtitle resulting from the same or related acts or omissions shall not exceed \$500,000, unless such conduct is found to be willful or intentional.

(B) **DETERMINATIONS.**—The determination of whether a violation of a provision of this subtitle has occurred, and if so, the amount of the penalty to be imposed, if any, shall be made by the court sitting as the finder of fact. The determination of whether a violation of a provision of this subtitle was willful or intentional, and if so, the amount of the additional penalty to be imposed, if any, shall be made by the court sitting as the finder of fact.

(C) **ADDITIONAL PENALTY LIMIT.**—If a court determines under subparagraph (B) that a violation of a provision of this subtitle was willful or intentional and imposes an additional penalty, the court may not impose an additional penalty in an amount that exceeds \$500,000.

(4) **EQUITABLE RELIEF.**—A business entity engaged in interstate commerce that violates this section may be enjoined from further violations by a United States district court.

(5) **OTHER RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.**—The rights and remedies available under this section are cumulative and shall not affect any other rights and remedies available under law.

(b) **FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION AUTHORITY.**—Any business entity shall have the provisions of this subtitle enforced against it by the Federal Trade Commission.

(c) **STATE ENFORCEMENT.**—

(1) **CIVIL ACTIONS.**—In any case in which the attorney general of a State or any State or local law enforcement agency authorized by the State attorney general or by State statute to prosecute violations of consumer protection law, has reason to believe that an interest of the residents of that State has been or is threatened or adversely affected by the acts or practices of a business entity that violate this subtitle, the State may bring a civil action on behalf of the residents of that State in a district court of the United States of appropriate jurisdiction to—

- (A) enjoin that act or practice;
- (B) enforce compliance with this subtitle; or
- (C) obtain civil penalties of not more than \$5,000 per violation per day while such violations persist, up to a maximum of \$500,000 per violation.

(2) **PENALTY LIMITS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the total sum of civil penalties assessed against a business entity for all violations of the provisions of this subtitle resulting from the same or related acts or omissions shall not exceed \$500,000, unless such conduct is found to be willful or intentional.

(B) **DETERMINATIONS.**—The determination of whether a violation of a provision of this subtitle has occurred, and if so, the amount of the penalty to be imposed, if any, shall be made by the court sitting as the finder of fact. The determination of whether a violation of a provision of this subtitle was willful or intentional, and if so, the amount of the additional penalty to be imposed, if any, shall be made by the court sitting as the finder of fact.

(C) **ADDITIONAL PENALTY LIMIT.**—If a court determines under subparagraph (B) that a violation of a provision of this subtitle was willful or intentional and imposes an additional penalty, the court may not impose an additional penalty in an amount that exceeds \$500,000.

(3) **NOTICE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Before filing an action under this subsection, the attorney general of the State involved shall provide to the Federal Trade Commission—

- (i) a written notice of that action; and
- (ii) a copy of the complaint for that action.

(B) **EXCEPTION.**—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to the filing of an action by an attorney general of a State under this subsection, if the attorney general of a State determines that it is not feasible to provide the notice described in this subparagraph before the filing of the action.

(C) **NOTIFICATION WHEN PRACTICABLE.**—In an action described under subparagraph (B), the attorney general of a State shall provide the written notice and the copy of the complaint to the Federal Trade Commission as soon after the filing of the complaint as practicable.

(4) **FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION AUTHORITY.**—Upon receiving notice under paragraph (2), the Federal Trade Commission shall have the right to—

(A) move to stay the action, pending the final disposition of a pending Federal proceeding or action as described in paragraph (4);

(B) intervene in an action brought under paragraph (1); and

(C) file petitions for appeal.

(5) **PENDING PROCEEDINGS.**—If the Federal Trade Commission initiates a Federal civil action for a violation of this subtitle, or any regulations thereunder, no attorney general

of a State may bring an action for a violation of this subtitle that resulted from the same or related acts or omissions against a defendant named in the Federal civil action initiated by the Federal Trade Commission.

(6) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—For purposes of bringing any civil action under paragraph (1) nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to prevent an attorney general of a State from exercising the powers conferred on the attorney general by the laws of that State to—

- (A) conduct investigations;
- (B) administer oaths and affirmations; or
- (C) compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary and other evidence.

(7) **VENUE; SERVICE OF PROCESS.**—

(A) **VENUE.**—Any action brought under this subsection may be brought in the district court of the United States that meets applicable requirements relating to venue under section 1391 of title 28, United States Code.

(B) **SERVICE OF PROCESS.**—In an action brought under this subsection, process may be served in any district in which the defendant—

- (i) is an inhabitant; or
- (ii) may be found.

(d) **NO PRIVATE CAUSE OF ACTION.**—Nothing in this subtitle establishes a private cause of action against a business entity for violation of any provision of this subtitle.

SEC. 204. RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—No State may require any business entity subject to this subtitle to comply with any requirements with respect to administrative, technical, and physical safeguards for the protection of personal information.

(b) **LIMITATIONS.**—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to modify, limit, or supersede the operation of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6801 et seq.) or its implementing regulations, including those adopted or enforced by States.

Subtitle B—Security Breach Notification

SEC. 211. NOTICE TO INDIVIDUALS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in section 212, any agency, or business entity engaged in interstate commerce, other than a service provider, that uses, accesses, transmits, stores, disposes of or collects sensitive personally identifiable information shall, following the discovery of a security breach of such information, notify any resident of the United States whose sensitive personally identifiable information has been, or is reasonably believed to have been, accessed, or acquired.

(b) **OBLIGATION OF OWNER OR LICENSEE.**—

(1) **NOTICE TO OWNER OR LICENSEE.**—Any agency, or business entity engaged in interstate commerce, that uses, accesses, transmits, stores, disposes of, or collects sensitive personally identifiable information that the agency or business entity does not own or license shall notify the owner or licensee of the information following the discovery of a security breach involving such information.

(2) **NOTICE BY OWNER, LICENSEE, OR OTHER DESIGNATED THIRD PARTY.**—Nothing in this subtitle shall prevent or abrogate an agreement between an agency or business entity required to give notice under this section and a designated third party, including an owner or licensee of the sensitive personally identifiable information subject to the security breach, to provide the notifications required under subsection (a).

(3) **BUSINESS ENTITY RELIEVED FROM GIVING NOTICE.**—A business entity obligated to give notice under subsection (a) shall be relieved of such obligation if an owner or licensee of

the sensitive personally identifiable information subject to the security breach, or other designated third party, provides such notification.

(4) **SERVICE PROVIDERS.**—If a service provider becomes aware of a security breach of data in electronic form containing sensitive personal information that is owned or possessed by another business entity that connects to or uses a system or network provided by the service provider for the purpose of transmitting, routing, or providing intermediate or transient storage of such data, the service provider shall be required to notify the business entity who initiated such connection, transmission, routing, or storage of the security breach if the business entity can be reasonably identified. Upon receiving such notification from a service provider, the business entity shall be required to provide the notification required under subsection (a).

(c) **TIMELINESS OF NOTIFICATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—All notifications required under this section shall be made without unreasonable delay following the discovery by the agency or business entity of a security breach.

(2) **REASONABLE DELAY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Reasonable delay under this subsection may include any time necessary to determine the scope of the security breach, prevent further disclosures, conduct the risk assessment described in section 202(a)(3), and restore the reasonable integrity of the data system and provide notice to law enforcement when required.

(B) **EXTENSION.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (d), delay of notification shall not exceed 60 days following the discovery of the security breach, unless the business entity or agency requests an extension of time and the Federal Trade Commission determines in writing that additional time is reasonably necessary to determine the scope of the security breach, prevent further disclosures, conduct the risk assessment, restore the reasonable integrity of the data system, or to provide notice to the designated entity.

(ii) **APPROVAL OF REQUEST.**—If the Federal Trade Commission approves the request for delay, the agency or business entity may delay the time period for notification for additional periods of up to 30 days.

(3) **BURDEN OF PRODUCTION.**—The agency, business entity, owner, or licensee required to provide notice under this subtitle shall, upon the request of the Attorney General or the Federal Trade Commission provide records or other evidence of the notifications required under this subtitle, including to the extent applicable, the reasons for any delay of notification.

(d) **DELAY OF NOTIFICATION AUTHORIZED FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OR NATIONAL SECURITY PURPOSES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the United States Secret Service or the Federal Bureau of Investigation determines that the notification required under this section would impede a criminal investigation, or national security activity, such notification shall be delayed upon written notice from the United States Secret Service or the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the agency or business entity that experienced the breach. The notification from the United States Secret Service or the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall specify in writing the period of delay requested for law enforcement or national security purposes.

(2) **EXTENDED DELAY OF NOTIFICATION.**—If the notification required under subsection

(a) is delayed pursuant to paragraph (1), an agency or business entity shall give notice 30 days after the day such law enforcement or national security delay was invoked unless a Federal law enforcement or intelligence agency provides written notification that further delay is necessary.

(3) **LAW ENFORCEMENT IMMUNITY.**—No non-constitutional cause of action shall lie in any court against any agency for acts relating to the delay of notification for law enforcement or national security purposes under this subtitle.

(e) **LIMITATIONS.**—Notwithstanding any other obligation under this subtitle, this subtitle does not apply to the following:

(1) **FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.**—Financial institutions—

(A) subject to the data security requirements and standards under section 501(b) of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6801(b)); and

(B) subject to the jurisdiction of an agency or authority described in section 505(a) of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6805(a)).

(2) **HIPAA REGULATED ENTITIES.**—

(A) **COVERED ENTITIES.**—Covered entities subject to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.), including the data security requirements and implementing regulations of that Act.

(B) **BUSINESS ENTITIES.**—A Business entity shall be deemed in compliance with this Act if the business entity—

(i) (I) is acting as a covered entity and as a business associate, as those terms are defined under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) and is in compliance with the requirements imposed under that Act and implementing regulations promulgated under that Act; and

(II) is subject to, and currently in compliance, with the data breach notification, privacy and data security requirements under the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act, (42 U.S.C. 17932) and implementing regulations promulgated thereunder; or

(ii) is acting as a vendor of personal health records and third party service provider, subject to the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act (42 U.S.C. 17937), including the data breach notification requirements and implementing regulations of that Act.

SEC. 212. EXEMPTIONS.

(a) **EXEMPTION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 211 shall not apply to an agency or business entity if—

(A) the United States Secret Service or the Federal Bureau of Investigation determines that notification of the security breach could be expected to reveal sensitive sources and methods or similarly impede the ability of the Government to conduct law enforcement investigations; or

(B) the Federal Bureau of Investigation determines that notification of the security breach could be expected to cause damage to the national security.

(2) **IMMUNITY.**—No non-constitutional cause of action shall lie in any court against any Federal agency for acts relating to the exemption from notification for law enforcement or national security purposes under this title.

(b) **SAFE HARBOR.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An agency or business entity shall be exempt from the notice requirements under section 211, if—

(A) a risk assessment conducted by the agency or business entity concludes that,

based upon the information available, there is no significant risk that a security breach has resulted in, or will result in, identity theft, economic loss or harm, or physical harm to the individuals whose sensitive personally identifiable information was subject to the security breach;

(B) without unreasonable delay, but not later than 45 days after the discovery of a security breach, unless extended by the Federal Trade Commission, the agency or business entity notifies the Federal Trade Commission, in writing, of—

(i) the results of the risk assessment; and
(ii) its decision to invoke the risk assessment exemption; and

(C) the Federal Trade Commission does not indicate, in writing, within 10 business days from receipt of the decision, that notice should be given.

(2) **REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTIONS.**—For purposes of paragraph (1)—

(A) the encryption of sensitive personally identifiable information described in paragraph (1)(A)(i) shall establish a rebuttable presumption that no significant risk exists; and

(B) the rendering of sensitive personally identifiable information described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii) unusable, unreadable, or indecipherable through data security technology or methodology that is generally accepted by experts in the field of information security, such as redaction or access controls shall establish a rebuttable presumption that no significant risk exists.

(3) **VIOLATION.**—It shall be a violation of this section to—

(A) fail to conduct the risk assessment in a reasonable manner, or according to standards generally accepted by experts in the field of information security; or

(B) submit the results of a risk assessment that contains fraudulent or deliberately misleading information.

(c) **FINANCIAL FRAUD PREVENTION EXEMPTION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A business entity will be exempt from the notice requirement under section 211 if the business entity utilizes or participates in a security program that—

(A) effectively blocks the use of the sensitive personally identifiable information to initiate unauthorized financial transactions before they are charged to the account of the individual; and

(B) provides for notice to affected individuals after a security breach that has resulted in fraud or unauthorized transactions.

(2) **LIMITATION.**—The exemption in paragraph (1) does not apply if the information subject to the security breach includes an individual's first and last name, or any other type of sensitive personally identifiable information as defined in section 3, unless that information is only a credit card number or credit card security code.

SEC. 213. METHODS OF NOTICE.

An agency or business entity shall be in compliance with section 211 if it provides the following:

(1) **INDIVIDUAL NOTICE.**—Notice to individuals by 1 of the following means:

(A) Written notification to the last known home mailing address of the individual in the records of the agency or business entity.

(B) Telephone notice to the individual personally.

(C) E-mail notice, if the individual has consented to receive such notice and the notice is consistent with the provisions permitting electronic transmission of notices under section 101 of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. 7001).

(2) **MEDIA NOTICE.**—Notice to major media outlets serving a State or jurisdiction, if the number of residents of such State whose sensitive personally identifiable information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, accessed or acquired by an unauthorized person exceeds 5,000.

SEC. 214. CONTENT OF NOTIFICATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Regardless of the method by which notice is provided to individuals under section 213, such notice shall include, to the extent possible—

(1) a description of the categories of sensitive personally identifiable information that was, or is reasonably believed to have been, accessed or acquired by an unauthorized person;

(2) a toll-free number—

(A) that the individual may use to contact the agency or business entity, or the agent of the agency or business entity; and

(B) from which the individual may learn what types of sensitive personally identifiable information the agency or business entity maintained about that individual; and

(3) the toll-free contact telephone numbers and addresses for the major credit reporting agencies.

(b) **ADDITIONAL CONTENT.**—Notwithstanding section 219, a State may require that a notice under subsection (a) shall also include information regarding victim protection assistance provided for by that State.

(c) **DIRECT BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP.**—Regardless of whether a business entity, agency, or a designated third party provides the notice required pursuant to section 211(b), such notice shall include the name of the business entity or agency that has a direct relationship with the individual being notified.

SEC. 215. COORDINATION OF NOTIFICATION WITH CREDIT REPORTING AGENCIES.

If an agency or business entity is required to provide notification to more than 5,000 individuals under section 211(a), the agency or business entity shall also notify all consumer reporting agencies that compile and maintain files on consumers on a nationwide basis (as defined in section 603(p) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681a(p)) of the timing and distribution of the notices. Such notice shall be given to the consumer credit reporting agencies without unreasonable delay and, if it will not delay notice to the affected individuals, prior to the distribution of notices to the affected individuals.

SEC. 216. NOTICE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT.

(a) **DESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT ENTITY TO RECEIVE NOTICE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall designate a Federal Government entity to receive the notices required under section 212 and this section, and any other reports and information about information security incidents, threats, and vulnerabilities.

(2) **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DESIGNATED ENTITY.**—The designated entity shall—

(A) be responsible for promptly providing the information that it receives to the United States Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and to the Federal Trade Commission for civil law enforcement purposes; and

(B) provide the information described in subparagraph (A) as appropriate to other Federal agencies for law enforcement, national security, or data security purposes.

(b) **NOTICE.**—Any business entity or agency shall notify the designated entity of the fact that a security breach has occurred if—

(1) the number of individuals whose sensitive personally identifying information was, or is reasonably believed to have been accessed or acquired by an unauthorized person exceeds 5,000;

(2) the security breach involves a database, networked or integrated databases, or other data system containing the sensitive personally identifiable information of more than 500,000 individuals nationwide;

(3) the security breach involves databases owned by the Federal Government; or

(4) the security breach involves primarily sensitive personally identifiable information of individuals known to the agency or business entity to be employees and contractors of the Federal Government involved in national security or law enforcement.

(c) **FTC RULEMAKING AND REVIEW OF THRESHOLDS.**—

(1) **REPORTS.**—Not later 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Trade Commission, in consultation with the Attorney General of the United States and the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall promulgate regulations under section 553 of title 5, United States Code, regarding the reports required under subsection (a).

(2) **THRESHOLDS FOR NOTICE.**—The Federal Trade Commission, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, after notice and the opportunity for public comment, and in a manner consistent with this section, shall promulgate regulations, as necessary, under section 553 of title 5, United States Code, to adjust the thresholds for notice to law enforcement and national security authorities under subsection (a) and to facilitate the purposes of this section.

(d) **TIMING.**—The notice required under subsection (a) shall be provided as promptly as possible, but such notice must be provided either 72 hours before notice is provided to an individual pursuant to section 211, or not later than 10 days after the business entity or agency discovers the security breach or discovers that the nature of the security breach requires notice to law enforcement under this section, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 217. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission may enforce civil violations of section 211.

(b) **CIVIL ACTIONS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate United States district court against any business entity that engages in conduct constituting a violation of this subtitle and, upon proof of such conduct by a preponderance of the evidence, such business entity shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$11,000 per day per security breach.

(2) **PENALTY LIMITATION.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the total amount of the civil penalty assessed against a business entity for conduct involving the same or related acts or omissions that results in a violation of this subtitle may not exceed \$1,000,000.

(3) **DETERMINATIONS.**—The determination of whether a violation of a provision of this subtitle has occurred, and if so, the amount of the penalty to be imposed, if any, shall be made by the court sitting as the finder of fact. The determination of whether a violation of a provision of this subtitle was willful or intentional, and if so, the amount of the additional penalty to be imposed, if any, shall be made by the court sitting as the finder of fact.

(4) **ADDITIONAL PENALTY LIMIT.**—If a court determines under paragraph (3) that a violation of a provision of this subtitle was willful or intentional and imposes an additional penalty, the court may not impose an additional penalty in an amount that exceeds \$1,000,000.

(c) **INJUNCTIVE ACTIONS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If it appears that a business entity has engaged, or is engaged, in any act or practice constituting a violation of this subtitle, the Attorney General may petition an appropriate district court of the United States for an order—

(A) enjoining such act or practice; or

(B) enforcing compliance with this subtitle.

(2) **ISSUANCE OF ORDER.**—A court may issue an order under paragraph (1), if the court finds that the conduct in question constitutes a violation of this subtitle.

(d) **CIVIL ACTIONS BY THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Compliance with the requirements imposed under this subtitle may be enforced under the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) by the Federal Trade Commission with respect to business entities subject to this Act. All of the functions and powers of the Federal Trade Commission under the Federal Trade Commission Act are available to the Commission to enforce compliance by any person with the requirements imposed under this title.

(2) **PENALTY LIMITATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the total sum of civil penalties assessed against a business entity for all violations of the provisions of this subtitle resulting from the same or related acts or omissions may not exceed \$1,000,000, unless such conduct is found to be willful or intentional.

(B) **DETERMINATIONS.**—The determination of whether a violation of a provision of this subtitle has occurred, and if so, the amount of the penalty to be imposed, if any, shall be made by the court sitting as the finder of fact. The determination of whether a violation of a provision of this subtitle was willful or intentional, and if so, the amount of the additional penalty to be imposed, if any, shall be made by the court sitting as the finder of fact.

(C) **ADDITIONAL PENALTY LIMIT.**—If a court determines under subparagraph (B) that a violation of a provision of this subtitle was willful or intentional and imposes an additional penalty, the court may not impose an additional penalty in an amount that exceeds \$1,000,000.

(3) **UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES.**—For the purpose of the exercise by the Federal Trade Commission of its functions and powers under the Federal Trade Commission Act, a violation of any requirement or prohibition imposed under this title shall constitute an unfair or deceptive act or practice in commerce in violation of a regulation under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)) regarding unfair or deceptive acts or practices and shall be subject to enforcement by the Federal Trade Commission under that Act with respect to any business entity, irrespective of whether that business entity is engaged in commerce or meets any other jurisdictional tests in the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(e) **COORDINATION OF ENFORCEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Before opening an investigation, the Federal Trade Commission shall consult with the Attorney General.

(2) **LIMITATION.**—The Federal Trade Commission may initiate investigations under this subsection unless the Attorney General determines that such an investigation would impede an ongoing criminal investigation or national security activity.

(3) **COORDINATION AGREEMENT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In order to avoid conflicts and promote consistency regarding the enforcement and litigation of matters under this Act, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission shall enter into an agreement for coordination regarding the enforcement of this Act.

(B) **REQUIREMENT.**—The coordination agreement entered into under subparagraph (A) shall include provisions to ensure that parallel investigations and proceedings under this section are conducted in a manner that avoids conflicts and does not impede the ability of the Attorney General to prosecute violations of Federal criminal laws.

(4) **COORDINATION WITH THE FCC.**—If an enforcement action under this Act relates to customer proprietary network information, the Federal Trade Commission shall coordinate the enforcement action with the Federal Communications Commission.

(f) **RULEMAKING.**—The Federal Trade Commission may, in consultation with the Attorney General, issue such other regulations as it determines to be necessary to carry out this subtitle. All regulations promulgated under this Act shall be issued in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code. Where regulations relate to customer proprietary network information, the promulgation of such regulations will be coordinated with the Federal Communications Commission.

(g) **OTHER RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.**—The rights and remedies available under this subtitle are cumulative and shall not affect any other rights and remedies available under law.

(h) **FRAUD ALERT.**—Section 605A(b)(1) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c-1(b)(1)) is amended by inserting “, or evidence that the consumer has received notice that the consumer’s financial information has or may have been compromised,” after “identity theft report”.

SEC. 218. ENFORCEMENT BY STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **CIVIL ACTIONS.**—In any case in which the attorney general of a State or any State or local law enforcement agency authorized by the State attorney general or by State statute to prosecute violations of consumer protection law, has reason to believe that an interest of the residents of that State has been or is threatened or adversely affected by the engagement of a business entity in a practice that is prohibited under this subtitle, the State or the State or local law enforcement agency on behalf of the residents of the agency’s jurisdiction, may bring a civil action on behalf of the residents of the State or jurisdiction in a district court of the United States of appropriate jurisdiction to—

(A) enjoin that practice;

(B) enforce compliance with this subtitle; or

(C) civil penalties of not more than \$11,000 per day per security breach up to a maximum of \$1,000,000 per violation, unless such conduct is found to be willful or intentional.

(2) **PENALTY LIMITATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the total sum of civil penalties assessed against a business entity for all violations of the provisions of this

subtitle resulting from the same or related acts or omissions may not exceed \$1,000,000, unless such conduct is found to be willful or intentional.

(B) **DETERMINATIONS.**—The determination of whether a violation of a provision of this subtitle has occurred, and if so, the amount of the penalty to be imposed, if any, shall be made by the court sitting as the finder of fact. The determination of whether a violation of a provision of this subtitle was willful or intentional, and if so, the amount of the additional penalty to be imposed, if any, shall be made by the court sitting as the finder of fact.

(C) **ADDITIONAL PENALTY LIMIT.**—If a court determines under subparagraph (B) that a violation of a provision of this subtitle was willful or intentional and imposes an additional penalty, the court may not impose an additional penalty in an amount that exceeds \$1,000,000.

(3) **NOTICE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Before filing an action under paragraph (1), the attorney general of the State involved shall provide to the Attorney General of the United States—

(i) written notice of the action; and

(ii) a copy of the complaint for the action.

(B) **EXEMPTION.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to the filing of an action by an attorney general of a State under this subtitle, if the State attorney general determines that it is not feasible to provide the notice described in such subparagraph before the filing of the action.

(ii) **NOTIFICATION.**—In an action described in clause (i), the attorney general of a State shall provide notice and a copy of the complaint to the Attorney General at the time the State attorney general files the action.

(b) **FEDERAL PROCEEDINGS.**—Upon receiving notice under subsection (a)(2), the Attorney General shall have the right to—

(1) move to stay the action, pending the final disposition of a pending Federal proceeding or action;

(2) initiate an action in the appropriate United States district court under section 217 and move to consolidate all pending actions, including State actions, in such court;

(3) intervene in an action brought under subsection (a)(2); and

(4) file petitions for appeal.

(c) **PENDING PROCEEDINGS.**—If the Attorney General or the Federal Trade Commission initiate a criminal proceeding or civil action for a violation of a provision of this subtitle, or any regulations thereunder, no attorney general of a State may bring an action for a violation of a provision of this subtitle against a defendant named in the Federal criminal proceeding or civil action.

(d) **CONSTRUCTION.**—For purposes of bringing any civil action under subsection (a), nothing in this subtitle regarding notification shall be construed to prevent an attorney general of a State from exercising the powers conferred on such attorney general by the laws of that State to—

(1) conduct investigations;

(2) administer oaths or affirmations; or

(3) compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary and other evidence.

(e) **VENUE; SERVICE OF PROCESS.**—

(1) **VENUE.**—Any action brought under subsection (a) may be brought in—

(A) the district court of the United States that meets applicable requirements relating to venue under section 1391 of title 28, United States Code; or

(B) another court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) **SERVICE OF PROCESS.**—In an action brought under subsection (a), process may be served in any district in which the defendant—

(A) is an inhabitant; or

(B) may be found.

(f) **NO PRIVATE CAUSE OF ACTION.**—Nothing in this subtitle establishes a private cause of action against a business entity for violation of any provision of this subtitle.

SEC. 219. EFFECT ON FEDERAL AND STATE LAW.

For any entity, or agency that is subject to this subtitle, the provisions of this subtitle shall supersede any other provision of Federal law, or any provisions of the law of any State, relating to notification of a security breach, except as provided in section 214(b). Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to modify, limit, or supersede the operation of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6801 et seq.) or its implementing regulations, including those regulations adopted or enforced by States, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) or its implementing regulations, or the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (42 U.S.C. 17937) or its implementing regulations.

SEC. 220. REPORTING ON EXEMPTIONS.

(a) **FTC REPORT.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and upon request by Congress thereafter, the Federal Trade Commission shall submit a report to Congress on the number and nature of the security breaches described in the notices filed by those business entities invoking the risk assessment exemption under section 212(b) and their response to such notices.

(b) **LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and upon the request by Congress thereafter, the United States Secret Service and Federal Bureau of Investigation shall submit a report to Congress on the number and nature of security breaches subject to the national security and law enforcement exemptions under section 212(a).

(2) **REQUIREMENT.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall not include the contents of any risk assessment provided to the United States Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation under this subtitle.

SEC. 221. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This subtitle shall take effect on the expiration of the date which is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE III—COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO ACT

SEC. 301. BUDGET COMPLIANCE.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2613. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. JOHANN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2614. Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. McCONNELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2615. Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. VITTER, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2616. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2617. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2618. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WARNER, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. COONS, Mr. BEGICH, Ms. LANDRIEU, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. FRANKEN, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2619. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2620. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2621. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2622. Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2623. Mr. McCONNELL (for himself and Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2624. Mr. McCONNELL (for himself and Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2625. Mr. McCONNELL (for himself and Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2626. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2613. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. JOHANNIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. **DISQUALIFICATION ON RECEIPT OF DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS IN A MONTH FOR WHICH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IS RECEIVED.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 223(d)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 423(d)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C)(i) If for any month an individual is entitled to unemployment compensation, such individual shall be deemed to have engaged in substantial gainful activity for such month.

“(ii) For purposes of clause (i), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(I) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensation’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(II) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”

(b) **TRIAL WORK PERIOD.**—Section 222(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 422(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6)(A) For purposes of this subsection, an individual shall be deemed to have rendered services in a month if the individual is entitled to unemployment compensation for such month.

“(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(i) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensation’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(ii) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”

(c) **DATA MATCHING.**—The Commissioner of Social Security shall implement the amendments made by this section using appropriate electronic data.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to months after December 2014.

SA 2614. Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. McCONNELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

DIVISION B—ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONES

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This division may be cited as the “Economic Freedom Zones Act of 2013”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this division is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—PROHIBITION AGAINST A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BAILOUT OF A STATE, CITY, OR MUNICIPALITY

Sec. 101. Prohibition of Federal Government Bailouts.

TITLE II—DESIGNATION OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONES (EFZ)

Sec. 201. Eligibility requirements for Economic Freedom Zone Status.

Sec. 202. Area and regional requirements.

Sec. 203. Application and duration of designation.

TITLE III—FEDERAL TAX INCENTIVES

Sec. 301. Tax incentives related to Economic Freedom Zones.

TITLE IV—FEDERAL REGULATORY REDUCTIONS

Sec. 401. Suspension of certain laws and regulations.

TITLE V—EDUCATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS

Sec. 501. Educational opportunity tax credit.

Sec. 502. School choice through portability.

Sec. 503. Special economic freedom zone visas.

Sec. 504. Economic Freedom Zone educational savings accounts.

TITLE VI—COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

AND REBUILDING

Sec. 601. Nonapplication of Davis-Bacon.

Sec. 602. Economic Freedom Zone charitable tax credit.

TITLE VII—STATE AND COMMUNITY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Sec. 701. Sense of the Senate concerning policy recommendations.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) **CITY.**—The term “city” means any unit of general local government that is classified as a municipality by the United States Census Bureau, or is a town or township as determined jointly by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury.

(2) **COUNTY.**—The term “County” means any unit of local general government that is classified as a county by the United States Census Bureau.

(3) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—The term “eligible entity” means a State, municipality, zip code, or rural area.

(4) **MUNICIPALITY.**—The term “municipality” has the meaning given that term in section 101(40) of title 11, United States Code.

(5) **RURAL AREA.**—The term “rural area” means any area not in an urbanized area, as that term is defined by the Census Bureau.

(6) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury.

(7) **ZIP CODE.**—The term “zip code” means any area or region associated with or covered by a United States Postal zip code of not less than 5 digits.

TITLE I—PROHIBITION AGAINST A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BAILOUT OF A STATE, CITY, OR MUNICIPALITY

SEC. 101. PROHIBITION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BAILOUTS.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

(1) the term “credit rating” has the meaning given that term in section 3(a)(60) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(60));

(2) the term “credit rating agency” has the meaning given that term in section 3(a)(61) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(61));

(3) the term “Federal assistance” means the use of any advances from the Federal Reserve credit facility or discount window that is not part of a program or facility with broad-based eligibility under section 13(3)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 343(3)(A)), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance, or guarantees for the purpose of—

(A) making a loan to, or purchasing any interest or debt obligation of, a municipality;

(B) purchasing the assets of a municipality;

(C) guaranteeing a loan or debt issuance of a municipality; or

(D) entering into an assistance arrangement, including a grant program, with an eligible entity;

(4) the term “insolvent” means, with respect to an eligible entity, a financial condition such that the eligible entity—

(A) has any debt that has been given a credit rating lower than a “B” by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or a credit rating agency;

(B) is not paying its debts as they become due, unless such debts are the subject of a bona fide dispute; or

(C) is unable to pay its debts as they become due; and

(5) the term "nationally recognized statistical rating organization" has the meaning given that term in section 3(a)(62) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(62)).

(b) PROHIBITION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BAILOUTS.—

(1) PROHIBITION OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal assistance may be provided to an eligible entity (other than the assistance provided for in this division for an area that is designated as an Economic Free Zone).

(2) PROHIBITION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BANKRUPT OR INSOLVENT ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Except as provided in paragraph (1), the Federal Government may not provide financial assistance—

(A) to a municipality that is a debtor under chapter 9 of title 11, United States Code; or

(B) to State or municipality that is insolvent.

TITLE II—DESIGNATION OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONES (EFZ)

SEC. 201. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE STATUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to be eligible for designation as an Economic Freedom Zone by the Secretary, an eligible entity shall meet one or more of the following requirements (in order of priority) and the requirements of section 202:

(1) ELIGIBLE CHAPTER 9 DEBTOR.—An eligible entity that satisfies the requirements under section 109(c) of title 11, United States Code.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY AT RISK OF INSOLVENCY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity that is at risk of insolvency, as described in subparagraph (B).

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—An eligible entity is at risk of insolvency if—

(i) an independent actuarial firm that has been engaged by the eligible entity and that does not have a conflict of interest with the eligible entity, including any previous relationship with the eligible entity, as determined by the Secretary—

(I) determines that the eligible entity is insolvent (as defined in section 101(a)(4)); and

(II) submits its analysis regarding the insolvency of the eligible entity to the Secretary; and

(ii) the Secretary has reviewed and approved the determination of insolvency by the actuarial firm.

(3) LOW ECONOMIC AND HIGH POVERTY ZONES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity that is designated as a low economic or high poverty zone under subparagraph (B).

(B) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary, after reviewing supporting data as deemed appropriate, shall designate an eligible entity as a low economic or high poverty area if—

(i) the State or local government with jurisdiction over the entity certifies that—

(I) the entity is one of pervasive poverty, unemployment, and general distress;

(II) the average rate of unemployment within such entity during the most recent 3-month period for which data is available is at least 1.5 times the national unemployment rate for the period involved;

(III) during the most recent 3-month period, at least 30 percent of the area residents have incomes below the national poverty level; or

(IV) at least 70 percent of the area residents have incomes below 80 percent of the median

income of households within the jurisdiction of the local government (as determined in the same manner as under section 119(b)(2) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974); and

(ii) the Secretary determines that such a designation is appropriate.

(4) SPECIAL HIGH POVERTY REQUIREMENT FOR DESIGNATION.—An eligible entity shall be designated as a low economic or high poverty zone if the Secretary determines that—

(A) the State in which the entity is located within one of the 10 most impoverished States, as determined using United States Census Bureau data;

(B) the entity is one of pervasive poverty, unemployment, and general distress;

(C) the average rate of unemployment within such entity during the most recent 3-month period for which data is available is at least 1.25 times the national unemployment rate for the period involved;

(D) during the most recent 3-month period, at least 25 percent of the area residents have income below the national poverty level; or

(E) at least 65 percent of the residents have incomes below 80 percent of the median income of households within the jurisdiction of the local government (as determined in the same manner as under section 119(b)(2) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974).

(b) REFUSAL TO GRANT STATUS.—The Secretary may refuse to designate an eligible entity as an Economic Freedom Zone if the Secretary determines that any requirement under this division, including any requirement under subsection (a)(2)(B), has not been satisfied.

SEC. 202. AREA AND REGIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To be designated as an Economic Freedom Zone by the Secretary, an eligible entity shall—

(1) meet one or more of the requirements under section 201; and

(2) be an entity described in subsection (b).

(b) ENTITY DESCRIBED.—An entity is described in this subsection if such entity—

(1) is a metropolitan statistical area (as defined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget) that—

(A) is located within the jurisdiction of a local government; and

(B) has a continuous boundary;

(2) is a non-metropolitan statistical area (as defined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget) if (based on the following order of priority) such area—

(A) is an official county geographical area in any State that meets any of the eligibility requirements of section 201;

(B) is an official city geographical area in any State that meets any of the eligibility requirements of section 201; or

(C) is an official zip code geographical area in any State that meets any of the eligibility requirements of section 201; or

(3) is a zip code area that—

(A) is within a metropolitan statistical area; and

(B) meets other eligibility criteria as determined by the Secretary after consultation with the United States Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Office of Management and Budget.

SEC. 203. APPLICATION AND DURATION OF DESIGNATION.

(a) APPLICATION.—The Secretary shall develop procedures to enable an eligible entity to submit to the Secretary an application for designation as an Economic Freedom Zone under this title.

(b) DURATION.—The designation by the Secretary of an eligible entity as a Economic

Freedom Zone shall be for a period of 10 years.

TITLE III—FEDERAL TAX INCENTIVES

SEC. 301. TAX INCENTIVES RELATED TO ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

"Subchapter Z—Economic Freedom Zones

"PART I—TAX INCENTIVES

"PART II—DEFINITIONS

"PART I—TAX INCENTIVES

"Sec. 1400V-1. Economic Freedom Zone individual flat tax.

"Sec. 1400V-2. Economic Freedom Zone corporate flat tax.

"Sec. 1400V-3. Zero percent capital gains rate.

"Sec. 1400V-4. Reduced payroll taxes.

"Sec. 1400V-5. Increase in expensing under section 179.

"SEC. 1400V-1. ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE INDIVIDUAL FLAT TAX.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any individual whose principal residence (within the meaning of section 121) is located in an Economic Freedom Zone for the taxable year, in lieu of the tax imposed by section 1, there shall be imposed a tax equal to 5 percent of the taxable income of such taxpayer. For purposes of this title, the tax imposed by the preceding sentence shall be treated as a tax imposed by section 1.

"(b) JOINT RETURNS.—In the case of a joint return under section 6013, subsection (a) shall apply so long as either spouse has a principal residence (within the meaning of section 121) in an Economic Freedom Zone for the taxable year.

"(c) ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX NOT TO APPLY.—The tax imposed by section 55 shall not apply to any taxpayer to whom subsection (a) applies.

"SEC. 1400V-2. ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE CORPORATE FLAT TAX.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any corporation located in an Economic Freedom Zone for the taxable year, in lieu of the tax imposed by section 11, there shall be imposed a tax equal to 5 percent of the taxable income of such corporation. For purposes of this title, the tax imposed by the preceding sentence shall be treated as a tax imposed by section 11.

"(b) LIMITATION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any corporation for any taxable year if the adjusted gross income of such corporation for such taxable year exceeds \$500,000,000.

"(c) LOCATED.—For purposes of this section, a corporation shall be considered to be located in an Economic Freedom Zone if—

"(1) not less than 10 percent of the total gross income of such corporation is derived from the active conduct of a trade or business within an Economic Freedom Zone, or

"(2) at least 25 percent of the employees of such corporation are residents of an Economic Freedom Zone.

"(d) ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX NOT TO APPLY.—The tax imposed by section 55 shall not apply to any taxpayer to whom subsection (a) applies.

"SEC. 1400V-3. ZERO PERCENT CAPITAL GAINS RATE.

"(a) EXCLUSION.—Gross income shall not include qualified capital gain from the sale or exchange of—

"(1) any Economic Freedom Zone asset held for more than 5 years,

"(2) any real property located in an Economic Freedom Zone.

“(b) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE ASSET.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Economic Freedom Zone asset’ means—

“(A) any Economic Freedom Zone business stock,

“(B) any Economic Freedom Zone partnership interest, and

“(C) any Economic Freedom Zone business property.

“(2) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE BUSINESS STOCK.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Economic Freedom Zone business stock’ means any stock in a domestic corporation if—

“(i) such stock is acquired by the taxpayer, before the date on which such corporation no longer qualifies as an Economic Freedom Zone business due to the lapse of 1 or more Economic Freedom Zones, at its original issue (directly or through an underwriter) solely in exchange for cash,

“(ii) as of the time such stock was issued, such corporation was an Economic Freedom Zone business (or, in the case of a new corporation, such corporation was being organized for purposes of being an Economic Freedom Zone business), and

“(iii) during substantially all of the taxpayer’s holding period for such stock, such corporation qualified as an Economic Freedom Zone business.

“(B) REDEMPTIONS.—A rule similar to the rule of section 1202(c)(3) shall apply for purposes of this paragraph.

“(3) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE PARTNERSHIP INTEREST.—The term ‘Economic Freedom Zone partnership interest’ means any capital or profits interest in a domestic partnership if—

“(A) such interest is acquired by the taxpayer, before the date on which such partnership no longer qualifies as an Economic Freedom Zone business due to the lapse of 1 or more Economic Freedom Zones, from the partnership solely in exchange for cash,

“(B) as of the time such interest was acquired, such partnership was an Economic Freedom Zone business (or, in the case of a new partnership, such partnership was being organized for purposes of being an Economic Freedom Zone business), and

“(C) during substantially all of the taxpayer’s holding period for such interest, such partnership qualified as an Economic Freedom Zone business.

A rule similar to the rule of paragraph (2)(B) shall apply for purposes of this paragraph.

“(4) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE BUSINESS PROPERTY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Economic Freedom Zone business property’ means tangible property if—

“(i) such property was acquired by the taxpayer by purchase (as defined in section 179(d)(2)) after the date on which taxpayer qualifies as an Economic Freedom Zone business and before the date on which such taxpayer no longer qualifies as an Economic Freedom Zone business due to the lapse of 1 or more Economic Freedom Zones,

“(ii) the original use of such property in the Economic Freedom Zone commences with the taxpayer, and

“(iii) during substantially all of the taxpayer’s holding period for such property, substantially all of the use of such property was in an Economic Freedom Zone business of the taxpayer.

“(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR BUILDINGS WHICH ARE SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The requirements of clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall be treated as met with respect to—

“(I) property which is substantially improved by the taxpayer before the date on which such taxpayer no longer qualifies as an Economic Freedom Zone business due to the lapse of 1 or more Economic Freedom Zones, and

“(II) any land on which such property is located.

“(ii) SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT.—For purposes of clause (i), property shall be treated as substantially improved by the taxpayer only if, during any 24-month period beginning after the date on which the taxpayer qualifies as an Economic Freedom Zone business additions to basis with respect to such property in the hands of the taxpayer exceed the greater of—

“(I) an amount equal to the adjusted basis of such property at the beginning of such 24-month period in the hands of the taxpayer, or

“(II) \$5,000.

“(5) TREATMENT OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE TERMINATION.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the termination of the designation of the Economic Freedom Zone shall be disregarded for purposes of determining whether any property is an Economic Freedom Zone asset.

“(6) TREATMENT OF SUBSEQUENT PURCHASERS, ETC.—The term ‘Economic Freedom Zone asset’ includes any property which would be an Economic Freedom Zone asset but for paragraph (2)(A)(i), (3)(A), or (4)(A)(i) or (ii) in the hands of the taxpayer if such property was an Economic Freedom Zone asset in the hands of a prior holder.

“(7) 5-YEAR SAFE HARBOR.—If any property ceases to be an Economic Freedom Zone asset by reason of paragraph (2)(A)(iii), (3)(C), or (4)(A)(iii) after the 5-year period beginning on the date the taxpayer acquired such property, such property shall continue to be treated as meeting the requirements of such paragraph; except that the amount of gain to which subsection (a) applies on any sale or exchange of such property shall not exceed the amount which would be qualified capital gain had such property been sold on the date of such cessation.

“(c) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE BUSINESS.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘Economic Freedom Zone business’ means any enterprise zone business (as defined in section 1397C), determined—

“(1) after the application of section 1400(e),

“(2) by substituting ‘80 percent’ for ‘50 percent’ in subsections (b)(2) and (c)(1) of section 1397C, and

“(3) by treating only areas that are Economic Freedom Zones as an empowerment zone or enterprise community.

“(d) OTHER DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) QUALIFIED CAPITAL GAIN.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the term ‘qualified capital gain’ means any gain recognized on the sale or exchange of—

“(A) a capital asset, or

“(B) property used in the trade or business (as defined in section 1231(b)).

“(2) CERTAIN GAIN NOT QUALIFIED.—The term ‘qualified capital gain’ shall not include any gain attributable to periods before the date on which the business qualifies as an Economic Freedom Zone business or after the date that is 4 years after the date on which such business no longer qualifies as an Economic Freedom Zone business due to the lapse of 1 or more Economic Freedom Zones.

“(3) CERTAIN GAIN NOT QUALIFIED.—The term ‘qualified capital gain’ shall not include any gain which would be treated as ordinary income under section 1245 or under

section 1250 if section 1250 applied to all depreciation rather than the additional depreciation.

“(4) INTANGIBLES NOT INTEGRAL PART OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE BUSINESS.—In the case of gain described in subsection (a)(1), the term ‘qualified capital gain’ shall not include any gain which is attributable to an intangible asset which is not an integral part of an Economic Freedom Zone business.

“(5) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS.—The term ‘qualified capital gain’ shall not include any gain attributable, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, to a transaction with a related person. For purposes of this paragraph, persons are related to each other if such persons are described in section 267(b) or 707(b)(1).

“(e) SALES AND EXCHANGES OF INTERESTS IN PARTNERSHIPS AND S CORPORATIONS WHICH ARE ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE BUSINESSES.—In the case of the sale or exchange of an interest in a partnership, or of stock in an S corporation, which was an Economic Freedom Zone business during substantially all of the period the taxpayer held such interest or stock, the amount of qualified capital gain shall be determined without regard to—

“(1) any gain which is attributable to an intangible asset which is not an integral part of an Economic Freedom Zone business, and

“(2) any gain attributable to periods before the date on which the business qualifies as an Economic Freedom Zone business or after the date that is 4 years after the date on which such business no longer qualifies as an Economic Freedom Zone business due to the lapse of 1 or more Economic Freedom Zones.

“SEC. 1400V-4. REDUCED PAYROLL TAXES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) EMPLOYEES.—The rate of tax under 3101(a) (including for purposes of determining the applicable percentage under sections 3201(a) and 3211(a)(1)) shall be 4.2 percent for any remuneration received during any period in which the individual’s principal residence (within the meaning of section 121) is located in an Economic Freedom Zone.

“(2) EMPLOYERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The rate of tax under section 3111(a) (including for purposes of determining the applicable percentage under sections 3221(a)) shall be 4.2 percent with respect to remuneration paid for qualified services during any period in which the employer is located in an Economic Freedom Zone.

“(B) QUALIFIED SERVICES.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘qualified services’ means services performed—

“(i) in a trade or business of a qualified employer, or

“(ii) in the case of a qualified employer exempt from tax under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, in furtherance of the activities related to the purpose or function constituting the basis of the employer’s exemption under section 501 of such Code.

“(C) LOCATION OF EMPLOYER.—For purposes of this paragraph, the location of an employer shall be determined in the same manner as under section 1400V-2(c).

“(3) SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.—The rate of tax under section 1401(a) shall be 8.40 percent any taxable year in which such individual was located (determined under section 1400V-2(c) as if such individual were a corporation) in an Economic Freedom Zone.

“(b) TRANSFERS OF FUNDS.—

“(1) TRANSFERS TO FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND.—There are hereby appropriated to the Federal Old-

Age and Survivors Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund established under section 201 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401) amounts equal to the reduction in revenues to the Treasury by reason of the application of subsection (a). Amounts appropriated by the preceding sentence shall be transferred from the general fund at such times and in such manner as to replicate to the extent possible the transfers which would have occurred to such Trust Fund had such amendments not been enacted.

“(2) TRANSFERS TO SOCIAL SECURITY EQUIVALENT BENEFIT ACCOUNT.—There are hereby appropriated to the Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account established under section 15A(a) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 (45 U.S.C. 231n-1(a)) amounts equal to the reduction in revenues to the Treasury by reason of the application of paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a). Amounts appropriated by the preceding sentence shall be transferred from the general fund at such times and in such manner as to replicate to the extent possible the transfers which would have occurred to such Account had such amendments not been enacted.

“(3) COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL LAWS.—For purposes of applying any provision of Federal law other than the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the rate of tax in effect under section 3101(a) shall be determined without regard to the reduction in such rate under this section.

“SEC. 1400V-5. INCREASE IN EXPENSING UNDER SECTION 179.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an Economic Freedom Zone business, for purposes of section 179—

“(1) the limitation under section 179(b)(1) shall be increased by the lesser of—

“(A) 200 percent of the amount in effect under such section (determined without regard to this section), or

“(B) the cost of section 179 property which is Economic Freedom Zone business property placed in service during the taxable year, and

“(2) the amount taken into account under section 179(b)(2) with respect to any section 179 property which is Economic Freedom Zone business property shall be 50 percent of the cost thereof.

“(b) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE BUSINESS PROPERTY.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘Economic Freedom Zone business property’ has the meaning given such term under section 1400V-3(b)(4), except that for purposes of subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof, if property is sold and leased back by the taxpayer within 3 months after the date such property was originally placed in service, such property shall be treated as originally placed in service not earlier than the date on which such property is used under the lease-back

“(c) RECAPTURE.—Rules similar to the rules under section 179(d)(10) shall apply with respect to any qualified zone property which ceases to be used in an empowerment zone by an enterprise zone business.

“PART II—DEFINITIONS

“Sec. 1400V-6. Economic Freedom Zone.

“SEC. 1400V-6. ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE.

“For purposes of this subchapter, the term ‘Economic Freedom Zone’ means any area which is an Economic Freedom Zone under title II of the Economic Freedom Zone Act.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of subchapters for chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to subchapter Y the following new item:

“SUBCHAPTER Z—ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONES”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE IV—FEDERAL REGULATORY REDUCTIONS

SEC. 401. SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

(a) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.—For each area designated as an Economic Freedom Zone under this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall not enforce, with respect to that Economic Freedom Zone, and the Economic Freedom Zone shall be exempt from compliance with—

(1) part D of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7501 et seq.) (including any regulations promulgated under that part);

(2) section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342);

(3) sections 139, 168, 169, 326, and 327 of title 23, United States Code;

(4) section 304 of title 49, United States Code; and

(5) sections 1315 through 1320 of Public Law 112-141 (126 Stat. 549).

(b) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—

(1) WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.—For each area designated as an Economic Freedom Zone under this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall not enforce, with respect to that Economic Freedom Zone, and the Economic Freedom Zone shall be exempt from compliance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.).

(2) NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS.—For the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which an area is removed from designation as an Economic Freedom Zone, any National Heritage Area located within that Economic Freedom Zone shall not be considered to be a National Heritage Area and any applicable Federal law (including regulations) relating to that National Heritage Area shall not apply.

TITLE V—EDUCATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS

SEC. 501. EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY TAX CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after section 25D the following new section:

“SEC. 25E. CREDIT FOR QUALIFIED ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENSES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an individual, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year an amount equal to the qualified elementary and secondary education expenses of an eligible student.

“(b) LIMITATION.—The amount taken into account under subsection (a) with respect to any student for any taxable year shall not exceed \$5,000.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) QUALIFIED ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENSES.—The term ‘qualified elementary and secondary education expenses’ has the meaning given such term under section 530(b)(3).

“(2) ELIGIBLE STUDENT.—The term ‘eligible student’ means any student who—

“(A) is enrolled in, or attends, any public, private, or religious school (as defined in section 530(b)(3)(B)), and

“(B) whose principal residence (within the meaning of section 123) is located in an Economic Freedom Zone.

“(3) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE.—The term ‘Economic Freedom Zone’ means any area

which is an Economic Freedom Zone under title II of the Economic Freedom Zone Act.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 25D the following new item:

“Sec. 25E. Credit for qualified elementary and secondary education expenses.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to expenditures made in taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. SCHOOL CHOICE THROUGH PORTABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart 2 of part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6331 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1128. SCHOOL CHOICE THROUGH PORTABILITY.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding sections 1124, 1124A, and 1125 and any other provision of law, and to the extent permitted under State law, a State educational agency may allocate grant funds under this subpart among the local educational agencies in the State based on the formula described in paragraph (2).

“(2) FORMULA.—A State educational agency may allocate grant funds under this subpart for a fiscal year among the local educational agencies in the State in proportion to the number of eligible children enrolled in public schools served by the local educational agency and enrolled in State-accredited private schools within the local educational agency’s geographic jurisdiction, for the most recent fiscal year for which satisfactory data are available, compared to the number of such children in all such local educational agencies for that fiscal year.

“(b) ELIGIBLE CHILD.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term ‘eligible child’ means a child—

“(A) from a family with an income below the poverty level, on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data published by the Department of Commerce; and

“(B) who resides in an Economic Freedom Zone as designated under title II of the Economic Freedom Zones Act of 2013.

“(2) CRITERIA OF POVERTY.—In determining the families with incomes below the poverty level for the purposes of paragraph (2), a State educational agency shall use the criteria of poverty used by the Census Bureau in compiling the most recent decennial census.

“(3) IDENTIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN.—On an annual basis, on a date to be determined by the State educational agency, each local educational agency that receives grant funding in accordance with subsection (a) shall inform the State educational agency of the number of eligible children enrolled in public schools served by the local educational agency and enrolled in State-accredited private schools within the local educational agency’s geographic jurisdiction.

“(c) DISTRIBUTION TO SCHOOLS.—Each local educational agency that receives grant funding under subsection (a) shall distribute such funds to the public schools served by the local educational agency and State-accredited private schools with the local educational agency’s geographic jurisdiction—

“(1) based on the number of eligible children enrolled in such schools; and

“(2) in the manner that would, in the absence of such Federal funds, supplement the funds made available from the non-Federal

resources for the education of pupils participating in programs under this part, and not to supplant such funds.”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents in section 2 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1127 the following:

“Sec. 1128. School choice through portability.”.

SEC. 503. SPECIAL ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE VISAS.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ABANDONED; DILAPIDATED.**—The terms “abandoned” and “dilapidated” shall be defined by the States in accordance with the provisions of this division.

(2) **FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT.**—The term “full-time employment” means employment in a position that requires at least 35 hours of service per week at any time, regardless of who fills the position.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to facilitate increased investment and enhanced human capital in Economic Freedom Zones through the issuance of special regional visas.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in collaboration with the Secretary of Labor, may issue Special Economic Freedom Zone Visas, in a number determined by the Governor of each State, in consultation with local officials in regions designated by the Secretary of Treasury as Economic Freedom Zones, to authorize qualified aliens to enter the United States for the purpose of—

(1) engaging in a new commercial enterprise (including a limited partnership)—

(A) in which such alien has invested, or is actively in the process of investing, capital in an amount not less than the amount specified in subsection (d); and

(B) which will benefit the region designated as an Economic Freedom Zone by creating full-time employment of not fewer than 5 United States citizens, aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or other immigrants lawfully authorized to be employed in the United States (excluding the alien and the alien’s immediate family);

(2) engaging in the purchase and renovation of dilapidated or abandoned properties or residences (as determined by State and local officials) in which such alien has invested, or is actively in the process of investing, in the ownership of such properties or residences; or

(3) residing and working in an Economic Freedom Zone.

(d) **EFFECTIVE PERIOD.**—A visa issued to an alien under this section shall expire on the later of—

(1) the date on which the relevant Economic Freedom Zone loses such designation; or

(2) the date that is 5 years after the date on which such visa was issued to such alien.

(e) **CAPITAL AND EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **NEW COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES.**—Except as otherwise provided under this section, the minimum amount of capital required to comply with subsection (c)(1)(A) shall be \$50,000.

(2) **RENOVATION OF DILAPIDATED OR ABANDONED PROPERTIES.**—An alien is not in compliance with subsection (c)(2) unless the alien—

(A) purchases a dilapidated or abandoned property in an Economic Freedom Zone; and

(B) not later than 18 months after such purchase, invests not less than \$25,000 to rebuild, rehabilitate, or repurpose the property.

(3) **VERIFICATION.**—A visa issued under subsection (c) shall not remain in effect for more than 2 years unless the Secretary of Homeland Security has verified that the alien has complied with the requirements described in subsection (c).

(4) **EDUCATION AND SKILL REQUIREMENTS.**—An alien is not in compliance with subsection (c)(3) unless the alien possesses—

(A) a bachelor’s degree (or its equivalent) or an advanced degree;

(B) a degree or specialty certification that—

(i) is required for the job the alien will be performing; and

(ii) is specific to an industry or job that is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with the specialty certification;

(C)(i) the knowledge required to perform the duties of the job the alien will be performing; and

(ii) the nature of the specific duties is so specialized and complex that such knowledge is usually associated with attainment of a bachelor’s or higher degree; or

(D) a skill or talent that would benefit the Economic Freedom Zone.

(f) **ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.**—

(1) **GEOGRAPHIC LIMITATION.**—An alien who has been issued a visa under this section is not permitted to live or work outside of an Economic Freedom Zone.

(2) **RESCISSION.**—A visa issued under this section shall be rescinded if the visa holder resides or works outside of an Economic Freedom Zone or otherwise fails to comply with the provisions of this section.

(3) **OTHER VISAS.**—An alien who has been issued a visa under this section may apply for any other visa for which the alien is eligible in order to pursue employment outside of an Economic Freedom Zone.

(g) **ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security may adjust the status of an alien who has been issued a visa under this section to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, without numerical limitation, if the alien—

(1) has fully complied with the requirements set forth in this section for at least 5 years;

(2) submits a completed application to the Secretary; and

(3) is not inadmissible to the United States based on any of the factors set forth in section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)).

SEC. 504. ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE EDUCATIONAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Part VIII of subchapter F of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 530A. ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE EDUCATIONAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in this section, an Economic Freedom Zone educational savings account shall be treated for purposes of this title in the same manner as a Coverdell education savings account.

“(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section—

“(1) **ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE EDUCATIONAL SAVINGS ACCOUNT.**—The term ‘Economic Freedom Zone educational savings account’ means a trust created or organized in the United States exclusively for the purpose of paying the qualified education expenses (as defined in section 530(b)(2)) of an individual who is the designated beneficiary of the trust (and designated as an Economic Freedom Zone educational saving account at the time created or organized) and who is a

qualified individual at the time such trust is established, but only if the written governing instrument creating the trust meets the following requirements:

“(A) No contribution will be accepted—

“(i) unless it is in cash,

“(ii) after the date on which such beneficiary attains age 25, or

“(iii) except in the case of rollover contributions, if such contribution would result in aggregate contributions for the taxable year exceeding \$10,000.

“(B) No contribution shall be accepted at any time in which the designated beneficiary is not a qualified individual.

“(C) The trust meets the requirements of subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E) of section 530(b)(1).

The age limitations in subparagraphs (A)(ii), subparagraph (E) of section 530(b)(1), and paragraphs (5) and (6) of section 530(d), shall not apply to any designated beneficiary with special needs (as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary).

“(2) **QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.**—The term ‘qualified individual’ means any individual whose principal residence (within the meaning of section 121) is located in an Economic Freedom Zone (as defined in section 1400V—6).

“(c) **DEDUCTION FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There shall be allowed as a deduction under part VII of subchapter B of this chapter an amount equal to the aggregate amount of contributions made by the taxpayer to any Economic Freedom Zone educational savings account during the taxable year.

“(2) **LIMITATION.**—The amount of the deduction allowed under paragraph (1) for any taxpayer for any taxable year shall not exceed \$40,000.

“(3) **NO DEDUCTION FOR ROLLOVER CONTRIBUTIONS.**—No deduction shall be allowed under paragraph (1) for any rollover contribution described in section 530(d)(5).

“(d) **OTHER RULES.**—

“(1) **NO INCOME LIMIT.**—In the case of an Economic Freedom Zone educational savings account, subsection (c) of section 530 shall not apply.

“(2) **CHANGE IN BENEFICIARIES.**—Notwithstanding paragraph (6) of section 530(b), a change in the beneficiary of an Economic Freedom Zone education savings account shall be treated as a distribution unless the new beneficiary is a qualified individual.”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for part VIII of subchapter F of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 530A. Economic Freedom Zone educational savings accounts.”.

TITLE VI—COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE AND REBUILDING

SEC. 601. NONAPPLICATION OF DAVIS-BACON.

The wage rate requirements of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Davis-Bacon Act”), shall not apply with respect to any area designated as an Economic Freedom Zone under this Act.

SEC. 602. ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE CHARITABLE TAX CREDIT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 170 is amended by redesignating subsection (p) as subsection (q) and by inserting after subsection (o) the following new subsection:

“(o) **ELECTION TO TREAT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE CHARITIES AS A CREDIT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of an individual, at the election of the taxpayer, so

much of the deduction allowed under subsection (a) (determined without regard to this subsection) which is attributable to Economic Freedom Zone charitable contributions—

“(A) shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year, and

“(B) shall not be allowed as a deduction for such taxable year under subsection (a).

Any amount allowable as a credit under this subsection shall be treated as a credit allowed under subpart A of part IV of subchapter A for purposes of this title.

“(2) AMOUNT ATTRIBUTABLE TO ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.—For purposes of paragraph (1)—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which the total charitable contributions of a taxpayer for a taxable year exceed the contribution base, the amount of Economic Freedom Zone charitable contributions taken into account under paragraph (1) shall be the amount which bears the same ratio to the total charitable contributions made by the taxpayer during such taxable year as the amount of the deduction allowed under subsection (a) (determined without regard to this subsection and after application of subsection (b)) bears to the total charitable contributions made by the taxpayer for such taxable year.

“(B) CARRYOVERS.—In the case of any contribution carried from a preceding taxable year under subsection (d), such amount shall be treated as attributable to an Economic Freedom Zone charitable contribution in the amount that bears the same ratio to the total amount carried from preceding taxable years under subsection (d) as the amount of Economic Freedom Zone charitable contributions not allowed as a deduction under subsection (a) (other than by reason of this subsection) for the preceding 5 taxable year bears to total amount carried from preceding taxable years under subsection (d).

“(3) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTION.—The term ‘Economic Freedom Zone charitable contribution’ means any contribution to a corporation, trust, or community chest fund, or foundation described in subsection (c)(2), but only if—

“(A) such entity is created or organized exclusively for—

“(i) religious purposes,

“(ii) educational purposes, or

“(iii) any of the following charitable purposes: providing educational scholarships, providing shelters for homeless individuals, or setting up or maintaining food banks,

“(B) the primary mission of such entity is serving individuals in an Economic Freedom Zone,

“(C) the entity maintains accountability to residents of such Economic Freedom Zone through their representation on any governing board of the entity or any advisory board to the entity, and

“(D) the entity is certified by the Secretary for purposes of this subsection.

Such term shall not include any contribution made to an entity described in the preceding sentence after the date in which the designation of the Economic Freedom Zone serviced by such entity lapses.

“(4) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE.—The term ‘Economic Freedom Zone’ means any area which is an Economic Freedom Zone under title II of the Economic Freedom Zone Act.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE VII—STATE AND COMMUNITY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

SEC. 701. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is the sense of the Senate that State and local governments should review and adopt the following policy recommendations:

(1) PENSION REFORM.—State and local governments should—

(A) implement reforms to address any fiscal shortfall in public pension funding, including utilizing accrual accounting methods, such as those reforms undertaken by the private sector pension funds; and

(B) restructure and renegotiate any public pension fund that is deemed to be insolvent or underfunded, including adopting defined contribution retirement systems.

(2) TAXES.—State and local governments should reduce jurisdictional tax rates below the national average in order to help facilitate capital investment and economic growth, particularly in combination with the provisions of this division.

(3) EDUCATION.—State and local governments should adopt school choice options to provide children and parents more educational choices, particularly in impoverished areas.

(4) COMMUNITIES.—State and local governments should adopt right-to-work laws to allow more competitiveness and more flexibility for businesses to expand.

(5) REGULATIONS.—State and local governments should streamline the regulatory burden on families and businesses, including streamlining the opportunities for occupational licensing.

(6) ABANDONED STRUCTURES.—State and local governments should consider the following options to reduce or fix areas with abandoned properties or residences:

(A) In the case of foreclosures, tax notifications should be sent to both the lien holder (if different than the homeowner) and the homeowner.

(B) Where State constitutions permit, property tax abatement or credits should be provided for individuals who purchase or invest in abandoned or dilapidated properties.

(C) Non-profit or charity demolition entities should be permitted or encouraged to help remove abandoned properties.

(D) Government or municipality fees and penalties should be limited, and be proportional to the outstanding tax amount and the ability to pay.

(E) The sale of tax liens to third parties should be reviewed, and where available, should prohibit the selling of tax liens below a certain threshold (for example the prohibition of the sale of tax liens to third parties under \$1,000).

SA 2615. Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. VITTER, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 6, after line 11, add the following:

SEC. 7. ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Environmental Protection Agency has systematically distorted the true impact of the regulations of the Agency on job creation by using incomplete analyses to assess effects on employment and failing to take into account the cascading effects of a regu-

latory change across interconnected industries and markets nationwide;

(2) although in many instances, the Environmental Protection Agency has stated that the impact of certain regulations will result in net job creation, implementation of the regulations will actually require billions of dollars in compliance costs, resulting in reduced business profits and millions of actual job losses;

(3)(A) the analysis of the Environmental Protection Agency of the final rule of the Agency entitled “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units and Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Electric Utility, Industrial-Commercial-Institutional, and Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units” (77 Fed. Reg. 9304 (Feb. 16, 2012)) estimated that implementation of the final rule would result in the creation of 46,000 temporary construction jobs and 8,000 net new permanent jobs; but

(B) a private study conducted by NERA Economic Consulting, using a “whole economy” model, estimated that implementation of the final rule described in subparagraph (A) would result in a negative impact on the income of workers in an amount equivalent to 180,000 to 215,000 lost jobs in 2015 and 50,000 to 85,000 lost jobs each year thereafter;

(4)(A) the analysis of the Environmental Protection Agency of the final rule of the Agency entitled “Federal Implementation Plans: Interstate Transport of Fine Particulate Matter and Ozone and Correction of SIP Approvals” (76 Fed. Reg. 48208 (Aug. 8, 2011)) estimated that implementation of the final rule would result in the creation of 700 jobs per year; but

(B) a private study conducted by NERA Economic Consulting estimated that implementation of the final rule described in subparagraph (A) would result in the elimination of a total of 34,000 jobs during the period beginning in calendar year 2013 and ending in calendar year 2037;

(5)(A) the analysis of the Environmental Protection Agency of the final rules of the Agency entitled “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters” (76 Fed. Reg. 15608 (March 21, 2011)) and “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers” (76 Fed. Reg. 15554 (March 21, 2011)) estimated that implementation of the final rules would result in the creation of 2,200 jobs per year; but

(B) a private study conducted by NERA Economic Consulting estimated that implementation of the final rules described in subparagraph (A) would result in the elimination of 28,000 jobs per year during the period beginning in calendar year 2013 and ending in calendar year 2037;

(6) implementation of certain rules of the Environmental Protection Agency that have not been updated or finalized as of the date of enactment of this Act, such as an update of the rules of the Agency relating to greenhouse gases and national ambient air quality standards, will result in significant and negative employment impacts, but the Agency has not yet fully studied or disclosed those impacts;

(7) in developing or updating any regulations after the date of enactment of this Act, the Environmental Protection Agency must be required to fully study the adverse impact

those regulations will have on jobs and employment levels in the United States and disclose those impacts to the people of the United States before issuing a final rule; and

(8) although since 1977, section 321(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7621(a)) has required the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to “conduct continuing evaluations of potential loss or shifts of employment which may result from the administration or enforcement of the provision of [the Clean Air Act] and applicable implementation plans, including where appropriate, investigating threatened plant closures or reductions in employment allegedly resulting from such administration or enforcement”, the Environmental Protection Agency has failed to conduct any study that considers the impact of programs carried out under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) on jobs and changes in employment.

(b) **PROHIBITION.**—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall not issue any final rule until the date on which the Administrator—

(1) completes a full economic analysis pursuant to section 321(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7621(a)); and

(2) establishes a process to update that analysis not less frequently than quarterly.

SA 2616. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 7. AUTHORITY TO USE ANY DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS AVAILABLE TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR TO CONDUCT IN-PERSON REEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENTS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFICIARIES.

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Labor may, for fiscal years 2014 through 2023, use any discretionary appropriations available to the Secretary to conduct in-person reemployment and unemployment insurance eligibility assessments for unemployment insurance beneficiaries.

(b) **LIMITATION.**—Amounts used in a fiscal year pursuant to the authority under subsection (a) may not exceed the following:

- (1) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2014.
- (2) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2015.
- (3) \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2016.
- (4) \$35,000,000 for fiscal year 2017.
- (5) \$36,000,000 for fiscal year 2018.
- (6) \$37,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.
- (7) \$38,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.
- (8) \$39,000,000 for fiscal year 2021.
- (9) \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.
- (10) \$41,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 8. DISQUALIFICATION ON RECEIPT OF DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS IN A MONTH FOR WHICH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IS RECEIVED.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 223(d)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 423(d)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C)(i) If for any month an individual is entitled to unemployment compensation, such individual shall be deemed to have engaged in substantial gainful activity for such month.

“(ii) For purposes of clause (i), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(I) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensa-

tion’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(II) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”

(b) **TRIAL WORK PERIOD.**—Section 222(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 422(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6)(A) For purposes of this subsection, an individual shall be deemed to have rendered services in a month if the individual is entitled to unemployment compensation for such month.

“(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(i) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensation’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(ii) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”

(c) **DATA MATCHING.**—The Commissioner of Social Security shall implement the amendments made by this section using appropriate electronic data.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to months after December 2014.

SA 2617. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REQUIREMENT THAT INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BE ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN A SYSTEMATIC AND SUSTAINED EFFORT TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Paragraph (1) of section 4001(h) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking “has engaged in an active search for employment” and inserting “has actively engaged in a systematic and sustained effort to obtain employment”; and

(2) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

“(D) when requested by the State agency, has demonstrated active engagement in a systematic and sustained effort to obtain employment, as determined based on evidence (whether in electronic format or otherwise) satisfactory to the State agency.”

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2618. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WARNER, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. COONS, Mr. BEGICH, Ms. LANDRIEU, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KAIN, Mr. FRANKEN, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 7. REPEAL OF REDUCTIONS MADE BY BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013.

Section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 is repealed as of the date of the enactment of such Act.

SEC. 8. TREATMENT OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MANAGED AND CONTROLLED IN THE UNITED STATES AS DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating subsection (p) as subsection (q) and by inserting after subsection (o) the following new subsection:

“(p) **CERTAIN CORPORATIONS MANAGED AND CONTROLLED IN THE UNITED STATES TREATED AS DOMESTIC FOR INCOME TAX.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding subsection (a)(4), in the case of a corporation described in paragraph (2) if—

“(A) the corporation would not otherwise be treated as a domestic corporation for purposes of this title, but

“(B) the management and control of the corporation occurs, directly or indirectly, primarily within the United States,

then, solely for purposes of chapter 1 (and any other provision of this title relating to chapter 1), the corporation shall be treated as a domestic corporation.

“(2) **CORPORATION DESCRIBED.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A corporation is described in this paragraph if—

“(i) the stock of such corporation is regularly traded on an established securities market, or

“(ii) the aggregate gross assets of such corporation (or any predecessor thereof), including assets under management for investors, whether held directly or indirectly, at any time during the taxable year or any preceding taxable year is \$50,000,000 or more.

“(B) **GENERAL EXCEPTION.**—A corporation shall not be treated as described in this paragraph if—

“(i) such corporation was treated as a corporation described in this paragraph in a preceding taxable year,

“(ii) such corporation—

“(I) is not regularly traded on an established securities market, and

“(II) has, and is reasonably expected to continue to have, aggregate gross assets (including assets under management for investors, whether held directly or indirectly) of less than \$50,000,000, and

“(iii) the Secretary grants a waiver to such corporation under this subparagraph.

“(3) **MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall prescribe regulations for purposes of determining cases in which the management and control of a corporation is to be treated as occurring primarily within the United States.

“(B) **EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT.**—Such regulations shall provide that—

“(i) the management and control of a corporation shall be treated as occurring primarily within the United States if substantially all of the executive officers and senior management of the corporation who exercise day-to-day responsibility for making decisions involving strategic, financial, and operational policies of the corporation are located primarily within the United States, and

“(ii) individuals who are not executive officers and senior management of the corporation (including individuals who are officers or employees of other corporations in the same chain of corporations as the corporation) shall be treated as executive officers

and senior management if such individuals exercise the day-to-day responsibilities of the corporation described in clause (i).

“(C) CORPORATIONS PRIMARILY HOLDING INVESTMENT ASSETS.—Such regulations shall also provide that the management and control of a corporation shall be treated as occurring primarily within the United States if—

“(i) the assets of such corporation (directly or indirectly) consist primarily of assets being managed on behalf of investors, and

“(ii) decisions about how to invest the assets are made in the United States.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning on or after the date which is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, whether or not regulations are issued under section 7701(p)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by this section.

SA 2619. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 7. AUTHORITY TO USE ANY DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS AVAILABLE TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR TO CONDUCT IN-PERSON REEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENTS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFICIARIES.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Labor may, for fiscal years 2014 through 2023, use any discretionary appropriations available to the Secretary to conduct in-person reemployment and unemployment insurance eligibility assessments for unemployment insurance beneficiaries.

(b) LIMITATION.—Amounts used in a fiscal year pursuant to the authority under subsection (a) may not exceed the following:

- (1) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2014.
- (2) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2015.
- (3) \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2016.
- (4) \$35,000,000 for fiscal year 2017.
- (5) \$36,000,000 for fiscal year 2018.
- (6) \$37,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.
- (7) \$38,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.
- (8) \$39,000,000 for fiscal year 2021.
- (9) \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.
- (10) \$41,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

SA 2620. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike sections 2 through 6 and insert the following:

SEC. 2. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF THE EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 4007 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking “January 1, 2014” and inserting “January 1, 2015”; and

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS REMAINING IN ACCOUNT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), in the case of an individual who has amounts remaining in an account established under section 4002 as of the last day of the last week (as determined in accordance with the applicable State law) ending on or before January 1, 2015, the following rules shall apply:

“(A) Taking into account any augmentation under subparagraph (B), emergency unemployment compensation shall continue to be payable to such individual under this title for any week beginning after such last day as long as the individual meets the eligibility requirements of this title.

“(B) Augmentation under subsection (c), (d), and (e) of section 4002 may occur after such date as long as the requirements for such augmentation are otherwise met.

“(2) LIMIT ON COMPENSATION.—No compensation under this title shall be payable for any week beginning after October 3, 2015.”.

(b) MODIFICATIONS RELATING TO WEEKS OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—

(1) FIRST TIER.—Section 4002(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note; Public Law 110-252) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount established in an account under subsection (a) shall be equal to—

“(A) for an account established after December 28, 2013, and before March 30, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 54 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 14 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;”.

“(B) for an account established after March 29, 2014, and before June 29, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 43 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 11 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;”.

“(C) for an account established after June 28, 2014, and before September 27, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 27 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 7 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year; or

“(D) for an account established after September 26, 2014, and before January 1, 2015, the lesser of—

“(i) 16 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 4 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year.”;

(B) by striking paragraph (3); and

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(2) SECOND TIER.—Section 4002(c)(1) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note; Public Law 110-252) is amended by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following:

“(A) for an account established under subsection (a) after December 28, 2013, and before March 30, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 54 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 14 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;”.

“(B) for an account established under subsection (a) after March 29, 2014, and before June 29, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 43 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 11 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;”.

“(C) for an account established under subsection (a) after June 28, 2014, and before September 27, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 27 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 7 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year; or

“(D) for an account established under subsection (a) after September 26, 2014, and before January 1, 2015, the lesser of—

“(i) 16 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 4 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year.”.

(3) THIRD TIER.—Section 4002(d) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note; Public Law 110-252) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following:

“(A) for an account established under subsection (a) after December 28, 2013, and before March 30, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 35 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 9 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;”.

“(B) for an account established under subsection (a) after March 29, 2014, and before June 29, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 27 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 7 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;”.

“(C) for an account established under subsection (a) after June 28, 2014, and before September 27, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 20 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 5 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;”.

“(D) for an account established under subsection (a) after September 26, 2014, and before January 1, 2015, the lesser of—

“(i) 12 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 3 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year.”; and (B) by striking paragraph (5).

(4) **FOURTH TIER.**—Section 4002(e) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note; Public Law 110-252) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following:

“(A) for an account established under subsection (a) after December 28, 2013, and before March 30, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 39 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 10 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;

“(B) for an account established under subsection (a) after March 29, 2014, and before June 29, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 27 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 7 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;

“(C) for an account established under subsection (a) after June 28, 2014, and before September 27, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 20 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 5 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year; or

“(D) for an account established after September 26, 2014, and before January 1, 2015, the lesser of—

“(i) 12 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 3 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year.”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (5).

(c) **FUNDING.**—Section 4004(e)(1) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (I), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (J), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

“(K) the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) of section 2 of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act.”.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after December 29, 2013.

SEC. 3. DISQUALIFICATION ON RECEIPT OF DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS IN A MONTH FOR WHICH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IS RECEIVED.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 223(d)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 423(d)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C)(i) If for any month an individual is entitled to unemployment compensation, such individual shall be deemed to have engaged in substantial gainful activity for such month.

“(ii) For purposes of clause (i), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(I) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensation’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(II) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”.

(b) **TRIAL WORK PERIOD.**—Section 222(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 422(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6)(A) For purposes of this subsection, an individual shall be deemed to have rendered services in a month if the individual is entitled to unemployment compensation for such month.

“(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(i) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensation’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(ii) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”.

(c) **DATA MATCHING.**—The Commissioner of Social Security shall implement the amendments made by this section using appropriate electronic data.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to months after December 2013.

SEC. 4. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER REQUIRED TO CLAIM THE REFUNDABLE PORTION OF THE CHILD TAX CREDIT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (d) of section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) **IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO TAXPAYER.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any taxpayer for any taxable year unless the taxpayer includes the taxpayer’s Social Security number on the return of tax for such taxable year.

“(B) **JOINT RETURNS.**—In the case of a joint return, the requirement of subparagraph (A) shall be treated as met if the Social Security number of either spouse is included on such return.”.

(b) **OMISSION TREATED AS MATHEMATICAL OR CLERICAL ERROR.**—Subparagraph (I) of section 6213(g)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(I) an omission of a correct Social Security number required under section 24(d)(5) (relating to refundable portion of child tax credit), or a correct TIN under section 24(e) (relating to child tax credit), to be included on a return.”.

(c) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Subsection (e) of section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting “With Respect to Qualifying Children” after “Identification Requirement” in the heading thereof.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. LIMITATION ON PAYMENT OF PORTION OF PREMIUM BY FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION.

Section 508(e) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(8) **LIMITATION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the total amount of premium paid by the Corporation on behalf of a person or legal entity, directly or indirectly, with respect to all policies issued to the person or legal entity under this title for a crop year shall be limited to a maximum of \$50,000.

“(B) **RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAW.**—To the maximum extent practicable, the Corporation shall carry out this paragraph in accordance with sections 1001 through 1001F of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308 et seq.).”.

SA 2621. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 7. UNFUNDED MANDATES ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) The public has a right to know the benefits and costs of regulation. Effective regulatory programs provide important benefits to the public, including protecting the environment, worker safety, and human health. Regulations also impose significant costs on individuals, employers, State, local, and tribal governments, diverting resources from other important priorities.

(2) Better regulatory analysis and review should improve the quality of agency decisions, increasing the benefits and reducing unwarranted costs of regulation.

(3) Disclosure and scrutiny of key information underlying agency decisions should make Government more accountable to the public it serves.

(b) **REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSES FOR CERTAIN RULES.**—

(1) **REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSES FOR CERTAIN RULES.**—Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1532) is amended—

(A) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

“SEC. 202. REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSES FOR CERTAIN RULES.”;

(B) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively;

(C) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term ‘cost’ means the cost of compliance and any reasonably foreseeable indirect costs, including revenues lost as a result of an agency rule subject to this section.

“(b) **IN GENERAL.**—Before promulgating any proposed or final rule that may have an annual effect on the economy of \$100,000,000 or more (adjusted for inflation), or that may result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, of \$100,000,000 or more (adjusted for inflation) in any 1 year, each agency shall prepare and publish in the Federal Register an initial and final regulatory impact analysis. The initial regulatory impact analysis shall accompany the agency’s notice of proposed rulemaking and shall be open to public comment. The final regulatory impact analysis shall accompany the final rule.

“(c) **CONTENT.**—The initial and final regulatory impact analysis under subsection (b) shall include—

“(1)(A) an analysis of the anticipated benefits and costs of the rule, which shall be quantified to the extent feasible;

“(B) an analysis of the benefits and costs of a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives within the range of the agency’s discretion under the statute authorizing the rule, including alternatives that—

“(i) require no action by the Federal Government; and

“(ii) use incentives and market-based means to encourage the desired behavior, provide information upon which choices can be made by the public, or employ other flexible regulatory options that permit the greatest flexibility in achieving the objectives of the statutory provision authorizing the rule; and

“(C) an explanation that the rule meets the requirements of section 205;

“(2) an assessment of the extent to which—

“(A) the costs to State, local and tribal governments may be paid with Federal financial assistance (or otherwise paid for by the Federal Government); and

“(B) there are available Federal resources to carry out the rule;

“(3) estimates of—

“(A) any disproportionate budgetary effects of the rule upon any particular regions of the Nation or particular State, local, or tribal governments, urban or rural or other types of communities, or particular segments of the private sector; and

“(B) the effect of the rule on job creation or job loss, which shall be quantified to the extent feasible; and

“(4)(A) a description of the extent of the agency’s prior consultation with elected representatives (under section 204) of the affected State, local, and tribal governments;

“(B) a summary of the comments and concerns that were presented by State, local, or tribal governments either orally or in writing to the agency; and

“(C) a summary of the agency’s evaluation of those comments and concerns.”;

(D) in subsection (d) (as redesignated by subparagraph (B)), by striking “subsection (a)” and inserting “subsection (b)”;

(E) in subsection (e) (as redesignated by subparagraph (B)), by striking “subsection (a)” each place that term appears and inserting “subsection (b)”.

(2) **TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 is amended by striking the item relating to section 202 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 202. Regulatory impact analyses for certain rules.”.

(c) **LEAST BURDENSOME OPTION OR EXPLANATION REQUIRED.**—Section 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1535) is amended by striking section 205 and inserting the following:

“**SEC. 205. LEAST BURDENSOME OPTION OR EXPLANATION REQUIRED.**

“Before promulgating any proposed or final rule for which a regulatory impact analysis is required under section 202, the agency shall—

“(1) identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives within the range of the agency’s discretion under the statute authorizing the rule, including alternatives required under section 202(b)(1)(B); and

“(2) from the alternatives described under paragraph (1), select the least costly, most cost-effective, or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the statute.”.

(d) **INCLUSION OF APPLICATION TO INDEPENDENT REGULATORY AGENCIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 421(1) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658(1)) is amended by striking “, but does not include independent regulatory agencies”.

(2) **EXEMPTION FOR MONETARY POLICY.**—The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 5 the following:

“**SEC. 6. EXEMPTION FOR MONETARY POLICY.**

“Nothing in title II, III, or IV shall apply to rules that concern monetary policy proposed or implemented by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or the Federal Open Market Committee.”.

(e) **JUDICIAL REVIEW.**—The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 is amended by

striking section 401 (2 U.S.C. 1571) and inserting the following:

“**SEC. 401. JUDICIAL REVIEW.**

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—For any rule subject to section 202, a party aggrieved by final agency action is entitled to judicial review of an agency’s analysis under and compliance with subsections (b) and (c)(1) of section 202 and section 205. The scope of review shall be governed by chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code.

“(b) **JURISDICTION.**—Each court having jurisdiction to review a rule subject to section 202 for compliance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, or under any other provision of law, shall have jurisdiction to review any claims brought under subsection (a) of this section.

“(c) **RELIEF AVAILABLE.**—In granting relief in an action under this section, the court shall order the agency to take remedial action consistent with chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code, including remand and vacatur of the rule.”.

(f) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall take effect 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 2622. Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Solutions to Long-Term Unemployment Act”.

TITLE I—EXEMPTION FROM AFFORDABLE CARE ACT MANDATE FOR LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

SEC. 101. LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EMPLOYER HEALTH CARE COVERAGE MANDATE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Paragraph (4) of section 4980H(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) **EXCEPTION FOR LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.**—The term ‘full-time employee’ shall not include any individual who is a long-term unemployed individual (as defined in section 3111(d)(3)) with respect to such employer.”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by this section shall apply to months beginning after December 31, 2013.

TITLE II—EMPLOYER PAYROLL TAX HOLIDAY FOR LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

SEC. 201. EMPLOYER PAYROLL TAX HOLIDAY FOR LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (d) of section 3111 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(d) **SPECIAL RULE FOR LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (a) shall not apply to wages paid by a qualified employer with respect to employment during the applicable period of any long-term unemployed individual for services performed—

“(A) in a trade or business of such employer; or

“(B) in the case of an employer exempt from taxation under section 501(a), in furtherance of activities related to the purpose or function constituting the basis of the employer’s exemption under section 501.

“(2) **QUALIFIED EMPLOYER.**—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term ‘qualified employer’ means any employer other than the United States, any State, or any political subdivision thereof, or any instrumentality of the foregoing.

“(B) **TREATMENT OF EMPLOYEES OF POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.**—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the term ‘qualified employer’ includes any employer which is a public institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965).

“(3) **LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘long-term unemployed individual’ means, with respect to any employer, an individual who—

“(A) begins employment with such employer after the date of the enactment of the Solutions to Long-Term Unemployment Act, and

“(B) has been unemployed for 27 weeks or longer, as determined by the Secretary of Labor, immediately before the date such employment begins.

“(4) **APPLICABLE PERIOD.**—The term ‘applicable period’ means the period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Solutions to Long-Term Unemployment Act, and ending on the earlier of—

“(A) the date that is 2 years after such date of enactment, or

“(B) the first day of the first month after the date on which the Secretary of Labor certifies that the total number of individuals in the United States who have been unemployed for 27 weeks or longer is less than 2,000,000.

“(5) **ELECTION.**—An employer may elect to have this subsection not apply. Such election shall be made in such manner as the Secretary may require.”.

(b) **COORDINATION WITH WORK OPPORTUNITY CREDIT.**—Section 51(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(5) **COORDINATION WITH PAYROLL TAX FORGIVENESS.**—The term ‘wages’ shall not include any amount paid or incurred to a long-term unemployed individual (as defined in section 3111(d)(3)) during the 1-year period beginning on the hiring date of such individual by a qualified employer (as defined in section 3111(d)) unless such qualified employer makes an election not to have section 3111(d) apply.”.

(c) **TRANSFERS TO FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND.**—There are hereby appropriated to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund established under section 201 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401) amounts equal to the reduction in revenues to the Treasury by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a). Amounts appropriated by the preceding sentence shall be transferred from the general fund at such times and in such manner as to replicate to the extent possible the transfers which would have occurred to such Trust Fund had such amendments not been enacted.

(d) **APPLICATION TO RAILROAD RETIREMENT TAXES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (c) of section 3221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(c) **SPECIAL RULE FOR LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of compensation paid by an employer during the applicable period, with respect to having a long-

term unemployed individual in the employer's employ for services rendered to such employer, the applicable percentage under subsection (a) shall be equal to the rate of tax in effect under section 3111(b) for the calendar year.

“(2) **QUALIFIED EMPLOYER.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘qualified employer’ means any employer other than the United States, any State, or any political subdivision thereof, or any instrumentality of the foregoing.

“(3) **LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘long-term unemployed individual’ means, with respect to any employer, an individual who—

“(A) begins employment with such employer after the date of the enactment of the Solutions to Long-Term Unemployment Act, and

“(B) has been unemployed for 27 weeks or longer, as determined by the Secretary of Labor, immediately before the date such employment begins.

“(4) **APPLICABLE PERIOD.**—The term ‘applicable period’ means the period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Solutions to Long-Term Unemployment Act, and ending on the earlier of—

“(A) the date that is 2 years after such date of enactment, or

“(B) the first day of the first month after the date on which the Secretary of Labor certifies that the total number of individuals in the United States who have been unemployed for 27 weeks or longer is less than 2,000,000.

“(5) **ELECTION.**—An employer may elect to have this subsection not apply. Such election shall be made in such manner as the Secretary may require.”.

(2) **TRANSFERS TO SOCIAL SECURITY EQUIVALENT BENEFIT ACCOUNT.**—There are hereby appropriated to the Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account established under section 15A(a) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 (45 U.S.C. 231n-1(a)) amounts equal to the reduction in revenues to the Treasury by reason of the amendments made by paragraph (1). Amounts appropriated by the preceding sentence shall be transferred from the general fund at such times and in such manner as to replicate to the extent possible the transfers which would have occurred to such Account had such amendments not been enacted.

(e) **EFFECTIVE DATES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this subsection shall apply to wages paid after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) **RAILROAD RETIREMENT TAXES.**—The amendments made by subsection (d) shall apply to compensation paid after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE III—EMPLOYMENT RELOCATION LOANS

SEC. 301. EMPLOYMENT RELOCATION LOANS.

(a) **LOANS AUTHORIZED.**—From amounts made available to carry out this section, the Secretary may issue loans, with the interest rates, terms, and conditions provided in this section, to long-term unemployed individuals selected from applications submitted under subsection (b)(1), in order to enable each selected individual to relocate to—

(1) a residence more than 50 miles away from the individual's initial residence, to allow such individual to begin a new job for which the individual has received and accepted an offer of employment; or

(2) a residence in a State or metropolitan area that—

(A) is not the State or metropolitan area of the individual's initial residence; and

(B) has an unemployment rate that is 2 or more percentage points less than the unemployment rate of the State or metropolitan area, respectively, of the individual's initial residence.

(b) **SELECTION PROCESS AND ELIGIBILITY.**—

(1) **APPLICATION.**—A long-term unemployed individual who desires a loan under this section shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(2) **LIMITED ELIGIBILITY.**—A long-term unemployed individual may receive only 1 loan under this section.

(c) **LOAN TERMS.**—A loan issued under this section to a long-term unemployed individual shall be—

(1) in an amount of \$10,000 or less; and

(2) evidenced by a note or other written agreement that—

(A) provides for repayment of the principal amount of the loan in installments over a 10-year period beginning on the date on which the loan is issued, except that no installments shall be required for the first year of the loan period;

(B) provides for interest to be calculated and accrue on the loan at the rate determined under subsection (d); and

(C) allows such individual to accelerate, without penalty, the repayment of the whole or any part of the loan.

(d) **INTEREST RATE.**—The interest rate for a loan issued under this section shall—

(1) be the rate equal to the high yield of the 10-year Treasury note auctioned at the final auction held prior to the date on which the loan is issued; and

(2) be a fixed interest rate for the period of the loan.

(e) **LOAN FORGIVENESS.**—Notwithstanding subsection (c)(2)(A), the Secretary may forgive the remaining amount of interest and principal due on a loan made under this section to a long-term unemployed individual for the purpose described in subsection (a)(1) in any case where the new job for which the individual relocates is eliminated within the first year of the individual's employment through no fault of the individual.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **INITIAL RESIDENCE.**—The term “initial residence”, when used with respect to a long-term individual applying for a loan under this section, means the location where the individual resides as of the day before the loan is issued.

(2) **LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL.**—The term “long-term unemployed individual” means an individual who resides in a State and who has been unemployed for 27 consecutive weeks or more, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Labor.

(4) **STATES.**—The term “State” means each of the several States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

(g) **LIMITED AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary's authority to issue loans under subsection (a) shall terminate on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date that is 1 month after the date on which the Secretary determines that the total number of long-term unemployed individuals in the United States is less than 2,000,000.

TITLE IV—SUPPORTING KNOWLEDGE AND INVESTING IN LIFELONG SKILLS

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Supporting Knowledge and Investing in Lifelong Skills Act” or the “SKILLS Act”.

SEC. 402. REFERENCES.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, wherever in this title an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the amendment or repeal shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.).

SEC. 403. APPLICATION TO FISCAL YEARS.

Except as otherwise provided, this title and the amendments made by this title shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2015 and succeeding fiscal years.

Subtitle A—Amendment to the Workforce Investment Act of 1998

CHAPTER 1—WORKFORCE INVESTMENT DEFINITIONS

SEC. 406. DEFINITIONS.

Section 101 (29 U.S.C. 2801) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) **ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY EDUCATION ACTIVITIES.**—The term ‘adult education and family literacy education activities’ has the meaning given the term in section 203.”;

(2) by striking paragraphs (13) and (24);

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (12) as paragraphs (3) through (14), and paragraphs (14) through (23) as paragraphs (15) through (24), respectively;

(4) by striking paragraphs (52) and (53);

(5) by inserting after “In this title:” the following new paragraphs:

“(1) **ACCRUED EXPENDITURES.**—The term ‘accrued expenditures’ means—

“(A) charges incurred by recipients of funds under this title for a given period requiring the provision of funds for goods or other tangible property received;

“(B) charges incurred for services performed by employees, contractors, subgrantees, subcontractors, and other payees; and

“(C) other amounts becoming owed, under programs assisted under this title, for which no current services or performance is required, such as amounts for annuities, insurance claims, and other benefit payments.

“(2) **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.**—The term ‘administrative costs’ means expenditures incurred by State boards and local boards, direct recipients (including State grant recipients under subtitle B and recipients of awards under subtitles C and D), local grant recipients, local fiscal agents or local grant subrecipients, and one-stop operators in the performance of administrative functions and in carrying out activities under this title that are not related to the direct provision of workforce investment activities (including services to participants and employers). Such costs include both personnel and non-personnel expenditures and both direct and indirect expenditures.”;

(6) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated), by striking “Except in sections 127 and 132, the” and inserting “The”;

(7) by amending paragraph (5) (as so redesignated) to read as follows:

“(5) **AREA CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION SCHOOL.**—The term ‘area career and technical education school’ has the meaning given the term in section 3(3) of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302(3)).”;

(8) in paragraph (6) (as so redesignated), by inserting “(or such other level as the Governor may establish)” after “8th grade level”;

(9) in paragraph (10)(C) (as so redesignated), by striking “not less than 50 percent of the cost of the training” and inserting “a significant portion of the cost of training, as determined by the local board involved (or, in the case of an employer in multiple local areas in the State, as determined by the Governor), taking into account the size of the employer and such other factors as the local board or Governor, respectively, determines to be appropriate”;

(10) in paragraph (11) (as so redesignated)—
(A) in subparagraph (A)(i)(II), by striking “section 134(c)” and inserting “section 121(e)”;

(B) in subparagraph (B)(iii)—
(i) by striking “134(d)(4)” and inserting “134(c)(4)”; and

(ii) by striking “intensive services described in section 134(d)(3)” and inserting “work ready services described in section 134(c)(2)”;

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking “or” after the semicolon;

(D) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period and inserting “; or”; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(E)(i) is the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty for a period of more than 30 days (as defined in section 101(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code) who has experienced a loss of employment as a direct result of relocation to accommodate a permanent change in duty station of such member; or

“(ii) is the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty (as defined in section 101(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code) who meets the criteria described in paragraph (12)(B).”;

(11) in paragraph (12)(A) (as redesignated)—

(A) by striking “and” after the semicolon and inserting “or”;

(B) by striking “(A)” and inserting “(A)(i)”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) is the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty for a period of more than 30 days (as defined in section 101(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code) whose family income is significantly reduced because of a deployment (as defined in section 991(b) of title 10, United States Code, or pursuant to paragraph (4) of such section), a call or order to active duty pursuant to a provision of law referred to in section 101(a)(13)(B) of title 10, United States Code, a permanent change of station, or the service-connected (as defined in section 101(16) of title 38, United States Code) death or disability of the member; and”;

(12) in paragraph (13) (as so redesignated), by inserting “or regional” after “local” each place it appears;

(13) in paragraph (14) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “section 122(e)(3)” and inserting “section 122”;

(B) by striking subparagraph (B), and inserting the following:

“(B) work ready services, means a provider who is identified or awarded a contract as described in section 117(d)(5)(C); or”;

(C) by striking subparagraph (C); and

(D) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (C);

(14) in paragraph (15) (as so redesignated), by striking “adult or dislocated worker” and inserting “individual”;

(15) in paragraph (20), by striking “The” and inserting “Subject to section 116(a)(1)(E), the”;

(16) in paragraph (25)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “higher of—” and all that follows through clause (ii) and inserting “poverty line for an equivalent period;”;

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (F) as subparagraphs (E) through (G), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) receives or is eligible to receive a free or reduced price lunch under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.)”;

(17) in paragraph (32), by striking “the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia,”;

(18) by amending paragraph (33) to read as follows:

“(33) OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH.—The term ‘out-of-school youth’ means—

“(A) an at-risk youth who is a school dropout; or

“(B) an at-risk youth who has received a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent but is basic skills deficient, unemployed, or underemployed.”;

(19) in paragraph (38), by striking “134(a)(1)(A)” and inserting “134(a)(1)(B)”;

(20) in paragraph (41), by striking “, and the term means such Secretary for purposes of section 503”;

(21) in paragraph (43), by striking “clause (iii) or (v) of section 136(b)(3)(A)” and inserting “section 136(b)(3)(A)(iii)”;

(22) by amending paragraph (49) to read as follows:

“(49) VETERAN.—The term ‘veteran’ has the same meaning given the term in section 2108(1) of title 5, United States Code.”;

(23) by amending paragraph (50) to read as follows:

“(50) CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The term ‘career and technical education’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302).”;

(24) in paragraph (51), by striking “, and a youth activity”;

(25) by adding at the end the following:

“(52) AT-RISK YOUTH.—Except as provided in subtitle C, the term ‘at-risk youth’ means an individual who—

“(A) is not less than age 16 and not more than age 24;

“(B) is a low-income individual; and

“(C) is an individual who is one or more of the following:

“(i) A secondary school dropout.

“(ii) A youth in foster care (including youth aging out of foster care).

“(iii) A youth offender.

“(iv) A youth who is an individual with a disability.

“(v) A migrant youth.

“(53) INDUSTRY OR SECTOR PARTNERSHIP.—The term ‘industry or sector partnership’ means a partnership of—

“(A) a State board or local board; and

“(B) one or more industry or sector organizations, and other entities, that have the capability to help the State board or local board determine the immediate and long-term skilled workforce needs of in-demand industries or sectors and other occupations important to the State or local economy, respectively.

“(54) INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED CREDENTIAL.—The term ‘industry-recognized credential’ means a credential that is sought or accepted by companies within the industry sector involved, across multiple States, as recognized, preferred, or required for recruitment, screening, or hiring and is awarded for com-

pletion of a program listed or identified under subsection (d) or (i) of section 122, for the local area involved.

“(55) PAY-FOR-PERFORMANCE CONTRACT STRATEGY.—The term ‘pay-for-performance contract strategy’ means a strategy in which a pay-for-performance contract to provide a program of employment and training activities incorporates provisions regarding—

“(A) the core indicators of performance described in subclauses (I) through (IV) and (VI) of section 136(b)(2)(A)(i);

“(B) a fixed amount that will be paid to an eligible provider of such employment and training activities for each program participant who, within a defined timetable, achieves the agreed-to levels of performance based upon the core indicators of performance described in subparagraph (A), and may include a bonus payment to such provider, which may be used to expand the capacity of such provider;

“(C) the ability for an eligible provider to recoup the costs of providing the activities for a program participant who has not achieved those levels, but for whom the provider is able to demonstrate that such participant gained specific competencies required for education and career advancement that are, where feasible, tied to industry-recognized credentials and related standards, or State licensing requirements; and

“(D) the ability for an eligible provider that does not meet the requirements under section 122(a)(2) to participate in such pay-for-performance contract and to not be required to report on the performance and cost information required under section 122(d).

“(56) RECOGNIZED POSTSECONDARY CREDENTIAL.—The term ‘recognized postsecondary credential’ means a credential awarded by a provider of training services or postsecondary educational institution based on completion of all requirements for a program of study, including coursework or tests or other performance evaluations. The term means an industry-recognized credential, a certificate of completion of a registered apprenticeship program, or an associate or baccalaureate degree from an institution described in section 122(a)(2)(A)(i).

“(57) REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The term ‘registered apprenticeship program’ means a program described in section 122(a)(2)(B).”.

CHAPTER 2—STATEWIDE AND LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT SYSTEMS

SEC. 411. PURPOSE.

Section 106 (29 U.S.C. 2811) is amended by adding at the end the following: “It is also the purpose of this subtitle to provide workforce investment activities in a manner that enhances employer engagement, promotes customer choices in the selection of training services, and ensures accountability in the use of taxpayer funds.”.

SEC. 412. STATE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARDS.

Section 111 (29 U.S.C. 2821) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking subparagraph (B);

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B); and

(iii) in subparagraph (B) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by amending clause (i)(I), by striking “section 117(b)(2)(A)(i)” and inserting “section 117(b)(2)(A)”;

(II) by amending clause (i)(II) to read as follows:

“(II) represent businesses, including large and small businesses, each of which has immediate and long-term employment opportunities in an in-demand industry or other occupation important to the State economy; and”;

(III) by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following:

“(iii) a State agency official responsible for economic development; and”;

(IV) by striking clauses (iv) through (vi);

(V) by amending clause (vii) to read as follows:

“(vii) such other representatives and State agency officials as the Governor may designate, including—

“(I) members of the State legislature;

“(II) representatives of individuals and organizations that have experience with respect to youth activities;

“(III) representatives of individuals and organizations that have experience and expertise in the delivery of workforce investment activities, including chief executive officers of community colleges and community-based organizations within the State;

“(IV) representatives of the lead State agency officials with responsibility for the programs and activities that are described in section 121(b) and carried out by one-stop partners; or

“(V) representatives of veterans service organizations.”; and

(VI) by redesignating clause (vii) (as so amended) as clause (iv); and

(B) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) MAJORITY.—A $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of the members of the board shall be representatives described in paragraph (1)(B)(i).”;

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “(b)(1)(C)(i)” and inserting “(b)(1)(B)(i)”;

(3) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

“(d) FUNCTIONS.—The State board shall assist the Governor of the State as follows:

“(1) STATE PLAN.—Consistent with section 112, the State board shall develop a State plan.

“(2) STATEWIDE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM.—The State board shall review and develop statewide policies and programs in the State in a manner that supports a comprehensive statewide workforce development system that will result in meeting the workforce needs of the State and its local areas. Such review shall include determining whether the State should consolidate additional amounts for additional activities or programs into the Workforce Investment Fund in accordance with section 501(e).

“(3) WORKFORCE AND LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The State board shall develop a statewide workforce and labor market information system described in section 15(e) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491-2(e)), which may include using information collected under Federal law other than this Act by the State economic development entity or a related entity in developing such system.

“(4) EMPLOYER ENGAGEMENT.—The State board shall develop strategies, across local areas, that meet the needs of employers and support economic growth in the State by enhancing communication, coordination, and collaboration among employers, economic development entities, and service providers.

“(5) DESIGNATION OF LOCAL AREAS.—The State board shall designate local areas as required under section 116.

“(6) ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM.—The State board shall identify and disseminate information on best practices for effective

operation of one-stop centers, including use of innovative business outreach, partnerships, and service delivery strategies.

“(7) PROGRAM OVERSIGHT.—The State board shall conduct the following program oversight:

“(A) Reviewing and approving local plans under section 118.

“(B) Ensuring the appropriate use and management of the funds provided for State employment and training activities authorized under section 134.

“(C) Preparing an annual report to the Secretary described in section 136(d).

“(8) DEVELOPMENT OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES.—The State board shall develop and ensure continuous improvement of comprehensive State performance measures, including State adjusted levels of performance, as described under section 136(b).”;

(4) by striking subsection (e) and redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e);

(5) in subsection (e) (as so redesignated), by inserting “or participate in any action taken” after “vote”;

(6) by inserting after subsection (e) (as so redesignated), the following:

“(f) STAFF.—The State board may employ staff to assist in carrying out the functions described in subsection (d).”; and

(7) in subsection (g), by inserting “electronic means and” after “on a regular basis through”.

SEC. 413. STATE PLAN.

Section 112 (29 U.S.C. 2822)—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “127 or”; and

(B) by striking “5-year strategy” and inserting “3-year strategy”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

“(4) information describing—

“(A) the economic conditions in the State;

“(B) the immediate and long-term skilled workforce needs of in-demand industries, small businesses, and other occupations important to the State economy;

“(C) the knowledge and skills of the workforce in the State; and

“(D) workforce development activities (including education and training) in the State.”;

(B) by amending paragraph (7) to read as follows:

“(7) a description of the State criteria for determining the eligibility of training services providers in accordance with section 122, including how the State will take into account the performance of providers and whether the training services relate to in-demand industries and other occupations important to the State economy.”;

(C) by amending paragraph (8) to read as follows:

“(8)(A) a description of the procedures that will be taken by the State to assure coordination of, and avoid duplication among, the programs and activities identified under section 501(b)(2); and

“(B) a description of and an assurance regarding common data collection and reporting processes used for the programs and activities described in subparagraph (A), which are carried out by one-stop partners, including—

“(i) an assurance that such processes use quarterly wage records for performance measures described in section 136(b)(2)(A) that are applicable to such programs or activities; or

“(ii) if such wage records are not being used for the performance measures, an identification of the barriers to using such wage

records and a description of how the State will address such barriers within 1 year of the approval of the plan.”;

(D) in paragraph (9), by striking “, including comment by representatives of businesses and representatives of labor organizations.”;

(E) in paragraph (11), by striking “under sections 127 and 132” and inserting “under section 132”;

(F) by striking paragraph (12);

(G) by redesignating paragraphs (13) through (18) as paragraphs (12) through (17), respectively;

(H) in paragraph (12) (as so redesignated), by striking “111(f)” and inserting “111(e)”;

(I) in paragraph (13) (as so redesignated), by striking “134(c)” and inserting “121(e)”;

(J) in paragraph (14) (as so redesignated), by striking “116(a)(5)” and inserting “116(a)(3)”;

(K) in paragraph (16) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (ii)—

(aa) by striking “to dislocated workers”; and

(bb) by inserting “and additional assistance” after “rapid response activities”;

(II) in clause (iii), by striking “134(d)(4)” and inserting “134(c)(4)”;

(III) by striking “and” at the end of clause (iii);

(IV) by amending clause (iv) to read as follows:

“(iv) how the State will serve the employment and training needs of dislocated workers (including displaced homemakers), low-income individuals (including recipients of public assistance such as supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits pursuant to the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), long-term unemployed individuals (including individuals who have exhausted entitlement to Federal and State unemployment compensation), English learners, homeless individuals, individuals training for nontraditional employment, youth (including out-of-school youth and at-risk youth), older workers, ex-offenders, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, refugees and entrants, veterans (including disabled and homeless veterans), and Native Americans; and”;

(V) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(v) how the State will—

“(I) consistent with section 188 and Executive Order No. 13217 (42 U.S.C. 12131 note), serve the employment and training needs of individuals with disabilities; and

“(II) consistent with sections 504 and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794, 794d), include the provision of outreach, intake, assessments, and service delivery, the development of performance measures, the training of staff, and other aspects of accessibility for individuals with disabilities to programs and services under this subtitle.”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “to the extent practicable” and inserting “in accordance with the requirements of the Jobs for Veterans Act (Public Law 107-288) and the amendments made by such Act”;

(L) by striking paragraph (17) (as so redesignated) and inserting the following:

“(17) a description of the strategies and services that will be used in the State—

“(A) to more fully engage employers, including small businesses and employers in in-demand industries and occupations important to the State economy;

“(B) to meet the needs of employers in the State; and

“(C) to better coordinate workforce development programs with economic development activities;

“(18) a description of how the State board will convene (or help to convene) industry or sector partnerships that lead to collaborative planning, resource alignment, and training efforts across a targeted cluster of multiple firms for a range of workers employed or potentially employed by the industry or sector—

“(A) to encourage industry growth and competitiveness and to improve worker training, retention, and advancement in the industry or sector;

“(B) to address the immediate and long-term skilled workforce needs of in-demand industries, small businesses, and other occupations important to the State economy; and

“(C) to address critical skill gaps within and across industries and sectors;

“(19) a description of how the State will utilize technology, to facilitate access to services in remote areas, which may be used throughout the State;

“(20) a description of the State strategy and assistance to be provided by the State for encouraging regional cooperation within the State and across State borders, as appropriate;

“(21) a description of the actions that will be taken by the State to foster communication, coordination, and partnerships with nonprofit organizations (including public libraries, community, faith-based, and philanthropic organizations) that provide employment-related, training, and complementary services, to enhance the quality and comprehensiveness of services available to participants under this title;

“(22) a description of the process and methodology for determining—

“(A) one-stop partner program contributions for the costs of infrastructure of one-stop centers under section 121(h)(1); and

“(B) the formula for allocating such infrastructure funds to local areas under section 121(h)(3);

“(23) a description of the strategies and services that will be used in the State to assist at-risk youth and out-of-school youth in acquiring the education and skills, credentials (including recognized postsecondary credentials, such as industry-recognized credentials), and employment experience to succeed in the labor market, including—

“(A) training and internships in in-demand industries or occupations important to the State and local economy;

“(B) dropout recovery activities that are designed to lead to the attainment of a regular secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, or other State-recognized equivalent (including recognized alternative standards for individuals with disabilities); and

“(C) activities combining remediation of academic skills, work readiness training, and work experience, and including linkages to postsecondary education and training and career-ladder employment; and

“(24) a description of—

“(A) how the State will furnish employment, training, including training in advanced manufacturing, supportive, and placement services to veterans, including disabled and homeless veterans;

“(B) the strategies and services that will be used in the State to assist in and expedite reintegration of homeless veterans into the labor force; and

“(C) the veterans population to be served in the State.”;

(3) in subsection (c), by striking “period, that—” and all that follows through para-

graph (2) and inserting “period, that the plan is inconsistent with the provisions of this title.”; and

(4) in subsection (d), by striking “5-year” and inserting “3-year”.

SEC. 414. LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT AREAS.

Section 116 (29 U.S.C. 2831) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) PROCESS.—In order to receive an allotment under section 132, a State, through the State board, shall establish a process to designate local workforce investment areas within the State. Such process shall—

“(i) support the statewide workforce development system developed under section 111(d)(2), enabling the system to meet the workforce needs of the State and its local areas;

“(ii) include consultation, prior to the designation, with chief elected officials;

“(iii) include consideration of comments received on the designation through the public comment process as described in section 112(b)(9); and

“(iv) require the submission of an application for approval under subparagraph (B).

“(B) APPLICATION.—To obtain designation of a local area under this paragraph, a local or regional board (or consortia of local or regional boards) seeking to take responsibility for the area under this Act shall submit an application to a State board at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the State board may require, including—

“(i) a description of the local area, including the population that will be served by the local area, and the education and training needs of its employers and workers;

“(ii) a description of how the local area is consistent or aligned with—

“(I) service delivery areas (as determined by the State);

“(II) labor market areas; and

“(III) economic development regions;

“(iii) a description of the eligible providers of education and training, including postsecondary educational institutions such as community colleges, located in the local area and available to meet the needs of the local workforce;

“(iv) a description of the distance that individuals will need to travel to receive services provided in such local area; and

“(v) any other criteria that the State board may require.

“(C) PRIORITY.—In designating local areas under this paragraph, a State board shall give priority consideration to an area proposed by an applicant demonstrating that a designation as a local area under this paragraph will result in the reduction of overlapping service delivery areas, local market areas, or economic development regions.

“(D) ALIGNMENT WITH LOCAL PLAN.—A State may designate an area proposed by an applicant as a local area under this paragraph for a period not to exceed 3 years.

“(E) REFERENCES.—For purposes of this Act, a reference to a local area—

“(i) used with respect to a geographic area, refers to an area designated under this paragraph; and

“(ii) used with respect to an entity, refers to the applicant.”;

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall, if requested by the Governor of a State, provide the State with technical as-

sistance in making the determinations required under paragraph (1). The Secretary shall not issue regulations governing determinations to be made under paragraph (1).”;

(C) by striking paragraph (3);

(D) by striking paragraph (4);

(E) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (3); and

(F) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated), by striking “(2) or (3)” both places it appears and inserting “(1)”;

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) SINGLE STATES.—Consistent with subsection (a), the State board of a State may designate the State as a single State local area for the purposes of this title.”; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following: “The State may require the local boards for the designated region to prepare a single regional plan that incorporates the elements of the local plan under section 118 and that is submitted and approved in lieu of separate local plans under such section.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “employment statistics” and inserting “workforce and labor market information”.

SEC. 415. LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARDS.

Section 117 (29 U.S.C. 2832) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “include—” and all that follows through “representatives” and inserting “include representatives”;

(II) by striking clauses (ii) through (vi);

(III) by redesignating subclauses (I) through (III) as clauses (i) through (iii), respectively (and by moving the margins of such clauses 2 ems to the left);

(IV) by striking clause (ii) (as so redesignated) and inserting the following:

“(ii) represent businesses, including large and small businesses, each of which has immediate and long-term employment opportunities in an in-demand industry or other occupation important to the local economy; and”;

(V) by striking the semicolon at the end of clause (iii) (as so redesignated) and inserting “; and”;

(ii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) may include such other individuals or representatives of entities as the chief elected official in the local area may determine to be appropriate, including—

“(i) the superintendent or other employee of the local educational agency who has primary responsibility for secondary education, the presidents or chief executive officers of postsecondary educational institutions (including a community college, where such an entity exists), or administrators of local entities providing adult education and family literacy education activities;

“(ii) representatives of community-based organizations (including organizations representing individuals with disabilities and veterans, for a local area in which such organizations are present); or

“(iii) representatives of veterans service organizations.”;

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking “A majority” and inserting “A ¾ majority”; and

(ii) by striking “(2)(A)(i)” and inserting “(2)(A)”;

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking “(2)(A)(i)” and inserting “(2)(A)”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraph (C); and

(B) in paragraph (3)(A)(ii), by striking “paragraphs (1) through (7)” and inserting “paragraphs (1) through (8)”;

(3) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

“(d) **FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL BOARD.**—The functions of the local board shall include the following:

“(1) **LOCAL PLAN.**—Consistent with section 118, each local board, in partnership with the chief elected official for the local area involved, shall develop and submit a local plan to the Governor.

“(2) **WORKFORCE RESEARCH AND REGIONAL LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The local board shall—

“(i) conduct, and regularly update, an analysis of—

“(I) the economic conditions in the local area;

“(II) the immediate and long-term skilled workforce needs of in-demand industries and other occupations important to the local economy;

“(III) the knowledge and skills of the workforce in the local area; and

“(IV) workforce development activities (including education and training) in the local area; and

“(i) assist the Governor in developing the statewide workforce and labor market information system described in section 15(e) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491-2(e)).

“(B) **EXISTING ANALYSIS.**—In carrying out requirements of subparagraph (A)(i), a local board shall use an existing analysis, if any, by the local economic development entity or related entity.

“(3) **EMPLOYER ENGAGEMENT.**—The local board shall meet the needs of employers and support economic growth in the local area by enhancing communication, coordination, and collaboration among employers, economic development entities, and service providers.

“(4) **BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION.**—

“(A) **BUDGET.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The local board shall develop a budget for the activities of the local board in the local area, consistent with the requirements of this subsection.

“(ii) **TRAINING RESERVATION.**—In developing a budget under clause (i), the local board shall reserve a percentage of funds to carry out the activities specified in section 134(c)(4). The local board shall use the analysis conducted under paragraph (2)(A)(i) to determine the appropriate percentage of funds to reserve under this clause.

“(B) **ADMINISTRATION.**—

“(i) **GRANT RECIPIENT.**—The chief elected official in a local area shall serve as the local grant recipient for, and shall be liable for any misuse of, the grant funds allocated to the local area under section 133, unless the chief elected official reaches an agreement with the Governor for the Governor to act as the local grant recipient and bear such liability.

“(ii) **DESIGNATION.**—In order to assist in administration of the grant funds, the chief elected official or the Governor, where the Governor serves as the local grant recipient for a local area, may designate an entity to serve as a local grant subrecipient for such funds or as a local fiscal agent. Such designation shall not relieve the chief elected official or the Governor of the liability for any misuse of grant funds as described in clause (i).

“(iii) **DISBURSAL.**—The local grant recipient or an entity designated under clause (ii)

shall disburse the grant funds for workforce investment activities at the direction of the local board, pursuant to the requirements of this title. The local grant recipient or entity designated under clause (ii) shall disburse the funds immediately on receiving such direction from the local board.

“(C) **STAFF.**—The local board may employ staff to assist in carrying out the functions described in this subsection.

“(D) **GRANTS AND DONATIONS.**—The local board may solicit and accept grants and donations from sources other than Federal funds made available under this Act.

“(5) **SELECTION OF OPERATORS AND PROVIDERS.**—

“(A) **SELECTION OF ONE-STOP OPERATORS.**—Consistent with section 121(d), the local board, with the agreement of the chief elected official—

“(i) shall designate or certify one-stop operators as described in section 121(d)(2)(A); and

“(ii) may terminate for cause the eligibility of such operators.

“(B) **IDENTIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE TRAINING SERVICE PROVIDERS.**—Consistent with this subtitle, the local board shall identify eligible providers of training services described in section 134(c)(4) in the local area, annually review the outcomes of such eligible providers using the criteria under section 122(b)(2), and designate such eligible providers in the local area who have demonstrated the highest level of success with respect to such criteria as priority eligible providers for the program year following the review.

“(C) **IDENTIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS OF WORK READY SERVICES.**—If the one-stop operator does not provide the services described in section 134(c)(2) in the local area, the local board shall identify eligible providers of such services in the local area by awarding contracts.

“(6) **PROGRAM OVERSIGHT.**—The local board, in partnership with the chief elected official, shall be responsible for—

“(A) ensuring the appropriate use and management of the funds provided for local employment and training activities authorized under section 134(b); and

“(B) conducting oversight of the one-stop delivery system, in the local area, authorized under section 121.

“(7) **NEGOTIATION OF LOCAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES.**—The local board, the chief elected official, and the Governor shall negotiate and reach agreement on local performance measures as described in section 136(c).

“(8) **TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENTS.**—The local board shall develop strategies for technology improvements to facilitate access to services authorized under this subtitle and carried out in the local area, including access in remote areas.”;

(4) in subsection (e)—

(A) by inserting “electronic means and” after “regular basis through”; and

(B) by striking “and the award of grants or contracts to eligible providers of youth activities.”;

(5) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “section 134(d)(4)” and inserting “section 134(c)(4)”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) **WORK READY SERVICES; DESIGNATION OR CERTIFICATION AS ONE-STOP OPERATORS.**—A local board may provide work ready services described in section 134(c)(2) through a one-stop delivery system described in section 121 or be designated or certified as a one-stop op-

erator only with the agreement of the chief elected official and the Governor.”;

(6) in subsection (g)(1), by inserting “or participate in any action taken” after “vote”; and

(7) by striking subsections (h) and (i).

SEC. 416. LOCAL PLAN.

Section 118 (29 U.S.C. 2833) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “5-year” and inserting “3-year”;

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) **CONTENTS.**—The local plan shall include—

“(1) a description of the analysis of the local area’s economic and workforce conditions conducted under subclauses (I) through (IV) of section 117(d)(2)(A)(i), and an assurance that the local board will use such analysis to carry out the activities under this subtitle;

“(2) a description of the one-stop delivery system in the local area, including—

“(A) a description of how the local board will ensure—

“(i) the continuous improvement of eligible providers of services through the system; and

“(ii) that such providers meet the employment needs of local businesses and participants; and

“(B) a description of how the local board will facilitate access to services described in section 117(d)(8) and provided through the one-stop delivery system consistent with section 117(d)(8);

“(3) a description of the strategies and services that will be used in the local area—

“(A) to more fully engage employers, including small businesses and employers in in-demand industries and occupations important to the local economy;

“(B) to meet the needs of employers in the local area;

“(C) to better coordinate workforce development programs with economic development activities; and

“(D) to better coordinate workforce development programs with employment, training, and literacy services carried out by nonprofit organizations, including public libraries, as appropriate;

“(4) a description of how the local board will convene (or help to convene) industry or sector partnerships that lead to collaborative planning, resource alignment, and training efforts across multiple firms for a range of workers employed or potentially employed by a targeted industry or sector—

“(A) to encourage industry growth and competitiveness and to improve worker training, retention, and advancement in the targeted industry or sector;

“(B) to address the immediate and long-term skilled workforce needs of in-demand industries, small businesses, and other occupations important to the local economy; and

“(C) to address critical skill gaps within and across industries and sectors;

“(5) a description of how the funds reserved under section 117(d)(4)(A)(ii) will be used to carry out activities described in section 134(c)(4);

“(6) a description of how the local board will coordinate workforce investment activities carried out in the local area with statewide workforce investment activities, as appropriate;

“(7) a description of how the local area will—

“(A) coordinate activities with the local area’s disability community, and with transition services (as defined under section 602 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401)) provided under

that Act by local educational agencies serving such local area, to make available comprehensive, high-quality services to individuals with disabilities;

“(B) consistent with section 188 and Executive Order No. 13217 (42 U.S.C. 12131 note), serve the employment and training needs of individuals with disabilities, with a focus on employment that fosters independence and integration into the workplace; and

“(C) consistent with sections 504 and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794, 794d), include the provision of outreach, intake, assessments, and service delivery, the development of performance measures, the training of staff, and other aspects of accessibility for individuals with disabilities to programs and services under this subtitle;

“(8) a description of the local levels of performance negotiated with the Governor and chief elected official pursuant to section 136(c), to be—

“(A) used to measure the performance of the local area; and

“(B) used by the local board for measuring performance of the local fiscal agent (where appropriate), eligible providers, and the one-stop delivery system, in the local area;

“(9) a description of the process used by the local board, consistent with subsection (c), to provide an opportunity for public comment prior to submission of the plan;

“(10) a description of how the local area will serve the employment and training needs of dislocated workers (including displaced homemakers), low-income individuals (including recipients of public assistance such as supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits pursuant to the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), long-term unemployed individuals (including individuals who have exhausted entitlement to Federal and State unemployment compensation), English learners, homeless individuals, individuals training for nontraditional employment, youth (including out-of-school youth and at-risk youth), older workers, ex-offenders, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, refugees and entrants, veterans (including disabled veterans and homeless veterans), and Native Americans;

“(11) an identification of the entity responsible for the disbursement of grant funds described in section 117(d)(4)(B)(iii), as determined by the chief elected official or the Governor under such section;

“(12) a description of the strategies and services that will be used in the local area to assist at-risk youth and out-of-school youth in acquiring the education and skills, credentials (including recognized postsecondary credentials, such as industry-recognized credentials), and employment experience to succeed in the labor market, including—

“(A) training and internships in in-demand industries or occupations important to the local economy;

“(B) dropout recovery activities that are designed to lead to the attainment of a regular secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, or other State-recognized equivalent (including recognized alternative standards for individuals with disabilities); and

“(C) activities combining remediation of academic skills, work readiness training, and work experience, and including linkages to postsecondary education and training and career-ladder employment;

“(13) a description of—

“(A) how the local area will furnish employment, training, including training in advanced manufacturing, supportive, and placement services to veterans, including disabled and homeless veterans;

“(B) the strategies and services that will be used in the local area to assist in and expedite reintegration of homeless veterans into the labor force; and

“(C) the veteran population to be served in the local area;

“(14) a description of—

“(A) the duties assigned to the veteran employment specialist consistent with the requirements of section 134(f);

“(B) the manner in which the veteran employment specialist is integrated into the one-stop career system described in section 121;

“(C) the date on which the veteran employment specialist was assigned; and

“(D) whether the veteran employment specialist has satisfactorily completed related training by the National Veterans' Employment and Training Services Institute; and

“(15) such other information as the Governor may require.”; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “such means” and inserting “electronic means and such means”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “, including representatives of business and representatives of labor organizations.”.

SEC. 417. ESTABLISHMENT OF ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Section 121 (29 U.S.C. 2841) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(A) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ONE-STOP PARTNERS.—Each entity that carries out a program or activities described in subparagraph (B) shall—

“(i) provide access through a one-stop delivery system to the program or activities carried out by the entity, including making the work ready services described in section 134(c)(2) that are applicable to the program or activities of the entity available at one-stop centers (in addition to any other appropriate locations);

“(ii) use a portion of the funds available to the program or activities of the entity to maintain the one-stop delivery system, including payment of the costs of infrastructure of one-stop centers in accordance with subsection (h);

“(iii) enter into a local memorandum of understanding with the local board, relating to the operation of the one-stop delivery system, that meets the requirements of subsection (c); and

“(iv) participate in the operation of the one-stop delivery system consistent with the terms of the memorandum of understanding, the requirements of this title, and the requirements of the Federal laws authorizing the program or activities carried out by the entity.”;

(B) in paragraph (1)(B)—

(i) by striking clauses (ii), (v), and (vi);

(ii) by redesignating clauses (iii) and (iv) as clauses (ii) and (iii), respectively;

(iii) by redesignating clauses (vii) through (xii) as clauses (iv) through (ix), respectively;

(iv) in clause (ii), as so redesignated, by striking “adult education and literacy activities” and inserting “adult education and family literacy education activities”

(v) in clause (viii), as so redesignated, by striking “and” at the end;

(vi) in clause (ix), as so redesignated, by striking the period and inserting “; and”;

and

(vii) by adding at the end the following:

“(x) subject to subparagraph (C), programs authorized under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).”;

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1)(B) the following:

“(C) DETERMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR.—Each entity carrying out a program described in subparagraph (B)(x) shall be considered to be a one-stop partner under this title and carry out the required partner activities described in subparagraph (A) unless the Governor of the State in which the local area is located provides the Secretary and Secretary of Health and Human Services written notice of a determination by the Governor that such an entity shall not be considered to be such a partner and shall not carry out such required partner activities.”; and

(D) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking “section 134(d)(2)” and inserting “section 134(c)(2)”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking clauses (i), (ii), and (v);

(II) in clause (iv), by striking “and” at the end;

(III) by redesignating clauses (iii) and (iv) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively; and

(IV) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) employment and training programs administered by the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration;

“(iv) employment and training programs carried out by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration;

“(v) employment, training, and literacy services carried out by public libraries; and

“(vi) other appropriate Federal, State, or local programs, including programs in the private sector.”;

(2) in subsection (c)(2), by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) provisions describing—

“(i) the services to be provided through the one-stop delivery system consistent with the requirements of this section, including the manner in which the services will be coordinated through such system;

“(ii) how the costs of such services and the operating costs of such system will be funded, through cash and in-kind contributions, to provide a stable and equitable funding stream for ongoing one-stop system operations, including the funding of the costs of infrastructure of one-stop centers in accordance with subsection (h);

“(iii) methods of referral of individuals between the one-stop operator and the one-stop partners for appropriate services and activities, including referrals for training for non-traditional employment; and

“(iv) the duration of the memorandum of understanding and the procedures for amending the memorandum during the term of the memorandum, and assurances that such memorandum shall be reviewed not less than once every 3-year period to ensure appropriate funding and delivery of services under the memorandum; and”;

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the heading for paragraph (1), by striking “DESIGNATION AND CERTIFICATION” and inserting “LOCAL DESIGNATION AND CERTIFICATION”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “section 134(c)” and inserting “subsection (e)”; and

(ii) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) shall be designated or certified as a one-stop operator through a competitive process; and”;

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking clause (ii) and redesignating clauses (iii) through (vi) as clauses (ii) through (v), respectively; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “vocational” and inserting “career and technical”;

(4) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

“(e) ESTABLISHMENT OF ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be established in a State that receives an allotment under section 132(b) a one-stop delivery system, which shall—

“(A) provide the work ready services described in section 134(c)(2);

“(B) provide access to training services as described in paragraph (4) of section 134(c), including serving as the point of access to career enhancement accounts for training services to participants in accordance with paragraph (4)(F) of such section;

“(C) provide access to the activities carried out under section 134(d), if any;

“(D) provide access to programs and activities carried out by one-stop partners that are described in subsection (b); and

“(E) provide access to the data and information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 15(a)(1) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491–2(a)(1)).

“(2) ONE-STOP DELIVERY.—At a minimum, the one-stop delivery system—

“(A) shall make each of the programs, services, and activities described in paragraph (1) accessible at not less than one physical center in each local area of the State; and

“(B) may also make programs, services, and activities described in paragraph (1) available—

“(i) through a network of affiliated sites that can provide one or more of the programs, services, and activities to individuals; and

“(ii) through a network of eligible one-stop partners—

“(I) in which each partner provides one or more of the programs, services, and activities to such individuals and is accessible at an affiliated site that consists of a physical location or an electronically- or technologically-linked access point; and

“(II) that assures individuals that information on the availability of the work ready services will be available regardless of where the individuals initially enter the statewide workforce investment system, including information made available through an access point described in subclause (I).

“(3) SPECIALIZED CENTERS.—The centers and sites described in paragraph (2) may have a specialization in addressing special needs.”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) CERTIFICATION OF ONE-STOP CENTERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The State board shall establish objective procedures and criteria for certifying, at least once every 3 years, one-stop centers for the purpose of awarding the one-stop infrastructure funding described in subsection (h).

“(B) CRITERIA.—The criteria for certification of a one-stop center under this subsection shall include—

“(i) meeting the expected levels of performance for each of the corresponding core indicators of performance as outlined in the State plan under section 112;

“(ii) meeting minimum standards relating to the scope and degree of service integration achieved by the center, involving the programs provided by the one-stop partners; and

“(iii) meeting minimum standards relating to how the center ensures that eligible pro-

viders meet the employment needs of local employers and participants.

“(C) EFFECT OF CERTIFICATION.—One-stop centers certified under this subsection shall be eligible to receive the infrastructure funding authorized under subsection (h).

“(2) LOCAL BOARDS.—Consistent with the criteria developed by the State, the local board may develop, for certification referred to in paragraph (1)(A), additional criteria or higher standards on the criteria referred to in paragraph (1)(B) to respond to local labor market and demographic conditions and trends.

“(h) ONE-STOP INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING.—

“(1) PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS.—

“(A) PROVISION OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, as determined under subparagraph (B), a portion of the Federal funds provided to the State and areas within the State under the Federal laws authorizing the one-stop partner programs described in subsection (b)(1)(B) and participating additional partner programs described in subsection (b)(2)(B), for a fiscal year shall be provided to the Governor by such partners to carry out this subsection.

“(B) DETERMINATION OF GOVERNOR.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (C), the Governor, in consultation with the State board, shall determine the portion of funds to be provided under subparagraph (A) by each one-stop partner and in making such determination shall consider the proportionate use of the one-stop centers in the State by each such partner, the costs of administration for purposes not related to one-stop centers for each such partner, and other relevant factors described in paragraph (3).

“(ii) SPECIAL RULE.—In those States where the State constitution places policy-making authority that is independent of the authority of the Governor in an entity or official with respect to the funds provided for adult education and family literacy education activities authorized under title II and for postsecondary career and technical education activities authorized under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.), the determination described in clause (i) with respect to the corresponding 2 programs shall be made by the Governor with the appropriate entity or official with such independent policy-making authority.

“(iii) APPEAL BY ONE-STOP PARTNERS.—The Governor shall establish a procedure for the one-stop partner administering a program described in subsection (b) and subparagraph (A) to appeal a determination regarding the portion of funds to be provided under this paragraph on the basis that such determination is inconsistent with the requirements described in the State plan for the program or with the requirements of this paragraph. Such procedure shall ensure prompt resolution of the appeal.

“(C) LIMITATIONS.—

“(i) PROVISION FROM ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS.—The funds provided under this paragraph by a one-stop partner shall be provided only from funds available for the costs of administration under the program administered by such partner, and shall be subject to the limitations with respect to the portion of funds under such program that may be used for administration.

“(ii) FEDERAL DIRECT SPENDING PROGRAMS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—A program that provides Federal direct spending under section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900(c)(8)) shall not, for purposes of this para-

graph, be required to provide more than the maximum amount determined under subclause (II).

“(II) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The maximum amount for the program is the amount that bears the same relationship to the costs referred to in paragraph (2) for the State as the use of the one-stop centers by such program bears to the use of such centers by all one-stop partner programs in the State.

“(2) ALLOCATION BY GOVERNOR.—From the funds provided under paragraph (1), the Governor shall allocate funds to local areas in accordance with the formula established under paragraph (3) for the purposes of assisting in paying the costs of infrastructure of one-stop centers certified under subsection (g).

“(3) ALLOCATION FORMULA.—The State board shall develop a formula to be used by the Governor to allocate the funds provided under paragraph (1) to local areas. The formula shall include such factors as the State board determines are appropriate, which may include factors such as the number of centers in a local area that have been certified, the population served by such centers, and the performance of such centers.

“(4) COSTS OF INFRASTRUCTURE.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘costs of infrastructure’ means the nonpersonnel costs that are necessary for the general operation of a one-stop center, including the rental costs of the facilities involved, and the costs of utilities and maintenance, and equipment (including assistive technology for individuals with disabilities).

“(i) OTHER FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the funds provided under subsection (h), a portion of funds made available under Federal law authorizing the one-stop partner programs described in subsection (b)(1)(B) and participating additional partner programs described in subsection (b)(2)(B), or the noncash resources available under such 2 types of programs, shall be used to pay the costs relating to the operation of the one-stop delivery system that are not paid for from the funds provided under subsection (h), to the extent not inconsistent with the Federal law involved. Such portion shall be used to pay for costs including—

“(A) costs of infrastructure (as defined in subsection (h)) that are in excess of the funds provided under subsection (h);

“(B) common costs that are in addition to the costs of infrastructure (as so defined); and

“(C) the costs of the provision of work ready services applicable to each program.

“(2) DETERMINATION AND STANDARDS.—The method for determining the appropriate portion of funds and noncash resources to be provided by each program under paragraph (1) shall be determined as part of the memorandum of understanding under subsection (c). The State board shall provide standards to facilitate the determination of appropriate allocation of the funds and noncash resources to local areas.”.

SEC. 418. IDENTIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS OF TRAINING SERVICES.

Section 122 (29 U.S.C. 2842) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 122. IDENTIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS OF TRAINING SERVICES.

“(a) ELIGIBILITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Governor, after consultation with the State board, shall establish criteria and procedures regarding the eligibility of providers of training services described in section 134(c)(4) to receive funds provided under section 133(b) for the provision of such training services and be included

on the list of eligible providers of training services described in subsection (d).

“(2) PROVIDERS.—Subject to the provisions of this section, to be eligible to receive the funds and be included on the list, the provider shall be—

“(A) a postsecondary educational institution that—

“(i) is eligible to receive Federal funds under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.); and

“(ii) provides a program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential;

“(B) an entity that carries out programs under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the ‘National Apprenticeship Act’; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.); or

“(C) another public or private provider of a program of training services.

“(3) INCLUSION IN LIST OF ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS.—A provider described in subparagraph (A) or (C) of paragraph (2) shall comply with the criteria and procedures established under this subsection to be eligible to receive the funds and be included on the list. A provider described in paragraph (2)(B) shall be eligible to receive the funds and be included on the list with respect to programs described in paragraph (2)(B) for so long as the provider remains certified by the Secretary of Labor to carry out the programs.

“(b) CRITERIA.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The criteria established by the Governor pursuant to subsection (a) shall take into account—

“(A) the performance of providers of training services with respect to the performance measures described in section 136, measures for other matters for which information is required under paragraph (2), and other appropriate measures of performance outcomes for those participants receiving training services under this subtitle;

“(B) whether the training programs of such providers relate to in-demand industries or occupations important to the local economy;

“(C) the need to ensure access to training services throughout the State, including in rural areas;

“(D) the ability of the providers to offer programs that lead to a recognized postsecondary credential, and the quality of such programs;

“(E) the performance of the providers as reflected in the information such providers are required to report to State agencies with respect to other Federal and State programs (other than the program carried out under this subtitle), including one-stop partner programs; and

“(F) such other factors as the Governor determines are appropriate.

“(2) INFORMATION.—The criteria established by the Governor shall require that a provider of training services submit appropriate, accurate, and timely information to the State for purposes of carrying out subsection (d), with respect to participants receiving training services under this subtitle in the applicable program, including—

“(A) information on recognized postsecondary credentials received by such participants;

“(B) information on costs of attendance for such participants;

“(C) information on the program completion rate for such participants; and

“(D) information on the performance of the provider with respect to the performance measures described in section 136 for such participants.

“(3) RENEWAL.—The criteria established by the Governor shall also provide for a review

on the criteria every 3 years and renewal of eligibility under this section for providers of training services.

“(4) LOCAL CRITERIA.—A local board in the State may establish criteria in addition to the criteria established by the Governor, or may require higher levels of performance than required on the criteria established by the Governor, for purposes of determining the eligibility of providers of training services under this section in the local area involved.

“(5) LIMITATION.—In carrying out the requirements of this subsection, no entity may disclose personally identifiable information regarding a student, including a Social Security number, student identification number, or other identifier, without the prior written consent of the parent or student in compliance with section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g).

“(c) PROCEDURES.—The procedures established under subsection (a) shall—

“(1) identify—

“(A) the application process for a provider of training services to become eligible under this section; and

“(B) the respective roles of the State and local areas in receiving and reviewing applications and in making determinations of eligibility based on the criteria established under this section; and

“(2) establish a process, for a provider of training services to appeal a denial or termination of eligibility under this section, that includes an opportunity for a hearing and prescribes appropriate time limits to ensure prompt resolution of the appeal.

“(d) INFORMATION TO ASSIST PARTICIPANTS IN CHOOSING PROVIDERS.—In order to facilitate and assist participants under chapter 5 in choosing providers of training services, the Governor shall ensure that an appropriate list of providers determined eligible under this section in the State, including information provided under subsection (b)(2) with respect to such providers, is provided to the local boards in the State and is made available to such participants and to members of the public through the one-stop delivery system in the State.

“(e) ENFORCEMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The procedures established under this section shall provide the following:

“(A) INTENTIONALLY SUPPLYING INACCURATE INFORMATION.—Upon a determination, by an individual or entity specified in the procedures, that a provider of training services, or individual providing information on behalf of the provider, intentionally supplied inaccurate information under this section, the eligibility of such provider under this section shall be terminated for a period of time that is not less than 2 years.

“(B) SUBSTANTIAL VIOLATIONS.—Upon a determination, by an individual or entity specified in the procedures, that a provider of training services substantially violated any requirement under this title, the eligibility of such provider under this section shall be terminated for a period of time that is not less than 10 years.

“(C) REPAYMENT.—A provider of training services whose eligibility is terminated under subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be liable for the repayment of funds received under chapter 5 during a period of noncompliance described in such subparagraph. For purposes of subparagraph (A), that period shall be considered to be the period beginning on the date on which the inaccurate information described in subparagraph (A) was supplied, and ending on the date of the termination described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Paragraph (1) shall be construed to provide remedies and penalties that supplement, but do not supplant, other civil and criminal remedies and penalties.

“(f) AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER STATES.—A State may enter into an agreement with another State, on a reciprocal basis, to permit eligible providers of training services to accept career enhancement accounts provided in the other State.

“(g) RECOMMENDATIONS.—In developing the criteria (including requirements for related information) and procedures required under this section, the Governor shall solicit and take into consideration the recommendations of local boards and providers of training services within the State.

“(h) OPPORTUNITY TO SUBMIT COMMENTS.—During the development of the criteria and procedures, and the list of eligible providers required under this section, the Governor shall provide an opportunity for interested members of the public to submit comments regarding such criteria, procedures, and list.

“(i) ON-THE-JOB TRAINING OR CUSTOMIZED TRAINING EXCEPTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Providers of on-the-job training or customized training shall not be subject to the requirements of subsections (a) through (d).

“(2) COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—A one-stop operator in a local area shall collect such performance information from on-the-job training and customized training providers as the Governor may require, determine whether the providers meet such performance criteria as the Governor may require, and disseminate information identifying providers that meet the criteria as eligible providers, and the performance information, through the one-stop delivery system. Providers determined to meet the criteria shall be considered to be identified as eligible under this section, to be providers of the training services involved.”.

SEC. 419. GENERAL AUTHORIZATION.

Chapter 5 of subtitle B of title I is amended—

(1) by striking the heading for chapter 5 and inserting the following: “**EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES**”; and

(2) in section 131 (29 U.S.C. 2861)—

(A) by striking “paragraphs (1)(B) and (2)(B) of”; and

(B) by striking “adults, and dislocated workers,” and inserting “individuals”.

SEC. 420. STATE ALLOTMENTS.

Section 132 (29 U.S.C. 2862) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

“(1) reserve $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of the total amount appropriated under section 137 for a fiscal year, of which—

“(A) 50 percent shall be used to provide technical assistance under section 170; and

“(B) 50 percent shall be used for evaluations under section 172;

“(2) reserve 1 percent of the total amount appropriated under section 137 for a fiscal year to make grants to, and enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with Indian tribes, tribal organizations, Alaska Native entities, Indian-controlled organizations serving Indians, or Native Hawaiian organizations to carry out employment and training activities;

“(3) reserve not more than 25 percent of the total amount appropriated under section 137 for a fiscal year to carry out the Jobs Corps program under subtitle C;

“(4) reserve not more than 3.5 percent of the total amount appropriated under section 137 for a fiscal year to—

“(A) make grants to State boards or local boards to provide employment and training assistance to workers affected by major economic dislocations, such as plant closures, mass layoffs, or closures and realignments of military installations; and

“(B) provide assistance to Governors of States with an area that has suffered an emergency or a major disaster (as such terms are defined in paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively, of section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122)) to provide disaster relief employment in the area; and

“(5) from the remaining amount appropriated under section 137 for a fiscal year (after reserving funds under paragraphs (1) through (4)), make allotments in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.”; and

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) WORKFORCE INVESTMENT FUND.—

“(1) RESERVATION FOR OUTLYING AREAS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—From the amount made available under subsection (a)(5) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall reserve not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent to provide assistance to the outlying areas.

“(B) RESTRICTION.—The Republic of Palau shall cease to be eligible to receive funding under this paragraph upon entering into an agreement for extension of United States educational assistance under the Compact of Free Association (approved by the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-188) after the date of enactment of the SKILLS Act.

“(2) STATES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—After determining the amount to be reserved under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall allot the remainder of the amount referred to in subsection (a)(5) for a fiscal year to the States pursuant to subparagraph (B) for employment and training activities and statewide workforce investment activities.

“(B) FORMULA.—Subject to subparagraphs (C) and (D), of the remainder—

“(i) 25 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment in each State, compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment in all States;

“(ii) 25 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative number of individuals in the civilian labor force in each State, compared to the total number of such individuals in all States;

“(iii) 25 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative number of individuals in each State who have been unemployed for 15 weeks or more, compared to the total number of individuals in all States who have been unemployed for 15 weeks or more; and

“(iv) 25 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative number of disadvantaged youth in each State, compared to the total number of disadvantaged youth in all States.

“(C) MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM PERCENTAGES.—

“(i) MINIMUM PERCENTAGE.—The Secretary shall ensure that no State shall receive an allotment under this paragraph for—

“(I) each of fiscal years 2015 through 2017, that is less than 100 percent of the allotment percentage of the State for fiscal year 2013; and

“(II) fiscal year 2018 and each succeeding fiscal year, that is less than 90 percent of the allotment percentage of the State for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year involved.

“(ii) MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE.—Subject to clause (i), the Secretary shall ensure that no

State shall receive an allotment under this paragraph for—

“(I) each of fiscal years 2015 through 2017, that is more than 130 percent of the allotment percentage of the State for fiscal year 2013; and

“(II) fiscal year 2018 and each succeeding fiscal year, that is more than 130 percent of the allotment percentage of the State for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year involved.

“(D) SMALL STATE MINIMUM ALLOTMENT.—Subject to subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall ensure that no State shall receive an allotment under this paragraph for a fiscal year that is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent of the remainder described in subparagraph (A) for the fiscal year.

“(E) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of the formula specified in this paragraph:

“(i) ALLOTMENT PERCENTAGE.—The term ‘allotment percentage’—

“(I) used with respect to fiscal year 2013, means the percentage of the amounts allotted to States under title I of this Act, title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.), the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations Act (29 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), sections 4103A and 4104 of title 38, United States Code, and sections 1 through 14 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.), as such provisions were in effect for fiscal year 2013, that is received under such provisions by the State involved for fiscal year 2013; and

“(II) used with respect to fiscal year 2017 or a succeeding fiscal year, means the percentage of the amounts allotted to States under this paragraph for the fiscal year, that is received under this paragraph by the State involved for the fiscal year.

“(ii) AREA OF SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT.—The term ‘area of substantial unemployment’ means any area that is of sufficient size and scope to sustain a program of workforce investment activities carried out under this subtitle and that has an average rate of unemployment of at least 7 percent for the most recent 12 months, as determined by the Secretary. For purposes of this clause, determinations of areas of substantial unemployment shall be made once each fiscal year.

“(iii) DISADVANTAGED YOUTH.—The term ‘disadvantaged youth’ means an individual who is not less than age 16 and not more than age 24 who receives an income, or is a member of a family that receives a total family income, that in relation to family size, does not exceed the higher of—

“(I) the poverty line; or

“(II) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.

“(iv) INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘individual’ means an individual who is age 16 or older.”.

SEC. 421. WITHIN STATE ALLOCATIONS.

Section 133 (29 U.S.C. 2863) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) RESERVATIONS FOR STATEWIDE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.—The Governor of a State shall reserve not more than 15 percent of the total amount allotted to the State under section 132(b)(2) for a fiscal year to carry out the statewide activities described in section 134(a).

“(2) STATEWIDE RAPID RESPONSE ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.—Of the amount reserved under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, the Governor of the State shall reserve not more than 25 percent for statewide rapid response activities and additional assistance described in section 134(a)(4).

“(3) STATEWIDE GRANTS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT.—Of the amount reserved under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, the Governor of the State shall reserve 15 percent to carry out statewide activities described in section 134(a)(5).

“(4) STATE ADMINISTRATIVE COST LIMIT.—Not more than 5 percent of the funds reserved under paragraph (1) may be used by the Governor of the State for administrative costs of carrying out the statewide activities described in section 134(a).”;

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) WITHIN STATE ALLOCATION.—

“(1) METHODS.—The Governor, acting in accordance with the State plan, and after consulting with chief elected officials in the local areas in the State, shall—

“(A) allocate the funds that are allotted to the State under section 132(b)(2) and not reserved under subsection (a), in accordance with paragraph (2)(A); and

“(B) award the funds that are reserved by the State under subsection (a)(3) through competitive grants to eligible entities, in accordance with section 134(a)(1)(C).

“(2) FORMULA ALLOCATIONS FOR THE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT FUND.—

“(A) ALLOCATION.—In allocating the funds described in paragraph (1)(A) to local areas, a State shall allocate—

“(i) 25 percent on the basis described in section 132(b)(2)(B)(i);

“(ii) 25 percent on the basis described in section 132(b)(2)(B)(ii);

“(iii) 25 percent on the basis described in section 132(b)(2)(B)(iii); and

“(iv) 25 percent on the basis described in section 132(b)(2)(B)(iv),

except that a reference in a section specified in any of clauses (i) through (iv) to ‘each State’ shall be considered to refer to each local area, and to ‘all States’ shall be considered to refer to all local areas.

“(B) MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM PERCENTAGES.—

“(i) MINIMUM PERCENTAGE.—The State shall ensure that no local area shall receive an allocation under this paragraph for—

“(I) each of fiscal years 2015 through 2017, that is less than 100 percent of the allocation percentage of the local area for fiscal year 2013; and

“(II) fiscal year 2018 and each succeeding fiscal year, that is less than 90 percent of the allocation percentage of the local area for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year involved.

“(ii) MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE.—Subject to clause (i), the State shall ensure that no local area shall receive an allocation for a fiscal year under this paragraph for—

“(I) each of fiscal years 2015 through 2017, that is more than 130 percent of the allocation percentage of the local area for fiscal year 2013; and

“(II) fiscal year 2018 and each succeeding fiscal year, that is more than 130 percent of the allocation percentage of the local area for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year involved.

“(C) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of the formula specified in this paragraph, the term ‘allocation percentage’—

“(i) used with respect to fiscal year 2013, means the percentage of the amounts allocated to local areas under title I of this Act, title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.), the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations Act (29 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), sections 4103A and 4104 of title 38, United States Code, and sections 1 through 14 of the Wagner-Peyser Act

(29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.), as such provisions were in effect for fiscal year 2013, that is received under such provisions by the local area involved for fiscal year 2013; and

“(ii) used with respect to fiscal year 2017 or a succeeding fiscal year, means the percentage of the amounts allocated to local areas under this paragraph for the fiscal year, that is received under this paragraph by the local area involved for the fiscal year.”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Governor may, in accordance with this subsection, reallocate to eligible local areas within the State amounts that are allocated under subsection (b) for employment and training activities and that are available for reallocation.”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “paragraph (2)(A) or (3) of subsection (b) for such activities” and inserting “subsection (b) for such activities”;

(C) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) REALLOCATIONS.—In making reallocations to eligible local areas of amounts available pursuant to paragraph (2) for a program year, the Governor shall allocate to each eligible local area within the State an amount based on the relative amount allocated to such local area under subsection (b)(2) for such activities for such prior program year, as compared to the total amount allocated to all eligible local areas in the State under subsection (b)(2) for such activities for such prior program year.”; and

(D) in paragraph (4), by striking “paragraph (2)(A) or (3) of”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE COST LIMIT.—Of the amount allocated to a local area under this section for a fiscal year, not more than 10 percent of the amount may be used by the local board involved for the administrative costs of carrying out local workforce investment activities in the local area under this chapter.”.

SEC. 422. USE OF FUNDS FOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.

Section 134 (29 U.S.C. 2864) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) DISTRIBUTION OF STATEWIDE ACTIVITIES.—Funds reserved by a Governor for a State as described in section 133(a)(1) and not reserved under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 133(a)—

“(i) shall be used to carry out the statewide employment and training activities described in paragraph (2); and

“(ii) may be used to carry out any of the statewide employment and training activities described in paragraph (3).

“(B) STATEWIDE RAPID RESPONSE ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.—Funds reserved by a Governor for a State as described in section 133(a)(2) shall be used to provide the statewide rapid response activities and additional assistance described in paragraph (4).

“(C) STATEWIDE GRANTS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT.—Funds reserved by a Governor for a State as described in section 133(a)(3) shall be used to award statewide grants for individuals with barriers to employment on a competitive basis, and carry out other activities, as described in paragraph (5).

“(2) REQUIRED STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.—A State shall use funds

referred to in paragraph (1)(A) to carry out statewide employment and training activities, which shall include—

“(A) disseminating the State list of eligible providers of training services described in section 122(d), information identifying eligible providers of on-the-job training and customized training described in section 122(i), and performance information and program cost information described in section 122(b)(2);

“(B) supporting the provision of work ready services described in subsection (c)(2) in the one-stop delivery system;

“(C) implementing strategies and services that will be used in the State to assist at-risk youth and out-of-school youth in acquiring the education and skills, recognized post-secondary credentials, and employment experience to succeed in the labor market;

“(D) conducting evaluations under section 136(e) of activities authorized under this chapter in coordination with evaluations carried out by the Secretary under section 172;

“(E) providing technical assistance to local areas that fail to meet local performance measures;

“(F) operating a fiscal and management accountability system under section 136(f); and

“(G) carrying out monitoring and oversight of activities carried out under this chapter.

“(3) ALLOWABLE STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.—A State may use funds referred to in paragraph (1)(A) to carry out statewide employment and training activities which may include—

“(A) implementing innovative programs and strategies designed to meet the needs of all employers in the State, including small employers, which may include incumbent worker training programs, sectoral and industry cluster strategies and partnership initiatives, career ladder programs, micro-enterprise and entrepreneurial training and support programs, utilization of effective business intermediaries, activities to improve linkages between the one-stop delivery system in the State and all employers (including small employers) in the State, and other business services and strategies that better engage employers in workforce investment activities and make the workforce investment system more relevant to the needs of State and local businesses, consistent with the objectives of this title;

“(B) providing incentive grants to local areas—

“(i) for regional cooperation among local boards (including local boards in a designated region as described in section 116(c));

“(ii) for local coordination of activities carried out under this Act; and

“(iii) for exemplary performance by local areas on the local performance measures;

“(C) developing strategies for effectively integrating programs and services among one-stop partners;

“(D) carrying out activities to facilitate remote access to services provided through a one-stop delivery system, including facilitating access through the use of technology;

“(E) incorporating pay-for-performance contract strategies as an element in funding activities under this section and providing technical support to local areas and eligible providers in order to carry out such a strategy, which may involve providing assistance with data collection and data entry requirements;

“(F) carrying out the State option under subsection (f)(8); and

“(G) carrying out other activities authorized under this section that the State determines to be necessary to assist local areas in carrying out activities described in subsection (c) or (d) through the statewide workforce investment system.

“(4) STATEWIDE RAPID RESPONSE ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.—A State shall use funds reserved as described in section 133(a)(2)—

“(A) to carry out statewide rapid response activities, which shall include provision of rapid response activities, carried out in local areas by the State or by an entity designated by the State, working in conjunction with the local boards and the chief elected officials in the local areas; and

“(B) to provide additional assistance to local areas that experience disasters, mass layoffs, or plant closings, or other events that precipitate substantial increases in the number of unemployed individuals, carried out in local areas by the State or by an entity designated by the State, working in conjunction with the local boards and the chief elected officials in the local areas.

“(5) STATEWIDE GRANTS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds reserved as described in section 133(a)(3), the Governor of a State—

“(i) may reserve up to 5 percent to provide technical assistance for, and conduct evaluations as described in section 136(e) of, the programs carried out under this paragraph; and

“(ii) using the remainder, shall award grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities (that meet specific performance outcomes and criteria established by the Governor) described in subparagraph (B) to carry out employment and training programs authorized under this paragraph for individuals with barriers to employment.

“(B) ELIGIBLE ENTITY DEFINED.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘eligible entity’ means an entity that—

“(i) is a—

“(I) local board or a consortium of local boards;

“(II) nonprofit entity, for-profit entity, or a consortium of nonprofit or for-profit entities; or

“(III) consortium of the entities described in subclauses (I) and (II);

“(ii) has a demonstrated record of placing individuals into unsubsidized employment and serving hard-to-serve individuals; and

“(iii) agrees to be reimbursed primarily on the basis of meeting specified performance outcomes and criteria established by the Governor.

“(C) GRANT PERIOD.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A grant under this paragraph shall be awarded for a period of 1 year.

“(ii) GRANT RENEWAL.—A Governor of a State may renew, for up to 4 additional 1-year periods, a grant awarded under this paragraph.

“(D) ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS.—To be eligible to participate in activities under this paragraph, an individual shall be a low-income individual age 16 or older.

“(E) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this paragraph shall use the grant funds for programs of activities that are designed to assist eligible participants in obtaining employment and acquiring the education and skills necessary to succeed in the labor market. To be eligible to receive a grant under this paragraph for an employment and training program, an eligible entity shall submit an application to a

State at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the State may require, including—

“(i) a description of how the strategies and activities of the program will be aligned with the State plan submitted under section 112 and the local plan submitted under section 118, with respect to the area of the State that will be the focus of the program under this paragraph;

“(ii) a description of the educational and skills training programs and activities the eligible entity will provide to eligible participants under this paragraph;

“(iii) how the eligible entity will collaborate with State and local workforce investment systems established under this title in the provision of such programs and activities;

“(iv) a description of the programs of demonstrated effectiveness on which the provision of such educational and skills training programs and activities are based, and a description of how such programs and activities will improve education and skills training for eligible participants;

“(v) a description of the populations to be served and the skill needs of those populations, and the manner in which eligible participants will be recruited and selected as participants;

“(vi) a description of the private, public, local, and State resources that will be leveraged, with the grant funds provided, for the program under this paragraph, and how the entity will ensure the sustainability of such program after grant funds are no longer available;

“(vii) a description of the extent of the involvement of employers in such program;

“(viii) a description of the levels of performance the eligible entity expects to achieve with respect to the indicators of performance for all individuals specified in section 136(b)(2);

“(ix) a detailed budget and a description of the system of fiscal controls, and auditing and accountability procedures, that will be used to ensure fiscal soundness for the program provided under this paragraph; and

“(x) any other criteria the Governor may require.”;

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) **LOCAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—Funds allocated to a local area under section 133(b)—

“(1) shall be used to carry out employment and training activities described in subsection (c); and

“(2) may be used to carry out employment and training activities described in subsection (d).”;

(3) by striking subsection (c);

(4) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e), as subsections (c) and (d), respectively;

(5) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Funds allocated to a local area under section 133(b) shall be used—

“(A) to establish a one-stop delivery system as described in section 121(e);

“(B) to provide the work ready services described in paragraph (2) through the one-stop delivery system in accordance with such paragraph; and

“(C) to provide training services described in paragraph (4) in accordance with such paragraph.”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “**CORE SERVICES**” and inserting “**WORK READY SERVICES**”;

(ii) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “(1)(A)” and inserting “(1)”;

(II) by striking “core services” and inserting “work ready services”; and

(III) by striking “who are adults or displaced workers”;

(iii) by redesignating subparagraph (K) as subparagraph (V);

(iv) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (J) as subparagraphs (C) through (K), respectively;

(v) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) assistance in obtaining eligibility determinations under the other one-stop partner programs through activities, where appropriate and consistent with the authorizing statute of the one-stop partner program involved, such as assisting in—

“(i) the submission of applications;

“(ii) the provision of information on the results of such applications; and

“(iii) the provision of intake services and information.”;

(vi) by amending subparagraph (E), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

“(E) labor exchange services, including—

“(i) job search and placement assistance, and where appropriate, career counseling;

“(ii) appropriate recruitment services for employers, including small employers, in the local area, which may include services described in this subsection, including provision of information and referral to specialized business services not traditionally offered through the one-stop delivery system; and

“(iii) reemployment services provided to unemployment claimants, including claimants identified as in need of such services under the worker profiling system established under section 303(j) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 503(j)).”;

(vii) in subparagraph (F), as so redesignated, by striking “employment statistics” and inserting “workforce and labor market”;

(viii) in subparagraph (G), as so redesignated, by striking “and eligible providers of youth activities described in section 123.”;

(ix) in subparagraph (H), as so redesignated, by inserting “under section 136” after “local performance measures”;

(x) in subparagraph (J), as so redesignated, by inserting “and information regarding the administration of the work test for the unemployment compensation system” after “compensation”;

(xi) by amending subparagraph (K), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

“(K) assistance in establishing eligibility for programs of financial aid assistance for education and training programs that are not funded under this Act and are available in the local area.”; and

(xii) by inserting the following new subparagraphs after subparagraph (K), as so redesignated:

“(L) the provision of information from official publications of the Internal Revenue Service regarding Federal tax credits, available to participants in employment and training activities, and relating to education, job training, and employment;

“(M) comprehensive and specialized assessments of the skill levels and service needs of workers, which may include—

“(i) diagnostic testing and use of other assessment tools; and

“(ii) in-depth interviewing and evaluation to identify employment barriers and appropriate employment goals;

“(N) development of an individual employment plan, to identify the employment goals, appropriate achievement objectives, and appropriate combination of services for the participant;

“(O) group counseling;

“(P) individual counseling and career planning;

“(Q) case management;

“(R) short-term pre-career services, including development of learning skills, communications skills, interviewing skills, punctuality, personal maintenance skills, and professional conduct, to prepare individuals for unsubsidized employment or training;

“(S) internships and work experience;

“(T) literacy activities relating to basic work readiness, information and communication technology literacy activities, and financial literacy activities, if the activities involved are not available to participants in the local area under programs administered under the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (20 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.);

“(U) out-of-area job search assistance and relocation assistance; and”;

(C) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) **DELIVERY OF SERVICES.**—The work ready services described in paragraph (2) shall be provided through the one-stop delivery system and may be provided through contracts with public, private for-profit, and private nonprofit service providers, approved by the local board.”;

(D) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Funds described in paragraph (1)(C) shall be used to provide training services to individuals who—

“(i) after an interview, evaluation, or assessment, and case management, have been determined by a one-stop operator or one-stop partner, as appropriate, to—

“(I) be in need of training services to obtain or retain employment; and

“(II) have the skills and qualifications to successfully participate in the selected program of training services;

“(ii) select programs of training services that are directly linked to the employment opportunities in the local area involved or in another area in which the individual receiving such services are willing to commute or relocate; and

“(iii) who meet the requirements of subparagraph (B).”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking “Except” and inserting “Notwithstanding section 479B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087tu) and except”;

(iii) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

“(D) **TRAINING SERVICES.**—Training services authorized under this paragraph may include—

“(i) occupational skills training;

“(ii) on-the-job training;

“(iii) skill upgrading and retraining;

“(iv) entrepreneurial training;

“(v) education activities leading to a regular secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent in combination with, concurrently or subsequently, occupational skills training;

“(vi) adult education and family literacy education activities provided in conjunction with other training services authorized under this subparagraph;

“(vii) workplace training combined with related instruction;

“(viii) occupational skills training that incorporates English language acquisition;

“(ix) customized training conducted with a commitment by an employer or group of employers to employ an individual upon successful completion of the training; and

“(x) training programs operated by the private sector.”;

(iv) by striking subparagraph (E) and redesignating subparagraphs (F) and (G) as subparagraphs (E) and (F), respectively; and

(v) in subparagraph (E) (as so redesignated)—

(I) in clause (ii)—

(aa) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “subsection (c)” and inserting “section 121”;

(bb) in subclause (I), by striking “section 122(e)” and inserting “section 122(d)” and by striking “section 122(h)” and inserting “section 122(i)”;

(cc) in subclause (II), by striking “subsections (e) and (h)” and inserting “subsections (d) and (i)”;

(II) by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following:

“(iii) CAREER ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNTS.—An individual who seeks training services and who is eligible pursuant to subparagraph (A), may, in consultation with a case manager, select an eligible provider of training services from the list or identifying information for providers described in clause (ii)(I). Upon such selection, the one-stop operator involved shall, to the extent practicable, refer such individual to the eligible provider of training services, and arrange for payment for such services through a career enhancement account.

“(iv) COORDINATION.—Each local board may, through one-stop centers, coordinate career enhancement accounts with other Federal, State, local, or private job training programs or sources to assist the individual in obtaining training services from (notwithstanding any provision of this title) eligible providers for those programs and sources.

“(v) ASSISTANCE.—Each local board may, through one-stop centers, assist individuals receiving career enhancement accounts in obtaining funds (in addition to the funds provided under this section) from other programs and sources that will assist the individual in obtaining training services.”; and

(vi) in subparagraph (F) (as so redesignated)—

(I) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “INDIVIDUAL TRAINING ACCOUNTS” and inserting “CAREER ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNTS”;

(II) in clause (i), by striking “individual training accounts” and inserting “career enhancement accounts”;

(III) in clause (ii)—

(aa) by striking “an individual training account” and inserting “a career enhancement account”;

(bb) by striking “subparagraph (F)” and inserting “subparagraph (E)”;

(cc) in subclause (II), by striking “individual training accounts” and inserting “career enhancement accounts”;

(dd) in subclause (II), by striking “or” after the semicolon;

(ee) in subclause (III), by striking the period and inserting “; or”;

(ff) by adding at the end the following:

“(IV) the local board determines that it would be most appropriate to award a contract to a postsecondary educational institution that has been identified as a priority eligible provider under section 117(d)(5)(B) in order to facilitate the training of multiple individuals in in-demand industries or occupations important to the State or local economy, that such contract may be used to enable the expansion of programs provided by a priority eligible provider, and that such contract does not limit customer choice.”;

(IV) in clause (iii), by striking “adult or dislocated worker” and inserting “individual”;

(V) in clause (iv)—

(aa) by redesignating subclause (IV) as subclause (V); and

(bb) by inserting after subclause (III) the following:

“(IV) Individuals with disabilities.”;

(6) in subsection (d) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) DISCRETIONARY ONE-STOP DELIVERY ACTIVITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Funds allocated to a local area under section 133(b)(2) may be used to provide, through the one-stop delivery system—

“(i) customized screening and referral of qualified participants in training services to employers;

“(ii) customized employment-related services to employers on a fee-for-service basis;

“(iii) customer supports, including transportation and child care, to navigate among multiple services and activities for special participant populations that face multiple barriers to employment, including individuals with disabilities;

“(iv) employment and training assistance provided in coordination with child support enforcement activities of the State agency carrying out subtitle D of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 651 et seq.);

“(v) incorporation of pay-for-performance contract strategies as an element in funding activities under this section;

“(vi) activities to facilitate remote access to services provided through a one-stop delivery system, including facilitating access through the use of technology; and

“(vii) activities to carry out business services and strategies that meet the workforce investment needs of local area employers, as determined by the local board, consistent with the local plan under section 118.”;

(B) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3); and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) INCUMBENT WORKER TRAINING PROGRAMS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The local board may use funds allocated to a local area under section 133(b)(2) to carry out incumbent worker training programs in accordance with this paragraph.

“(B) TRAINING ACTIVITIES.—The training programs for incumbent workers under this paragraph shall be carried out by the local area in conjunction with the employers of such workers for the purpose of assisting such workers in obtaining the skills necessary to retain employment and avert layoffs.

“(C) EMPLOYER MATCH REQUIRED.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Employers participating in programs under this paragraph shall be required to pay a proportion of the costs of providing the training to the incumbent workers of the employers. The local board shall establish the required payment toward such costs, which may include in-kind contributions.

“(ii) CALCULATION OF MATCH.—The wages paid by an employer to a worker while they are attending training may be included as part of the required payment of the employer.”; and

(7) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) PRIORITY FOR PLACEMENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS.—In providing employment and training activities authorized under this section, the State board and local board shall give priority to placing participants in jobs in the private sector.

“(f) VETERAN EMPLOYMENT SPECIALIST.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (8), a local board shall hire and employ one or more veteran employment specialists to

carry out employment, training, supportive, and placement services under this subsection in the local area served by the local board.

“(2) PRINCIPAL DUTIES.—A veteran employment specialist in a local area shall—

“(A) conduct outreach to employers in the local area to assist veterans, including disabled veterans, in gaining employment, including—

“(i) conducting seminars for employers; and

“(ii) in conjunction with employers, conducting job search workshops, and establishing job search groups; and

“(B) facilitate the furnishing of employment, training, supportive, and placement services to veterans, including disabled and homeless veterans, in the local area.

“(3) HIRING PREFERENCE FOR VETERANS AND INDIVIDUALS WITH EXPERTISE IN SERVING VETERANS.—Subject to paragraph (8), a local board shall, to the maximum extent practicable, employ veterans or individuals with expertise in serving veterans to carry out the services described in paragraph (2) in the local area served by the local board. In hiring an individual to serve as a veteran employment specialist, a local board shall give preference to veterans and other individuals in the following order:

“(A) To service-connected disabled veterans.

“(B) If no veteran described in subparagraph (A) is available, to veterans.

“(C) If no veteran described in subparagraph (A) or (B) is available, to any member of the Armed Forces transitioning out of military service.

“(D) If no veteran or member described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) is available, to any spouse of a veteran or a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces transitioning out of military service.

“(E) If no veteran or member described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) is available and no spouse described in paragraph (D) is available, to any other individuals with expertise in serving veterans.

“(4) ADMINISTRATION AND REPORTING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each veteran employment specialist shall be administratively responsible to the one-stop operator of the one-stop center in the local area and shall provide, at a minimum, quarterly reports to the one-stop operator of such center and to the Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training for the State on the specialist's performance, and compliance by the specialist with Federal law (including regulations), with respect to the—

“(i) principal duties (including facilitating the furnishing of services) for veterans described in paragraph (2); and

“(ii) hiring preferences described in paragraph (3) for veterans and other individuals.

“(B) REPORT TO SECRETARY.—Each State shall submit to the Secretary an annual report on the qualifications used by each local board in the State in making hiring determinations for a veteran employment specialist and the salary structure under which such specialist is compensated.

“(C) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate an annual report summarizing the reports submitted under subparagraph (B), and including summaries of outcomes achieved by participating veterans, disaggregated by local areas.

“(5) PART-TIME EMPLOYEES.—A part-time veteran employment specialist shall perform the functions of a veteran employment specialist under this subsection on a halftime basis.

“(6) TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—Each veteran employment specialist described in paragraph (2) shall satisfactorily complete training provided by the National Veterans’ Employment and Training Institute during the 3-year period that begins on the date on which the employee is so assigned.

“(7) SPECIALIST’S DUTIES.—A full-time veteran employment specialist shall perform only duties related to employment, training, supportive, and placement services under this subsection, and shall not perform other non-veteran-related duties if such duties detract from the specialist’s ability to perform the specialist’s duties related to employment, training, supportive, and placement services under this subsection.

“(8) STATE OPTION.—At the request of a local board, a State may opt to assume the duties assigned to the local board under paragraphs (1) and (3), including the hiring and employment of one or more veteran employment specialists for placement in the local area served by the local board.”.

SEC. 423. PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM.

Section 136 (29 U.S.C. 2871) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by amending paragraphs (1) and (2) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For each State, the State performance measures shall consist of—

“(A)(i) the core indicators of performance described in paragraph (2)(A); and

“(ii) additional indicators of performance (if any) identified by the State under paragraph (2)(B); and

“(B) a State adjusted level of performance for each indicator described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE.—

“(A) CORE INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The core indicators of performance for the program of employment and training activities authorized under sections 132(a)(2) and 134, the program of adult education and family literacy education activities authorized under title II, and the program authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 720 et seq.), other than section 112 or part C of that title (29 U.S.C. 732, 741), shall consist of the following indicators of performance (with performance determined in the aggregate and as disaggregated by the populations identified in the State and local plan in each case):

“(I) The percentage and number of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second full calendar quarter after exit from the program.

“(II) The percentage and number of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the fourth full calendar quarter after exit from the program.

“(III) The difference in the median earnings of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second full calendar quarter after exit from the program, compared to the median earnings of such participants prior to participation in such program.

“(IV) The percentage and number of program participants who obtain a recognized postsecondary credential (such as an industry-recognized credential or a certificate from a registered apprenticeship program), or a regular secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent (subject to clause (ii)),

during participation in or within 1 year after exit from the program.

“(V) The percentage and number of program participants who, during a program year—

“(aa) are in an education or training program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential (such as an industry-recognized credential or a certificate from a registered apprenticeship program), a certificate from an on-the-job training program, a regular secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, or unsubsidized employment; and

“(bb) are achieving measurable basic skill gains toward such a credential, certificate, diploma, or employment.

“(VI) The percentage and number of program participants who obtain unsubsidized employment in the field relating to the training services described in section 134(c)(4) that such participants received.

“(ii) INDICATOR RELATING TO CREDENTIAL.—For purposes of clause (i)(IV), program participants who obtain a regular secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent shall be included in the percentage counted as meeting the criterion under such clause only if such participants (in addition to obtaining such diploma or its recognized equivalent), within 1 year after exit from the program, have obtained or retained employment, have been removed from public assistance, or have begun an education or training program leading to a recognized postsecondary credential.

“(B) ADDITIONAL INDICATORS.—A State may identify in the State plan additional indicators for workforce investment activities authorized under this subtitle.”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the heading, by striking “AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION INDICATOR”;

(II) in clause (i), by striking “and the customer satisfaction indicator described in paragraph (2)(B)”;

(III) in clause (ii), by striking “and the customer satisfaction indicator of performance, for the first 3” and inserting “, for all 3”;

(IV) in clause (iii)—

(aa) in the heading, by striking “FOR FIRST 3 YEARS”;

(bb) by striking “and the customer satisfaction indicator of performance, for the first 3 program years” and inserting “for all 3 program years”;

(V) in clause (iv)—

(aa) by striking “or (v)”;

(bb) by striking subclause (I) and redesignating subclauses (II) and (III) as subclauses (I) and (II), respectively; and

(cc) in subclause (I) (as so redesignated)—

(AA) by inserting “, such as unemployment rates and job losses or gains in particular industries” after “economic conditions”; and

(BB) by inserting “, such as indicators of poor work experience, dislocation from high-wage employment, low levels of literacy or English proficiency, disability status (including disability status among veterans), and welfare dependency,” after “program”;

(VI) by striking clause (v) and redesignating clause (vi) as clause (v); and

(VII) in clause (v) (as so redesignated),

(aa) by striking “described in clause (iv)(II)” and inserting “described in clause (iv)(I)”;

(bb) by striking “or (v)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “paragraph (2)(C)” and inserting “paragraph (2)(B)”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by amending clause (i) of paragraph (1)(A) to read as follows:

“(i) the core indicators of performance described in subsection (b)(2)(A) for activities described in such subsection, other than statewide workforce investment activities; and”;

(B) in clause (ii) of paragraph (1)(A), by striking “(b)(2)(C)” and inserting “(b)(2)(B)”;

and

(C) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) DETERMINATIONS.—In determining such local levels of performance, the local board, the chief elected official, and the Governor shall ensure such levels are adjusted based on the specific economic conditions (such as unemployment rates and job losses or gains in particular industries), or demographic characteristics or other characteristics of the population to be served, in the local area.”;

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “127 or”;

(ii) by striking “and the customer satisfaction indicator” each place it appears; and

(iii) in the last sentence, by inserting before the period the following: “, and on the amount and percentage of the State’s annual allotment under section 132 the State spends on administrative costs and on the amount and percentage of its annual allocation under section 133 each local area in the State spends on administrative costs”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking subparagraphs (A), (B), and (D);

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (A);

(iii) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (B);

(iv) in subparagraph (B), as so redesignated—

(I) by striking “(excluding participants who received only self-service and informational activities)”;

(II) by striking “and” at the end;

(v) by striking subparagraph (F);

(vi) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) with respect to each local area in the State—

“(i) the number of individuals who received work ready services described in section 134(c)(2) and the number of individuals who received training services described in section 134(c)(4), during the most recent program year and fiscal year, and the preceding 5 program years, disaggregated (for individuals who received work ready services) by the type of entity that provided the work ready services and disaggregated (for individuals who received training services) by the type of entity that provided the training services, and the amount of funds spent on each of the 2 types of services during the most recent program year and fiscal year, and the preceding 5 fiscal years;

“(ii) the number of individuals who successfully exited out of work ready services described in section 134(c)(2) and the number of individuals who exited out of training services described in section 134(c)(4), during the most recent program year and fiscal year, and the preceding 5 program years, disaggregated (for individuals who received work ready services) by the type of entity that provided the work ready services and disaggregated (for individuals who received training services) by the type of entity that provided the training services; and

“(iii) the average cost per participant of those individuals who received work ready services described in section 134(c)(2) and the

average cost per participant of those individuals who received training services described in section 134(c)(4), during the most recent program year and fiscal year, and the preceding 5 program years, disaggregated (for individuals who received work ready services) by the type of entity that provided the work ready services and disaggregated (for individuals who received training services) by the type of entity that provided the training services; and

“(D) the amount of funds spent on training services and discretionary activities described in section 134(d), disaggregated by the populations identified under section 112(b)(16)(A)(iv) and section 118(b)(10).”;

(C) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking “through publication” and inserting “through electronic means”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) DATA VALIDATION.—In preparing the reports described in this subsection, each State shall establish procedures, consistent with guidelines issued by the Secretary, to ensure the information contained in the reports is valid and reliable.

“(5) STATE AND LOCAL POLICIES.—

“(A) STATE POLICIES.—Each State that receives an allotment under section 132 shall maintain a central repository of policies related to access, eligibility, availability of services, and other matters, and plans approved by the State board and make such repository available to the public, including by electronic means.

“(B) LOCAL POLICIES.—Each local area that receives an allotment under section 133 shall maintain a central repository of policies related to access, eligibility, availability of services, and other matters, and plans approved by the local board and make such repository available to the public, including by electronic means.”;

(4) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or (B)”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “may reduce by not more than 5 percent,” and inserting “shall reduce”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) FUNDS RESULTING FROM REDUCED ALLOTMENTS.—The Secretary shall return to the Treasury the amount retained, as a result of a reduction in an allotment to a State made under paragraph (1)(B).”;

(5) in subsection (h)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “or (B)”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by amending the matter preceding clause (i) to read as follows:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If such failure continues for a second consecutive year, the Governor shall take corrective actions, including the development of a reorganization plan. Such plan shall—”;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively;

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (A), the following:

“(B) REDUCTION IN THE AMOUNT OF GRANT.—If such failure continues for a third consecutive year, the Governor shall reduce the amount of the grant that would (in the absence of this subparagraph) be payable to the local area under such program for the program year after such third consecutive year. Such penalty shall be based on the degree of failure to meet local levels of performance.”;

(iv) in subparagraph (C)(i) (as so redesignated), by striking “a reorganization plan

under subparagraph (A) may, not later than 30 days after receiving notice of the reorganization plan, appeal to the Governor to rescind or revise such plan” and inserting “corrective action under subparagraph (A) or (B) may, not later than 30 days after receiving notice of the action, appeal to the Governor to rescind or revise such action”; and

(v) in subparagraph (D) (as so redesignated), by striking “subparagraph (B)” each place it appears and inserting “subparagraph (C)”;

(6) in subsection (i)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “subsection (b)(2)(C)” and inserting “subsection (b)(2)(B)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “(b)(3)(A)(vi)” and inserting “(b)(3)(A)(v)”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “the activities described in section 502 concerning”; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “described in paragraph (1) and in the activities described in section 502” and inserting “and activities described in this subsection”; and

(7) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(j) USE OF CORE INDICATORS FOR OTHER PROGRAMS.—Consistent with the requirements of the applicable authorizing laws, the Secretary shall use the core indicators of performance described in subsection (b)(2)(A) to assess the effectiveness of the programs described in section 121(b)(1)(B) (in addition to the programs carried out under chapter 5) that are carried out by the Secretary.

“(k) ESTABLISHING PAY-FOR-PERFORMANCE INCENTIVES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—At the discretion of the Governor of a State, a State may establish an incentive system for local boards to implement pay-for-performance contract strategies for the delivery of employment and training activities in the local areas served by the local boards.

“(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—A State that establishes a pay-for-performance incentive system shall reserve not more than 10 percent of the total amount allotted to the State under section 132(b)(2) for a fiscal year to provide funds to local areas in the State whose local boards have implemented a pay-for-performance contract strategy.

“(3) EVALUATIONS.—A State described in paragraph (2) shall use funds reserved by the State under section 133(a)(1) to evaluate the return on investment of pay-for-performance contract strategies implemented by local boards in the State.”.

SEC. 424. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 137 (29 U.S.C. 2872) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 137. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the activities described in section 132, \$6,245,318,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years.”.

CHAPTER 3—JOB CORPS

SEC. 426. JOB CORPS PURPOSES.

Paragraph (1) of section 141 (29 U.S.C. 2881(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) to maintain a national Job Corps program for at-risk youth, carried out in partnership with States and communities, to assist eligible youth to connect to the workforce by providing them with intensive academic, career and technical education, and service-learning opportunities, in residential and nonresidential centers, in order for such youth to obtain regular secondary school diplomas and recognized postsecondary credentials leading to successful careers in in-

demand industries that will result in opportunities for advancement;”.

SEC. 427. JOB CORPS DEFINITIONS.

Section 142 (29 U.S.C. 2882) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “APPLICABLE ONE-STOP” and inserting “ONE-STOP”;

(B) by striking “applicable”;

(C) by striking “customer service”; and

(D) by striking “intake” and inserting “assessment”;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking “before completing the requirements” and all that follows and inserting “prior to becoming a graduate.”; and

(3) in paragraph (5), by striking “has completed the requirements” and all that follows and inserting the following: “who, as a result of participation in the Job Corps program, has received a regular secondary school diploma, completed the requirements of a career and technical education and training program, or received, or is making satisfactory progress (as defined under section 484(c) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1091(c))) toward receiving, a recognized postsecondary credential (including an industry-recognized credential) that prepares individuals for employment leading to economic self-sufficiency.”.

SEC. 428. INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE FOR THE JOB CORPS.

Section 144 (29 U.S.C. 2884) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) not less than age 16 and not more than age 24 on the date of enrollment;”;

(2) in paragraph (3)(B), by inserting “secondary” before “school”; and

(3) in paragraph (3)(E), by striking “vocational” and inserting “career and technical education and”.

SEC. 429. RECRUITMENT, SCREENING, SELECTION, AND ASSIGNMENT OF ENROLLEES.

Section 145 (29 U.S.C. 2885) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(C)(i) by striking “vocational” and inserting “career and technical education and training”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking “To the extent practicable, the” and inserting “The”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “applicable”; and

(II) by inserting “and” after the semicolon;

(iii) by striking subparagraphs (B) and (C); and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) organizations that have a demonstrated record of effectiveness in placing at-risk youth into employment.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “and agrees to such rules” after “failure to observe the rules”; and

(ii) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

“(C) the individual has passed a background check conducted in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary, which shall include—

“(i) a search of the State criminal registry or repository in the State where the individual resides and each State where the individual previously resided;

“(ii) a search of State-based child abuse and neglect registries and databases in the State where the individual resides and each State where the individual previously resided;

“(iii) a search of the National Crime Information Center;

“(iv) a Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint check using the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System; and

“(v) a search of the National Sex Offender Registry established under the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.).”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) INDIVIDUALS CONVICTED OF A CRIME.—An individual shall be ineligible for enrollment if the individual—

“(A) makes a false statement in connection with the criminal background check described in paragraph (1)(C);

“(B) is registered or is required to be registered on a State sex offender registry or the National Sex Offender Registry established under the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.); or

“(C) has been convicted of a felony consisting of—

“(i) homicide;

“(ii) child abuse or neglect;

“(iii) a crime against children, including child pornography;

“(iv) a crime involving rape or sexual assault; or

“(v) physical assault, battery, or a drug-related offense, committed within the past 5 years.”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “2 years” and inserting “year”; and

(ii) by striking “an assignment” and inserting “a”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “, every 2 years.”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) by inserting “the education and training” after “including”; and

(II) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) the performance of the Job Corps center relating to the indicators described in paragraphs (1) and (2) in section 159(c), and whether any actions have been taken with respect to such center pursuant to section 159(f).”; and

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “is closest to the home of the enrollee, except that the” and inserting “offers the type of career and technical education and training selected by the individual and, among the centers that offer such education and training, is closest to the home of the individual. The”;

(ii) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(iii) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “that offers the career and technical education and training desired by” after “home of the enrollee”.

SEC. 430. JOB CORPS CENTERS.

Section 147 (29 U.S.C. 2887) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “vocational” both places it appears and inserting “career and technical”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “subsections (c) and (d) of section 303 of the Federal Property and Ad-

ministrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253)” and inserting “subsections (a) and (b) of section 3304 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(II) by striking “industry council” and inserting “workforce council”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i)—

(I) by amending subclause (II) to read as follows:

“(II) the ability of the entity to offer career and technical education and training that the workforce council proposes under section 154(c);”; and

(II) in subclause (III), by striking “is familiar with the surrounding communities, applicable” and inserting “demonstrates relationships with the surrounding communities, employers, workforce boards,” and by striking “and” at the end;

(III) by amending subclause (IV) to read as follows:

“(IV) the performance of the entity, if any, relating to operating or providing activities described in this subtitle to a Job Corps center, including the entity’s demonstrated effectiveness in assisting individuals in achieving the primary and secondary indicators of performance described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 159(c); and”;

(IV) by adding at the end the following new subclause:

“(V) the ability of the entity to demonstrate a record of successfully assisting at-risk youth to connect to the workforce, including by providing them with intensive academic, and career and technical education and training.”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B)(ii)—

(I) by striking “, as appropriate”; and

(II) by striking “through (IV)” and inserting “through (V)”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “In any year, no more than 20 percent of the individuals enrolled in the Job Corps may be non-residential participants in the Job Corps.”;

(3) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c) CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CENTERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Job Corps centers may include Civilian Conservation Centers, operated under an agreement between the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Agriculture, that are located primarily in rural areas. Such centers shall adhere to all the provisions of this subtitle, and shall provide, in addition to education, career and technical education and training, and workforce preparation skills training described in section 148, programs of work experience to conserve, develop, or manage public natural resources or public recreational areas or to develop community projects in the public interest.

“(2) SELECTION PROCESS.—The Secretary shall select an entity that submits an application under subsection (d) to operate a Civilian Conservation Center on a competitive basis, as provided in subsection (a).”; and

(4) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

“(d) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to operate a Job Corps center under this subtitle, an entity shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including—

“(1) a description of the program activities that will be offered at the center, including how the career and technical education and training reflect State and local employment opportunities, including in in-demand industries;

“(2) a description of the counseling, placement, and support activities that will be of-

fered at the center, including a description of the strategies and procedures the entity will use to place graduates into unsubsidized employment upon completion of the program;

“(3) a description of the demonstrated record of effectiveness that the entity has in placing at-risk youth into employment, including past performance of operating a Job Corps center under this subtitle;

“(4) a description of the relationships that the entity has developed with State and local workforce boards, employers, State and local educational agencies, and the surrounding communities in an effort to promote a comprehensive statewide workforce investment system;

“(5) a description of the strong fiscal controls the entity has in place to ensure proper accounting of Federal funds, and a description of how the entity will meet the requirements of section 159(a);

“(6) a description of the strategies and policies the entity will utilize to reduce participant costs;

“(7) a description of the steps taken to control costs in accordance with section 159(a)(3);

“(8) a detailed budget of the activities that will be supported using funds under this subtitle;

“(9) a detailed budget of the activities that will be supported using funds from non-Federal resources;

“(10) an assurance the entity will comply with the administrative cost limitation included in section 151(c);

“(11) an assurance the entity is licensed to operate in the State in which the center is located; and

“(12) an assurance the entity will comply with and meet basic health and safety codes, including those measures described in section 152(b).

“(e) LENGTH OF AGREEMENT.—The agreement described in subsection (a)(1)(A) shall be for not longer than a 2-year period. The Secretary may renew the agreement for 3 1-year periods if the entity meets the requirements of subsection (f).

“(f) RENEWAL.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may renew the terms of an agreement described in subsection (a)(1)(A) for an entity to operate a Job Corps center if the center meets or exceeds each of the indicators of performance described in section 159(c)(1).

“(2) RECOMPETITION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not renew the terms of the agreement for an entity to operate a Job Corps center if such center is ranked in the bottom quintile of centers described in section 159(f)(2) for any program year. Such entity may submit a new application under subsection (d) only if such center has shown significant improvement on the indicators of performance described in section 159(c)(1) over the last program year.

“(B) VIOLATIONS.—The Secretary shall not select an entity to operate a Job Corps center if such entity or such center has been found to have a systemic or substantial material failure that involves—

“(i) a threat to the health, safety, or civil rights of program participants or staff;

“(ii) the misuse of funds received under this subtitle;

“(iii) loss of legal status or financial viability, loss of permits, debarment from receiving Federal grants or contracts, or the improper use of Federal funds;

“(iv) failure to meet any other Federal or State requirement that the entity has shown

an unwillingness or inability to correct, after notice from the Secretary, within the period specified; or

“(v) an unresolved area of noncompliance.”
 “(g) **CURRENT GRANTEES.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the SKILLS Act and notwithstanding any previous grant award or renewals of such award under this subtitle, the Secretary shall require all entities operating a Job Corps center under this subtitle to submit an application under subsection (d) to carry out the requirements of this section.”

SEC. 431. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.

Section 148 (29 U.S.C. 2888) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) **ACTIVITIES PROVIDED THROUGH JOB CORPS CENTERS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each Job Corps center shall provide enrollees with an intensive, well-organized, and supervised program of education, career and technical education and training, work experience, recreational activities, physical rehabilitation and development, and counseling. Each Job Corps center shall provide enrollees assigned to the center with access to work ready services described in section 134(c)(2).

“(2) **RELATIONSHIP TO OPPORTUNITIES.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The activities provided under this subsection shall be targeted to helping enrollees, on completion of their enrollment—

“(i) secure and maintain meaningful unsubsidized employment;

“(ii) complete secondary education and obtain a regular secondary school diploma;

“(iii) enroll in and complete postsecondary education or training programs, including obtaining recognized postsecondary credentials (such as industry-recognized credentials and certificates from registered apprenticeship programs); or

“(iv) satisfy Armed Forces requirements.”

“(B) **LINK TO EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.**—The career and technical education and training provided shall be linked to the employment opportunities in in-demand industries in the State in which the Job Corps center is located.”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “**EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL**” and inserting “**ACADEMIC AND CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND**”; and

(B) by striking “may” after “The Secretary” and inserting “shall”; and

(C) by striking “vocational” each place it appears and inserting “career and technical”; and

(3) by amending paragraph (3) of subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(3) **DEMONSTRATION.**—Each year, any operator seeking to enroll additional enrollees in an advanced career training program shall demonstrate, before the operator may carry out such additional enrollment, that—

“(A) participants in such program have achieved a satisfactory rate of completion and placement in training-related jobs; and

“(B) such operator has met or exceeded the indicators of performance described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 159(c) for the previous year.”

SEC. 432. COUNSELING AND JOB PLACEMENT.

Section 149 (29 U.S.C. 2889) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “vocational” and inserting “career and technical education and”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “make every effort to arrange to”; and

(B) by striking “to assist” and inserting “assist”; and

(3) by striking subsection (d).

SEC. 433. SUPPORT.

Subsection (b) of section 150 (29 U.S.C. 2890) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) **TRANSITION ALLOWANCES AND SUPPORT FOR GRADUATES.**—The Secretary shall arrange for a transition allowance to be paid to graduates. The transition allowance shall be incentive-based to reflect a graduate's completion of academic, career and technical education or training, and attainment of a recognized postsecondary credential, including an industry-recognized credential.”

SEC. 434. OPERATIONS.

Section 151 (29 U.S.C. 2891) is amended—

(1) in the header, by striking “**OPERATING PLAN**” and inserting “**OPERATIONS**.”; and

(2) in subsection (a), by striking “**IN GENERAL**” and inserting “**OPERATING PLAN**.”; and

(3) by striking subsection (b) and redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b); and

(4) by amending subsection (b) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in the heading by inserting “**OF OPERATING PLAN**” after “**AVAILABILITY**”; and

(B) by striking “subsections (a) and (b)” and inserting “subsection (a)”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.**—Not more than 10 percent of the funds allotted under section 147 to an entity selected to operate a Job Corps center may be used by the entity for administrative costs under this subtitle.”

SEC. 435. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.

Section 153 (29 U.S.C. 2893) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 153. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.

“The director of each Job Corps center shall encourage and cooperate in activities to establish a mutually beneficial relationship between Job Corps centers in the State and nearby communities. Such activities may include the use of any local workforce development boards established under section 117 to provide a mechanism for joint discussion of common problems and for planning programs of mutual interest.”

SEC. 436. WORKFORCE COUNCILS.

Section 154 (29 U.S.C. 2894) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 154. WORKFORCE COUNCILS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Each Job Corps center shall have a workforce council appointed by the Governor of the State in which the Job Corps center is located.

“(b) **WORKFORCE COUNCIL COMPOSITION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A workforce council shall be comprised of—

“(A) business members of the State board described in section 111(b)(1)(B)(i);

“(B) business members of the local boards described in section 117(b)(2)(A) located in the State;

“(C) a representative of the State board described in section 111(f); and

“(D) such other representatives and State agency officials as the Governor may designate.

“(2) **MAJORITY.**—A ¾ majority of the members of the workforce council shall be representatives described in paragraph (1)(A).

“(c) **RESPONSIBILITIES.**—The responsibilities of the workforce council shall be—

“(1) to review all the relevant labor market information, including related information in the State plan described in section 112, to—

“(A) determine the in-demand industries in the State in which enrollees intend to seek employment after graduation;

“(B) determine the skills and education that are necessary to obtain the employment

opportunities described in subparagraph (A); and

“(C) determine the type or types of career and technical education and training that will be implemented at the center to enable the enrollees to obtain the employment opportunities; and

“(2) to meet at least once a year to re-evaluate the labor market information, and other relevant information, to determine any necessary changes in the career and technical education and training provided at the center.”

SEC. 437. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 156 (29 U.S.C. 2896) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 156. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO CENTERS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—From the funds reserved under section 132(a)(3), the Secretary shall provide, directly or through grants, contracts, or other agreements or arrangements as the Secretary considers appropriate, technical assistance and training for the Job Corps program for the purposes of improving program quality.

“(b) **ACTIVITIES.**—In providing training and technical assistance and for allocating resources for such assistance, the Secretary shall—

“(1) assist entities, including those entities not currently operating a Job Corps center, in developing the application described in section 147(d);

“(2) assist Job Corps centers and programs in correcting deficiencies and violations under this subtitle;

“(3) assist Job Corps centers and programs in meeting or exceeding the indicators of performance described in paragraph (1) and (2) of section 159(c); and

“(4) assist Job Corps centers and programs in the development of sound management practices, including financial management procedures.”

SEC. 438. SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Section 158(c)(1) (29 U.S.C. 2899(c)(1)) is amended by striking “title II of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 481 et seq.)” and inserting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code.”

SEC. 439. PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY MANAGEMENT.

Section 159 (29 U.S.C. 2899) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**” and inserting “**PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY AND MANAGEMENT**”; and

(2) in subsection (a)(3), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, or operating costs for such centers result in a budgetary shortfall”; and

(3) by striking subsections (c) through (g); and

(4) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) **INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE.**—

“(1) **PRIMARY INDICATORS.**—The annual primary indicators of performance for Job Corps centers shall include—

“(A) the percentage and number of enrollees who graduate from the Job Corps center;

“(B) the percentage and number of graduates who entered unsubsidized employment related to the career and technical education and training received through the Job Corps center, except that such calculation shall not include enrollment in education, the military, or volunteer service;

“(C) the percentage and number of graduates who obtained a recognized postsecondary credential, including an industry-recognized credential or a certificate from a registered apprenticeship program; and

“(D) the cost per successful performance outcome, which is calculated by comparing

the number of graduates who were placed in unsubsidized employment or obtained a recognized postsecondary credential, including an industry-recognized credential, to total program costs, including all operations, construction, and administration costs at each Job Corps center.

“(2) **SECONDARY INDICATORS.**—The annual secondary indicators of performance for Job Corps centers shall include—

“(A) the percentage and number of graduates who entered unsubsidized employment not related to the career and technical education and training received through the Job Corps center;

“(B) the percentage and number of graduates who entered into postsecondary education;

“(C) the percentage and number of graduates who entered into the military;

“(D) the average wage of graduates who are in unsubsidized employment—

“(i) on the first day of employment; and

“(ii) 6 months after the first day;

“(E) the number and percentage of graduates who entered unsubsidized employment and were retained in the unsubsidized employment—

“(i) 6 months after the first day of employment; and

“(ii) 12 months after the first day of employment;

“(F) the percentage and number of enrollees compared to the percentage and number of enrollees the Secretary has established as targets in section 145(c)(1);

“(G) the cost per training slot, which is calculated by comparing the program's maximum number of enrollees that can be enrolled in a Job Corps center at any given time during the program year to the number of enrollees in the same program year; and

“(H) the number and percentage of former enrollees, including the number dismissed under the zero tolerance policy described in section 152(b).

“(3) **INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE FOR RECRUITERS.**—The annual indicators of performance for recruiters shall include the measurements described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) and subparagraphs (F), (G), and (H) of paragraph (2).

“(4) **INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE OF CAREER TRANSITION SERVICE PROVIDERS.**—The annual indicators of performance of career transition service providers shall include the measurements described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1) and subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E) of paragraph (2).

“(d) **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**—The Secretary shall collect, and submit in the report described in subsection (f), information on the performance of each Job Corps center, and the Job Corps program, regarding—

“(1) the number and percentage of former enrollees who obtained a regular secondary school diploma;

“(2) the number and percentage of former enrollees who entered unsubsidized employment;

“(3) the number and percentage of former enrollees who obtained a recognized postsecondary credential, including an industry-recognized credential;

“(4) the number and percentage of former enrollees who entered into military service; and

“(5) any additional information required by the Secretary.

“(e) **METHODS.**—The Secretary shall collect the information described in subsections (c) and (d), using methods described in section 136(f)(2) and consistent with State law, by entering into agreements with the States to

access such data for Job Corps enrollees, former enrollees, and graduates.

“(f) **TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY.**—

“(1) **REPORT.**—The Secretary shall collect and annually submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate, and make available to the public by electronic means, a report containing—

“(A) information on the performance of each Job Corps center, and the Job Corps program, on the performance indicators described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c);

“(B) a comparison of each Job Corps center, by rank, on the performance indicators described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c);

“(C) a comparison of each Job Corps center, by rank, on the average performance of all primary indicators described in paragraph (1) of subsection (c);

“(D) information on the performance of the service providers described in paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (c) on the performance indicators established under such paragraphs; and

“(E) a comparison of each service provider, by rank, on the performance of all service providers described in paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (c) on the performance indicators established under such paragraphs.

“(2) **ASSESSMENT.**—The Secretary shall conduct an annual assessment of the performance of each Job Corps center which shall include information on the Job Corps centers that—

“(A) are ranked in the bottom 10 percent on the performance indicator described in paragraph (1)(C); or

“(B) have failed a safety and health code review described in subsection (g).

“(3) **PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT.**—With respect to a Job Corps center that is identified under paragraph (2) or reports less than 50 percent on the performance indicators described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of subsection (c)(1), the Secretary shall develop and implement a 1 year performance improvement plan. Such a plan shall require action including—

“(A) providing technical assistance to the center;

“(B) changing the management staff of the center;

“(C) replacing the operator of the center;

“(D) reducing the capacity of the center; or

“(E) closing the center.

“(4) **CLOSURE OF JOB CORPS CENTERS.**—Job Corps centers that have been identified under paragraph (2) for more than 4 consecutive years shall be closed. The Secretary shall ensure—

“(A) that the proposed decision to close the center is announced in advance to the general public through publication in the Federal Register and other appropriate means; and

“(B) the establishment of a reasonable comment period, not to exceed 30 days, for interested individuals to submit written comments to the Secretary.

“(g) **PARTICIPANT HEALTH AND SAFETY.**—The Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the General Services Administration or the appropriate State agency responsible for inspecting public buildings and safeguarding the health of disadvantaged students, to conduct an in-person review of the physical condition and health-related activities of each Job Corps center annually. Such review shall include a passing rate of occupancy under Federal and State ordinances.”.

CHAPTER 4—NATIONAL PROGRAMS

SEC. 441. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 170 (29 U.S.C. 2915) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b);

(2) by striking:

“(a) **GENERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—”;

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subsections (a), (b), and (c) respectively, and moving such subsections 2 ems to the left, and conforming the casing style of the headings of such subsections to the casing style of the heading of subsection (d), as added by paragraph (7) of this section;

(4) in subsection (a) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by inserting “the training of staff providing rapid response services and additional assistance, the training of other staff of recipients of funds under this title, assistance regarding accounting and program operation practices (when such assistance would not be duplicative to assistance provided by the State), technical assistance to States that do not meet State performance measures described in section 136,” after “localities,”; and

(B) by striking “from carrying out activities” and all that follows up to the period and inserting “to implement the amendments made by the SKILLS Act”;

(5) in subsection (b) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “subsection (a)”;

(B) by striking “, or recipient of financial assistance under any of sections 166 through 169,”; and

(C) by striking “or grant recipient”;

(6) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated), by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “subsection (a)”;

(7) by inserting, after subsection (c) (as so redesignated), the following:

“(d) **BEST PRACTICES COORDINATION.**—The Secretary shall—

“(1) establish a system through which States may share information regarding best practices with regard to the operation of workforce investment activities under this Act; and

“(2) evaluate and disseminate information regarding best practices and identify knowledge gaps.”.

SEC. 442. EVALUATIONS.

Section 172 (29 U.S.C. 2917) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “the Secretary shall provide for the continuing evaluation of the programs and activities, including those programs and activities carried out under section 171” and inserting “the Secretary, through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, shall conduct, at least once every 5 years, an independent evaluation of the programs and activities funded under this Act”;

(2) by amending subsection (a)(4) to read as follows:

“(4) the impact of receiving services and not receiving services under such programs and activities on the community, businesses, and individuals”;

(3) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c) **TECHNIQUES.**—Evaluations conducted under this section shall utilize appropriate and rigorous methodology and research designs, including the use of control groups chosen by scientific random assignment methodologies, quasi-experimental methods, impact analysis and the use of administrative data. The Secretary shall conduct an impact analysis, as described in subsection (a)(4), of the formula grant program under subtitle B not later than 2016, and thereafter shall conduct such an analysis not less than once every 4 years.”;

(4) in subsection (e), by striking “the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate” and inserting “the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate”;

(5) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g) and inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) REDUCTION OF AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED TO BE APPROPRIATED FOR LATE REPORTING.—If a report required to be transmitted to Congress under this section is not transmitted on or before the time period specified for that report, amounts authorized to be appropriated under this title shall be reduced by 10 percent for the fiscal year that begins after the date on which the final report required under this section is required to be transmitted and reduced by an additional 10 percent each subsequent fiscal year until each such report is transmitted to Congress.”; and

(6) by adding at the end, the following:

“(h) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The results of the evaluations conducted under this section shall be made publicly available, including by posting such results on the Department’s website.”.

CHAPTER 5—ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 446. REQUIREMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS.

Section 181 (29 U.S.C. 2931) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(6), by striking “, including representatives of businesses and of labor organizations.”;

(2) in subsection (c)(2)(A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “shall” and inserting “may”;

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking “training for” and inserting “the entry into employment, retention in employment, or increases in earnings of”;

(B) by striking “subtitle B” and inserting “this Act”;

(4) in subsection (f)(4), by striking “134(a)(3)(B)” and inserting “133(a)(4)”;

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) SALARY AND BONUS LIMITATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—No funds provided under this title shall be used by a recipient or subrecipient of such funds to pay the salary and bonuses of an individual, either as direct costs or indirect costs, at a rate in excess of the rate prescribed in level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

“(2) VENDORS.—The limitation described in paragraph (1) shall not apply to vendors providing goods and services as defined in OMB Circular A-133.

“(3) LOWER LIMIT.—In a case in which a State is a recipient of such funds, the State may establish a lower limit than is provided in paragraph (1) for salaries and bonuses of those receiving salaries and bonuses from a subrecipient of such funds, taking into account factors including the relative cost of living in the State, the compensation levels for comparable State or local government employees, and the size of the organizations that administer the Federal programs involved.

“(h) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor (referred to in this Act as the ‘Administration’) shall administer all programs authorized under title I and the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.). The Administration shall be headed by an Assistant Secretary appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Except for title II and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.), the Administration shall be the principal agency, and the

Assistant Secretary shall be the principal officer, of such Department for carrying out this Act.

“(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Assistant Secretary shall be an individual with substantial experience in workforce development and in workforce development management. The Assistant Secretary shall also, to the maximum extent possible, possess knowledge and have worked in or with the State or local workforce investment system or have been a member of the business community.

“(3) FUNCTIONS.—In the performance of the functions of the office, the Assistant Secretary shall be directly responsible to the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary of Labor, as determined by the Secretary. The functions of the Assistant Secretary shall not be delegated to any officer not directly responsible, both with respect to program operation and administration, to the Assistant Secretary. Any reference in this Act to duties to be carried out by the Assistant Secretary shall be considered to be a reference to duties to be carried out by the Secretary acting through the Assistant Secretary.”.

SEC. 447. PROMPT ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

Section 182 (29 U.S.C. 2932) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “127 or”;

(B) by striking “, except that” and all that follows and inserting a period; and

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking “sections 128 and 133” and inserting “section 133”; and

(B) by striking “127 or”.

SEC. 448. FISCAL CONTROLS; SANCTIONS.

Section 184(a)(2) (29 U.S.C. 2934(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(A)” and all that follows through “Each” and inserting “Each”;

(2) by striking subparagraph (B).

SEC. 449. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

Section 185 (29 U.S.C. 2935) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period and inserting “; and”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) shall have the option to submit or disseminate electronically any reports, records, plans, or other data that are required to be collected or disseminated under this title.”;

(2) in subsection (e)(2), by inserting “and the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate,” after “Secretary.”.

SEC. 450. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Section 189 (29 U.S.C. 2939) is amended—

(1) in subsection (g)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Appropriations for any fiscal year for programs and activities carried out under this title shall be available for obligation only on the basis of a program year. The program year shall begin on October 1 in the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking “each State” and inserting “each recipient (except as otherwise provided in this paragraph)”;

(ii) in the second sentence, by striking “171 or”;

(2) in subsection (i)—

(A) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3);

(B) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (2);

(C) by amending paragraph (2)(A), as so redesignated—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “; and” and inserting a period at the end;

(ii) by striking “requirements of subparagraph (B)” and all that follows through “any of the statutory or regulatory requirements of subtitle B” and inserting “requirements of subparagraph (B) or (D), any of the statutory or regulatory requirements of subtitle B”; and

(iii) by striking clause (ii); and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) EXPEDITED PROCESS FOR EXTENDING APPROVED WAIVERS TO ADDITIONAL STATES.—The Secretary may establish an expedited procedure for the purpose of extending to additional States the waiver of statutory or regulatory requirements that have been approved for a State pursuant to a request under subparagraph (B), in lieu of requiring the additional States to meet the requirements of subparagraphs (B) and (C). Such procedure shall ensure that the extension of such a waiver to additional States is accompanied by appropriate conditions relating to the implementation of such waiver.

“(E) EXTERNAL CONDITIONS.—The Secretary shall not require or impose new or additional requirements, that are not specified under this Act, on a State in exchange for providing a waiver to the State or a local area in the State under this paragraph.”.

SEC. 451. STATE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

Section 191(a) (29 U.S.C. 2941(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking “consistent with the provisions of this title” and inserting “consistent with State law and the provisions of this title”;

(2) by striking “consistent with the terms and conditions required under this title” and inserting “consistent with State law and the terms and conditions required under this title”.

SEC. 452. GENERAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.

Section 195 (29 U.S.C. 2945) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by inserting at the end the following:

“(D) Funds received under a program by a public or private nonprofit entity that are not described in subparagraph (B), such as funds privately raised from philanthropic foundations, businesses, or other private entities, shall not be considered to be income under this title and shall not be subject to the requirements of this paragraph.”;

(2) by striking paragraph (9);

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (10) through (13) as paragraphs (9) through (12), respectively;

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(13) Funds provided under this title shall not be used to establish or operate stand-alone fee-for-service enterprises that compete with private sector employment agencies within the meaning of section 701(c) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e(c)), except that for purposes of this paragraph, such an enterprise does not include a one-stop center.

“(14) Any report required to be submitted to Congress, or to a Committee of Congress, under this title shall be submitted to both the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.”.

SEC. 453. FEDERAL AGENCY STAFF AND RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL AND LOBBYING ACTIVITIES.

Subtitle E of title I (29 U.S.C. 2931 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

“SEC. 196. FEDERAL AGENCY STAFF.

“The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall—

“(1) not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of the SKILLS Act—

“(A) identify the number of Federal government employees who, on the day before the date of enactment of the SKILLS Act, worked on or administered each of the programs and activities that were authorized under this Act or were authorized under a provision listed in section 401 of the SKILLS Act; and

“(B) identify the number of full-time equivalent employees who on the day before that date of enactment, worked on or administered each of the programs and activities described in subparagraph (A), on functions for which the authorizing provision has been repealed, or for which an amount has been consolidated (if such employee is in a duplicate position), on or after such date of enactment;

“(2) not later than 90 after such date of enactment, publish the information described in paragraph (1) on the Office of Management and Budget website; and

“(3) not later than 1 year after such date of enactment—

“(A) reduce the workforce of the Federal Government by the number of full-time equivalent employees identified under paragraph (1)(B); and

“(B) submit to Congress a report on how the Director carried out the requirements of subparagraph (A).

“SEC. 197. RESTRICTIONS ON LOBBYING AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

“(a) LOBBYING RESTRICTIONS.—

“(1) PUBLICITY RESTRICTIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), no funds provided under this Act shall be used or proposed for use, for—

“(i) publicity or propaganda purposes; or

“(ii) the preparation, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, electronic communication, radio, television, or video presentation designed to support or defeat the enactment of legislation before the Congress or any State or local legislature or legislative body.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to—

“(i) normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships;

“(ii) the preparation, distribution, or use of the materials described in subparagraph (A)(ii) in presentation to the Congress or any State or local legislature or legislative body (except that this subparagraph does not apply with respect to such preparation, distribution, or use in presentation to the executive branch of any State or local government); or

“(iii) such preparation, distribution, or use of such materials, that are designed to support or defeat any proposed or pending regulation, administrative action, or order issued by the executive branch of any State or local government.

“(2) SALARY PAYMENT RESTRICTION.—No funds provided under this Act shall be used, or proposed for use, to pay the salary or expenses of any grant or contract recipient, or agent acting for such recipient, related to any activity designed to influence the enactment or issuance of legislation, appropriations, regulations, administrative action, or

an executive order proposed or pending before the Congress or any State government, or a State or local legislature or legislative body, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships or participation by an agency or officer of a State, local, or tribal government in policymaking and administrative processes within the executive branch of that government.

“(b) POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—No funds received by a participant of a program or activity under this Act shall be used for—

“(A) any partisan or nonpartisan political activity or any other political activity associated with a candidate, or contending faction or group, in an election for public or party office; or

“(B) any activity to provide voters with transportation to the polls or similar assistance in connection with any such election.

“(2) RESTRICTION ON VOTER REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES.—No funds under this Act shall be used to conduct voter registration activities.

“(3) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘participant’ includes any State, local area, or government, non-profit, or for-profit entity receiving funds under this Act.”.

CHAPTER 6—STATE UNIFIED PLAN

SEC. 456. STATE UNIFIED PLAN.

Section 501 (20 U.S.C. 9271) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall receive and approve State unified plans developed and submitted in accordance with this section.”;

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) STATE UNIFIED PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A State may develop and submit to the Secretary a State unified plan for 2 or more of the activities or programs set forth in paragraph (2). The State unified plan shall cover one or more of the activities or programs set forth in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) and shall cover one or more of the activities or programs set forth in subparagraphs (C) through (N) of paragraph (2).

“(2) ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term ‘activity or program’ means any 1 of the following 14 activities or programs:

“(A) Activities and programs authorized under title I.

“(B) Activities and programs authorized under title II.

“(C) Programs authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 710 et seq.).

“(D) Secondary career and technical education programs authorized under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

“(E) Postsecondary career and technical education programs authorized under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006.

“(F) Activities and programs authorized under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).

“(G) Programs and activities authorized under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the ‘National Apprenticeship Act’; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.).

“(H) Programs authorized under the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et seq.).

“(I) Programs authorized under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

“(J) Programs authorized under State unemployment compensation laws (in accordance with applicable Federal law).

“(K) Work programs authorized under section 6(o) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2015(o)).

“(L) Activities and programs authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.).

“(M) Activities and programs authorized under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3121 et seq.).

“(N) Activities authorized under chapter 41 of title 38, United States Code.”;

(3) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

“(d) APPROVAL.—

“(1) JURISDICTION.—In approving a State unified plan under this section, the Secretary shall—

“(A) submit the portion of the State unified plan covering an activity or program described in subsection (b)(2) to the head of the Federal agency who exercises administrative authority over the activity or program for the approval of such portion by such Federal agency head; or

“(B) coordinate approval of the portion of the State unified plan covering an activity or program described in subsection (b)(2) with the head of the Federal agency who exercises administrative authority over the activity or program.

“(2) TIMELINE.—A State unified plan shall be considered to be approved by the Secretary at the end of the 90-day period beginning on the day the Secretary receives the plan, unless the Secretary makes a written determination, during the 90-day period, that details how the plan is not consistent with the requirements of the Federal statute authorizing an activity or program described in subsection (b)(2) and covered under the plan or how the plan is not consistent with the requirements of subsection (c)(3).

“(3) SCOPE OF PORTION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the portion of the State unified plan covering an activity or program shall be considered to include the plan described in subsection (c)(3) and any proposal described in subsection (e)(2), as that part and proposal relate to the activity or program.”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING FUNDS.—

“(1) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this subsection to reduce inefficiencies in the administration of federally funded State and local employment and training programs.

“(2) IN GENERAL.—In developing a State unified plan for the activities or programs described in subsection (b)(2), and subject to paragraph (4) and to the State plan approval process under subsection (d), a State may propose to consolidate the amount, in whole or part, provided for the activities or programs covered by the plan into the Workforce Investment Fund under section 132(b) to improve the administration of State and local employment and training programs.

“(3) REQUIREMENTS.—A State that has a State unified plan approved under subsection (d) with a proposal for consolidation under paragraph (2), and that is carrying out such consolidation, shall—

“(A) in providing an activity or program for which an amount is consolidated into the Workforce Investment Fund—

“(i) continue to meet the program requirements, limitations, and prohibitions of any Federal statute authorizing the activity or program; and

“(ii) meet the intent and purpose for the activity or program; and

“(B) continue to make reservations and allotments under subsections (a) and (b) of section 133.

“(4) EXCEPTIONS.—A State may not consolidate an amount under paragraph (2) that is allocated to the State under—

“(A) the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.); or

“(B) title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 710 et seq.).”.

Subtitle B—Adult Education and Family Literacy Education

SEC. 461. AMENDMENT.

Title II (20 U.S.C. 9201 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

“TITLE II—ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY EDUCATION

“SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

“This title may be cited as the ‘Adult Education and Family Literacy Education Act’.

“SEC. 202. PURPOSE.

“It is the purpose of this title to provide instructional opportunities for adults seeking to improve their literacy skills, including their basic reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics skills, and support States and local communities in providing, on a voluntary basis, adult education and family literacy education programs, in order to—

“(1) increase the literacy of adults, including the basic reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics skills, to a level of proficiency necessary for adults to obtain employment and self-sufficiency and to successfully advance in the workforce;

“(2) assist adults in the completion of a secondary school education (or its equivalent) and the transition to a postsecondary educational institution;

“(3) assist adults who are parents to enable them to support the educational development of their children and make informed choices regarding their children’s education including, through instruction in basic reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics skills; and

“(4) assist adults who are not proficient in English in improving their reading, writing, speaking, listening, comprehension, and mathematics skills.

“SEC. 203. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title:

“(1) **ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY EDUCATION PROGRAMS.**—The term ‘adult education and family literacy education programs’ means a sequence of academic instruction and educational services below the postsecondary level that increase an individual’s ability to read, write, and speak English and perform mathematical computations leading to a level of proficiency equivalent to at least a secondary school completion that is provided for individuals—

“(A) who are at least 16 years of age;

“(B) who are not enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school under State law; and

“(C) who—

“(i) lack sufficient mastery of basic reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics skills to enable the individuals to function effectively in society;

“(ii) do not have a secondary school diploma or its equivalent and have not achieved an equivalent level of education; or

“(iii) are English learners.

“(2) **ELIGIBLE AGENCY.**—The term ‘eligible agency’—

“(A) means the primary entity or agency in a State or an outlying area responsible for

administering or supervising policy for adult education and family literacy education programs in the State or outlying area, respectively, consistent with the law of the State or outlying area, respectively; and

“(B) may be the State educational agency, the State agency responsible for administering workforce investment activities, or the State agency responsible for administering community or technical colleges.

“(3) **ELIGIBLE PROVIDER.**—The term ‘eligible provider’ means an organization of demonstrated effectiveness that is—

“(A) a local educational agency;

“(B) a community-based or faith-based organization;

“(C) a volunteer literacy organization;

“(D) an institution of higher education;

“(E) a public or private educational agency;

“(F) a library;

“(G) a public housing authority;

“(H) an institution that is not described in any of subparagraphs (A) through (G) and has the ability to provide adult education, basic skills, and family literacy education programs to adults and families; or

“(I) a consortium of the agencies, organizations, institutions, libraries, or authorities described in any of subparagraphs (A) through (H).

“(4) **ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION PROGRAM.**—The term ‘English language acquisition program’ means a program of instruction—

“(A) designed to help English learners achieve competence in reading, writing, speaking, and comprehension of the English language; and

“(B) that may lead to—

“(i) attainment of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent;

“(ii) transition to success in postsecondary education and training; and

“(iii) employment or career advancement.

“(5) **FAMILY LITERACY EDUCATION PROGRAM.**—The term ‘family literacy education program’ means an educational program that—

“(A) assists parents and students, on a voluntary basis, in achieving the purpose of this title as described in section 202; and

“(B) is of sufficient intensity in terms of hours and of sufficient quality to make sustainable changes in a family, is evidence-based, and, for the purpose of substantially increasing the ability of parents and children to read, write, and speak English, integrates—

“(i) interactive literacy activities between parents and their children;

“(ii) training for parents regarding how to be the primary teacher for their children and full partners in the education of their children;

“(iii) parent literacy training that leads to economic self-sufficiency; and

“(iv) an age-appropriate education to prepare children for success in school and life experiences.

“(6) **GOVERNOR.**—The term ‘Governor’ means the chief executive officer of a State or outlying area.

“(7) **INDIVIDUAL WITH A DISABILITY.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term ‘individual with a disability’ means an individual with any disability (as defined in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990).

“(B) **INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.**—The term ‘individuals with disabilities’ means more than one individual with a disability.

“(8) **ENGLISH LEARNER.**—The term ‘English learner’ means an adult or out-of-school youth who has limited ability in reading,

writing, speaking, or understanding the English language, and—

“(A) whose native language is a language other than English; or

“(B) who lives in a family or community environment where a language other than English is the dominant language.

“(9) **INTEGRATED EDUCATION AND TRAINING.**—The term ‘integrated education and training’ means services that provide adult education and literacy activities contextually and concurrently with workforce preparation activities and workforce training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster. Such services may include offering adult education services concurrent with postsecondary education and training, including through co-instruction.

“(10) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

“(11) **LITERACY.**—The term ‘literacy’ means an individual’s ability to read, write, and speak in English, compute, and solve problems at a level of proficiency necessary to obtain employment and to successfully make the transition to postsecondary education.

“(12) **LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.**—The term ‘local educational agency’ has the meaning given the term in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(13) **OUTLYING AREA.**—The term ‘outlying area’ has the meaning given the term in section 101 of this Act.

“(14) **POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.**—The term ‘postsecondary educational institution’ means—

“(A) an institution of higher education that provides not less than a 2-year program of instruction that is acceptable for credit toward a bachelor’s degree;

“(B) a tribally controlled community college; or

“(C) a nonprofit educational institution offering certificate or apprenticeship programs at the postsecondary level.

“(15) **SECRETARY.**—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Education.

“(16) **STATE.**—The term ‘State’ means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

“(17) **STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.**—The term ‘State educational agency’ has the meaning given the term in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(18) **WORKPLACE LITERACY PROGRAM.**—The term ‘workplace literacy program’ means an educational program that is offered in collaboration between eligible providers and employers or employee organizations for the purpose of improving the productivity of the workforce through the improvement of reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics skills.

“SEC. 204. HOME SCHOOLS.

“Nothing in this title shall be construed to affect home schools, whether or not a home school is treated as a home school or a private school under State law, or to compel a parent engaged in home schooling to participate in adult education and family literacy education activities under this title.

“SEC. 205. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title, \$606,294,933 for fiscal year 2015 and for each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years.

“Subtitle A—Federal Provisions**“SEC. 211. RESERVATION OF FUNDS; GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE AGENCIES; ALLOTMENTS.**

“(a) RESERVATION OF FUNDS.—From the sums appropriated under section 205 for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall reserve 2.0 percent to carry out section 242.

“(b) GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE AGENCIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From the sums appropriated under section 205 and not reserved under subsection (a) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall award a grant to each eligible agency having a State plan approved under section 224 in an amount equal to the sum of the initial allotment under subsection (c)(1) and the additional allotment under subsection (c)(2) for the eligible agency for the fiscal year, subject to subsections (f) and (g).

“(2) PURPOSE OF GRANTS.—The Secretary may award a grant under paragraph (1) only if the eligible agency involved agrees to expend the grant in accordance with the provisions of this title.

“(c) ALLOTMENTS.—

“(1) INITIAL ALLOTMENTS.—From the sums appropriated under section 205 and not reserved under subsection (a) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to each eligible agency having a State plan approved under section 224—

“(A) \$100,000, in the case of an eligible agency serving an outlying area; and

“(B) \$250,000, in the case of any other eligible agency.

“(2) ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS.—From the sums appropriated under section 205, not reserved under subsection (a), and not allotted under paragraph (1), for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to each eligible agency that receives an initial allotment under paragraph (1) an additional amount that bears the same relationship to such sums as the number of qualifying adults in the State or outlying area served by the eligible agency bears to the number of such adults in all States and outlying areas.

“(d) QUALIFYING ADULT.—For the purpose of subsection (c)(2), the term ‘qualifying adult’ means an adult who—

“(1) is at least 16 years of age;

“(2) is beyond the age of compulsory school attendance under the law of the State or outlying area;

“(3) does not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent; and

“(4) is not enrolled in secondary school.

“(e) SPECIAL RULE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From amounts made available under subsection (c) for the Republic of Palau, the Secretary shall award grants to Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Republic of Palau to carry out activities described in this title in accordance with the provisions of this title as determined by the Secretary.

“(2) TERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Republic of Palau shall be eligible to receive a grant under this title until an agreement for the extension of United States education assistance under the Compact of Free Association for the Republic of Palau becomes effective.

“(f) HOLD-HARMLESS PROVISIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (c) and subject to paragraph (2), for—

“(A) fiscal year 2015, no eligible agency shall receive an allotment under this title that is less than 90 percent of the allotment the eligible agency received for fiscal year 2012 under this title; and

“(B) fiscal year 2016 and each succeeding fiscal year, no eligible agency shall receive

an allotment under this title that is less than 90 percent of the allotment the eligible agency received for the preceding fiscal year under this title.

“(2) RATABLE REDUCTION.—If, for any fiscal year the amount available for allotment under this title is insufficient to satisfy the provisions of paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ratably reduce the payments to all eligible agencies, as necessary.

“(g) REALLOTMENT.—The portion of any eligible agency’s allotment under this title for a fiscal year that the Secretary determines will not be required for the period such allotment is available for carrying out activities under this title, shall be available for reallocation from time to time, on such dates during such period as the Secretary shall fix, to other eligible agencies in proportion to the original allotments to such agencies under this title for such year.

“SEC. 212. PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM.

“Programs and activities authorized under this title are subject to the performance accountability provisions described in paragraph (2)(A) and (3) of section 136(b) and may, at a State’s discretion, include additional indicators identified in the State plan approved under section 224.

“Subtitle B—State Provisions**“SEC. 221. STATE ADMINISTRATION.**

“Each eligible agency shall be responsible for the following activities under this title:

“(1) The development, submission, implementation, and monitoring of the State plan.

“(2) Consultation with other appropriate agencies, groups, and individuals that are involved in, or interested in, the development and implementation of activities assisted under this title.

“(3) Coordination and avoidance of duplication with other Federal and State education, training, corrections, public housing, and social service programs.

“SEC. 222. STATE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS; MATCHING REQUIREMENT.

“(a) STATE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—Each eligible agency receiving a grant under this title for a fiscal year—

“(1) shall use not less than 82.5 percent of the grant funds to award grants and contracts under section 231 and to carry out section 225, of which not more than 10 percent of such amount shall be available to carry out section 225;

“(2) shall use not more than 12.5 percent of the grant funds to carry out State leadership activities under section 223; and

“(3) shall use not more than 5 percent of the grant funds, or \$65,000, whichever is greater, for the administrative expenses of the eligible agency.

“(b) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive a grant from the Secretary under section 211(b), each eligible agency shall provide, for the costs to be incurred by the eligible agency in carrying out the adult education and family literacy education programs for which the grant is awarded, a non-Federal contribution in an amount that is not less than—

“(A) in the case of an eligible agency serving an outlying area, 12 percent of the total amount of funds expended for adult education and family literacy education programs in the outlying area, except that the Secretary may decrease the amount of funds required under this subparagraph for an eligible agency; and

“(B) in the case of an eligible agency serving a State, 25 percent of the total amount of funds expended for adult education and family literacy education programs in the State.

“(2) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION.—An eligible agency’s non-Federal contribution required under paragraph (1) may be provided in cash or in kind, fairly evaluated, and shall include only non-Federal funds that are used for adult education and family literacy education programs in a manner that is consistent with the purpose of this title.

“SEC. 223. STATE LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible agency may use funds made available under section 222(a)(2) for any of the following adult education and family literacy education programs:

“(1) The establishment or operation of professional development programs to improve the quality of instruction provided pursuant to local activities required under section 231(b).

“(2) The provision of technical assistance to eligible providers of adult education and family literacy education programs, including for the development and dissemination of evidence based research instructional practices in reading, writing, speaking, mathematics, and English language acquisition programs.

“(3) The provision of assistance to eligible providers in developing, implementing, and reporting measurable progress in achieving the objectives of this title.

“(4) The monitoring and evaluation of the quality of, and the improvement in, adult education and literacy activities.

“(5) The provision of technology assistance, including staff training, to eligible providers of adult education and family literacy education programs, including distance education activities, to enable the eligible providers to improve the quality of such activities.

“(6) The development and implementation of technology applications or distance education, including professional development to support the use of instructional technology.

“(7) Coordination with other public programs, including programs under title I of this Act, and other welfare-to-work, workforce development, and job training programs.

“(8) Coordination with existing support services, such as transportation, child care, and other assistance designed to increase rates of enrollment in, and successful completion of, adult education and family literacy education programs, for adults enrolled in such activities.

“(9) The development and implementation of a system to assist in the transition from adult basic education to postsecondary education.

“(10) Activities to promote workplace literacy programs.

“(11) Other activities of statewide significance, including assisting eligible providers in achieving progress in improving the skill levels of adults who participate in programs under this title.

“(12) Integration of literacy, instructional, and occupational skill training and promotion of linkages with employees.

“(b) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this section, eligible agencies shall coordinate where possible, and avoid duplicating efforts, in order to maximize the impact of the activities described in subsection (a).

“(c) STATE-IMPOSED REQUIREMENTS.—Whenever a State or outlying area implements any rule or policy relating to the administration or operation of a program authorized under this title that has the effect of imposing a requirement that is not imposed under Federal law (including any rule

or policy based on a State or outlying area interpretation of a Federal statute, regulation, or guideline), the State or outlying area shall identify, to eligible providers, the rule or policy as being imposed by the State or outlying area.

“SEC. 224. STATE PLAN.

“(a) 3-YEAR PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible agency desiring a grant under this title for any fiscal year shall submit to, or have on file with, the Secretary a 3-year State plan.

“(2) STATE UNIFIED PLAN.—The eligible agency may submit the State plan as part of a State unified plan described in section 501.

“(b) PLAN CONTENTS.—The eligible agency shall include in the State plan or any revisions to the State plan—

“(1) an objective assessment of the needs of individuals in the State or outlying area for adult education and family literacy education programs, including individuals most in need or hardest to serve;

“(2) a description of the adult education and family literacy education programs that will be carried out with funds received under this title;

“(3) an assurance that the funds received under this title will not be expended for any purpose other than for activities under this title;

“(4) a description of how the eligible agency will annually evaluate and measure the effectiveness and improvement of the adult education and family literacy education programs funded under this title using the indicators of performance described in section 136, including how the eligible agency will conduct such annual evaluations and measures for each grant received under this title;

“(5) a description of how the eligible agency will fund local activities in accordance with the measurable goals described in section 231(d);

“(6) an assurance that the eligible agency will expend the funds under this title only in a manner consistent with fiscal requirements in section 241;

“(7) a description of the process that will be used for public participation and comment with respect to the State plan, which—

“(A) shall include consultation with the State workforce investment board, the State board responsible for administering community or technical colleges, the Governor, the State educational agency, the State board or agency responsible for administering block grants for temporary assistance to needy families under title IV of the Social Security Act, the State council on disabilities, the State vocational rehabilitation agency, and other State agencies that promote the improvement of adult education and family literacy education programs, and direct providers of such programs; and

“(B) may include consultation with the State agency on higher education, institutions responsible for professional development of adult education and family literacy education programs instructors, representatives of business and industry, refugee assistance programs, and faith-based organizations;

“(8) a description of the eligible agency's strategies for serving populations that include, at a minimum—

“(A) low-income individuals;

“(B) individuals with disabilities;

“(C) the unemployed;

“(D) the underemployed; and

“(E) individuals with multiple barriers to educational enhancement, including English learners;

“(9) a description of how the adult education and family literacy education programs

that will be carried out with any funds received under this title will be integrated with other adult education, career development, and employment and training activities in the State or outlying area served by the eligible agency;

“(10) a description of the steps the eligible agency will take to ensure direct and equitable access, as required in section 231(c)(1), including—

“(A) how the State will build the capacity of community-based and faith-based organizations to provide adult education and family literacy education programs; and

“(B) how the State will increase the participation of business and industry in adult education and family literacy education programs;

“(11) an assessment of the adequacy of the system of the State or outlying area to ensure teacher quality and a description of how the State or outlying area will use funds received under this subtitle to improve teacher quality, including evidence-based professional development to improve instruction; and

“(12) a description of how the eligible agency will consult with any State agency responsible for postsecondary education to develop adult education that prepares students to enter postsecondary education without the need for remediation upon completion of secondary school equivalency programs.

“(c) PLAN REVISIONS.—When changes in conditions or other factors require substantial revisions to an approved State plan, the eligible agency shall submit the revisions of the State plan to the Secretary.

“(d) CONSULTATION.—The eligible agency shall—

“(1) submit the State plan, and any revisions to the State plan, to the Governor, the chief State school officer, or the State officer responsible for administering community or technical colleges, or outlying area for review and comment; and

“(2) ensure that any comments regarding the State plan by the Governor, the chief State school officer, or the State officer responsible for administering community or technical colleges, and any revision to the State plan, are submitted to the Secretary.

“(e) PLAN APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall—

“(1) approve a State plan within 90 days after receiving the plan unless the Secretary makes a written determination within 30 days after receiving the plan that the plan does not meet the requirements of this section or is inconsistent with specific provisions of this subtitle; and

“(2) not finally disapprove of a State plan before offering the eligible agency the opportunity, prior to the expiration of the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the eligible agency received the written determination described in paragraph (1), to review the plan and providing technical assistance in order to assist the eligible agency in meeting the requirements of this subtitle.

“SEC. 225. PROGRAMS FOR CORRECTIONS EDUCATION AND OTHER INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS.

“(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—From funds made available under section 222(a)(1) for a fiscal year, each eligible agency shall carry out corrections education and education for other institutionalized individuals.

“(b) USES OF FUNDS.—The funds described in subsection (a) shall be used for the cost of educational programs for criminal offenders in correctional institutions and for other institutionalized individuals, including academic programs for—

“(1) basic skills education;

“(2) special education programs as determined by the eligible agency;

“(3) reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics programs;

“(4) secondary school credit or diploma programs or their recognized equivalent; and

“(5) integrated education and training.

“(c) PRIORITY.—Each eligible agency that is using assistance provided under this section to carry out a program for criminal offenders within a correctional institution shall give priority to serving individuals who are likely to leave the correctional institution within 5 years of participation in the program.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.—The term ‘correctional institution’ means any—

“(A) prison;

“(B) jail;

“(C) reformatory;

“(D) work farm;

“(E) detention center; or

“(F) halfway house, community-based rehabilitation center, or any other similar institution designed for the confinement or rehabilitation of criminal offenders.

“(2) CRIMINAL OFFENDER.—The term ‘criminal offender’ means any individual who is charged with, or convicted of, any criminal offense.

“Subtitle C—Local Provisions

“SEC. 231. GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS.

“(a) GRANTS AND CONTRACTS.—From grant funds made available under section 222(a)(1), each eligible agency shall award multi-year grants or contracts, on a competitive basis, to eligible providers within the State or outlying area that meet the conditions and requirements of this title to enable the eligible providers to develop, implement, and improve adult education and family literacy education programs within the State.

“(b) LOCAL ACTIVITIES.—The eligible agency shall require eligible providers receiving a grant or contract under subsection (a) to establish or operate—

“(1) programs that provide adult education and literacy activities;

“(2) programs that provide integrated education and training activities; or

“(3) credit-bearing postsecondary coursework.

“(c) DIRECT AND EQUITABLE ACCESS; SAME PROCESS.—Each eligible agency receiving funds under this title shall ensure that—

“(1) all eligible providers have direct and equitable access to apply for grants or contracts under this section; and

“(2) the same grant or contract announcement process and application process is used for all eligible providers in the State or outlying area.

“(d) MEASURABLE GOALS.—The eligible agency shall require eligible providers receiving a grant or contract under subsection (a) to demonstrate—

“(1) the eligible provider's measurable goals for participant outcomes to be achieved annually on the core indicators of performance described in section 136(b)(2)(A);

“(2) the past effectiveness of the eligible provider in improving the basic academic skills of adults and, for eligible providers receiving grants in the prior year, the success of the eligible provider receiving funding under this title in exceeding its performance goals in the prior year;

“(3) the commitment of the eligible provider to serve individuals in the community who are the most in need of basic academic skills instruction services, including individuals with disabilities and individuals who are

low-income or have minimal reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics skills, or are English learners;

“(4) the program is of sufficient intensity and quality for participants to achieve substantial learning gains;

“(5) educational practices are evidence-based;

“(6) the activities of the eligible provider effectively employ advances in technology, and delivery systems including distance education;

“(7) the activities provide instruction in real-life contexts, including integrated education and training when appropriate, to ensure that an individual has the skills needed to compete in the workplace and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship;

“(8) the activities are staffed by well-trained instructors, counselors, and administrators who meet minimum qualifications established by the State;

“(9) the activities are coordinated with other available resources in the community, such as through strong links with elementary schools and secondary schools, postsecondary educational institutions, local workforce investment boards, one-stop centers, job training programs, community-based and faith-based organizations, and social service agencies;

“(10) the activities offer flexible schedules and support services (such as child care and transportation) that are necessary to enable individuals, including individuals with disabilities or other special needs, to attend and complete programs;

“(11) the activities include a high-quality information management system that has the capacity to report measurable participant outcomes (consistent with section 136) and to monitor program performance;

“(12) the local communities have a demonstrated need for additional English language acquisition programs, and integrated education and training programs;

“(13) the capacity of the eligible provider to produce valid information on performance results, including enrollments and measurable participant outcomes;

“(14) adult education and family literacy education programs offer rigorous reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics content that are evidence based; and

“(15) applications of technology, and services to be provided by the eligible providers, are of sufficient intensity and duration to increase the amount and quality of learning and lead to measurable learning gains within specified time periods.

“(e) **SPECIAL RULE.**—Eligible providers may use grant funds under this title to serve children participating in family literacy programs assisted under this part, provided that other sources of funds available to provide similar services for such children are used first.

“SEC. 232. LOCAL APPLICATION.

“Each eligible provider desiring a grant or contract under this title shall submit an application to the eligible agency containing such information and assurances as the eligible agency may require, including—

“(1) a description of how funds awarded under this title will be spent consistent with the requirements of this title;

“(2) a description of any cooperative arrangements the eligible provider has with other agencies, institutions, or organizations for the delivery of adult education and family literacy education programs; and

“(3) each of the demonstrations required by section 231(d).

“SEC. 233. LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE COST LIMITS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsection (b), of the amount that is made available under this title to an eligible provider—

“(1) at least 95 percent shall be expended for carrying out adult education and family literacy education programs; and

“(2) the remaining amount shall be used for planning, administration, personnel and professional development, development of measurable goals in reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics, and interagency coordination.

“(b) **SPECIAL RULE.**—In cases where the cost limits described in subsection (a) are too restrictive to allow for adequate planning, administration, personnel development, and interagency coordination, the eligible provider may negotiate with the eligible agency in order to determine an adequate level of funds to be used for noninstructional purposes.

“Subtitle D—General Provisions

“SEC. 241. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

“Funds made available for adult education and family literacy education programs under this title shall supplement and not supplant other State or local public funds expended for adult education and family literacy education programs.

“SEC. 242. NATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

“The Secretary shall establish and carry out a program of national activities that may include the following:

“(1) Providing technical assistance to eligible entities, on request, to—

“(A) improve their fiscal management, research-based instruction, and reporting requirements to carry out the requirements of this title;

“(B) improve its performance on the core indicators of performance described in section 136;

“(C) provide adult education professional development; and

“(D) use distance education and improve the application of technology in the classroom, including instruction in English language acquisition for English learners.

“(2) Providing for the conduct of research on national literacy basic skill acquisition levels among adults, including the number of adult English learners functioning at different levels of reading proficiency.

“(3) Improving the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of adult education and workforce development services at the national, State, and local levels.

“(4) Determining how participation in adult education, English language acquisition, and family literacy education programs prepares individuals for entry into and success in postsecondary education and employment, and in the case of prison-based services, the effect on recidivism.

“(5) Evaluating how different types of providers, including community and faith-based organizations or private for-profit agencies measurably improve the skills of participants in adult education, English language acquisition, and family literacy education programs.

“(6) Identifying model integrated basic and workplace skills education programs, including programs for English learners coordinated literacy and employment services, and effective strategies for serving adults with disabilities.

“(7) Initiating other activities designed to improve the measurable quality and effectiveness of adult education, English language acquisition, and family literacy education programs nationwide.”.

Subtitle C—Amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act

SEC. 466. AMENDMENTS TO THE WAGNER-PEYSER ACT.

Section 15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491–2) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 15. WORKFORCE AND LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM.

“(a) **SYSTEM CONTENT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Labor (referred to in this section as the ‘Secretary’), in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall oversee the development, maintenance, and continuous improvement of a nationwide workforce and labor market information system that includes—

“(A) statistical data from cooperative statistical survey and projection programs and data from administrative reporting systems that, taken together, enumerate, estimate, and project employment opportunities and conditions at national, State, and local levels in a timely manner, including statistics on—

“(i) employment and unemployment status of national, State, and local populations, including self-employed, part-time, and seasonal workers;

“(ii) industrial distribution of occupations, as well as current and projected employment opportunities, wages, benefits (where data is available), and skill trends by occupation and industry, with particular attention paid to State and local conditions;

“(iii) the incidence of, industrial and geographical location of, and number of workers displaced by, permanent layoffs and plant closings; and

“(iv) employment and earnings information maintained in a longitudinal manner to be used for research and program evaluation;

“(B) information on State and local employment opportunities, and other appropriate statistical data related to labor market dynamics, which—

“(i) shall be current and comprehensive;

“(ii) shall meet the needs identified through the consultations described in subparagraphs (C) and (D) of subsection (e)(1); and

“(iii) shall meet the needs for the information identified in section 121(e)(1)(E) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2841(e)(1)(E));

“(C) technical standards (which the Secretary shall publish annually) for data and information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) that, at a minimum, meet the criteria of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code;

“(D) procedures to ensure compatibility and additivity of the data and information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) from national, State, and local levels;

“(E) procedures to support standardization and aggregation of data from administrative reporting systems described in subparagraph (A) of employment-related programs;

“(F) analysis of data and information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) for uses such as—

“(i) national, State, and local policy-making;

“(ii) implementation of Federal policies (including allocation formulas);

“(iii) program planning and evaluation; and

“(iv) researching labor market dynamics;

“(G) wide dissemination of such data, information, and analysis in a user-friendly manner and voluntary technical standards for dissemination mechanisms; and

“(H) programs of—

“(i) training for effective data dissemination;

“(ii) research and demonstration; and
 “(iii) programs and technical assistance.

“(2) INFORMATION TO BE CONFIDENTIAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—No officer or employee of the Federal Government or agent of the Federal Government may—

“(i) use any submission that is furnished for exclusively statistical purposes under the provisions of this section for any purpose other than the statistical purposes for which the submission is furnished;

“(ii) disclose to the public any publication or media transmittal of the data contained in the submission described in clause (i) that permits information concerning an individual subject to be reasonably inferred by either direct or indirect means; or

“(iii) permit anyone other than a sworn officer, employee, or agent of any Federal department or agency, or a contractor (including an employee of a contractor) of such department or agency, to examine an individual submission described in clause (i),

without the consent of the individual, agency, or other person who is the subject of the submission or provides that submission.

“(B) IMMUNITY FROM LEGAL PROCESS.—Any submission (including any data derived from the submission) that is collected and retained by a Federal department or agency, or an officer, employee, agent, or contractor of such a department or agency, for exclusively statistical purposes under this section shall be immune from the legal process and shall not, without the consent of the individual, agency, or other person who is the subject of the submission or provides that submission, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial or administrative proceeding.

“(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to provide immunity from the legal process for such submission (including any data derived from the submission) if the submission is in the possession of any person, agency, or entity other than the Federal Government or an officer, employee, agent, or contractor of the Federal Government, or if the submission is independently collected, retained, or produced for purposes other than the purposes of this Act.

“(b) SYSTEM RESPONSIBILITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The workforce and labor market information system described in subsection (a) shall be planned, administered, overseen, and evaluated through a cooperative governance structure involving the Federal Government and States.

“(2) DUTIES.—The Secretary, with respect to data collection, analysis, and dissemination of workforce and labor market information for the system, shall carry out the following duties:

“(A) Assign responsibilities within the Department of Labor for elements of the workforce and labor market information system described in subsection (a) to ensure that all statistical and administrative data collected is consistent with appropriate Bureau of Labor Statistics standards and definitions.

“(B) Actively seek the cooperation of other Federal agencies to establish and maintain mechanisms for ensuring complementarity and nonduplication in the development and operation of statistical and administrative data collection activities.

“(C) Eliminate gaps and duplication in statistical undertakings, with the systemization of wage surveys as an early priority.

“(D) In collaboration with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and States, develop and maintain the elements of the workforce and

labor market information system described in subsection (a), including the development of consistent procedures and definitions for use by the States in collecting the data and information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(1).

“(E) Establish procedures for the system to ensure that—

“(i) such data and information are timely;

“(ii) paperwork and reporting for the system are reduced to a minimum; and

“(iii) States and localities are fully involved in the development and continuous improvement of the system at all levels.

“(c) NATIONAL ELECTRONIC TOOLS TO PROVIDE SERVICES.—The Secretary is authorized to assist in the development of national electronic tools that may be used to facilitate the delivery of work ready services described in section 134(c)(2) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2864(c)(2)) and to provide workforce and labor market information to individuals through the one-stop delivery systems described in section 121 and through other appropriate delivery systems.

“(d) COORDINATION WITH THE STATES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, working through the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration, shall regularly consult with representatives of State agencies carrying out workforce information activities regarding strategies for improving the workforce and labor market information system.

“(2) FORMAL CONSULTATIONS.—At least twice each year, the Secretary, working through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shall conduct formal consultations regarding programs carried out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics with representatives of each of the Federal regions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, elected (pursuant to a process established by the Secretary) from the State directors affiliated with State agencies that perform the duties described in subsection (e)(1).

“(e) STATE RESPONSIBILITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive Federal financial assistance under this section, the Governor of a State shall—

“(A) be responsible for the management of the portions of the workforce and labor market information system described in subsection (a) that comprise a statewide workforce and labor market information system;

“(B) establish a process for the oversight of such system;

“(C) consult with State and local employers, participants, and local workforce investment boards about the labor market relevance of the data to be collected and disseminated through the statewide workforce and labor market information system;

“(D) consult with State educational agencies and local educational agencies concerning the provision of workforce and labor market information in order to meet the needs of secondary school and postsecondary school students who seek such information;

“(E) collect and disseminate for the system, on behalf of the State and localities in the State, the information and data described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(1);

“(F) maintain and continuously improve the statewide workforce and labor market information system in accordance with this section;

“(G) perform contract and grant responsibilities for data collection, analysis, and dissemination for such system;

“(H) conduct such other data collection, analysis, and dissemination activities as will ensure an effective statewide workforce and labor market information system;

“(I) actively seek the participation of other State and local agencies in data collection, analysis, and dissemination activities in order to ensure complementarity, compatibility, and usefulness of data;

“(J) participate in the development of, and submit to the Secretary, an annual plan to carry out the requirements and authorities of this subsection; and

“(K) utilize the quarterly records described in section 136(f)(2) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2871(f)(2)) to assist the State and other States in measuring State progress on State performance measures.

“(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the ability of a Governor to conduct additional data collection, analysis, and dissemination activities with State funds or with Federal funds from sources other than this section.

“(f) NONDUPLICATION REQUIREMENT.—None of the functions and activities carried out pursuant to this section shall duplicate the functions and activities carried out under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$63,473,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years.”

Subtitle D—Repeals and Conforming Amendments

SEC. 471. REPEALS.

The following provisions are repealed:

(1) Chapter 4 of subtitle B of title I, and sections 123, 155, 166, 167, 168, 169, 171, 173, 173A, 174, 192, 194, 502, 503, and 506 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the SKILLS Act.

(2) Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.).

(3) Sections 1 through 14 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.).

(4) The Twenty-First Century Workforce Commission Act (29 U.S.C. 2701 note).

(5) Public Law 91–378, 16 U.S.C. 1701 et seq. (popularly known as the “Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970”).

(6) Section 821 of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 (20 U.S.C. 1151).

(7) The Women in Apprenticeship and Non-traditional Occupations Act (29 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.).

(8) Sections 4103A and 4104 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 472. AMENDMENT TO THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980.

Section 104(k)(6)(A) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9604(k)(6)(A)) is amended by striking “training, research, and” and inserting “research and”.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE FOOD AND NUTRITION ACT OF 2008.—

(1) DEFINITION.—Section 3(t) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012(t)) is amended—

(A) by striking “means (1) the agency” and inserting the following: “means—

“(A) the agency”;

(B) by striking “programs, and (2) the tribal” and inserting the following: “programs;

“(B) the tribal”;

(C) by striking “this Act.” and inserting the following: “this Act; and

“(C) in the context of employment and training activities under section 6(d)(4), a State board as defined in section 101 of the

Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801)."

(2) **ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS.**—Section 5 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2014) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(14) by striking "section 6(d)(4)(I)" and inserting "section 6(d)(4)(C)", and

(B) in subsection (g)(3), in the first sentence, by striking "constitutes adequate participation in an employment and training program under section 6(d)" and inserting "allows the individual to participate in employment and training activities under section 6(d)(4)".

(3) **ELIGIBILITY DISQUALIFICATIONS.**—Section 6(d)(4) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(d)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

"(D) **EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.**—

"(i) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—Each State agency shall provide employment and training services authorized under section 134 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2864) to eligible members of households participating in the supplemental nutrition assistance program in gaining skills, training, work, or experience that will increase their ability to obtain regular employment.

"(ii) **STATEWIDE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM.**—Consistent with subparagraph (A), employment and training services shall be provided through the statewide workforce development system, including the one-stop delivery system authorized by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.).

"(iii) **REIMBURSEMENTS.**—

"(I) **ACTUAL COSTS.**—The State agency shall provide payments or reimbursement to participants served under this paragraph for—

"(aa) the actual costs of transportation and other actual costs (other than dependent care costs) that are reasonably necessary and directly related to the individual participating in employment and training activities; and

"(bb) the actual costs of such dependent care expenses as are determined by the State agency to be necessary for the individual to participate in employment and training activities (other than an individual who is the caretaker relative of a dependent in a family receiving benefits under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) in a local area where an employment, training, or education program under title IV of that Act is in operation), except that no such payment or reimbursement shall exceed the applicable local market rate.

"(II) **SERVICE CONTRACTS AND VOUCHERS.**—In lieu of providing reimbursements or payments for dependent care expenses under clause (i), a State agency may, at the option of the State agency, arrange for dependent care through providers by the use of purchase of service contracts or vouchers or by providing vouchers to the household.

"(III) **VALUE OF REIMBURSEMENTS.**—The value of any dependent care services provided for or arranged under clause (ii), or any amount received as a payment or reimbursement under clause (i), shall—

"(aa) not be treated as income for the purposes of any other Federal or federally assisted program that bases eligibility for, or the amount of benefits on, need; and

"(bb) not be claimed as an employment-related expense for the purposes of the credit provided under section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 21)."

(4) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Section 11(e)(19) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2020(e)(11)) is amended to read as follows:

"(S) the plans of the State agency for providing employment and training services under section 6(d)(4);".

(5) **ADMINISTRATIVE COST-SHARING AND QUALITY CONTROL.**—Section 16(h) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2025(h)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking "carry out employment and training programs" and inserting "provide employment and training services to eligible households under section 6(d)(4); and

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking "operating an employment and training program" and inserting "providing employment and training services consistent with section 6(d)(4);"

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking "participation in an employment and training program" and inserting "the individual participating in employment and training activities"; and

(ii) by striking "section 6(d)(4)(I)(II)" and inserting "section 6(d)(4)(C)(i)(II)";

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking "for operating an employment and training program" and inserting "to provide employment and training services"; and

(D) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

"(E) **MONITORING.**—

"(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor, shall monitor each State agency responsible for administering employment and training services under section 6(d)(4) to ensure funds are being spent effectively and efficiently.

"(ii) **ACCOUNTABILITY.**—Each program of employment and training receiving funds under section 6(d)(4) shall be subject to the requirements of the performance accountability system, including having to meet the State performance measures described in section 136 of the Workforce Investment Act (29 U.S.C. 2871)."

(6) **RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATION, AND EVALUATIONS.**—Section 17 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2026) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(B)(iv)(III)(dd), by striking ", (4)(F)(i), or (4)(K)" and inserting "or (4)"; and

(ii) by striking paragraph (3); and

(B) in subsection (g), in the first sentence in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking "programs established" and inserting "activities provided to eligible households"; and

(ii) by inserting ", in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor," after "Secretary".

(7) **MINNESOTA FAMILY INVESTMENT PROJECT.**—Section 22(b)(4) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2031(b)(4)) is amended by striking "equivalent to those offered under the employment and training program".

(b) **AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 412 OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.**—

(1) **CONDITIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS.**—Section 412(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking "make available sufficient resources for employment training and placement" and inserting "provide refugees with the opportunity to access employment and training services, including job placement"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking "services;" and inserting "services provided through the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.);"

(B) in paragraph (2)(C)(iii)(II), by inserting "and training" after "employment";

(C) in paragraph (6)(A)(ii)—

(i) by striking "insure" and inserting "ensure";

(ii) by inserting "and training" after "employment"; and

(iii) by inserting after "available" the following: "through the one-stop delivery system under section 121 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2841)"; and

(D) in paragraph (9), by inserting "the Secretary of Labor," after "Education,".

(2) **PROGRAM OF INITIAL RESETTLEMENT.**—Section 412(b)(2) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(b)(2)) is amended—

(A) by striking "orientation, instruction" and inserting "orientation and instruction"; and

(B) by striking ", and job training for refugees, and such other education and training of refugees, as facilitates" and inserting "for refugees to facilitate".

(3) **PROJECT GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR SERVICES FOR REFUGEES.**—Section 412(c) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(c)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i), by inserting "and training" after "employment"; and

(ii) by striking subparagraph (C);

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking "paragraph—" and all that follows through "in a manner" and inserting "paragraph in a manner"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) In carrying out this section, the Director shall ensure that employment and training services are provided through the statewide workforce development system, as appropriate, authorized by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.). Such action may include—

"(i) making employment and training activities described in section 134 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2864) available to refugees; and

"(ii) providing refugees with access to a one-stop delivery system established under section 121 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2841)."

(4) **CASH ASSISTANCE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES.**—Section 412(e) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(e)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A)(i), by inserting "and training" after "providing employment"; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking "The" and inserting "Consistent with subsection (c)(3), the".

(c) **AMENDMENTS RELATING TO THE SECOND CHANCE ACT OF 2007.**—

(1) **FEDERAL PRISONER REENTRY INITIATIVE.**—Section 231 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17541) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)(E)—

(i) by inserting "the Department of Labor and" before "other Federal agencies"; and

(ii) by inserting "State and local workforce investment boards," after "community-based organizations,";

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking at the end "and";

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking at the end the period and inserting "; and"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(D) to coordinate reentry programs with the employment and training services provided through the statewide workforce investment system under subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2811 et seq.); and

(C) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(F) **INTERACTION WITH THE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT SYSTEM.**—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Director shall ensure that employment and training services, including such employment and services offered through reentry programs, are provided, as appropriate, through the statewide workforce investment system under subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2811 et seq.), which may include—

“(I) making employment and training services available to prisoners prior to and immediately following the release of such prisoners; or

“(II) providing prisoners with access by remote means to a one-stop delivery system under section 121 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2841) in the State in which the prison involved is located.

“(ii) SERVICE DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ‘employment and training services’ means those services described in section 134 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2864) offered by the Bureau of Prisons, including—

“(I) the skills assessment described in subsection (a)(1)(A);

“(II) the skills development plan described in subsection (a)(1)(B); and

“(III) the enhancement, development, and implementation of reentry and skills development programs.”.

(2) DUTIES OF THE BUREAU OF PRISONS.—Section 4042(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E), as added by section 231(d)(1)(C) of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199; 122 Stat. 685), as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively, and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(B) in paragraph (6), as so redesignated, by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(C) in paragraph (7), as so redesignated—

(i) in clause (ii), by striking “Employment” and inserting “Employment and training services (as defined in paragraph (6) of section 231(d) of the Second Chance Act of 2007), including basic skills attainment, consistent with such paragraph”;

(ii) by striking clause (iii); and

(D) by redesignating clauses (i), (ii), (iv), (v), (vi), and (vii) as subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F), respectively, and adjusting the margin accordingly.

(d) AMENDMENTS TO THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968.—Section 2976 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “vocational” and inserting “career and technical education (as defined in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302)) and training”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (4), (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (5), (6), (7), and (8), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

“(D) coordinating employment and training services provided through the statewide workforce investment system under subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2811 et seq.), including a one-stop delivery system under section 121 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2841), for offenders upon release from prison, jail, or a juvenile facility, as appropriate;”;

(2) in subsection (d)(2), by inserting “, including local workforce investment boards established under section 117 of the Work-

force Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2832),” after “nonprofit organizations”;

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “victims services, and employment services” and inserting “and victim services”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

“(D) provides employment and training services through the statewide workforce investment system under subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2811 et seq.), including a one-stop delivery system under section 121 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2841);”;

(4) in subsection (k)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting “, in accordance with paragraph (2)” after “under this section”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

“(B) EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.—The Attorney General shall require each grantee under this section to measure the core indicators of performance as described in section 136(b)(2)(A) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2871(b)(2)(A)) with respect to the program of such grantee funded with a grant under this section.”.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 3672(d)(1), by striking “disabled veterans’ outreach program specialists under section 4103A” and inserting “veteran employment specialists appointed under section 134(f) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998”;

(2) in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 41, by striking the items relating to sections 4103A and 4104;

(3) in section 4102A—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking paragraphs (5), (6), and (7); and

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (5);

(B) by striking subsections (c) and (h);

(C) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f); and

(D) in subsection (e)(1) (as so redesignated)—

(i) by striking “, including disabled veterans’ outreach program specialists and local veterans’ employment representatives providing employment, training, and placement services under this chapter in a State”; and

(ii) by striking “for purposes of subsection (c)”;

(4) in section 4104A—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(i) the appropriate veteran employment specialist (in carrying out the functions described in section 134(f) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998);”;

(B) in subsection (c)(1), by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(i) collaborate with the appropriate veteran employment specialist (as described in section 134(f)) and the appropriate State boards and local boards (as such terms are defined in section 101 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801));”;

(5) in section 4109—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “disabled veterans’ outreach program specialists and local veterans’ employment representative” and inserting “veteran employment special-

ists appointed under section 134(f) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998”; and

(B) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “disabled veterans’ outreach program specialists and local veterans’ employment representatives” and inserting “veteran employment specialists appointed under section 134(f) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998”; and

(6) in section 4112(d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “disabled veterans’ outreach program specialist” and inserting “veteran employment specialist appointed under section 134(f) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

SEC. 473. CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents in section 1(b) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

“Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

“TITLE I—WORKFORCE INVESTMENT SYSTEMS

“Subtitle A—Workforce Investment Definitions

“Sec. 101. Definitions.

“Subtitle B—Statewide and Local Workforce Investment Systems

“Sec. 106. Purpose.

“CHAPTER 1—STATE PROVISIONS

“Sec. 111. State workforce investment boards.

“Sec. 112. State plan.

“CHAPTER 2—LOCAL PROVISIONS

“Sec. 116. Local workforce investment areas.

“Sec. 117. Local workforce investment boards.

“Sec. 118. Local plan.

“CHAPTER 3—WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES PROVIDERS

“Sec. 121. Establishment of one-stop delivery systems.

“Sec. 122. Identification of eligible providers of training services.

“CHAPTER 5—EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

“Sec. 131. General authorization.

“Sec. 132. State allotments.

“Sec. 133. Within State allocations.

“Sec. 134. Use of funds for employment and training activities.

“CHAPTER 6—GENERAL PROVISIONS

“Sec. 136. Performance accountability system.

“Sec. 137. Authorization of appropriations.

“Subtitle C—Job Corps

“Sec. 141. Purposes.

“Sec. 142. Definitions.

“Sec. 143. Establishment.

“Sec. 144. Individuals eligible for the Job Corps.

“Sec. 145. Recruitment, screening, selection, and assignment of enrollees.

“Sec. 146. Enrollment.

“Sec. 147. Job Corps centers.

“Sec. 148. Program activities.

“Sec. 149. Counseling and job placement.

“Sec. 150. Support.

“Sec. 151. Operations.

“Sec. 152. Standards of conduct.

“Sec. 153. Community participation.

“Sec. 154. Workforce councils.

“Sec. 156. Technical assistance to centers.

“Sec. 157. Application of provisions of Federal law.

“Sec. 158. Special provisions.

“Sec. 159. Performance accountability and management.

"Sec. 160. General provisions.
 "Sec. 161. Authorization of appropriations.
 "Subtitle D—National Programs
 "Sec. 170. Technical assistance.
 "Sec. 172. Evaluations.
 "Subtitle E—Administration
 "Sec. 181. Requirements and restrictions.
 "Sec. 182. Prompt allocation of funds.
 "Sec. 183. Monitoring.
 "Sec. 184. Fiscal controls; sanctions.
 "Sec. 185. Reports; recordkeeping; investigations.
 "Sec. 186. Administrative adjudication.
 "Sec. 187. Judicial review.
 "Sec. 188. Nondiscrimination.
 "Sec. 189. Administrative provisions.
 "Sec. 190. References.
 "Sec. 191. State legislative authority.
 "Sec. 193. Transfer of Federal equity in State employment security real property to the States.
 "Sec. 195. General program requirements.
 "Sec. 196. Federal agency staff.
 "Sec. 197. Restrictions on lobbying and political activities.
 "Subtitle F—Repeals and Conforming Amendments
 "Sec. 199. Repeals.
 "Sec. 199A. Conforming amendments.
 "TITLE II—ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY EDUCATION
 "Sec. 201. Short title.
 "Sec. 202. Purpose.
 "Sec. 203. Definitions.
 "Sec. 204. Home schools.
 "Sec. 205. Authorization of appropriations.
 "Subtitle A—Federal Provisions
 "Sec. 211. Reservation of funds; grants to eligible agencies; allotments.
 "Sec. 212. Performance accountability system.
 "Subtitle B—State Provisions
 "Sec. 221. State administration.
 "Sec. 222. State distribution of funds; matching requirement.
 "Sec. 223. State leadership activities.
 "Sec. 224. State plan.
 "Sec. 225. Programs for corrections education and other institutionalized individuals.
 "Subtitle C—Local Provisions
 "Sec. 231. Grants and contracts for eligible providers.
 "Sec. 232. Local application.
 "Sec. 233. Local administrative cost limits.
 "Subtitle D—General Provisions
 "Sec. 241. Administrative provisions.
 "Sec. 242. National activities.
 "TITLE III—WORKFORCE INVESTMENT-RELATED ACTIVITIES
 "Subtitle A—Wagner-Peyser Act
 "Sec. 301. Definitions.
 "Sec. 302. Functions.
 "Sec. 303. Designation of State agencies.
 "Sec. 304. Appropriations.
 "Sec. 305. Disposition of allotted funds.
 "Sec. 306. State plans.
 "Sec. 307. Repeal of Federal advisory council.
 "Sec. 308. Regulations.
 "Sec. 309. Employment statistics.
 "Sec. 310. Technical amendments.
 "Sec. 311. Effective date.
 "Subtitle B—Linkages With Other Programs
 "Sec. 321. Trade Act of 1974.
 "Sec. 322. Veterans' employment programs.
 "Sec. 323. Older Americans Act of 1965.
 "Subtitle D—Application of Civil Rights and Labor-Management Laws to the Smithsonian Institution
 "Sec. 341. Application of civil rights and labor-management laws to the Smithsonian Institution.

"TITLE IV—REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1998

"Sec. 401. Short title.
 "Sec. 402. Title.
 "Sec. 403. General provisions.
 "Sec. 404. Vocational rehabilitation services.
 "Sec. 405. Research and training.
 "Sec. 406. Professional development and special projects and demonstrations.
 "Sec. 407. National Council on Disability.
 "Sec. 408. Rights and advocacy.
 "Sec. 409. Employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities.
 "Sec. 410. Independent living services and centers for independent living.
 "Sec. 411. Repeal.
 "Sec. 412. Helen Keller National Center Act.
 "Sec. 413. President's Committee on Employment of People With Disabilities.
 "Sec. 414. Conforming amendments.
 "TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS
 "Sec. 501. State unified plan.
 "Sec. 504. Privacy.
 "Sec. 505. Buy-American requirements.
 "Sec. 507. Effective date."

Subtitle E—Amendments to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

SEC. 476. FINDINGS.

Section 2(a) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701(a)) is amended—

- (1) in paragraph (5), by striking "and" at the end;
- (2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period and inserting "and"; and
- (3) by adding at the end the following:

"(7) there is a substantial need to improve and expand services for students with disabilities under this Act."

SEC. 477. REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.

(a) REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.—The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.) is amended—

- (1) in section 3(a) (29 U.S.C. 702(a))—
 - (A) by striking "Office of the Secretary" and inserting "Department of Education";
 - (B) by striking "President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" and inserting "Secretary"; and
 - (C) by striking "and the Commissioner shall be the principal officer,";
- (2) by striking "Commissioner" each place it appears (except in section 21) and inserting "Director";
- (3) in section 12(c) (29 U.S.C. 709(c)), by striking "Commissioner's" and inserting "Director's";
- (4) in section 21 (29 U.S.C. 718)—
 - (A) in subsection (b)(1)—
 - (i) by striking "Commissioner" the first place it appears and inserting "Director of the Rehabilitation Services Administration";
 - (ii) by striking "(referred to in this subsection as the 'Director')"; and
 - (iii) by striking "The Commissioner and the Director" and inserting "Both such Directors"; and
 - (B) by striking "the Commissioner and the Director" each place it appears and inserting "both such Directors";
- (5) in the heading for subparagraph (B) of section 100(d)(2) (29 U.S.C. 720(d)(2)), by striking "COMMISSIONER" and inserting "DIRECTOR";
- (6) in section 401(a)(1) (29 U.S.C. 781(a)(1)), by inserting "of the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research" after "Director";
- (7) in the heading for section 706 (29 U.S.C. 796d-1), by striking "COMMISSIONER" and inserting "DIRECTOR"; and

(8) in the heading for paragraph (3) of section 723(a) (29 U.S.C. 796f-2(a)), by striking "COMMISSIONER" and inserting "DIRECTOR".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall—

- (1) take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and
- (2) apply with respect to the appointments of Directors of the Rehabilitation Services Administration made on or after the date of enactment of this Act, and the Directors so appointed.

SEC. 478. DEFINITIONS.
 Section 7 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 705) is amended—

- (1) by redesignating paragraphs (35) through (39) as paragraphs (36) through (40), respectively;
- (2) in subparagraph (A)(ii) of paragraph (36) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)), by striking "paragraph (36)(C)" and inserting "paragraph (37)(C)"; and
- (3) by inserting after paragraph (34) the following:

"(35)(A) The term 'student with a disability' means an individual with a disability who—

- "(i) is not younger than 16 and not older than 21;

"(ii) has been determined to be eligible under section 102(a) for assistance under this title; and

"(iii)(I) is eligible for, and is receiving, special education under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.); or

"(II) is an individual with a disability, for purposes of section 504.

"(B) The term 'students with disabilities' means more than 1 student with a disability."

SEC. 479. CARRYOVER.

Section 19(a)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 716(a)(1)) is amended by striking "part B of title VI."

SEC. 480. TRADITIONALLY UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS.

Section 21 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 718) is amended, in paragraphs (1) and (2)(A) of subsection (b), and in subsection (c), by striking "VI."

SEC. 481. STATE PLAN.

Section 101(a) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 721(a)) is amended—

- (1) in paragraph (10)—
 - (A) in subparagraph (B), by striking "on the eligible individuals" and all that follows and inserting "of information necessary to assess the State's performance on the core indicators of performance described in section 136(b)(2)(A) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2871(b)(2)(A))"; and
 - (B) in subparagraph (E)(ii), by striking "to the extent the measures are applicable to individuals with disabilities";
- (2) in paragraph (11)—
 - (A) in subparagraph (D)(i), by inserting before the semicolon the following: "which may be provided using alternative means of meeting participation (such as participation through video conferences and conference calls)"; and
 - (B) by adding at the end the following:

"(G) COORDINATION WITH ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS.—The State plan shall include an assurance that the designated State unit and the lead agency or implementing entity responsible for carrying out duties under the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) have developed working relationships and coordinate their activities."
- (3) in paragraph (15)—
 - (A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i)—
(I) in subclause (II), by striking “and” at the end;

(II) in subclause (III), by adding “and” at the end; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(IV) students with disabilities, including their need for transition services;”;

(ii) by redesignating clauses (ii) and (iii) as clauses (iii) and (iv), respectively; and

(iii) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) include an assessment of the transition services provided under this Act, and coordinated with transition services provided under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.), about the extent to which those 2 types of services meet the needs of individuals with disabilities;”;

(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking “and under part B of title VI”;

(C) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) by redesignating clauses (iii), (iv), and (v) as clauses (iv), (v), and (vi), respectively;

(ii) by inserting after clause (ii) the following:

“(iii) the methods to be used to improve and expand vocational rehabilitation services for students with disabilities, including the coordination of services designed to facilitate the transition of such students from the receipt of educational services in school to the receipt of vocational rehabilitation services under this title or to postsecondary education or employment;”;

(iii) in clause (v), as redesignated by clause (i) of this subparagraph, by striking “evaluation standards” and inserting “performance standards”;

(4) in paragraph (22)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “STATE PLAN SUPPLEMENT”;

(B) by striking “carrying out part B of title VI, including”; and

(C) by striking “that part to supplement funds made available under part B of”;

(5) in paragraph (24)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “CONTRACTS” and inserting “GRANTS”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “CONTRACTS” and inserting “GRANTS”; and

(ii) by striking “part A of title VI” and inserting “section 109A”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(25) **COLLABORATION WITH INDUSTRY.**—The State plan shall describe how the designated State agency will carry out the provisions of section 109A, including—

“(A) the criteria such agency will use to award grants under such section; and

“(B) how the activities carried out under such grants will be coordinated with other services provided under this title.

“(26) **SERVICES FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES.**—The State plan shall provide an assurance satisfactory to the Secretary that the State—

“(A) has developed and implemented strategies to address the needs identified in the assessments described in paragraph (15), and achieve the goals and priorities identified by the State in that paragraph, to improve and expand vocational rehabilitation services for students with disabilities on a statewide basis in accordance with paragraph (15); and

“(B) from funds reserved under section 110A, shall carry out programs or activities designed to improve and expand vocational rehabilitation services for students with disabilities that—

“(i) facilitate the transition of students with disabilities from the receipt of edu-

cational services in school, to the receipt of vocational rehabilitation services under this title, including, at a minimum, those services specified in the interagency agreement required in paragraph (11)(D);

“(ii) improve the achievement of post-school goals of students with disabilities, including improving the achievement through participation (as appropriate when career goals are discussed) in meetings regarding individualized education programs developed under section 614 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1414);

“(iii) provide career guidance, career exploration services, job search skills and strategies, and technical assistance to students with disabilities;

“(iv) support the provision of training and technical assistance to State and local educational agencies and designated State agency personnel responsible for the planning and provision of services to students with disabilities; and

“(v) support outreach activities to students with disabilities who are eligible for, and need, services under this title.”.

SEC. 482. SCOPE OF SERVICES.

Section 103 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 723) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (15) and inserting the following:

“(15) transition services for students with disabilities, that facilitate the achievement of the employment outcome identified in the individualized plan for employment involved, including services described in clauses (i) through (iii) of section 101(a)(26)(B);”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (6) and inserting the following:

“(6)(A)(i) Consultation and technical assistance services to assist State and local educational agencies in planning for the transition of students with disabilities from school to post-school activities, including employment.

“(ii) Training and technical assistance described in section 101(a)(26)(B)(iv).

“(B) Services for groups of individuals with disabilities who meet the requirements of clauses (i) and (iii) of section 7(35)(A), including services described in clauses (i), (ii), (iii), and (v) of section 101(a)(26)(B), to assist in the transition from school to post-school activities.”;

(3) in subsection (b), by inserting at the end the following:

“(7) The establishment, development, or improvement of assistive technology demonstration, loan, reutilization, or financing programs in coordination with activities authorized under the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) to promote access to assistive technology for individuals with disabilities and employers.”.

SEC. 483. STANDARDS AND INDICATORS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 106 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 726) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “EVALUATION STANDARDS” and inserting “PERFORMANCE STANDARDS”;

(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) **STANDARDS AND INDICATORS.**—The performance standards and indicators for the vocational rehabilitation program carried out under this title—

“(1) shall be subject to paragraphs (2)(A) and (3) of section 136(b) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2871(b)); and

“(2) may, at a State’s discretion, include additional indicators identified in the State plan submitted under section 101.”;

(3) in subsection (b)(2)(B), by striking clause (i) and inserting the following:

“(i) on a biannual basis, review the program improvement efforts of the State and, if the State has not improved its performance to acceptable levels, as determined by the Director, direct the State to make revisions to the plan to improve performance; and”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—Section 107 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 727) is amended—

(1) in subsections (a)(1)(B) and (b)(2), by striking “evaluation standards” and inserting “performance standards”; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1)(B), by striking “an evaluation standard” and inserting “a performance standard”.

SEC. 484. EXPENDITURE OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS.

Section 108(a) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 728(a)) is amended by striking “under part B of title VI, or”.

SEC. 485. COLLABORATION WITH INDUSTRY.

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is amended by inserting after section 109 (29 U.S.C. 728a) the following:

“SEC. 109A. COLLABORATION WITH INDUSTRY.

“(a) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY DEFINED.**—For the purposes of this section, the term ‘eligible entity’ means a for-profit business, alone or in partnership with one or more of the following:

“(1) Community rehabilitation program providers.

“(2) Indian tribes.

“(3) Tribal organizations.

“(b) **AUTHORITY.**—A State shall use not less than one-half of one percent of the payment the State receives under section 111 for a fiscal year to award grants to eligible entities to pay for the Federal share of the cost of carrying out collaborative programs, to create practical job and career readiness and training programs, and to provide job placement and career advancement.

“(c) **AWARDS.**—Grants under this section shall—

“(1) be awarded for a period not to exceed 5 years; and

“(2) be awarded competitively.

“(d) **APPLICATION.**—To receive a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall submit an application to a designated State agency at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as such agency shall require. Such application shall include, at a minimum—

“(1) a plan for evaluating the effectiveness of the collaborative program;

“(2) a plan for collecting and reporting the data and information described under subparagraphs (A) through (C) of section 101(a)(10), as determined appropriate by the designated State agency; and

“(3) a plan for providing for the non-Federal share of the costs of the program.

“(e) **ACTIVITIES.**—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall use the grant funds to carry out a program that provides one or more of the following:

“(1) Job development, job placement, and career advancement services for individuals with disabilities.

“(2) Training in realistic work settings in order to prepare individuals with disabilities for employment and career advancement in the competitive market.

“(3) Providing individuals with disabilities with such support services as may be required in order to maintain the employment and career advancement for which the individuals have received training.

“(f) **ELIGIBILITY FOR SERVICES.**—An individual shall be eligible for services provided under a program under this section if the individual is determined under section 102(a)(1) to be eligible for assistance under this title.

“(g) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share for a program under this section shall not exceed 80 percent of the costs of the program.”.

SEC. 486. RESERVATION FOR EXPANDED TRANSITION SERVICES.

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is amended by inserting after section 110 (29 U.S.C. 730) the following:

“SEC. 110A. RESERVATION FOR EXPANDED TRANSITION SERVICES.

“Each State shall reserve not less than 10 percent of the funds allotted to the State under section 110(a) to carry out programs or activities under sections 101(a)(26)(B) and 103(b)(6).”.

SEC. 487. CLIENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Section 112(e)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 732(e)(1)) is amended by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E) and inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) The Secretary shall make grants to the protection and advocacy system serving the American Indian Consortium under the Developmental Disabilities and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15001 et seq.) to provide services in accordance with this section, as determined by the Secretary. The amount of such grants shall be the same as the amount provided to territories under this subsection.”.

SEC. 488. RESEARCH.

Section 204(a)(2)(A) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 764(a)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “VI.”.

SEC. 489. TITLE III AMENDMENTS.

Title III of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 771 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 301(a) (21 U.S.C. 771(a))—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting “and” at the end;

(B) by striking paragraphs (3) and (4); and

(C) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (3);

(2) in section 302 (29 U.S.C. 772)—

(A) in subsection (g)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “AND IN SERVICE TRAINING”; and

(ii) by striking paragraph (3); and

(B) in subsection (h), by striking “section 306” and inserting “section 304”;

(3) in section 303 (29 U.S.C. 773)—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “section 306” and inserting “section 304”; and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (4)—

(I) by amending subparagraph (A)(ii) to read as follows:

“(ii) to coordinate activities and work closely with the parent training and information centers established pursuant to section 671 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1471), the community parent resource centers established pursuant to section 672 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1472), and the eligible entities receiving awards under section 673 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1473); and”;

(II) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “, and demonstrate the capacity for serving,” after “serve”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(8) RESERVATION.—From the amount appropriated to carry out this subsection for a fiscal year, 20 percent of such amount or \$500,000, whichever is less, shall be reserved to carry out paragraph (6).”;

(4) by striking sections 304 and 305 (29 U.S.C. 774, 775); and

(5) by redesignating section 306 (29 U.S.C. 776) as section 304.

SEC. 490. REPEAL OF TITLE VI.

Title VI of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 795 et seq.) is repealed.

SEC. 491. TITLE VII GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSE.—Section 701(3) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 796(3)) is amended by striking “State programs of supported employment services receiving assistance under part B of title VI.”.

(b) CHAIRPERSON.—Section 705(b)(5) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 796d(b)(5)) is amended to read as follows:

“(5) CHAIRPERSON.—The Council shall select a chairperson from among the voting membership of the Council.”.

SEC. 492. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.) is further amended—

(1) in section 100 (29 U.S.C. 720)—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$3,121,712,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”; and

(B) in subsection (d)(1)(B), by striking “2003” and inserting “2021”;

(2) in section 110(c) (29 U.S.C. 730(c)), by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) The sum referred to in paragraph (1) shall be, as determined by the Secretary, not less than 1 percent and not more than 1.5 percent of the amount referred to in paragraph (1) for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2020.”;

(3) in section 112(h) (29 U.S.C. 732(h)), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$12,240,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”;

(4) by amending subsection (a) of section 201 (29 U.S.C. 761(a)) to read as follows: “(a) There are authorized to be appropriated \$108,817,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years to carry out this title.”;

(5) in section 302(i) (29 U.S.C. 772(i)), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$35,515,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”;

(6) in section 303(e) (29 U.S.C. 773(e)), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$5,325,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”;

(7) in section 405 (29 U.S.C. 785), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$3,258,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”;

(8) in section 502(j) (29 U.S.C. 792(j)), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$7,400,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”;

(9) in section 509(l) (29 U.S.C. 794e(l)), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$18,031,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”;

(10) in section 714 (29 U.S.C. 796e-3), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$23,359,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”;

(11) in section 727 (29 U.S.C. 796f-6), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$79,953,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”; and

(12) in section 753 (29 U.S.C. 796l), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$34,018,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”.

SEC. 493. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

Section 1(b) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is amended—

(1) by inserting after the item relating to section 109 the following:

“Sec. 109A. Collaboration with industry.”;

(2) by inserting after the item relating to section 110 the following:

“Sec. 110A. Reservation for expanded transition services.”;

(3) by striking the item related to section 304 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 304. Measuring of project outcomes and performance.”;

(4) by striking the items related to sections 305 and 306;

(5) by striking the items related to title VI; and

(6) by striking the item related to section 706 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 706. Responsibilities of the Director.”.

Subtitle F—Studies by the Comptroller General

SEC. 496. STUDY BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL ON EXHAUSTING FEDERAL PELL GRANTS BEFORE ACCESSING WIA FUNDS.

Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall complete and submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report that—

(1) evaluates the effectiveness of subparagraph (B) of section 134(d)(4) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2864(d)(4)(B)) (as such subparagraph was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act), including—

(A) a review of the regulations and guidance issued by the Secretary of Labor to State and local areas on how to comply with such subparagraph;

(B) a review of State policies to determine how local areas are required to comply with such subparagraph;

(C) a review of local area policies to determine how one-stop operators are required to comply with such subparagraph; and

(D) a review of a sampling of individuals receiving training services under section 134(d)(4) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2864(d)(4)) to determine if, before receiving such training services, such individuals have exhausted funds received through the Federal Pell Grant program under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.); and

(2) makes appropriate recommendations with respect to the matters evaluated under paragraph (1).

SEC. 497. STUDY BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL ON ADMINISTRATIVE COST SAVINGS.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall complete and submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report that—

(1) determines the amount of administrative costs at the Federal and State levels for the most recent fiscal year for which satisfactory data are available for—

(A) each of the programs authorized under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.) or repealed under section 401 of this Act, as such programs were in effect for such fiscal year; and

(B) each of the programs described in subparagraph (A) that have been repealed or consolidated on or after the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) determines the amount of administrative cost savings at the Federal and State levels as a result of repealing and consolidating programs by calculating the differences in the amount of administrative costs between subparagraph (A) and subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1); and

(3) estimates the administrative cost savings at the Federal and State levels for a fiscal year as a result of States consolidating amounts under section 501(e) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (20 U.S.C. 9271(e)) to reduce inefficiencies in the administration of federally-funded State and local employment and training programs.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term “administrative costs” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801).

TITLE V—OFFSET

SEC. 501. NONDEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.

Section 251(c)(2)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is amended by striking “\$492,356,000,000” and inserting “\$482,356,000,000”.

SA 2623. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—This Act may be cited as the “Military Heroes Pension, Family Health Fairness, and Emergency Long-Term Unemployment Insurance Extension Act of 2014”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—MILITARY HEROES’ PENSIONS

Sec. 101. Repeal of reductions made by Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013.

TITLE II—FAMILY HEALTH FAIRNESS

Sec. 201. Delay in application of individual health insurance mandate.

TITLE III—UNEMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Extension of emergency unemployment compensation program.

Sec. 302. Temporary extension of extended benefit provisions.

Sec. 303. Extension of funding for reemployment services and reemployment and eligibility assessment activities.

Sec. 304. Additional extended unemployment benefits under the railroad unemployment insurance act.

Sec. 305. Repeal of nonreduction rule under the emergency unemployment compensation program.

TITLE IV—OTHER PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. Disqualification on receipt of disability insurance benefits in a month for which unemployment compensation is received.

TITLE I—MILITARY HEROES’ PENSIONS

SEC. 101. REPEAL OF REDUCTIONS MADE BY BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013.

Section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 is repealed as of the date of the enactment of such Act.

TITLE II—FAMILY HEALTH FAIRNESS

SEC. 201. DELAY IN APPLICATION OF INDIVIDUAL HEALTH INSURANCE MANDATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5000A(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “2013” and inserting “2014”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 5000A(c)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) by striking “2014” in clause (i) and inserting “2015”, and

(B) by striking “2015” in clauses (ii) and (iii) and inserting “2016”.

(2) Section 5000A(c)(3)(B) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “2014” and inserting “2015”, and

(B) by striking “2015” (prior to amendment by subparagraph (A)) and inserting “2016”.

(3) Section 5000A(c)(3)(D) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “2016” and inserting “2017”, and

(B) by striking “2015” and inserting “2016”.

(4) Section 5000A(e)(1)(D) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “2014” and inserting “2015”, and

(B) by striking “2013” and inserting “2014”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in section 1501 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

TITLE III—UNEMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 4007(a)(2) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “January 1, 2014” and inserting “January 1, 2015”.

(b) FUNDING.—Section 4004(e)(1) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (I), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (J), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

“(K) the amendment made by section 301(a) of the Military Heroes Pension, Family Health Fairness, and Emergency Long-Term Unemployment Insurance Extension Act of 2014.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-240).

SEC. 302. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF EXTENDED BENEFIT PROVISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2005 of the Assistance for Unemployed Workers and Struggling Families Act, as contained in Public Law 111-5 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note), is amended—

(1) by striking “December 31, 2013” each place it appears and inserting “December 31, 2014”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “June 30, 2014” and inserting “June 30, 2015”.

(b) EXTENSION OF MATCHING FOR STATES WITH NO WAITING WEEK.—Section 5 of the Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-449; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “June 30, 2014” and inserting “June 30, 2015”.

(c) EXTENSION OF MODIFICATION OF INDICATORS UNDER THE EXTENDED BENEFIT PROGRAM.—Section 203 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “December 31, 2014”; and

(2) in subsection (f)(2), by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “December 31, 2014”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-240).

SEC. 303. EXTENSION OF FUNDING FOR REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND REEMPLOYMENT AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4004(c)(2)(A) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “through fiscal year 2014” and inserting “through fiscal year 2015”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-240).

SEC. 304. ADDITIONAL EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS UNDER THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 2(c)(2)(D)(iii) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 352(c)(2)(D)(iii)) is amended—

(1) by striking “June 30, 2013” and inserting “June 30, 2014”; and

(2) by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “December 31, 2014”.

(b) CLARIFICATION ON AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS.—Funds appropriated under either the first or second sentence of clause (iv) of section 2(c)(2)(D) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act shall be available to cover the cost of additional extended unemployment benefits provided under such section 2(c)(2)(D) by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a) as well as to cover the cost of such benefits provided under such section 2(c)(2)(D), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) FUNDING FOR ADMINISTRATION.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated to the Railroad Retirement Board \$250,000 for administrative expenses associated with the payment of additional extended unemployment benefits provided under section 2(c)(2)(D) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a), to remain available until expended.

SEC. 305. REPEAL OF NONREDUCTION RULE UNDER THE EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (g) of section 4001 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is repealed.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) PERMITTING A SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENT.—Nothing in title IV of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) shall preclude a State whose agreement under such title was terminated from entering into a subsequent agreement under such title on or after the

date of the enactment of this Act if the State, taking into account the application of the amendment made by subsection (a), would otherwise meet the requirements for an agreement under such title.

TITLE IV—OTHER PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. DISQUALIFICATION ON RECEIPT OF DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS IN A MONTH FOR WHICH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IS RECEIVED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 223(d)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 423(d)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “(C)(i) If for any month an individual is entitled to unemployment compensation, such individual shall be deemed to have engaged in substantial gainful activity for such month.

“(ii) For purposes of clause (i), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(I) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensation’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(II) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”

(b) TRIAL WORK PERIOD.—Section 222(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 422(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6)(A) For purposes of this subsection, an individual shall be deemed to have rendered services in a month if the individual is entitled to unemployment compensation for such month.

“(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(i) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensation’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(ii) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”

(c) DATA MATCHING.—The Commissioner of Social Security shall implement the amendments made by this section using appropriate electronic data.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to months after March 2014.

SA 2624. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—This Act may be cited as the “Military Heroes Pension, Family Health Fairness, and Emergency Long-Term Unemployment Insurance Extension Act of 2014”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—MILITARY HEROES’ PENSIONS
Sec. 101. Repeal of reductions made by Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013.

TITLE II—FAMILY HEALTH FAIRNESS
Sec. 201. Delay in application of individual health insurance mandate.

TITLE III—UNEMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS
Sec. 301. Extension of emergency unemployment compensation program.

Sec. 302. Temporary extension of extended benefit provisions.

Sec. 303. Extension of funding for reemployment services and reemployment and eligibility assessment activities.

Sec. 304. Additional extended unemployment benefits under the railroad unemployment insurance act.

Sec. 305. Repeal of nonreduction rule under the emergency unemployment compensation program.

TITLE IV—OTHER PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. Disqualification on receipt of disability insurance benefits in a month for which unemployment compensation is received.

TITLE I—MILITARY HEROES’ PENSIONS

SEC. 101. REPEAL OF REDUCTIONS MADE BY BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013.

Section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 is repealed as of the date of the enactment of such Act.

TITLE II—FAMILY HEALTH FAIRNESS

SEC. 201. DELAY IN APPLICATION OF INDIVIDUAL HEALTH INSURANCE MANDATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5000A(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “2013” and inserting “2014”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 5000A(c)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) by striking “2014” in clause (i) and inserting “2015”, and

(B) by striking “2015” in clauses (ii) and (iii) and inserting “2016”.

(2) Section 5000A(c)(3)(B) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “2014” and inserting “2015”, and

(B) by striking “2015” (prior to amendment by subparagraph (A)) and inserting “2016”.

(3) Section 5000A(c)(3)(D) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “2016” and inserting “2017”, and

(B) by striking “2015” and inserting “2016”.

(4) Section 5000A(e)(1)(D) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “2014” and inserting “2015”, and

(B) by striking “2013” and inserting “2014”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in section 1501 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

TITLE III—UNEMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 4007(a)(2) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “January 1, 2014” and inserting “October 1, 2014”.

(b) FUNDING.—Section 4004(e)(1) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (I), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (J), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

“(K) the amendment made by section 301(a) of the Military Heroes Pension, Family Health Fairness, and Emergency Long-Term Unemployment Insurance Extension Act of 2014;”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-240).

SEC. 302. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF EXTENDED BENEFIT PROVISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2005 of the Assistance for Unemployed Workers and Struggling Families Act, as contained in Public Law 111-5 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note), is amended—

(1) by striking “December 31, 2013” each place it appears and inserting “September 30, 2014”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “June 30, 2014” and inserting “March 31, 2015”.

(b) EXTENSION OF MATCHING FOR STATES WITH NO WAITING WEEK.—Section 5 of the Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-449; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “June 30, 2014” and inserting “March 31, 2015”.

(c) EXTENSION OF MODIFICATION OF INDICATORS UNDER THE EXTENDED BENEFIT PROGRAM.—Section 203 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “September 30, 2014”; and

(2) in subsection (f)(2), by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “September 30, 2014”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-240).

SEC. 303. EXTENSION OF FUNDING FOR REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND REEMPLOYMENT AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4004(c)(2)(A) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “through fiscal year 2014” and inserting “through the third quarter of fiscal year 2015”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-240).

SEC. 304. ADDITIONAL EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS UNDER THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 2(c)(2)(D)(iii) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 352(c)(2)(D)(iii)) is amended—

(1) by striking “June 30, 2013” and inserting “March 31, 2014”; and

(2) by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “September 30, 2014”.

(b) CLARIFICATION ON AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS.—Funds appropriated under either the first or second sentence of clause (iv) of section 2(c)(2)(D) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act shall be available to cover the cost of additional extended unemployment benefits provided under such section 2(c)(2)(D) by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a) as well as to cover the cost of such benefits provided under such section 2(c)(2)(D), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) FUNDING FOR ADMINISTRATION.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated to the Railroad Retirement Board \$187,500 for administrative expenses associated with the payment of additional extended unemployment benefits provided under section 2(c)(2)(D) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a), to remain available until expended.

SEC. 305. REPEAL OF NONREDUCTION RULE UNDER THE EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (g) of section 4001 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is repealed.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) PERMITTING A SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENT.—Nothing in title IV of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) shall preclude a State whose agreement under such title was terminated from entering into a subsequent agreement under such title on or after the date of the enactment of this Act if the State, taking into account the application of the amendment made by subsection (a), would otherwise meet the requirements for an agreement under such title.

TITLE IV—OTHER PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. DISQUALIFICATION ON RECEIPT OF DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS IN A MONTH FOR WHICH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IS RECEIVED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 223(d)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 423(d)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C)(i) If for any month an individual is entitled to unemployment compensation, such individual shall be deemed to have engaged in substantial gainful activity for such month.

“(ii) For purposes of clause (i), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(I) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensation’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(II) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”

(b) TRIAL WORK PERIOD.—Section 222(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 422(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6)(A) For purposes of this subsection, an individual shall be deemed to have rendered services in a month if the individual is entitled to unemployment compensation for such month.

“(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(i) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensation’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(ii) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”

(c) DATA MATCHING.—The Commissioner of Social Security shall implement the amendments made by this section using appropriate electronic data.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to months after March 2014.

SA 2625. Mr. McCONNELL (for himself and Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—This Act may be cited as the “Military Heroes Pension, Family Health Fairness, and Emergency Long-Term Unemployment Insurance Extension Act of 2014”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—MILITARY HEROES’ PENSIONS

Sec. 101. Repeal of reductions made by Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013.

TITLE II—FAMILY HEALTH FAIRNESS

Sec. 201. Delay in application of individual health insurance mandate.

TITLE III—UNEMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Extension of emergency unemployment compensation program.

Sec. 302. Temporary extension of extended benefit provisions.

Sec. 303. Extension of funding for reemployment services and reemployment and eligibility assessment activities.

Sec. 304. Additional extended unemployment benefits under the railroad unemployment insurance act.

Sec. 305. Repeal of nonreduction rule under the emergency unemployment compensation program.

TITLE IV—OTHER PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. Disqualification on receipt of disability insurance benefits in a month for which unemployment compensation is received.

TITLE I—MILITARY HEROES’ PENSIONS

SEC. 101. REPEAL OF REDUCTIONS MADE BY BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013.

Section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 is repealed as of the date of the enactment of such Act.

TITLE II—FAMILY HEALTH FAIRNESS

SEC. 201. DELAY IN APPLICATION OF INDIVIDUAL HEALTH INSURANCE MANDATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5000A(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “2013” and inserting “2014”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 5000A(c)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) by striking “2014” in clause (i) and inserting “2015”, and

(B) by striking “2015” in clauses (ii) and (iii) and inserting “2016”.

(2) Section 5000A(c)(3)(B) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “2014” and inserting “2015”, and

(B) by striking “2015” (prior to amendment by subparagraph (A)) and inserting “2016”.

(3) Section 5000A(c)(3)(D) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “2016” and inserting “2017”, and

(B) by striking “2015” and inserting “2016”.

(4) Section 5000A(e)(1)(D) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “2014” and inserting “2015”, and

(B) by striking “2013” and inserting “2014”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in section 1501 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

TITLE III—UNEMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 4007 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law

110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended to read as follows:

“APPLICABILITY

“SEC. 4007. (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), an agreement entered into under this title shall apply to weeks of unemployment—

“(1) beginning after the date on which such agreement is entered into; and

“(2) ending on or before July 1, 2014.

“(b) TRANSITION FOR AMOUNT REMAINING IN ACCOUNT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), in the case of an individual who has amounts remaining in an account established under section 4002 as of the last day of the last week (as determined in accordance with the applicable State law) ending on or before July 1, 2014, emergency unemployment compensation shall continue to be payable to such individual from such amounts for any week beginning after such last day for which the individual meets the eligibility requirements of this title.

“(2) NO AUGMENTATION AFTER JULY 1, 2014.—If the amount established in an individual’s account under subsection (b)(1) is exhausted after July 1, 2014, then subsections (c), (d) and (e) of section 4002 shall not apply and such account shall not be augmented under such section, regardless of whether such individual’s State is in an extended benefit period (as determined under paragraph (2) of such subsection (c), (d), or (e) (as the case may be)).

“(3) TERMINATION.—No compensation under this title shall be payable for any week beginning after September 30, 2014.”

(b) FUNDING.—Section 4004(e)(1) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (I), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (J), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

“(K) the amendment made by section 301(a) of the Military Heroes Pension, Family Health Fairness, and Emergency Long-Term Unemployment Insurance Extension Act of 2014.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-240).

SEC. 302. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF EXTENDED BENEFIT PROVISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2005 of the Assistance for Unemployed Workers and Struggling Families Act, as contained in Public Law 111-5 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note), is amended—

(1) by striking “December 31, 2013” each place it appears and inserting “June 30, 2014”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “June 30, 2014” and inserting “December 31, 2014”.

(b) EXTENSION OF MATCHING FOR STATES WITH NO WAITING WEEK.—Section 5 of the Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-449; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “June 30, 2014” and inserting “December 31, 2014”.

(c) EXTENSION OF MODIFICATION OF INDICATORS UNDER THE EXTENDED BENEFIT PROGRAM.—Section 203 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “June 30, 2014”; and

(2) in subsection (f)(2), by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “June 30, 2014”.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-240).

SEC. 303. EXTENSION OF FUNDING FOR REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND REEMPLOYMENT AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 4004(c)(2)(A) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “through fiscal year 2014” and inserting “through the second quarter of fiscal year 2015”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-240).

SEC. 304. ADDITIONAL EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS UNDER THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

(a) **EXTENSION.**—Section 2(c)(2)(D)(iii) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 352(c)(2)(D)(iii)) is amended—

(1) by striking “June 30, 2013” and inserting “December 31, 2013”; and

(2) by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “June 30, 2014”.

(b) **CLARIFICATION ON AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS.**—Funds appropriated under either the first or second sentence of clause (iv) of section 2(c)(2)(D) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act shall be available to cover the cost of additional extended unemployment benefits provided under such section 2(c)(2)(D) by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a) as well as to cover the cost of such benefits provided under such section 2(c)(2)(D), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) **FUNDING FOR ADMINISTRATION.**—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated to the Railroad Retirement Board \$125,000 for administrative expenses associated with the payment of additional extended unemployment benefits provided under section 2(c)(2)(D) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a), to remain available until expended.

SEC. 305. REPEAL OF NONREDUCTION RULE UNDER THE EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (g) of section 4001 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is repealed.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) **PERMITTING A SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENT.**—Nothing in title IV of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) shall preclude a State whose agreement under such title was terminated from entering into a subsequent agreement under such title on or after the date of the enactment of this Act if the State, taking into account the application of the amendment made by subsection (a), would otherwise meet the requirements for an agreement under such title.

TITLE IV—OTHER PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. DISQUALIFICATION ON RECEIPT OF DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS IN A MONTH FOR WHICH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IS RECEIVED.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 223(d)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 423(d)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “(C)(i) If for any month an individual is entitled to unemployment compensation, such individual shall be deemed to have engaged in substantial gainful activity for such month.

“(ii) For purposes of clause (i), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(I) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensation’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(II) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”

(b) **TRIAL WORK PERIOD.**—Section 222(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 422(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6)(A) For purposes of this subsection, an individual shall be deemed to have rendered services in a month if the individual is entitled to unemployment compensation for such month.

“(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(i) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensation’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(ii) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”

(c) **DATA MATCHING.**—The Commissioner of Social Security shall implement the amendments made by this section using appropriate electronic data.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to months after March 2014.

SA 2626. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ ACCOUNTABILITY THROUGH ELECTRONIC VERIFICATION.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Accountability Through Electronic Verification Act”.

(b) **PERMANENT REAUTHORIZATION.**—Section 401(b) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (division C of Public Law 104-208; 8 U.S.C. 1324a note) is amended by striking “Unless the Congress otherwise provides, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall terminate a pilot program on September 30, 2015.”.

(c) **MANDATORY USE OF E-VERIFY.**—Section 402 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) **EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.**—Each department and agency of the

Federal Government shall participate in E-Verify by complying with the terms and conditions set forth in this section.”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “, that conducts hiring in a State” and all that follows and inserting “shall participate in E-Verify by complying with the terms and conditions set forth in this section.”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) **UNITED STATES CONTRACTORS.**—Any person, employer, or other entity that enters into a contract with the Federal Government shall participate in E-Verify by complying with the terms and conditions set forth in this section.

“(3) **DESIGNATION OF CRITICAL EMPLOYERS.**—Not later than 7 days after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

“(A) conduct an assessment of employers that are critical to the homeland security or national security needs of the United States;

“(B) designate and publish a list of employers and classes of employers that are deemed to be critical pursuant to the assessment conducted under subparagraph (A); and

“(C) require that critical employers designated pursuant to subparagraph (B) participate in E-Verify by complying with the terms and conditions set forth in this section not later than 30 days after the Secretary makes such designation.”.

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) **MANDATORY PARTICIPATION IN E-VERIFY.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), all employers in the United States shall participate in E-Verify, with respect to all employees recruited, referred, or hired by such employer on or after the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this subsection.

“(2) **USE OF CONTRACT LABOR.**—Any employer who uses a contract, subcontract, or exchange to obtain the labor of an individual in the United States shall certify in such contract, subcontract, or exchange that the employer uses E-Verify. If such certification is not included in a contract, subcontract, or exchange, the employer shall be deemed to have violated paragraph (1).

“(3) **INTERIM MANDATORY PARTICIPATION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Before the date set forth in paragraph (1), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall require any employer or class of employers to participate in E-Verify, with respect to all employees recruited, referred, or hired by such employer if the Secretary has reasonable cause to believe that the employer is or has been engaged in a material violation of section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a).

“(B) **NOTIFICATION.**—Not later than 14 days before an employer or class of employers is required to begin participating in E-Verify pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall provide such employer or class of employers with—

“(i) written notification of such requirement; and

“(ii) appropriate training materials to facilitate compliance with such requirement.”.

(d) **CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE TO PARTICIPATE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 402(e)(5) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), as redesignated by subsection (c)(1)(B), is amended to read as follows:

“(5) CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE TO PARTICIPATE.—If a person or other entity that is required to participate in E-Verify fails to comply with the requirements under this title with respect to an individual—

“(A) such failure shall be treated as a violation of section 274A(a)(1)(B) with respect to such individual; and

“(B) a rebuttable presumption is created that the person or entity has violated section 274A(a)(1)(A).”.

(2) PENALTIES.—Section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a) is amended—

(A) in subsection (e)—

(i) in paragraph (4)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “, subject to paragraph (10),” after “in an amount”;

(II) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking “not less than \$250 and not more than \$2,000” and inserting “not less than \$2,500 and not more than \$5,000”;

(III) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking “not less than \$2,000 and not more than \$5,000” and inserting “not less than \$5,000 and not more than \$10,000”;

(IV) in subparagraph (A)(iii), by striking “not less than \$3,000 and not more than \$10,000” and inserting “not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$25,000”; and

(V) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) may require the person or entity to take such other remedial action as is appropriate.”;

(ii) in paragraph (5)—

(I) by inserting “, subject to paragraphs (10) through (12),” after “in an amount”;

(II) by striking “\$100” and inserting “\$1,000”;

(III) by striking “\$1,000” and inserting “\$25,000”;

(IV) by striking “the size of the business of the employer being charged, the good faith of the employer” and inserting “the good faith of the employer being charged”; and

(V) by adding at the end the following: “Failure by a person or entity to utilize the employment eligibility verification system as required by law, or providing information to the system that the person or entity knows or reasonably believes to be false, shall be treated as a violation of subsection (a)(1)(A).”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(10) EXEMPTION FROM PENALTY.—In the case of imposition of a civil penalty under paragraph (4)(A) with respect to a violation of subsection (a)(1)(A) or (a)(2) for hiring or continuation of employment or recruitment or referral by person or entity and in the case of imposition of a civil penalty under paragraph (5) for a violation of subsection (a)(1)(B) for hiring or recruitment or referral by a person or entity, the penalty otherwise imposed may be waived or reduced if the violator establishes that the violator acted in good faith.

“(11) AUTHORITY TO DEBAR EMPLOYERS FOR CERTAIN VIOLATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If a person or entity is determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security to be a repeat violator of paragraph (1)(A) or (2) of subsection (a), or is convicted of a crime under this section, such person or entity may be considered for debarment from the receipt of Federal contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements in accordance with the debarment standards and pursuant to the debarment procedures set forth in the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

“(B) DOES NOT HAVE CONTRACT, GRANT, AGREEMENT.—If the Secretary of Homeland

Security or the Attorney General wishes to have a person or entity considered for debarment in accordance with this paragraph, and such a person or entity does not hold a Federal contract, grant or cooperative agreement, the Secretary or Attorney General shall refer the matter to the Administrator of General Services to determine whether to list the person or entity on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement, and if so, for what duration and under what scope.

“(C) HAS CONTRACT, GRANT, AGREEMENT.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General wishes to have a person or entity considered for debarment in accordance with this paragraph, and such person or entity holds a Federal contract, grant or cooperative agreement, the Secretary or Attorney General shall advise all agencies or departments holding a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with the person or entity of the Government's interest in having the person or entity considered for debarment, and after soliciting and considering the views of all such agencies and departments, the Secretary or Attorney General may waive the operation of this paragraph or refer the matter to any appropriate lead agency to determine whether to list the person or entity on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement, and if so, for what duration and under what scope.

“(D) REVIEW.—Any decision to debar a person or entity under in accordance with this paragraph shall be reviewable pursuant to part 9.4 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.”; and

(B) in subsection (f)—

(i) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—Any person or entity which engages in a pattern or practice of violations of subsection (a)(1) or (2) shall be fined not more than \$15,000 for each unauthorized alien with respect to which such a violation occurs, imprisoned for not less than 1 year and not more than 10 years, or both, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Federal law relating to fine levels.”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “Attorney General” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”.

(e) PREEMPTION; LIABILITY.—Section 402 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), as amended by this section, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) LIMITATION ON STATE AUTHORITY.—

“(1) PREEMPTION.—A State or local government may not prohibit a person or other entity from verifying the employment authorization of new hires or current employees through E-Verify.

“(2) LIABILITY.—A person or other entity that participates in E-Verify may not be held liable under any Federal, State, or local law for any employment-related action taken with respect to the wrongful termination of an individual in good faith reliance on information provided through E-Verify.”.

(f) EXPANDED USE OF E-VERIFY.—Section 403(a)(3)(A) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—

“(i) BEFORE HIRING.—The person or other entity may verify the employment eligibility of an individual through E-Verify before the individual is hired, recruited, or referred if the individual consents to such

verification. If an employer receives a tentative nonconfirmation for an individual, the employer shall comply with procedures prescribed by the Secretary, including—

“(I) providing the individual employees with private, written notification of the finding and written referral instructions;

“(II) allowing the individual to contest the finding; and

“(III) not taking adverse action against the individual if the individual chooses to contest the finding.

“(ii) AFTER EMPLOYMENT OFFER.—The person or other entity shall verify the employment eligibility of an individual through E-Verify not later than 3 days after the date of the hiring, recruitment, or referral, as the case may be.

“(iii) EXISTING EMPLOYEES.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of the Accountability Through Electronic Verification Act, the Secretary shall require all employers to use E-Verify to verify the identity and employment eligibility of any individual who has not been previously verified by the employer through E-Verify.”.

(g) REVERIFICATION.—Section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) REVERIFICATION.—Each person or other entity participating in E-Verify shall use the E-Verify confirmation system to reverify the work authorization of any individual not later than 3 days after the date on which such individual's employment authorization is scheduled to expire (as indicated by the Secretary or the documents provided to the employer pursuant to section 274A(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(b))), in accordance with the procedures set forth in this subsection and section 402.”.

(h) HOLDING EMPLOYERS ACCOUNTABLE.—

(1) CONSEQUENCES OF NONCONFIRMATION.—Section 403(a)(4)(C) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) is amended to read as follows:

“(C) CONSEQUENCES OF NONCONFIRMATION.—

“(i) TERMINATION AND NOTIFICATION.—If the person or other entity receives a final nonconfirmation regarding an individual, the employer shall immediately—

“(I) terminate the employment, recruitment, or referral of the individual; and

“(II) submit to the Secretary any information relating to the individual that the Secretary determines would assist the Secretary in enforcing or administering United States immigration laws.

“(ii) CONSEQUENCE OF CONTINUED EMPLOYMENT.—If the person or other entity continues to employ, recruit, or refer the individual after receiving final nonconfirmation, a rebuttable presumption is created that the employer has violated section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a).”.

(2) INTERAGENCY NONCONFIRMATION REPORT.—Section 405 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) INTERAGENCY NONCONFIRMATION REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services shall submit a weekly report to the Assistant Secretary of Immigration and Customs Enforcement that includes, for each individual who receives final nonconfirmation through E-Verify—

“(A) the name of such individual;

“(B) his or her Social Security number or alien file number;

“(C) the name and contact information for his or her current employer; and

“(D) any other critical information that the Assistant Secretary determines to be appropriate.

“(2) USE OF WEEKLY REPORT.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall use information provided under paragraph (1) to enforce compliance of the United States immigration laws.”.

(i) INFORMATION SHARING.—The Commissioner of Social Security, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall jointly establish a program to share information among such agencies that may or could lead to the identification of unauthorized aliens (as defined in section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act), including any no-match letter and any information in the earnings suspense file.

(j) FORM I-9 PROCESS.—Not later than 9 months after date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to Congress that contains recommendations for—

(1) modifying and simplifying the process by which employers are required to complete and retain a Form I-9 for each employee pursuant to section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a); and

(2) eliminating the process described in paragraph (1).

(k) ALGORITHM.—Section 404(d) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) DESIGN AND OPERATION OF SYSTEM.—E-Verify shall be designed and operated—

“(1) to maximize its reliability and ease of use by employers;

“(2) to insulate and protect the privacy and security of the underlying information;

“(3) to maintain appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to prevent unauthorized disclosure of personal information;

“(4) to respond accurately to all inquiries made by employers on whether individuals are authorized to be employed;

“(5) to register any times when E-Verify is unable to receive inquiries;

“(6) to allow for auditing use of the system to detect fraud and identify theft;

“(7) to preserve the security of the information in all of the system by—

“(A) developing and using algorithms to detect potential identity theft, such as multiple uses of the same identifying information or documents;

“(B) developing and using algorithms to detect misuse of the system by employers and employees;

“(C) developing capabilities to detect anomalies in the use of the system that may indicate potential fraud or misuse of the system; and

“(D) auditing documents and information submitted by potential employees to employers, including authority to conduct interviews with employers and employees;

“(8) to confirm identity and work authorization through verification of records maintained by the Secretary, other Federal departments, States, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or an outlying possession of the United States, as determined necessary by the Secretary, including—

“(A) records maintained by the Social Security Administration;

“(B) birth and death records maintained by vital statistics agencies of any State or other jurisdiction in the United States;

“(C) passport and visa records (including photographs) maintained by the Department of State; and

“(D) State driver's license or identity card information (including photographs) maintained by State department of motor vehicles;

“(9) to electronically confirm the issuance of the employment authorization or identity document; and

“(10) to display the digital photograph that the issuer placed on the document so that the employer can compare the photograph displayed to the photograph on the document presented by the employee or, in exceptional cases, if a photograph is not available from the issuer, to provide for a temporary alternative procedure, specified by the Secretary, for confirming the authenticity of the document.”.

(l) IDENTITY THEFT.—Section 1028 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(7), by striking “of another person” and inserting “that is not his or her own”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by adding “or” at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) to facilitate or assist in harboring or hiring unauthorized workers in violation of section 274, 274A, or 274C of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324, 1324a, and 1324c).”.

(m) SMALL BUSINESS DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—Section 403 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) SMALL BUSINESS DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—Not later than 9 months after the date of the enactment of the Accountability Through Electronic Verification Act, the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services shall establish a demonstration program that assists small businesses in rural areas or areas without internet capabilities to verify the employment eligibility of newly hired employees solely through the use of publicly accessible internet terminals.”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on January 8, 2014, at 10 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on January 8, 2014, at 10 a.m., in room SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled “Nominations.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on January 8, 2014, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Examining the GAO Report on Government Support For Bank Holding Companies.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the privilege of the floor be granted to Julia Sferlazzo for the pendency of this Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Gregory Shanahan and Lemi Tilahun of my staff be granted floor privileges for the duration of today's proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following staff of the Finance Committee be granted the privilege of the floor for the remainder of this session: Harrison Covall, Caroline Frauman, and Maureen Downes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE: REGISTRATION OF MASS MAILINGS

The filing date for the 2013 fourth quarter Mass Mailing report is Monday, January 27, 2014. If your office did no mass mailings during this period, please submit a form that states “none.”

Mass mailing registrations, or negative reports, should be submitted to the Senate Office of Public Records, 232 Hart Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-7116.

The Senate Office of Public Records will be open from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on the filing date to accept these filings. For further information, please contact the Senate Office of Public Records at (202) 224-0322.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, there will be no rollcall votes tonight.

I think as most people know, though it bears reiterating, I oppose paying for a short-term extension of unemployment insurance benefits. The current

level of long-term unemployment is an economic emergency, without any question, and this would be very unfair to the people who are desperately in need of help, to say we are happy to give you this money, but we are going to take something else out of the economy to do that. We are not going to do that. I think that would be wrong.

Having said that, there are a number of Senators who are having productive conversations about possible offsets, one of whom is on the floor today, my friend, the Senator from Ohio. He is someone who understands finances, as he was head of the Office of Management and Budget. So whenever we have him working on the numbers, we are always dealing with someone who knows what they are talking about. I don't always agree with his conclusions, but certainly he is a person whom we all look to for guidance in this area.

As I said here a few hours ago, the Republicans feel this should be paid for. Let's find out how they feel it should be paid for. Again, we on this side don't want to pay for a short-term extension. If it is going to be paid for, we should figure out in years how to pay for it. That would be much better than this nickel-and-diming. We have tried to do it for 3 months, paid for, but I would almost bet it will not get done. So we should, if we are going to have pay-fors, try to figure out how to do it for 1 year.

We should let the conversations go on overnight. I have spoken to a number of Republican Senators; and, of course, I want to assert every bit of influence, help, pressure, whatever you want to say, to try to get this done for a number of reasons, not the least of which is that among a number of cosponsors of this is the junior Senator from Nevada. This is an example of bipartisanship and how it should work. We have one of the most liberal Members of the Senate and one of the most conservative Members of the Senate who have introduced this legislation, and that is what we are working on now.

So I repeat, I hope the conversations continue overnight and we will see where we are in the morning.

I do have a few other things here, and I will be as fast as possible.

TO REDESIGNATE THE DRYDEN FLIGHT RESEARCH CENTER AS THE NEIL A. ARMSTRONG FLIGHT RESEARCH CENTER AND THE WESTERN AERONAUTICAL TEST RANGE AS THE HUGH L. DRYDEN AERONAUTICAL TEST RANGE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the commerce committee be discharged from further work on H.R. 667, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUMENTHAL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title. The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 667) to redesignate the Dryden Flight Research Center as the Neil A. Armstrong Flight Research Center and the Western Aeronautical Test Range as the Hugh L. Dryden Aeronautical Test Range.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. I further ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 667) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

AMENDING THE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1171 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title. The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1171) to amend the Controlled Substances Act to allow a veterinarian to transport and dispense controlled substances in the usual course of veterinary practice outside of the registered location.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1171) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1171

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TRANSPORTING AND DISPENSING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES IN THE USUAL COURSE OF VETERINARY PRACTICE.

Section 302(e) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 822(e)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(e)” and inserting “(e)(1)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a registrant who is a veterinarian shall not be required to have a separate registration in order to transport and dispense controlled substances in the usual course of veterinary practice at a site other than the registrant's registered principal place of business or professional practice, so long as the site of transporting and dispensing is located in a State where the veterinarian is licensed to practice veterinary medicine and is not a

principal place of business or professional practice.”.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 2014

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. tomorrow, January 9, 2014; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate proceed to a period of morning business until 12 noon, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, the time equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, with the Republicans controlling the first 30 minutes and the majority controlling the final 30 minutes; and that at 12 noon all postcloture time be considered expired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Tomorrow we hope to make progress on the unemployment insurance extension. Senators will be notified when any votes are scheduled.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order, following the remarks of my friend, the Senator from Ohio, Mr. PORTMAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio is recognized.

ARMSTRONG FLIGHT CENTER

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I applaud the majority leader for his work on the Neil Armstrong Flight Research Center. This is something DIANNE FEINSTEIN has been very involved with and JAY ROCKEFELLER supported, and it is an appropriate way to pay tribute to Neil Armstrong, who was a constituent of mine and a dear friend. I spoke to his family about this. They believe it is an appropriate way to pay tribute to him as well.

He was a true hero, not just because of what he did as the first man to walk on the moon, but also the way he led his life subsequently. He was a humble hero to me and to so many others. I am delighted that through the action we just heard on the floor here a moment ago with the majority leader, we have now passed legislation which will go to the President for his signature. The

Dryden Flight Research Center in California will now be renamed the Neil A. Armstrong Flight Research Center at the Dryden Aeronautical Test Range. So that is good news tonight. The Senate got something done.

THE BUDGET

I also wish to comment on what the Presiding Officer said earlier with regard to the retirement provisions in the budget as it relates to our veterans. The military retirement issue is one I had great concerns about, and when I voted for the budget, it was my understanding that would be resolved. The Senator from Connecticut has a proposal he is supporting tonight from our colleague from New Hampshire. I am supporting a proposal as well from another colleague from New Hampshire, and how we pay for this is the subject of some debate, but we need to resolve this.

I think it is unfair for a couple of reasons; one is it singles out our military at a time when there are so many other ways in which we need to address our overspending in this country. I think it is not just for us to simply single out military retirees. I believe that is not consistent with the promises we made to them, and I believe it is in effect changing the rules midstream.

Second, there is a commission looking at this. The commission is looking at, in a comprehensive way, retirement, benefits, health care. That commission is both comprehensive and transparent and expected to report later this year.

So in my view, this certainly was not appropriate to be in the budget. It is about \$6 billion. We certainly should be able to find a pay-for in a budget of over \$3 trillion. Again, I commend those who are working on this.

I have cosponsored a particular approach which Senator AYOTTE of New Hampshire is proposing that is an anti-fraud provision for the child tax credit. I know there is some difference on that, but I think all of us want to be sure the child tax credit is being properly administered, and those who do not qualify for it or are ineligible for it should not access it.

At a time of record debt and deficits, we have to be sure there is not fraud, abuse, and waste in our government, and that is one example. So I hope we can find a way to come together on that and deal with that issue.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Finally, the majority leader talked a little about the legislation currently before this body to extend unemployment insurance. I wish to talk for a moment about where we are on that bill and say I was encouraged by the words of the majority leader. It sounds as if he is interested in looking at various ways we could pay for it. He indicated he is not in support of paying for it but would be willing to listen to some of our ideas. Let me say a couple things about it.

One, this is the emergency unemployment insurance on top of the roughly 26 weeks currently provided by States such as my State of Ohio. So it is additional emergency unemployment insurance on top of that.

The unemployment insurance ended at year-end, and the question is: Do we extend it? How do we extend it? How do we deal with the fact it adds to the deficit?

I voted, along with a handful of other Republicans, to proceed to this because I believe we ought to have a debate about, one, whether it should be paid for or not. I think it should be, and I won't be able to support it unless it is paid for; two, over the 3-month period—which the extension is, just a 3-month period—how can we improve the unemployment insurance program so it really works to get people employed?

As we know, the problem now is we have the highest number of people who are long-term unemployed we have ever had in this country. It is a historic rate, and it is a very troubling, sad situation, where people are over 27 weeks at historic levels. So we are not doing what we should be doing to connect those people who are unemployed to the jobs out there, clearly, by definition with so many people long-term unemployed. Let's improve this system. Let's provide people with the job skills and the tools they need to access the jobs available.

In my own State of Ohio, we are told we have about 100,000 jobs, many in advanced manufacturing, bioscience, and information technology, sectors of our economy where there is requirement for skills those who are unemployed do not have. Long-term unemployment insurance isn't providing them with the training and skills opportunities.

I think we ought to be able as a body to come up with reforms, working with the administration. The President has indicated his interest in doing that. That is the reason for the 3-month extension. But I certainly think we should pay for the 3-month extension.

The argument was made tonight that it is an emergency. The same Democrats who are saying that are saying the economy is improving. In any case, it violates the budget which was passed. We passed a budget just a few weeks ago. It was quite contentious here on the floor. The budget provided, for the first time in 4 years, a budget for the House and for the Senate to work against so we can start the appropriations process again. I supported that. It had no tax increases. It actually had net deficit reduction in it—barely but some. It didn't do everything, but it set those budget levels so we now have caps we can work against so we can begin the appropriations process, which involves oversight, which has not been done appropriately for 4 years now. It also involves prioritizing spending which has not been done.

Frankly, the agencies and departments of the Federal Government have been kind of on their own with these so-called continuing resolutions because there hasn't been the constitutional requirement that Congress appropriate. That is our constitutional duty, the power of the purse, which simply hasn't happened.

I think the budget is important. But by setting those caps, we made a statement to the American people: We are going to stick to these budget caps, both on the discretionary side—which is the smaller part of the budget we appropriate every year—and also on the mandatory side. Those caps are violated by unemployment insurance being extended without paying for it subject to a point of order on the floor of the House and the Senate. Frankly, I think if that point of order were raised—which I hope it would be, because we don't want to break these caps—I think it would be very tough to get the 60 votes.

I understand the majority leader disagrees with me, and I respect his opinion. But I do think that, because it violates the budget and because we have historic levels of debt and we have a deficit this year which is forecast to be over \$600 billion, we ought to deal with this in a fiscally responsible way and find the money to pay for the extension. It is about \$6 billion, about the same as dealing with the military retirement issue.

Again, certainly we can find \$6 billion in a budget of well over \$3 trillion. In fact, a number of us have come up with specific proposals, and I have introduced a couple of amendments on this today.

I spoke about one of these amendments earlier today, but I would like to go into a little more detail because there were some comments made on the floor earlier that Republicans are only offering two alternatives. One is a one-year delay in ObamaCare—which I support but is opposed by the other side—and the second is the proposal on the child tax credit, which I talked about earlier and which focuses on current mispayments of the child tax credit. Again, I think that is a good pay-for. I support that. I am actually on the amendment which provides for that, but it also has enough funds in it to deal with the military retirement issue we talked about. So it could extend the unemployment insurance program for 3 months, plus deal with the military retirement program and have a little left over for deficit reduction.

But I want to make it clear to those on the other side of the aisle who said that is all Republicans have that we do have alternatives. I specifically filed amendments which I hope will be made in order that say: Let's look at the President's own budget and pull out some pay-fors which are within the budget, and let's use those. This certainly should be bipartisan.

Specifically, I have two provisions in my amendment to pay for the extension. One is to remove a current loophole in the system which allows double-dipping between Social Security disability and unemployment insurance. That is in the President's budget. It is in there because it doesn't make sense to have folks who are on Social Security disability which is designed for people who are unable to work, to also be drawing unemployment insurance which is for people who are out of work and looking for a job. That is a requirement.

Clearly those two programs are mutually exclusive, which is why the President's budget includes this prohibition on what is called concurrent receipts—in other words, getting both SSDI and unemployment insurance.

I add to that Trade Adjustment Assistance, another program where, as a worker, if you lose your job due to trade and some external factors, you can go through a retraining program. But you are a worker by definition. The same principle applies to both. That combination pays for most of the extension of unemployment insurance.

I see my colleague from Maine is on the floor this evening. He, along with one of his Democratic colleagues and one of his Republican colleagues, has made a similar proposal in legislation and also filed an amendment along those lines to say: Let's clean up this issue. Let's be sure we do not have double dipping, that we do establish clearly that if you are qualified as a non-worker in one case, you cannot qualify as a worker in another case. I do think that is a responsible way to pay for this that would not run afoul of anything the majority leader said he was concerned about, although, again, I do not have the concerns he does about the child tax credit issue. I think it is a question of missed payments. But I want to make clear we do have this proposal out there.

On top of that, to be sure there is additional pay-for to pay for the entire amount of the extension of unemployment insurance, we also add an unemployment insurance integrity program, straight out of the President's budget. This is to ensure through the Labor Department that there are not improper payments on the existing unemployment insurance program. This will enable us to save money in the long run and help get people into jobs, which I think should be everybody's priority.

These are both proposals that are in the process here, that had been filed. We are hoping that they will be pending tomorrow and that we can have a debate on these and other amendments. I believe there are several other amendments, including the one from my colleague from Maine, that will say: OK, we will extend the unemployment insurance program for 3 months to come up with a better unemploy-

ment insurance program, to improve it so it does connect people to the jobs that are out there and provide the kinds of skills training that is needed and gives people the tools to be able to access those jobs. But we are going to pay for it at a time of historic debts and these large deficits and at a time when it violates the budget agreement otherwise that we just passed.

I am hopeful that we can make progress on this over the next couple of days and that we will be in a position to move forward on dealing with unemployment insurance improving that.

I also filed another amendment that relates to this because part of what we ought to do, in my view, during this month is tie worker retraining with unemployment insurance. Senator BENNET and I have something we called the Career Act that we introduced over the last few years, and this Career Act helps to improve the federal worker retraining program, which I believe should be part of this. Specifically, we have a couple of provisions in that legislation that I have introduced as an amendment here to be able to help in terms of the unemployment insurance issue. We need to create an environment where people don't need unemployment in the first place. This amendment will reform local one-stop centers for worker retraining that help connect the unemployed with retraining services by requiring them to give priority consideration to training services that provide workers with in-demand industry-recognized credentials. We are finding in Ohio and other States that those credentials are what are really needed to get a job often, and that is not being prioritized now in our Federal worker retraining program.

By the way, the Federal Government spends about \$15 billion a year on these programs, so we need to make sure that money is well spent, and again, by definition, it is not working as it should. We have so many who are not able to find jobs because of this skills gap. There are 100,000 jobs open in Ohio right now and about 400,000 people are out of work, and somehow we cannot connect those folks with the jobs, partly because they do not have the skills.

Our proposal also includes an innovative approach, endorsed by the President in his 2014 budget, that gives States the flexibility to spend some of the WIA—Workforce Investment Act—funds on job training programs that use the pay-for-success model. What does that mean? The pay-for-success model allows providers who right now are getting funding through this program to be reimbursed only if they generate results, which seems pretty basic. You should be looking at outcomes, but that is not in the system now, so it really is a pay-for-success or pay-for-performance program. It will ensure that these programs are accountable and that they actually

produce measurable results for workers. Not only will this save money, but it will also help get Americans back to work one job at a time.

These seem to me to be really responsible proposals that I hope we will take up in the Senate and be able to move forward with something that pays for this unemployment insurance extension but also begins the process of improving unemployment insurance so that it works better for that historic number of long-term unemployed.

Finally, this is a great opportunity for us to do what actually helps grow this economy because ultimately that is the problem, isn't it? Unemployment insurance is taking a dollar from one pocket and giving it to someone else. That is needed sometimes. During high unemployment, as we have now, and long-term unemployment being high, something is needed in terms of unemployment insurance. I think most of us agree with that. But ultimately that is not the solution. The solution is to create more economic growth and therefore more jobs so people will not need to rely on unemployment insurance.

I am hopeful we can also have discussions about some of those issues. We are not going to reform the Tax Code here in the next couple of days, but we ought to talk about issues like that that give the economy a shot in the arm.

One thing I have introduced along those lines is an amendment to strengthen what is called the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. This is to help with the regulations out there that are unfortunately causing more and more burdens to job creators, making it harder to create jobs.

We know the cost of regulations is going up. In 2012—the last year for which we have numbers—the Obama administration regulations cost in 2012 alone was equal to the costs in the first term of the Bush administration and the Clinton administration combined—more and more regulations, more and more costs, about 4,000 regulations a year. We have to be sure we have a process in place to pare down the regulations and make sure they are based on a real analysis of the cost and the benefits.

I was an author of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 back when I was on the House side, and this particular amendment offered today improves that bill. Originally, that was an effort to prevent Congress and the Federal regulators from blindly imposing economic burdens on the private sector without going through these costs and benefits. I think most people would acknowledge that it has been a success, but with today's regulatory environment, we need to upgrade and modernize it.

This amendment would require agencies to assess the effect of new regulations on job creation, which is not in

the current act, so it would add this requirement. Let's look at how this affects creating jobs. That seems like a commonsense idea. And require those agencies to consider alternatives to the kinds of regulations being proposed that might lessen that effect on jobs.

It would also broaden the scope of the unfunded mandates act to include rules issued by independent agencies. Right now, independent agencies are not covered by the cost-benefit analysis because, by definition, they are independent from the Office of Management and Budget and from the analysis that is done. Some independent agencies do an analysis; some do not. They use different rules. This would require all agencies, whether it is an executive branch agency or an independent agency, to live under these same rules of cost-benefit analysis. That makes a lot of sense.

The President has proposed this himself, not in legislative form but executive action. We need to codify what the President talks about. Frankly, he cannot do it by executive agency because, again, these are independent agencies, independent of the White House, so our idea is to bring them into the same cost-benefit analysis to make sure they are adopting the least burdensome rules possible so they are not affecting our economy in negative ways and we get people back to work.

Finally, we did require agencies to look at what the options are, even after the cost-benefit analysis is done, to determine the least burdensome way to achieve the same objective. If you have the same rule being put in place, you would be required to say how you get from point A to point B in the least

burdensome way. With so many Americans out of work and so many who are looking for jobs who are underemployed, I think it is time for us to look at everything. Regulatory reform would certainly be one, health care costs is another, tax reform, and looking at our trade policy so we can be sure to expand exports. There are lots of things to do, but I think on this regulatory front, this is one area where we have a lot of bipartisan consensus and we might be able to move forward.

I know we are debating the extension of unemployment benefits today, and not all these other issues, but they are all part of it. We have to make sure we are creating an environment for success, that we are creating the opportunity for job creators to invest, take a risk, and to begin to take the money off the sidelines in this economy so they can put it to work. That will require us to make some changes here in Washington in terms of the way we approach these issues to free up the private sector so they can do what they do best, which is to create more jobs and opportunity.

Again, I was very pleased to hear the Senate majority leader express a willingness to include reasonable amendments and offsets to the cost of this legislation. I do hope he will work with us to ensure we can move forward in a way that does take on some of these issues of waste, fraud, and abuse in the Federal Government. We want to make sure there is no double dipping, and make sure there are not concurrent receipts with disability plus unemployment insurance, and TAA. We want to ensure that if you are working, you are getting the benefits you are eligible

for, and if you are not working, you can get those benefits but not both. These are just sensible provisions and, again, reflective of what is in the President's own budget.

If we can do that and pay for this for 3 months, we can then go to work as Republicans, Democrats, and Independents alike—because there is an Independent on the floor tonight—to resolve not just whether we extend unemployment but this deeper issue of how to have the unemployment program work to get people into jobs that are available out there. Again, record levels of long-term unemployment mean we have a real problem. It is not working.

Second, how do we grow this underlying economy? How do we get the jobs back through economic growth and through creating more opportunity for everyone? How do we get middle-class wages and benefits back up so we can enable every American to have a shot at the American dream by giving people the equal opportunity they deserve?

I thank the Presiding Officer for his indulgence and staying late tonight, and I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. on Thursday, January 9, 2014.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 6:35 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, January 9, 2014, at 10 a.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRATULATING THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC ON WINNING THE INDUSTRY WEEK BEST PLANTS COMPETITION

HON. MARK MEADOWS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Thermo Fisher Scientific's facility in Asheville, North Carolina, for winning the Industry Week Best Plants competition.

According to Industry Week, winners of this annual competition are selected based on their strong manufacturing performance and an unending pursuit of performance excellence.

The equipment manufactured at Thermo Fisher's Asheville plant, including cold storage for biological samples and other lab products, enables research and scientific discovery around the world.

Recently, I had the opportunity to visit the Asheville site and see firsthand their commitment to investing in process innovations, including their progress toward sending no waste to the local landfill by 2015.

I am thankful for the employment opportunities Thermo Fisher brings to Western North Carolina and pleased that Industry Week—and others worldwide—are recognizing its achievements.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the entire 11th District of North Carolina, I congratulate the dedicated employees of Thermo Fisher Scientific's Asheville facility on this well-deserved award and thank them for their ongoing commitment to our region.

TRIBUTE TO HONOR THE LIFE OF FRANCES BOHANNON NELSON

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of an extraordinary woman, Frances Bohannon Nelson, who passed away peacefully after a brief illness on November 23, 2013.

Frances was born in Oakland, California in 1922, and was the oldest daughter of Ophelia and David Bohannon. She graduated from the University of California, Berkeley in 1943, and began her stellar career in real estate development with the Bohannon companies.

She was named President of Bohannon Development Company in 1975, and led the company in its successful growth. With Frances's leadership, Bohannon Development Company flourished, and among its many successes expanded and enclosed Hillsdale

Shopping Center in 1981, during a severe economic downturn. Frances also established an extraordinary record of philanthropic service, serving as the Regent and Trustee of Santa Clara University; as a member of the Board of Governors of the Urban Land Institute; and the Advisory Board of Peninsula Volunteers. She was Honorary Chairman of the Capital Campaign for the Second Harvest Food Bank in San Mateo County, and generously supported Planned Parenthood and women's reproductive rights. Frances was voted into the San Mateo County Woman's Hall of Fame in 1990.

An astute businesswoman and generous philanthropist, Frances was also a marvelous cook and an adventurous woman who loved to fish and hunt with her family in Alaska, Canada, Mexico, India and Africa.

Frances lived in Woodside, California for 55 years, was a devoted wife to Howard Nelson and the parent of three beloved children, Patricia Atassi, Linda Davis and Steven Nelson. She is survived by daughters Patricia and Linda, and grandchildren Tarek Atassi, Jennifer Davis, Blair Nelson and Eric Nelson. Her husband Howard Nelson, son Steven Nelson, sister Barbara Carleton, brother David E. Bohannon, and grandson Ramzi Atassi predeceased her.

I had the privilege of knowing Frances Nelson for many years. She was a powerful role model in our community. She and her family are amongst the most highly respected in our community, and are responsible in countless ways for the betterment of San Mateo County.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of a woman who will be greatly missed by all who had the good fortune to know her. Frances Bohannon Nelson was a true patriot, a woman who loved her family and served her community and her country with a deep sense of dedication. For this, the entire House of Representatives extends its condolences to the Nelson and Bohannon families.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FIELD OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE COUNSELING AND EDUCATION BY CARMEN F. AMBROSINO

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Carmen F. Ambrosino, who recently retired from a career of public service as the Chief Executive Officer of Wyoming Valley Alcohol & Drug Services, Inc. Over the last four decades, Ambrosino has made tremendous contributions to efforts to combat

substance abuse and addiction at the local, state, national and international levels.

Since 1973, Mr. Ambrosino has dedicated his entire career to help others battle to overcome addiction. As a leader in the field of substance abuse counseling, he has received numerous awards and accolades for excellence in his profession and leadership in his community. He was the founding member of the first Chapter of National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors in Pennsylvania and was a National Board Member representing the Commonwealth for two years.

For 40 years, Mr. Ambrosino worked tirelessly to educate people about the dangers of drug use. He has contributed hundreds of articles to newspapers on drug and alcohol abuse and related issues, and he wrote a weekly column for six years in Wilkes-Barre Citizens' Voice and Pittston Sunday Dispatch. During his distinguished career, Mr. Ambrosino made over 2,600 presentations on chemical dependency. He also authored a role-play presentation entitled, "A Family in Conflict", which has been presented to over 250 groups in Pennsylvania and New York and was awarded a National MARKIE Award for excellence in alcoholism communication.

As a current member of the adjunct faculty of Wilkes University and King's College and a past faculty member of Misericordia University and Penn State University—Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Ambrosino is invested in the education of future drug and alcohol counselors, and has drafted drug and alcohol policies for many institutions. At Wilkes University, he developed an innovative graduate course for educators on early detection, identification of high risk behavior children, intervention/confrontation techniques, codependency, and other topics. He also developed a five-course curriculum for students focusing on chemical dependency at Misericordia College, which was adopted by other colleges and universities as a chemical dependency model for use in sociology departments.

Today, I am proud to applaud Carmen Ambrosino's lifetime of service to Wyoming Valley Alcohol & Drug Services, myriad institutions of higher education, and to all those struggling with addiction. He has dedicated his life to educating the world about the dangers of substance abuse and to helping others battle addiction. On behalf of the 17th district of Pennsylvania and the many individuals and families he has touched, I thank him for all his work making our community a safer, healthier, better place.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

HONORING JOE ANN MISTER-
THOMAS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable person, Mrs. Joe Ann Mister-Thomas, who is a native of Grenada, Mississippi. She currently resides in Jackson, Mississippi.

Mrs. Thomas helps maintain her family farms in both Grenada and Calhoun Counties. Her farms specialize in cattle and vegetable crops. Farming has been her passion for the past thirteen and a half years. Mrs. Thomas specializes in the production of greens, peas, peppers and tomatoes. She enjoys increased crop production and quality with the use of high tunnels in her operation.

Mrs. Thomas is a child advocate and works with several youth organizations including Grenada County 4-H as Volunteer Leader, Hinds County 4-H Leader and Girls Making a Change (GMAC). These organizations are focusing on healthy families.

Mrs. Thomas is community driven and has been instrumental in feeding the homeless in her area from her garden production. The youth actively assist with this community service project, teaching them sustainability and how to help and care for others. Mrs. Thomas serves as NWIAA Mississippi Hills Region Chairwoman. Her chapter includes Grenada and Calhoun Counties.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Joe Ann Mister-Thomas, for her dedication to serving others.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE AND
CONTRIBUTIONS OF JOHN
COLACCHIO

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding member of the Central Florida community, John Colacchio. Mr. Colacchio is an 89-year-old veteran of the Second World War who recently participated in an Honor Flight. The Honor Flight for the 2nd Infantry Division from World War II was a one-day event in which veterans flew to Washington, DC and visited the memorials to their fallen comrades. A native of Long Island, New York, Mr. Colacchio worked in the rail industry before serving our country. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Colacchio voluntarily joined our armed forces. He bravely fought with the Army's 2nd Infantry Division in historic battles including the Invasion of Normandy and the Battle of the Bulge. Mr. Colacchio served with distinction for two years and nine months overseas, earning a Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts.

After leaving the armed services, Mr. Colacchio returned to his job at ATO Operations Railroad and worked there for another 34 years. In 2008, after the passing of his be-

loved wife, Mr. Colacchio moved to be near his only child, in Celebration, Florida. His daughter, Barbara, is a Marine Corps veteran and served as Honor Guardian on his recent Honor Flight.

Mr. Colacchio sacrificed greatly to help our country in a time of need. He served with dedication and bravery and has remained active in the veteran community. It is my pleasure to recognize his accomplishments and contributions to the community.

IN RECOGNITION OF FAY
BEYDOUN'S INDUCTION INTO THE
HERITAGE HALL OF FAME OF
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
FOUNDATION

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. PETERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend Fay Beydoun on her recent induction into the International Institute Foundation's Heritage Hall of Fame. Each year, this honor is given to just a few individuals in the State of Michigan whose work within our many ethnic communities has enriched the entire state and beyond.

As a first-generation American, Fay understands the challenges that newly arrived immigrants face as they seek to become part of our great nation and achieve the American Dream. During her many years as a leader in Michigan's Arab-American community, she has brought individuals from across the Greater Detroit region together to advance social, political and economic causes that have enhanced the vitality of Michigan. And while much of her work has been in Michigan, Fay has also taken a lead role in developing the Arab-American business community, both nationally and internationally.

In her current role, as Executive Director of the American Arab Chamber of Commerce, Fay leads the largest Arab-American business organization in the United States and oversees the support programs and services it provides to its more than 1,500 members, which span the gamut from small businesses to large multinational organizations. Fay's approach to her work is to focus on empowering entrepreneurs in our many minority business communities with the information they need to recognize and realize their goals. As part of her commitment to empower others, Fay has also served as Chief Operating Officer for the American Middle East Economic Affairs Committee (AMEEAC) since 2008, where she focuses on increasing economic relations between the United States and the Middle East. During her tenure in the leadership of AMEEAC, Fay brought together a wide array of stakeholders to form the TEJERA Global Development Center, an incubator and accelerator with a mission to promote entrepreneurship and exporting businesses in ethnic and minority communities. For the remarkable impact she has made on her community, Fay has been honored by the Michigan Women's Foundation with its Top 25 Women Making a Difference Award and by Corp! Magazine's with its 2011 Diversity Leader Award.

In addition to her work promoting entrepreneurship within the Arab-American community, Fay has been a strong advocate for women in business. As a cofounder of the Arab American Women's Business Council, Fay brought together women leaders in business with the mission to ensure that minority women would have access to the network, tools and knowledge necessary to succeed in their commercial endeavors. Fay furthered her commitment to this mission when she brought together members of the American Arab Chamber to found its Women's Council to support women aspiring to be leaders in business.

Beyond her professional pursuits, Fay has volunteered her leadership and experience with countless community organizations including: Global Detroit, the Michigan Council for the Arts and Culture Affairs, the ACLU of Michigan and Henry Ford Community College—all with the goal of supporting entrepreneurship in Michigan and building ties between the diverse communities of the Southeast Michigan region.

Mr. Speaker, the commitment of leaders like Fay Beydoun is essential to ensuring the robustness of our communities. Her work has fostered greater cross-cultural dialogue and helped others to realize their part of the American Dream, which has greatly enriched the lives of many of my constituents. I congratulate Fay on this great affirmation of her work that she has received from the International Institute Foundation and I thank her for the many insights she has shared with me on local issues, as well as her unwavering dedication to building a strong and diverse Greater Detroit region.

TRIBUTE TO HONOR THE LIFE OF
MARGARET ANNE MCGOVERN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a great and good woman, Margaret Anne (Maggie) McGovern, who died surrounded by her loving family on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 2013. Maggie was born in New York on July 20, 1933, and moved to San Francisco with her family in 1945. She was a straight A student who was educated at St. Anne's Grammar School and St. Paul's High School.

Maggie married Ed McGovern, and in 1963, they co-founded Knight's Restaurant and Catering in San Francisco. For over forty years in business they served Presidents, a Pope, the famous (and infamous) from all over the world. It was a true partnership, with Ed as CEO and Master of Ceremonies, and Maggie, as the well-dressed, gracious hostess and strong CFO.

Together, Maggie and Ed became world travelers, visiting six continents, including several trips to Amsterdam, Ireland, all the world capitals, and to their beloved Kauai where they celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 2006 with 30 of their closest family members.

Maggie lived a life of style and service, giving generously of her time and talents to others. She was a member of St. Paul's Alumni,

the Loyola Guild, past President of Little Children's Aid Auxiliary, a board member of Catholic Charities for eight years, a member of the Archbishop's Ring of Charity, Knights of the Holy Sepulcher, and in later years, volunteered weekly at St. Vincent de Paul and St. Francis in Sonoma. Her elegance was not only in her fabulous wardrobe . . . it emanated from the core of her spirit.

In 2005, Maggie and Ed retired to their beautiful home in Sonoma where they became active members of the community and formed new circles of loving friends.

Maggie was preceded in death by her loving spouse of 56 years, Ed, and was the devoted mother of eight children: Ed (Tina) McGovern; Margaret (Frank) van Beuningen; Maureen Kelly; Brian (Theresa); Kevin (Lori) McGovern; Eileen (Andy) Patania; Deirdre (Douglas) Muller, and Moira McGovern. She was the beloved 'Mimi' to Katie, Claire, Meagan and Jack; Molly, Danny and Grace; Brian, Christopher, Thomas, Stephen, and Elizabeth; Rosie; and Devin and Ryan.

I had the privilege of knowing Margaret McGovern for over three decades. She was a woman of great faith and lived a life of values, instilling in her children and grandchildren the importance of integrity, decency and a genuine respect for every human being.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the long and productive life of Maggie McGovern and in extending our most sincere condolences to her family. She shaped the lives of her family, lived her faith daily, and bettered the lives of so many, strengthening the community she served and the country she loved.

HONORING JOHN AND SAMUEL GRENADA

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two men who were highly motivated entrepreneurs who made their life's wages from cultivating and harvesting the land on which their families lived on: Mr. John Grenada and Mr. Samuel Grenada.

John and Samuel Grenada were well known farmers within the Mount Olive community in Bolton, Mississippi. Dating back to as early as the 1950s, the Grenadas farmed an area of about 20–30 acres of land, which was located not far from Northside Drive. The Grenadas cultivated a number of crops, such as cotton, white potatoes, corn and butter beans. In addition to crops, the Grenadas also raised livestock, such as turkeys and geese.

All throughout rural Hinds county, the Grenadas supported their family financially through selling their crops and livestock throughout the various harvesting seasons as roadside vendors. Not only were they able to sell their harvested crops, but they were also able to feed their families, making great use of their land. The Grenadas were dedicated, talented farmers who mastered the craft of cultivating the land for nearly 40 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. John and Samuel Grenada for their impeccable cultivator talent.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TED LEIPPRANDT ON HIS RECEIPT OF THE LEADERS AND LEGENDS AWARD GIVEN BY MICHIGAN AGRI-BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

HON. CANDICE S. MILLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to deliver a few words honoring Ted Leipprandt who is being awarded the Leaders and Legends Award given by Michigan Agri-Business Association. This prestigious award is given annually to an individual who has been a leader in Michigan's agricultural community and honors a lifetime dedication to making a positive difference advancing the agriculture industry in the state.

Born to Theo and Lillian Leipprandt, Ted was the youngest of four children and grew up in the 1930s and 1940s on a 160 acre farm that was truly diverse. The family grew grain seeds, corn, sugar beets, while also raising cows, pigs and laying hens. As a teen, Ted helped his family around the farm staying active in the community by participating in organizations such as 4-H and Future Farmers of America until he went off to college at Michigan State University where he studied animal husbandry, and crop and soil sciences.

Once graduated from college, Ted volunteered to serve his country in the United States Army. While stationed at Fort Benning, he met his lovely wife Margaret, who together, would eventually raise three sons and one daughter: Jeff, Joel, Jim and Jill, and enjoy the company of 15 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

After his time spent serving this nation, Ted took a job with the Macomb County Cooperative Extension Service where he worked at the soil testing laboratory before taking up his long career at the Cooperative Elevator in Pigeon, Michigan.

Throughout his career at the Co-op Elevator, Ted helped set up the first soil testing program for the members of the community working closely with local farmers on soil sampling that would eventually be used to make fertilizer recommendations.

As time grew, Ted gained the area farmers confidence and trust building strong relationships which would later lead to taking on more responsibilities in the role of manager of the feed and fertilizer division and participating in the Board of Directors meetings at Co-op Elevator.

His reputation would later gain him a seat as General Manager and CEO of the Pigeon Co-op Elevator in 1974.

Over the next 13 years, Ted helped Co-op Elevator flourish by investing in major projects to increase grain storage as well as overseeing the organization's fertilizer blending facility, which at the time, was "state of the art" and is still used today.

His innovative thinking helped continue the Co-op Elevator's growth constantly expanding

the outreach and impact on Michigan's agriculture in the Thumb where I represent.

Through his life, Ted believed that being active in the community where you live and work was essential. With that in mind, Ted stayed active in his local church, was a member of the Pigeon Rotary Club and has been very supportive of the 4-H and F.F.A. He was a member to multiple organizations which includes sitting on Michigan Bean Shippers Board, the Michigan Bean Commission and Michigan Grain and Agri-Dealers Association just to name a few.

Even after his retirement, Ted continued to serve the interest of agriculture in the Thumb while on the Board of Directors of DTE Energy and East Central Farm Credit Services.

Looking back at Ted's story is something to be admired and the community thanks him for all his hard work and dedication he has put in over the years to support not just the agriculture industry but his community has a whole.

I am honored to represent Ted who is constituent of mine and congratulate him on this well deserved "Leaders and Legends Award."

You truly deserve it.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained yesterday and missed Roll No. 1. If I had been there, I would have voted "present."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 1, I was unavoidably detained off of the House floor. Therefore, I was unable to cast my vote on rollcall No. 1.

Had I been there, I would have voted "present."

HONORING MR. LEON CHEATHAM

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who made his life's wages from cultivating and harvesting the land to financially support his family, Mr. Leon Cheatham.

Mr. Cheatham was considered a masterful farmer by many in the Lyons Quarter community in Bolton, MS. Dating back to as early as the 1960s, Mr. Cheatham farmed approximately 21 acres of land, which was located at 2036 Lyons Road. Mr. Cheatham cultivated a

number of crops, such as sweet potatoes, corn, sugar cane, watermelons, numerous other vegetables, and cotton.

In addition to crops, Mr. Cheatham also bred and raised cattle and swine, all of which were used to help feed his family. He often-times sold the sugar cane crops throughout rural Hinds County as a roadside vendor, while the cattle and swine he raised were sold at auctions in Jackson and Canton. Ultimately, Mr. Cheatham diligently farmed his land for approximately 25 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Leon Cheatham for his impeccable cultivator talent.

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF JULIA MIRZA ALEXANDER

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of an extraordinary woman, Julia M. Alexander, who passed away in Florida, at the age of 94, on December 7, 2013.

Julia was born in Chicago, Illinois, and lived there until moving to Florida in the 1970s. She was a pillar of her church, serving as an Elder and Deacon, and was President of the Women's Association at Westminster Presbyterian. She worked tirelessly for the Dorothy Berger Leukemia Chapter, and was active in fundraising for the Shrine Club of New Port Richey, which led to her being lauded for her efforts by the Shrine Hospitals of North America. A bookkeeper in the retail and manufacturing industries for most of her adult career, she was also a Bingo leader, a golfer, a great and exceedingly generous cook, a dancer and a child of the Depression.

Julia was born to Agase and Martha Mirza of Chicago, Illinois, the fourth of their nine children, and was the beloved wife of the late Robert J. Eddy and Robert E. Alexander. She was the devoted mother of Deborah Eddy and the late Judith Carpenter, and the loving step mother of E. Robert Alexander and the late Charles Alexander. She was the devoted grandmother of Susan (Chris) Ulrich; Deborah Carpenter; Kim Alexander; Elizabeth (Blair) Piotrowski; Todd (Pamela) Alexander; and Daniel (Jeannette) Alexander. She was blessed with eight great grandchildren and was the beloved sister of Elsie Eshoo; Alice Maupin; Samuel (Mary) Mirza; William (Patti) Mirza; and the late Jennie Eshoo and Esther Aziz. She was the special aunt of many, including Sarah (Michael) Hensle, and the 'adopted' mother of Agnes Brassfield.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of a woman who will be greatly missed by all who had the good fortune to know her. Julia Mirza Alexander was a true patriot, a faith-filled woman who loved her family and served her community and her country with joy, generosity and dedication. For this, the entire House of Representatives extends its condolences to her entire family, most especially her daughter Debbie who did so much for her and brought her great joy.

HONORING FLOYD KING

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Floyd King, a decorated World War II veteran, peanut farmer and advocate, model U.S. citizen and one of my constituents.

Floyd was born September 14th, of 1918 in Binger, Oklahoma and recently passed on December 11th of 2013 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Floyd was the youngest of 8 and grew up in Sickles, Oklahoma and married his wife Lola in 1941. Floyd served the United States in the Army during the Second World War in the European Theatre, seeing action at the Bulge, Gellenkirchen, and near Bastogne where he exhibited courage and skill that earned him the Bronze Star. Upon returning from the war Floyd bought a farm in Caddo County and engaged in production agriculture. Inspired by irrigation systems he had observed in California during his military training, he studied and researched the aquifers of western Oklahoma and the drilling of water wells and started King's Irrigation Service in 1954. Floyd worked with Oklahoma State University and U.S. Speaker of the House Carl Albert to further research that supported peanut production in Caddo County. He was President of the Southwest Peanut Growers Association and of the Oklahoma Peanut Growers Association. He sat on the National Peanut Board of Directors, on the Anadarko Bank and Trust Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors of the Gold Kist Corporation in Atlanta, GA. Floyd lobbied Congress, myself included, for decades to preserve the federal peanut program. Floyd was a member of the Oakdale Missionary Baptist Church where he served in many capacities including Sunday School Teacher and Song Leader. He was Chairman of the Board of Trustees for Cedar Hills Baptist Youth Camp for many years, and was a very proud to help raise funds for the National World War Two Memorial. Floyd was passionate about serving the Lord through song. He and his brothers Ted, Eugene, and Warren King comprised the "King Brothers Quartet" which sang across the area at church and social gatherings, weddings and funerals, and even on the radio.

He is what I consider to be a great individual example of America's "Greatest Generation", a generation which endured the great depression, dust bowl and World War II. Floyd survived these hardships and grew stronger, just as many did. He was a pillar of the community and a dedicated man of faith, family and country who will not be forgotten. I stand here to share the legacy of this man from Western Oklahoma who showed that while things may not always be easy, character is developed through life experiences—to which he had attained both in droves.

In recognition of all that he has done, Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in remembering the life of Floyd King who will be greatly missed by those whom he proceeded, but has now joined his brothers and sisters—resting peacefully in eternity.

FRED JOSEPH

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Fred Joseph for his outstanding commitment to our community.

When Fred Joseph's 83 year old mother got two calls in two days from scammers, she knew what to do. She'd read her son's columns in Prime Time News, the newsletter for Colorado's seniors. She called the scammers out and hung up.

Fred Joseph's mother is not the only person he helped. For 30 years, he served the people of Colorado, starting as deputy commissioner of savings and loans, and now he's retiring as the Colorado Banking and Securities Commissioner. He held both positions since 2011. He helped see Colorado through tough times, most notably the 1980s savings and loans crisis and the global financial crisis of these last few years.

For 10 years, Fred was on the board of the North American Securities Administrations Association. During his tenure as President of the NASAA, his mission was to protect investors from fraud and maintain the integrity of financial markets so small businesses can raise capital.

Fred Joseph doesn't think of himself as a hero, though. Throughout his career, he stood up for ordinary, everyday folk against people who are out to take advantage of them.

To me, that's heroic.

Working tirelessly in a dual role as banking commissioner and securities commissioner, which will be two separate jobs now that he's retiring. That's honorable.

Fred does great work as both banking commissioner and securities commissioner: he's helped protect people from identity theft, helped prevent scammers from preying on the vulnerable and he ensured not a single penny was lost in an insured bank.

"The Commish," as he is referred too, is often described as fair, honest, devoted and a voice of reason.

I'm grateful for his trusted advice, counsel and friendship. I wish him all the best and want to honor "The Commish" for his 30 years of public service.

HONORING LOUIS WILLIAMS, JR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Louis Williams, Jr. Mr. Williams, Jr., a native of Yazoo City, Mississippi, was born September, 25, 1945 to Inell Martin and Louis Williams, Sr.

Mr. Williams attended and graduated from Yazoo Training School and Jackson State University. He went to work for the Post Office in 1973, where he worked for 28 years.

Mr. Williams started a one man operation farm in 1997 after he bought a horse and two

acre plots to house his horse. Unfortunately, he later learned the horse died prior to him moving his horse to its new home.

Currently, he owns and farms 77 acres of peas, corn, watermelon and okra that he sells at Wal-Mart. He also raises chickens and rabbits. He plans to leave the farm to his children and grandchildren.

Mr. Williams is married to Patricia Williams and to that union they have three children: Gabriel, Rodney and Deidra. He is a member of Tulane Baptist Church and Mr. Williams enjoys working in political campaigns.

THE RETIREMENT OF WINCHESTER CITY SHERIFF LENNY MILLHOLLAND

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Winchester City Sheriff Lenny Millholland who retired on December 31, 2013.

Sheriff Millholland has served the city of Winchester since 1979. He began his career in law enforcement in Cumberland, Maryland, where he worked for two years in the sheriff's office before accepting a position with the Winchester Police Department. After reaching the rank of lieutenant, he ran for city sheriff taking office in 2002—a particularly challenging time in the wake of the September 11 terrorist attacks.

A graduate of the Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy, the Maryland State Police K9 Academy, FBI National Academy Session 188, and the National Sheriff's Institute in Longmont, Colorado, his record of law enforcement training is impressive. Additionally, over the course of his term as sheriff, he was appointed to several committees and boards that serve law enforcement and local non-profit organizations. He is also a past president of the Virginia Sheriff's Institute, which trains sheriffs in Virginia, and was recently honored by the Horseshoe Curve Benevolent Association for his outstanding service to the community.

I have had the privilege of knowing and working with Lenny many times over the years. He has been a committed public servant to the Shenandoah Valley and I wish him all the best in his retirement.

I submit the following Winchester Star article on Sheriff Millholland's exceptional career of service to the Winchester community.

[From the Winchester Star, Dec. 30, 2013]

RETIRING SHERIFF READY TO RELAX, SEE WHAT COMES

(By Melissa Boughton)

WINCHESTER, VA.—Lenny Millholland has one more day on the job as city sheriff, then he plans to lie low and see what the future holds.

"I just want to see if I like retirement first," he said Friday when asked what was next for the veteran law enforcement officer.

The 56-year-old Democrat announced in April that he would not seek a fourth term as Winchester city sheriff. He officially leaves his post Tuesday.

Taking over the position is Republican Les Taylor, who defeated Democrat Leonard Bauserman in the Nov. 5 election. His first day on the job is Wednesday.

"It's been a good ride, it truly has," said Millholland, who has served as city sheriff since 2002. "And my people have been the best."

He has no shortage of compliments for his staff and those who work in the Joint Judicial Center at 5 N. Kent St.

In fact, Millholland said, if he had one piece of advice for his successor, it would be to treat the employees at the courthouse right, especially the Winchester Sheriff's Office deputies.

"They are an extension of you," he said.

The city sheriff's office is responsible for security at the Joint Judicial Center and warrant service within the city, among myriad other duties.

Never without a smile, Millholland has been a fixture in local law enforcement since 1979, when he joined the Winchester Police Department as a patrol officer.

On Friday, he sat back in his chair and reminisced about applying for the job. "I opened up the Cumberland (Md.) Times and it said 'police officer wanted.'"

He got the job, and the rest is history.

Millholland's law enforcement career began in Cumberland, Md., where he worked for two years in the Sheriff's Office.

In Winchester, he was a patrol officer until May 1988, when he and his canine were stabbed with a Samurai sword while responding to an incident on Cameron Street. The dog, Apollo, eventually had to be put down, and Millholland's injuries required dozens of stitches.

Millholland returned to work the next day but moved to the Criminal Investigations Division, where he stayed until 1998, when he attended the FBI Academy.

Two promotions later, Millholland, then a lieutenant, decided to run for city sheriff.

"I was involved in a department shooting and it affected the way that I looked at a lot of things," he said.

Millholland took office as city sheriff in 2002 and got right to work.

"It was right after 9/11, so you had a whole different way people viewed security," he said. "We didn't have metal detectors, we didn't have X-ray machines—if you wanted to come into [the courthouse], you just came in."

Millholland made the security at the Joint Judicial Center what it is today, with X-ray machines, metal detectors and wands for deputies to search people when necessary.

"I think my biggest goal was to make sure that nothing happened at the courthouse under my watch," he said. "And I've got three more days to make sure that comes to fruition."

He added that another major goal he had when he took office was to treat everyone he worked with well.

"It's all about the people you meet along the way," Millholland said.

His most memorable moments on the job were when "his guys" received rewards and accolades for their work, he said.

"It's a great office, it's a great group of people," Millholland said, adding that he hopes the office will keep progressing under the new leadership.

Millholland said a lot of people have asked him about his plans for the future, but a recent medical issue has made everything uncertain.

Though he didn't elaborate, his doctor told him he was "pretty lucky." "It makes you

wonder how short life can be," Millholland said.

He added that many of the people he used to have dealings with, including former Winchester Circuit Court Clerk Mike Foreman, have died, and that he realizes he could have been one of them.

"[Mike Foreman, before he died,] told me to get out while I could still remember why I wanted out, and while I could still do something else."

Known for his jovial, larger-than-life personality and enthusiastic community involvement, Millholland smiled when asked if he plans to take a post-retirement vacation.

"Me and Santa Claus are probably going to go find someplace warm and stay there for a while," he joked.

HONORING MRS. ROSETTA SKINNER ON THE OCCASION OF HER 105TH BIRTHDAY

HON. G. K. BUTTERFIELD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize my constituent, Mrs. Rosetta Skinner, who turned 105 years old on Wednesday, November 27, 2013.

"Miss Rosetta" as she is affectionately called, was one of eight children born to James Edward and Ella Cartwright Poole on November 27, 1908 in the Pitts Chapel area of Pasquotank County. She was educated in my congressional district in Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

For years, Miss Rosetta was a domestic worker for families in Elizabeth City. She was very well respected by everyone with whom she worked because of her determination, hard work, and dependability.

The most important thing to Miss Rosetta has always been her family. Many years ago, Miss Rosetta was married and gave birth to one child—Mrs. Queenie V. McMurren. From there, her family has blossomed to now include five generations including 12 grandchildren, 26 great-grandchildren, 20 great-great-grandchildren, and 104 great-great-great-grandchildren. Her greatest joys have been seeing her family grow and having the opportunity to impart valuable wisdom that only someone who has lived as full a life as she has can do.

Miss Rosetta has been a member of Cornerstone Missionary Baptist Church for more than 60 years. She still attends when she is able. Over her more than six decades with the Church, Miss Rosetta became fond of the choir, church outings, and church picnics where her famous banana pudding was always in high demand.

Now 105 years old, Miss Rosetta has never been on an airplane and has only left her home town a few times in her life. But Miss Rosetta's life demonstrates that we need not be world travelers to have a full and complete life. Over the last century, Miss Rosetta has seen and lived through the evolution of our country. From segregation and the era of Jim Crow to witnessing Barack Obama be sworn in as President, Miss Rosetta has experienced more than many could dream.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues join me in wishing Miss Rosetta best wishes for her 105th year and the many years to come.

TO CONGRATULATE THE NETWORK
OF VICTIM ASSISTANCE (NOVA)

HON. MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I recognize January 11, 2014 as National Human Trafficking Awareness Day and congratulate the Network of Victim Assistance (NOVA) for its critical assistance and support of the Bucks Coalition Against Trafficking. I acknowledge the ongoing victims' assistance efforts of NOVA in Bucks County and its work with the Coalition on the horrendous crime of human trafficking. NOVA brings its unique commitment to the exploited victims of this and other crimes and has provided years of community-based experience to the Coalition, that was launched one year ago to bring about an end to the suffering of the victims of this modern-day form of slavery. Both organizations have a commitment to working together and with other agencies. I offer congratulations to NOVA for continuously dedicating its resources and expertise to helping crime victims, including those exploited victims of human traffickers.

HONORING HERBERT ALLEN, SR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a long standing black farmer, Mr. Herbert Allen, Sr. of "Allen Farm". He and his family are residents of Silver City in Humphreys County, MS where generations of Allens have been farming since the 1940s, which gives them over 70 years.

The story of the Allen family as black farmers includes major setbacks, but they are still in operation today. Grandpa Nathan Allen started with 40 acres of land in an effort to provide a decent living for himself, his wife, and 6 children. After he died, his son Herbert Allen, Sr. began operating the 40-acre farm and grew it into 323 acres. Herbert and his wife, Nomie, raised 9 children on that small and hard to come by income because again the challenges of the black families were real. In fact they raised most of the food they used to feed their family.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, the odds have been great and many: Depression, rainy and dry crop years with little to sometimes no government compensation, floods, bad loans, too little loans, and other unfortunate things, but again, through it all they survived.

Herbert Allen, Sr. operated the farm for over 50 years until his death in 2006, then Herbert, Jr. and his brother, Freddie, took over the operation. Although the two brothers managed the daily affairs, it was still a family affair in-

volving all the siblings. There are several spin-off businesses that have been developed: Allen Recycling (Canton and Yazoo City, MS), Allen Heating and Air (Gulfport, MS), and Allen Cattle Ranch (Silver City, MS).

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Herbert Allen, Sr., a black farmer from Mississippi's Second Congressional District.

PAGE LAMBERT

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Page Lambert for her outstanding service and commitment to our community.

Page's motto—Connecting People with Nature; Connecting Writers with Words—describes her passion and her life. For 17 years, she has partnered with professional organizations such as True Nature Journeys, Grand Canyon Field Institute, and the Aspen Writers' Foundation to help women connect more creatively with the natural world. Page serves as an advisor to national writing organizations and nonprofits such as the Children & Nature Network and Women Writing the West. She also donates services locally—co-leading a two-year volunteer effort to build a community horse barn for Mount Vernon using fire-mitigation timber, and serving as Creative Consultant for the Clear Creek Land Conservancy, helping to foster a deeper appreciation for Colorado's open spaces.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Page Lambert for her well deserved honor by the West Chamber serving Jefferson County. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all her future accomplishments.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, due to my plane flight to Washington, DC being canceled yesterday, I was unable to vote for the Quorum Call of January 7, 2014. Had my flight not been canceled, I would have answered the Quorum Call as "present."

"E. CLAY SHAW: A CONGRESSMAN WHO MATTERED," BY JIM MARTIN

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues a eulogy Jim Martin, a good friend and former Chief of Staff to the late Senator Edward Gurney (R-FL), wrote re-

calling the great and influential life in public service of former Florida Congressman E. Clay Shaw, Jr. As all remember, our friend Clay passed away on September 10, 2013. His legacy will transcend generations, as you can see in the words shared by Jim, the founder and chairman of the 60 Plus Association.

E. CLAY SHAW: A CONGRESSMAN WHO MATTERED

(By Jim Martin)

The barber nearly lopped off the congressman's ear, but it wouldn't have been his fault if he had. For years, the tacit agreement that exists between every barber and customer to sit still as a statue when the clippers are humming was fiercely observed. But the barber said something that startled the normally reserved lawmaker to suddenly spin his head around mid-snip.

"Congressman," the barber offered, "I've been voting for you a long time, but this year I'm making a donation to your campaign." In a world of big campaign contributions, a modest offering of a few dollars is hardly noteworthy, unless you consider the source. Rep. Eugene Clay Shaw, Jr.'s hometown barber in Fort Lauderdale, FL was 68 years old and closed his shop the last few months of the year. Far from rich and not particularly political, his pronouncement all but floored his long-time customer.

But this was a special occasion. Under Shaw's leadership, Congress had just passed historic legislation, signed into law by President Bill Clinton in 2000, that removed a Depression-era law that cut Social Security benefits for seniors who earned more than \$17,000 per year. Though little-regarded by some, this legislation had a huge impact on working seniors, and further struck a blow for American productivity and common-sense, bipartisan solutions to intractable government inertia.

With Shaw's passing this month at the age of 74, the tributes honoring his 26-year career in Congress invariably focus on his welfare reform legislation, implementing a federal missing-child registry and various environmental protections, all of which were monumental in their own right. But seniors are forever grateful for the dogged determination Shaw displayed as chairman of the House Social Security Subcommittee when he took on a law long past its expiration date.

As chairman of a national seniors organization, and having grown up in the Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood part of Rep. Shaw's district, and having testified on his legislation, I was at the front lines cheering when this law passed, and recall that Shaw shared with me many of the reactions from working seniors. "People would think I was rich and off fishing somewhere," Shaw's barber told him at the time, "because my shop was closed the last months of the year. It just made no sense to stay open, as I was essentially working for free. This way, thanks to your legislation, I can continue to earn money which I can then happily spend at Christmas on gifts for our grandkids."

Upon his return to Washington after a routine recess, Clay related to me not only his barber's reaction, but also the response he received from a 66-year-old waitress who served him breakfast one morning. "Mr. Shaw, I had to tell my manager I couldn't work the last months of the year, as I made no money. Fixing this law is a huge relief to me, my boss and my regular customers who often ask for me during my absence."

While Congress is always an easy target at which to aim our nation's considerable political frustrations, it's important to remember

and honor dedicated public servants like Clay Shaw who got up every day intending to use their clout to bridge the aisle to make life better for the people back home. Shaw was also congressman to my favorite senior, my mother.

His career harkens back to a day—just a few decades ago though it seems like ages—when institutional knowledge meant something, and political clout was more frequently a tool of bipartisan cooperation. Shaw is in the company of congressmen such as Republican Henry Hyde of Illinois and Democrat Dante Fascell of Miami, and many others now long gone who didn't mind a good fight, but would never let their differences prevent them from banding together to do the right thing on behalf of the people back home.

America has 60 million senior citizens with more than 10,000 joining our ranks every day. All of them, as well as those soon to join our ranks, owe a debt of gratitude and thanks to the gentleman from Broward County. He and his kind are sorely missed.

HONORING FRANK WILBOURN

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a prodigal farmer, Frank Wilbourn.

Mr. Wilbourn was born and raised in Marks, MS. He is 71 years old and has the ageless quality of someone with natural wisdom and a generous spirit. At age 22, he took the road north for the promise of better paying jobs. After returning home from 23 years of working in the steels mills of Milwaukee, he bought his father's farm and began life as one of the few local organic produce growers and the only local organic produce seller in the town. This land was purchased by his parents in 1939.

Mr. Wilbourn spends part of his days below a shade tree besides the Fred's Dollars Store parking lot. His truck bed overflows with cabbage, string beans, bundles of kale, bags of okra, and baskets of tomatoes and peppers.

Mr. Wilbourn grows all of the produce himself on a 5-acre fraction of his 100-acre farm that's nearby. On his property, two high tunnels stand in stark contrast to the surrounding straight lines of pines and the row crops of area farms.

Mr. Wilbourn is a part of the Delta Fresh Family and was inspired by his wisdom and love for his community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Frank Wilbourn for his dedication in being a remarkable farmer.

WE CAN WIN THE WAR ON POVERTY

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 50th Anniversary of President Lyndon Johnson's declaration of the "uncondi-

tional war on poverty." The question we must now ask is whether we will continue to fight to win the war on poverty or whether we will allow those who would rather wage war on the poor themselves carry the day.

No one can argue that we have won the war on poverty. We have only to look at the nearly 50 million Americans who are living below the official poverty line—including more than 16 million children. But we can argue—and should do so vigorously—against those who call the war on poverty a failure and want to raze its very foundation.

The war on poverty was based on the idea that we should make sure every American has access to a good education, economic opportunity, sufficient food, housing and health care to climb out of poverty, reach their full potential, and contribute to the economic strength of our country.

Consider what life would be like without Medicare and Medicaid, Head Start and college assistance, food stamps (now the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Jobs Corps and expanded unemployment insurance benefits, and Section 8 housing. How would we protect Americans in economically trying times without them?

Researchers tell us they make a difference. The EITC lifts six million Americans—half of them children—out of poverty, and SNAP does the same for almost five million people—also almost half of whom are children. In 2011, Medicaid kept almost 3 million Americans out of poverty. Unemployment insurance has kept 11 million people out of poverty since 2008. Without programs that help reduce poverty, almost twice as many Americans—nearly 30 percent—would live below the poverty line.

Are these programs perfect? No. Are there ways we can improve them? Of course, and many of us have been working to do so—to add new tools to lower prescription drug costs and eliminate fraud, to improve education by providing universal pre-K and making college more affordable, and to create jobs that will help the unemployed find work.

What we cannot do is follow the Republican Budget Proposal—which would give the average millionaire a \$245,000 tax cut and pay for that by gutting SNAP funding, slashing education funding, cutting infrastructure investments, voucherizing Medicare, and cutting Medicaid by more than \$800 billion over the next decade. Aside from my moral opposition to cutting those vital priorities, there is an economic reason: cutting them will hurt economic growth by preventing low-income Americans an opportunity to succeed and to contribute to our economic growth.

Instead, we should commit to strengthening the programs that have contributed to a reduction in poverty. Rather than cutting off unemployment insurance for 1.3 million Americans—and costing our economy more than 200,000 jobs in the process—we should extend the program so that those struggling to find work have the support they deserve in a time of need. Rather than weakening our education system, we should invest in universal pre-K and provide affordable student loans so that all students have a fair shot. Rather than cutting SNAP, we should restore the Recovery Act's boost to the program and ensure that it

has adequate resources to prevent hunger in this country. Rather than cutting Section 8 and other housing assistance programs, we should make it our goal to ensure that everyone has a safe place to live. Rather than ending the guarantee of Medicare, we should ensure that it is strong and that our seniors have the health care they need and deserve. Rather than allowing workers to be paid less—in real terms—than at any time since the 1960s, we should commit to raising the minimum wage so that employment will mean escaping poverty.

Those investments, and others, can be made by asking the wealthiest Americans to contribute a little more and by closing loopholes that allow American corporations to avoid their fair share in taxes. Those policies do not represent "class warfare," they represent reality: if we are to end poverty, we need to invest in our people. In fact, I believe that what truly constitutes class warfare is the gutting of programs and policies that prevent poverty. If we make needed investments in preventing and reducing poverty, we will have an even stronger workforce, a more sound economy, and a brighter future for every American.

PATSY MUNDELL

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Patsy Mundell for her outstanding service and commitment to our community.

Patsy Mundell is Division Chief and a 28-year veteran of the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office. Recognized by her peers as an innovator of inmate management and program development, Patsy implemented successful inmate education and mental health programs. She has also reformed ADA policies regarding inmates and developed video visitation in the jail. In addition to her advocacy for women in law enforcement, Patsy Mundell mentors individuals within the organization on career goals and promotions. As a Metro State University graduate, she is also a mentor for the Metro State Women's Basketball team.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Patsy Mundell for her well deserved honor by the West Chamber serving Jefferson County. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all her future accomplishments.

RECOGNIZING WILLIAM T. DWYER HIGH SCHOOL

HON. PATRICK MURPHY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize William T. Dwyer High School in Palm Beach Gardens, Florida for their victory in the 7A State title game. In a

well contested battle at the Citrus Bowl in Orlando, the Dwyer Panthers defeated Niceville High School 55–39 to win their second State football championship.

Panther's coach Jack Daniels took his team to the title game with a perfect 15–0 record, the school's first undefeated season. After 15 consecutive playoff appearances, Dwyer High School can now call themselves repeat State champions in football, and I am honored to recognize them today.

Throughout the football season, these student-athletes balanced the pressures of both academics and football. As student-athletes across the country, myself included, can tell you, this is a challenge that tests one's patience and perseverance, and I commend the team for their successes in the classroom as well as on the field.

The Dwyer Panthers handled themselves with class in front of thousands of fans on a big stage. I hope all of the players, faculty, and parents who showed their support continue to enjoy the school's rank of 2013–2014 7A football champions for the State of Florida. I wish all of the graduating seniors the best in their future academic and athletic endeavors. To those returning next season, continue to work hard and take pride in everything you do. Congratulations again to the 2013–2014 Dwyer Panthers.

EXPIRATION OF THE FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM

HON. ALBIO SIREs

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my serious concern about the expiration of the federal unemployment insurance program for more than 1.3 million Americans, including more than 90,000 hard working people in New Jersey. At a time when so many Americans are still struggling to recover from one of the greatest periods of economic downturn in our nation's history, it is unconscionable to me that Congress would fail to stand behind those who need our support the most right now.

The emergency federal unemployment insurance program was signed by President George W. Bush and took effect in 2008. Despite clear economic progress since then, more than four million Americans have been out of work for six months or longer. These are hard working Americans who are now struggling to pay their bills and feed their families.

Yesterday, our colleagues in the Senate took an important first step toward extending the unemployment insurance program for an additional three months. I urge our leadership in the House to allow a similar vote so that the federal government can again provide vital relief for people who worked hard, played by the rules, but at no fault of their own have lost their jobs.

I understand the need to bring our budget under control, but let us not do it on the backs of hardworking Americans. Let us not create even more uncertainty in their lives. Ending

this lifeline for America's working families will not grow the economy and it will not balance our budget. Mr. Speaker, I call on you to bring an extension up for a vote today.

HONORING CATHY KIMBROUGH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable public servant, Mrs. Cathy Kimbrough. Mrs. Kimbrough has served adults and children in numerous capacities. Some of the service areas include: reading instructor in Germany, General College reading instructor at Alcorn State University, and self-contained and inclusion teacher in the Attala County School District.

Mrs. Kimbrough has served her community as local president of the Attala County Association of Educators. Mrs. Kimbrough has also served on the Board of Directors for the Boys' and Girls' Club in Kosciusko/Attala County.

Mrs. Kimbrough is a member of the following organizations: Order of the Eastern Star, National Council of Negro Women, and Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Incorporated. She is also a member of Pleasant Hill M.B. Church, pastored by Rev. Osie C. Grays.

Mrs. Kimbrough earned her bachelor's and master's degrees from Jackson State University. She was a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society and the Alpha Beta Alpha Library Science Fraternity.

She is married to Mr. Henry Kimbrough. She has four children: Jerry Jr. (Erica), Essence Crystal (Theodore), Sonja Merrie, and Joyanne' Faith; six grandchildren—Deontrez Jerrick, Jersia, Kamiah, Kayla and Shytianna. She enjoys creating song lyrics, writing poetry, reading and fishing.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Cathy Kimbrough for her dedication to serving others in Attala County.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR ON POVERTY

HON. ENI F. H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker. in his first State of the Union address on January 8, 1964, President Lyndon Baines Johnson declared an "unconditional war on poverty in America." Today, as a member of Congress and as a member of the Democratic Whip Task Force on Poverty and Opportunity, I join my colleagues to mark the 50th anniversary of this declaration and stand in solidarity to continue the fight against economic injustice.

The War on Poverty policy initiative introduced federal programs such as Head Start, Job Corps, Volunteers in Service to America, and legal services for the poor. It also strengthened America's safety net for poor

through food stamps and expanding social security and healthcare programs, which American families, including those in my district of American Samoa, continue to benefit from today.

Our nation has made significant progress over the past half century. We have seen, for example, the percent of the population in poverty drop from 26% in 1967 to 16% in 2012. But the war has yet to be won. Today, poverty continues to plague our communities and Americans continue to suffer the effects of economic recession and long term unemployment.

As President Johnson declared 50 years ago today, "Our task is to help replace their despair with opportunity." Government can still play a crucial role in reducing hardship for Americans and increasing opportunities for families who struggle just to make ends meet. As we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the War on Poverty, let us be resolved to continue the fight so that all Americans can have the opportunity to attain the American dream.

SONYA ESTES

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Sonya Estes for her outstanding service to our community.

Sonya is dedicated to the health and fitness of her community. For over nine years she has promoted the sport of running and its opportunities for community involvement. She was recognized by Jefferson County Public Schools for her support of cross-country and track events, and she sponsors middle school and high school races and Girls on the Run. As the owner of Lakewood's Runners Roost Sonya has opened up her store as a lecture and event location for local charities including Team Challenge, the Alzheimer's Association of Colorado and the American Lung Association of Colorado. She also donated thousands of recycled shoes to the More Foundation. Working with the City of Lakewood Parks and Recreation she contributes to the Lakewood Trail Running Series and the Bear Creek Grin and Bear It. Sonya doesn't walk the talk . . . she runs it!

I extend my deepest congratulations to Sonya Estes for her well-deserved honor by the West Chamber serving Jefferson County. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all her future accomplishments.

HONORING WILLIE COOPER'S CAREER OF SERVICE

HON. VANCE M. McALLISTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. McALLISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the impressive career of service of Willie F. Cooper. Not long ago, Willie

marked 40 years of serving as the State Executive Director of the Louisiana Farm Service Agency and now has a total of over 56 years of work with USDA.

Willie began his career with the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) while he was still in college and began working his way up the ranks until he was eventually appointed the State Executive Director in April 1972, a role he has held ever since. During his career, Willie has distinguished himself by working tirelessly for the farmers of the state of Louisiana while remaining the approachable family man inherent in his humble roots. These attributes have led him to be named "Progressive Farmers' Man of the Year" and to be honored by the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation with their Distinguished Service Award.

As impressive as his career has been, his service to his community and his dedication to his family has been equally as impressive. He is an active member of the Calvary Baptist Church in Alexandria, a member of the MacArthur Drive Lions Club, and holds a lifetime membership in the Louisiana Lions League for Crippled Children.

So, please join me in recognizing and honoring this great civil servant. His life and career should serve as an inspiration to all who seek to better their community and state.

HONORING MR. GEORGE "BOOMER" SCOTT

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor one of baseball's greatest contributors to the game, Mr. George "Boomer" Scott. His attitude and stature did determine his altitude.

Mr. George "Boomer" Scott knew pick'n cotton was not all he could do. The Jim Crow south prepared him for the challenges and opportunities that would be forthcoming. And his ability to tackle any task and meet any challenge was a "God given talent." Many wanted him, the University of Oklahoma, University of California in Los Angeles, Michigan State University, and Jackson State University.

In May 1962, Red Sox scout Ed Scott, recognized that God given talent and signed George "Boomer" Scott with the Boston Red Sox and he reported to the minor leagues training camp. This was during the time in which blacks did not receive sign-on bonuses but were eager to play the game. His dream to play in the major league following in the footsteps of his ideal, Willie Mays, came in 1965 when he made the Red Sox roster and opened the season on third base. During his career in major league baseball, George eventually met Willie Mays and played against him in several games.

Mr. George "Boomer" Scott helped to break many barriers in major league baseball and set his own records to be beat. At his first rookie camp his talent was appreciated but not his color. Nevertheless, his love for the sport and determination to not return to Mississippi

the same kept George in the race. He was not allowed to have the same eating and sleeping arrangements as his white baseball team mates.

In 1966, he hit his first major league home run against the Detroit Tigers; while also earning the reputation as one of the greatest defensive first baseman to ever play in the league. Aside from that, he hit a homerun against Whitey Ford that is remembered as one of the longest homeruns in baseball history with acknowledgements coming from some of baseballs greatest like Mickey Mantle. In that same year, 1966, George was considered as one of the leagues batting leaders, hitting .330 earning him a slot behind Tony Oliva and Baltimore Robinson boys, Frank and Brooks. As a rookie his career highs and some of the best games ever played in baseball slated George to be "Rookie of the Year" by many of his colleagues. Baseball Hall of Famer, Rick Ferrell said, "In all my years in baseball I have never seen a player have a debut like Scott. He's amazing."

In 1971 he was traded to the Milwaukee Brewer's and that became his career year when he won his seventh Gold Glove and recognized as Milwaukee's MVP. But change came in 1978 when George's career slowed down due to injuries. His career began to experience continuous highs and lows. Starting in 1979, he was traded to Kansas City and shortly afterwards to the New York Yankees, the Texas Rangers, and in 1980 to the Mexican League. A career decision was inevitable, so George decided to retire from major league baseball but, not his love and dedication to the game.

George held many managerial positions, in both the Mexican League and the Independent League with such teams as Saskatoon Riot, Massachusetts Mad Dogs, and Rio Grande Valley White Wings of the Texas-Louisiana League. From 1991 to 1996, George coached at Rothbury Community College. He finished his managing career in baseball with the Berkshire Black Bears of the Northern League in 2002.

In 2006, George was inducted into the Red Sox Hall of Fame and the Mississippi Hall of Fame. Sure, career lows are expected just as careers highs are preferred, but both contributed to him having a great baseball career. We are thankful however, that his career highs out-numbered his career lows helping George to earn the reputation bestowed upon him by his baseball colleagues, as one of the best in many positions of the game.

Mr. George "Boomer" Scott broke barriers and set records; he had three sons of which he was very proud, often boasting about them to friends and colleagues. Dion, his oldest played professional baseball but is currently a principal in the Atlanta Public School District. George, III is in real estate in New Bedford, MA. His youngest son, Brian, played college baseball for Mississippi Delta Community College and had a batting high of over .400 in 2006 breaking his Dads record of .330 in 1966.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. George "Boomer" Scott, one of baseball's greatest players; I am proud that he was a product of the Mississippi Second Congressional District. Rest in peace Boomer.

HONORING THE LIFE OF STAFF SERGEANT JOSEPH ANDERSON

HON. CEDRIC L. RICHMOND

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. RICHMOND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Staff Sergeant Joseph Emmanuel Anderson, a dedicated father and an active duty U.S. Army Sgt., who was cruelly taken from us by gun violence at the age of 31. He will be deeply missed by his family, friends, and all that knew him. I join with them today in grieving the loss of this special man and hope they find some comfort in celebrating his life and the knowledge that it serves as an example for all of us.

A loving father, brother, son, and friend, John Anderson was born and raised in Marrero, Louisiana. At the age of 20, he joined the Army so that he could take care of his family.

A devoted father to his three children, Sgt. Anderson worked hard to provide for them and loved them completely.

During his 12 years of service in the U.S. Army, Sgt. Anderson served our country through three deployments in Iraq. He also earned his Airborne Wings and was proud to follow in the footsteps of his grandfathers who both served in the Army.

The loss of Sgt. Anderson deeply saddens me and all those who care about our communities. While we mourn the loss of Sgt. Anderson, let us look to who he was and the life he led as inspiration. We should all strive to live our lives with the same overwhelming love for our families and dedication to our country that Joseph Anderson showed in his life. His vitality and love should be celebrated and honored. I am proud to stand here today to honor the life and legacy of an exemplary man, Staff Sergeant Joseph Anderson.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXTENSION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my Republican colleagues to give stability to the American economy by restoring emergency unemployment insurance.

Yesterday, Mr. Speaker, the Senate moved one step closer in extending unemployment benefits, and the House must do the same and act immediately.

Less than 2 weeks ago, unemployment insurance payments were cut for 1.3 million Americans and will expire for a further 3.6 million this year.

It is estimated 213,793 Californians have been affected by the cut, including over 14,000 individuals in Orange County.

According to CBO estimates, our GDP would be boosted and employment would be increased by 200,000 jobs if unemployment benefits were to continue in 2014.

Mr. Speaker, it is our job to make sure the economy recovers and we find a way to get people back to work.

But we should not leave those trying to find a job without a lifeline. We must act now.

HONORING THE LIFE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WILSON A. "DUTCH" SHOFFNER, USA, RETIRED

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor the life and service of Lieutenant General Wilson A. "Dutch" Shoffner, USA, Retired, of Colleyville, Texas, who passed away on January 3, 2014, at the age of seventy-five.

Lt. Gen. Shoffner, born in 1938 to Fred and Jewell Shoffner, was originally from Ryan, Oklahoma. He attended Cameron State Agricultural College (now Cameron University) where he participated in ROTC, Phi Theta Kappa, and the Student Government Association; and later graduated from Oklahoma State University in 1961. Shortly thereafter, he joined the United States Army, and was commissioned in Field Artillery in 1967.

In his thirty-two years of service, which included the Vietnam War, Lt. Gen. Shoffner commanded the 214th Field Artillery brigade in Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, the 3rd Infantry Division in Wurzburg, West Germany, and the Combined Arms Command at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. His many positions also included being the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations in Washington, DC. He earned his third star and the rank of Lieutenant General in 1991. Lt. Gen. Shoffner had also received a Bronze Star and a Distinguished Service Medal, which is awarded for exceptional performance in a duty of great responsibility.

After retiring from the Army in 1993, Shoffner became Vice President for Product Development at Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control in Grand Prairie, Texas. In 2003, he retired from that position but continued to volunteer at community organizations and speak to ROTC cadets at Cameron University. He is in the alumni hall of fame at both Cameron and Oklahoma State University.

Lt. Gen. Shoffner was recently preceded in death by his wife of fifty-two years, Beverly, of Lawton, Oklahoma. Together they had two sons, Al and Andy. He is survived by four sisters—Myra, Jean, Joan, and Judy—and three grandchildren—Kristin, Lauren, and Austin.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the 24th Congressional District of Texas, I ask all my distinguished colleagues to join me in remembering and honoring Lieutenant General Wilson and his thirty-two years of admirable service to the United States.

HONORING MRS. OCEY RICHMOND

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a woman who made her life's wages from cultivating and harvesting the land on which her family lived, Mrs. Ocey Richmond.

Mrs. Ocey Richmond was a sharecropper in Bolton, Mississippi. Dating back to as early as the 1950s, Mrs. Richmond farmed an area of about 15–20 acres of land, which was located not far from Bolton-Brownsville Road. Mrs. Richmond cultivated a number of crops, such as sweet potatoes, corn, peanuts, numerous other vegetables, and cotton.

As a sharecropper, a portion of her harvest was payment for her land and home, which was leased to her through the white-owned Gaddis & McLauren Seed and Feed Store. Not only were they able to sell their harvested crops, but they were also able to feed their families, making great use of their land.

Mrs. Richmond enlisted the help of other family members in assisting with the daily demands of cultivating and harvesting acres of land. Other members of her family, such as Deanna Hill and Clarence Richmond assisted her, helping to meet the demands and expectations of her sharecropping responsibilities.

By 1973, Mrs. Richmond ceased cultivating the land and moved from her leased property to another area within the Bolton community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Ocey Richmond for her impeccable cultivator talent.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, on January 7 and 8, 2014 I was in New York and was absent for recorded votes on four measures—a quorum call, H.R. 724, H.R. 3527 and H.R. 3628. I would have voted "present" on the quorum call and "yes" on H.R. 724, H.R. 3527 and H.R. 3628 had I been here.

EXTENDING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

HON. GLORIA NEGRETE McLEOD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Senate voted to proceed with debate on an extension of long-term unemployment benefits. The ending of these benefits in December affected about 1.3 million people nation-wide, one in six of whom live in California. This extension of unemployment benefits is needed for the constituents I represent.

Unemployment benefits keep individuals actively looking for work, increasing their chances of finding employment when jobs become available. They prevent families with a reduced income from becoming homeless.

Unemployment benefits allow families to continue spending which can create more opportunities for job growth in the future, and can reduce the need for such benefits once the economy recovers.

I ask that the Speaker work with the Senate and take up this extension.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF TOM D'AMORE

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great solemnity to share with you the recent death of Tom D'Amore.

Tom D'Amore was a vibrant fixture in Connecticut politics for over 40 years. Serving as the State Chairman for the Republican Party Connecticut from 1983 to 1987, Tom went on to run a number of successful campaigns for former Connecticut Senator Lowell P. Weicker. Most notably, Tom steered the former Republican Senator to victory as an independent candidate for the Connecticut Governorship in 1990.

Serving as Chief of Staff to Governor Weicker, Tom played a central role in helping the Governor pass the state's first broad-based income tax in 1991. Tom also worked with the Governor during his term to implement legislation for school desegregation, stronger gun laws, and health care reform.

With a vision for the nation and a passion for politics, Tom remained influential in state and federal politics after Governor Weicker left office. Starting a successful consulting business with former Speaker of the Connecticut House Richard Balducci and former colleague John Doyle, Tom advised on a range of candidate campaigns over his 30-year tenure.

As a family man from New Hartford, Connecticut, Tom is survived by his wife, his children, and his grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring the life and service of Tom D'Amore, and sharing our condolences with the family and friends he leaves behind.

HONORING WALTER LEE WARE

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Walter L. Ware who is a remarkable public servant, Sunday School Teacher, and laborer for the church.

Mr. Walter L. Ware was born in Carroll County, Mississippi on September 19, 1943 to the late Granville and Myrtle Ruth Ware. To this union ten children were born, four girls and six boys. In 1983, his father passed away.

Recently, his mother was honored by her family when she turned the young age of 98 on April 21, 2013.

Mr. Ware attended Browning Elementary School. After elementary school, he attended and graduated from Amanda Elzy High School. Upon graduating from Amanda Elzy, Walter spent his summers up North working so that he could make some money to pay for his college education. He attended Coahoma Community College before transferring to Alcorn State University. At Alcorn he obtained his Bachelor's Degree. Later, he would obtain a Master's Degree from Mississippi Valley State University.

Mr. Ware is a very well known respected member of the Browning Community where he grew up and still lives. It is here, where in 1972, he began to raise cattle on over 200 acres of land. In 1999 he began to grow milo and soybeans.

He served as board member from 1983–1984 for the Mississippi Action for Progress.

He has received such awards as Teacher of the Year for the Leflore County School District, where he served as Social Studies teacher for 29 years before retiring. He has continued to drive the bus for the district for over 40 years. In 1984 he received an Outstanding Service to the Community Award. Later in 1998 the United States Department of Agriculture would honor him with a Certificate of Appreciation for his work in agriculture.

He is married to Earlean Maxwell. Together they are the proud parents of three sons and one daughter.

HONORING THE LIFE OF AIR FORCE CAPTAIN DAVID L. LYON

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, United States Air Force Captain David L. Lyon has given the ultimate sacrifice for our nation. He was assigned to the 21st Logistics Readiness Squadron, Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado, and gave his life for this country at the age of 28.

Capt. Lyon died while supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. He was killed in action on December 27, 2013 in Kabul, Afghanistan when an improvised explosive device struck his patrol. Capt. Lyon is survived by his wife, Dana Pounds Lyon of Lexington, Kentucky; his parents, Bob and Jeannie Lyon; and his younger brother, Sean.

There is nothing as noble as the character of a man who so willingly dedicates his life for others. The American warriors serving our military, and their families, understand this better than anybody. They embody what it means to be an American.

Capt. Lyon grew up in Sandpoint, Idaho, with the ambition of graduating from the United States Air Force Academy and answering the call to serve his country. Capt. Lyon was a star athlete, acting as the team captain for the Air Force Falcon's track and field team, and winning a conference title in the shot put at the 2008 Mountain West Conference Indoor Championships. He met the love of his life,

Dana Pounds, at the Air Force Academy, and they married shortly after graduating from the Academy.

Capt. Lyon was serving his first tour of duty in Afghanistan, and earned significant recognition with awards that include the Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart, Meritorious Service Medal, Air Force Combat Action Medal, Meritorious Unit Award, Air Force Organizational Excellence Award, Air Force Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Global War On Terrorism Service Medal, Air Force Longevity Service Medal, Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon, and the Air Force Training Ribbon.

We grieve the loss of this great American, but we also celebrate and honor his life and his service. Capt. Lyon embodied the best of the American ideals and values we know are instilled in our fighting Airmen. He served this nation as the fine Airman he always wanted to be. He was willing to fight to bring liberty to people he did not know, in a land where he had never been.

I am forever grateful for Capt. Lyon's service to our country and am both humbled and honored by the sacrifice he made for our freedom. Because of his bravery and that of his fellow men and women in uniform, our American freedoms are protected for future generations. He is truly a hero and an inspiration to us all.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was \$10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is \$17,310,216,315,568.94. We've added \$6,683,339,266,655.86 to our debt in 5 years. This is over \$6.6 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF DR. LUAN THUY DUONG, MINISTER COUNSELOR FOR CONGRES- SIONAL AFFAIRS, AT THE EM- BASSY OF THE SOCIALIST RE- PUBLIC OF VIETNAM IN THE UNITED STATES

HON. ENI F. H. FALEOMAVEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. FALEOMAVEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the outstanding service of my dear friend, Dr. Luan Thuy Duong, who has worked for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam since 1990 and for the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the United States since August 2010. Dr. Duong is currently the Minister Counselor for Congress-

sional Affairs at the Embassy and is completing her term this week.

Dr. Duong received her B.A. in International Relations from the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam, her M.A. in International Studies from the University of Sydney, and her Doctorate degree from the Vietnam National University.

Before being posted to the Vietnam Embassy in the United States, Dr. Duong was Deputy Director General at the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam and conducted academic research on Southeast Asia, ASEAN and the Asia Pacific region. She made foreign policy recommendations to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Vietnamese Government. She also gave lectures on international relations and foreign policies at the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam. Dr. Duong is the author and co-author of several books and has published many articles in foreign newspapers and other publications.

In my official capacity as the former Chairman and current Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, I want to publicly acknowledge Dr. Duong's contributions to strengthening U.S.-Vietnam relations. Her contributions have been invaluable to our bilateral partnership, and she has served the Government of Vietnam with distinction and loyalty.

Dr. Duong is the daughter of Luan Van Uc and Vo Thi Thiet. She is married to Nguyen Van Tri and they have two children, Nguyen Luan Quoc Anh and Nguyen Luan Thuy Anh.

On a personal note, I will miss Minister Counselor Luan Thuy Duong. I extend to her and her family my highest regards and best wishes.

H.R. 3685—PROTECTING VOLUN- TEER FIREFIGHTERS AND EMER- GENCY RESPONDERS ACT

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Protecting Volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Responders Act, and to thank Representative LOU BARLETTA of Pennsylvania for his sponsorship of this legislation.

Volunteer firefighters, first aid squads, and emergency medical technicians are vital in ensuring safety in my home state of New Jersey and across the nation. Many communities rely exclusively upon such dedicated volunteers for protection and emergency medical services.

The National Volunteer Fire Council reports that there are 783,000 volunteer firefighters in the U.S. comprising 70 percent of the firefighting force, and our nation has over 20,000 volunteer departments.

However, thousands of volunteer groups across the nation could be forced to shut down because the towns cannot afford the high costs of the President's new healthcare law.

Due to the Affordable Care Act's requirements, fire departments, emergency squads and municipalities may have to provide health

insurance for volunteers working more than 30 hours a week. The current law stipulates that the 'employer mandate' will apply to organizations that have at least 50 employees, which can include multiple fire departments and EMS houses within one community.

The vast majority of volunteers I speak with do not expect to receive health insurance from their departments or organizations. Volunteer firefighters and EMS responders do not see their work as a career or a part-time job—it's a call to serve the community passed down from one generation of a family to the next.

I know that volunteer fire and EMS departments operate on a shoestring budget, and won't have the resources to pay for health insurance for their personnel. Without this new bureaucratic burden, most departments already have difficulty making ends meet.

I am deeply concerned that subjecting fire departments and municipalities to this provision will result in vital volunteer services being reduced or eliminated in our communities.

This is why I am proud to cosponsor H.R. 3685, the Protecting Volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Responders Act, and again thank Congressman LOU BARLETTA for his leadership in addressing this critical public safety issue.

RETIREMENT OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WILLIAM E. INGRAM, JR.

HON. G. K. BUTTERFIELD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate Lieutenant General William "Bill" E. Ingram, Jr., who has faithfully and valiantly served the American people for 44 years in the United States Army. General Ingram has had a truly remarkable career and it is on behalf of a grateful nation that I congratulate him on his retirement as Director of the Army National Guard.

In his 44 years of service, Lieutenant General Ingram has commanded at all levels from platoon to battalion. He has commanded United States, United Nations, and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Croatia, Macedonia, and Kosovo, and was especially effective as the General of the North Carolina National Guard for over nine years—a position his father held from 1977 to 1983. Over the past two years he has served as the Director of the Army National Guard where he oversaw the entirety of the Army National Guard's programs, policies, civilian employees, and over 350,000 Guardsmen in all 50 states.

Throughout his stellar career, Lieutenant General Ingram's dedication to service has been recognized with numerous awards and decorations, including the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal, and the Kosovo Campaign Medal among many others.

I am proud to say that Lieutenant General Ingram is a product of the First Congressional District of North Carolina. He was born and raised in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and was a resident of Williamston, North Carolina. He and his wonderful wife, Lil, have been tre-

mendous assets to National Guard families in North Carolina and across the United States helping them cope with the deployment of family members through several children's programs and family readiness initiatives.

I have had the good fortune to know Lieutenant General Ingram for many years and have watched the progression of his career with admiration. I am honored to call him my friend. He is an inspiration to eastern North Carolina and to all who know him.

I offer my sincere appreciation for his service to the United States of America and the great state of North Carolina. I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating Lieutenant General William E. Ingram, Jr., on his retirement and wish him many years of enjoyment with his family.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR ON POVERTY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2014

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, a half-century ago today, President Johnson stood before Congress and declared "unconditional war on poverty." Since that declaration we have seen many victories, but also many defeats. Battles may have been won, but the war is far from over.

President Johnson's first State of the Union committed his administration to the pursuit of his fallen predecessor's agenda. Not out of sorrow for President Kennedy, but out of conviction for the principles he represented.

President Johnson defined the mission of the War on Poverty as helping Americans achieve the American dream. He spoke in terms of the average citizen and his "hopes for a fair chance to make good; his hopes for fair play from the law; his hopes for a full-time job on full-time pay; his hopes for a decent home for his family in a decent community; his hopes for a good school for his children with good teachers; and his hopes for security when faced with sickness or unemployment or old age.

He identified poverty as not the cause but the symptom of America's problems. He believed the cause lay in a lack of education and training, a lack of proper clothing and housing, a lack of safe communities and the sense of security needed to pursue a better life.

He challenged the nation to pursue bold solutions. He called for expanded investment to rescue distressed communities; to engage aimless youth in productive purposes; and to ensure basic levels of food, income, and medical security.

We have done much in the intervening years to achieve his vision. Today, we have the Affordable Care Act helping Americans to receive vital medical services that were previously out of reach. We have numerous programs helping communities offer their children more opportunities to succeed. We have rooted out the most abject forms of poverty that once prevailed throughout much of our rural communities. The poverty faced by our nation's seniors prior to Johnson's declaration

has seen tremendous improvement because of his call to action. And we have expanded workforce training programs and educational opportunities for everyone, sending millions of Americans to college who are the first in their families to attend.

Unfortunately these admirable gains reflect less urgency and dedication than the War on Poverty should merit. The gains in the first decade after President Johnson announced this endeavor were remarkable, with the official poverty level hitting its all-time low in 1973. But since then new economic challenges have arisen that work against those at the bottom, limiting the ability of the impoverished to raise their position.

Today, we have an inflation-adjusted minimum wage that is less than 70% of what it was at the end of President Johnson's administration. We have vast inequities in our schools that make the quality of children's education first and foremost a function of address and not their own effort or merit. These inequalities are magnified in an era of skyrocketing executive pay, corporate profitability, and worker productivity, where workers must subsist on stagnant wages that cannot even keep up with historically modest inflation. Just a couple of weeks ago, we made the problem worse by cutting off unemployment assistance to 1.3 million long-term job seeking Americans in a job market that simply cannot offer them meaningful employment.

I urge my colleagues to cease their assault on the objectives President Johnson declared so long ago. Quit fighting the healthcare law and help us improve, refine, and implement it for the good of all Americans. Quit denigrating people who worked for decades, but through no fault of their own are now facing extended unemployment. They aren't resting on a hammock; they are clinging to anything that floats in an economic storm that we helped Wall Street create. Quit bargaining away the social safety net that prevents a family confronted with an unexpected layoff or family illness from losing their home and their future.

But those actions are merely the very least of what we should be doing. If we want to make sure that every person actually has a chance to pursue happiness—which as President Johnson pointed out is the reason that we so jealously guard our security and liberty—then we need to finally win this war. It is time for us to recognize that in the wealthiest nation in the world and in the history of the world, we simply cannot tolerate the sort of persistent poverty that prevents generations of citizens from providing for themselves and their families.

Winning this prosperity will require us to take action just as our predecessors did when President Johnson first called upon them. We can begin by taking up my bill, H.R. 1000, which would aggressively pursue a program of job training, and infrastructure and community investment until we reach full-employment. We should also pass a bill to raise the minimum wage and index it to inflation for this generation of workers—the most productive of any generation in history—so they can realize the same fair break their parents and grandparents had. And we must reauthorize extended unemployment insurance to help salvage the dignity and security of men and

women who lost their jobs because of the Wall Street bankers we bailed out in 2008.

These are the first steps to ensuring that every American is able to enjoy the fruits of our forebears and our own toil. They are not enough to solve the breadth of problems that we face, but their enactment would lead to a meaningful improvement in the lives of those who are beginning to lose faith in us and themselves.

I urge my colleagues to take action this session of Congress that reflects the standards President Johnson laid out a half-century ago and to pursue an agenda that elevates the poor rather than entrenches the rich. We did it before, we can do it again.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, January 9, 2014 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 10

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings to examine the employment situation for December 2013.

SD-G50

JANUARY 14

10:15 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities

To receive a closed briefing on Department of Defense counterterrorism operations.

SVC-217

10:30 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine conference and travel spending across the Federal government.

SD-342

2:15 p.m.

Special Committee on Aging

To hold hearings to examine aging in comfort, focusing on assessing the special needs of America's Holocaust survivors.

SD-562

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Subcommittee on Financial and Contracting Oversight

To hold hearings to examine management of air traffic controller training tactics.

SD-342

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the report of the President's Review Group on Intelligence and Communications Technologies.

SD-226

Select Committee on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.

SH-219

JANUARY 15

10 a.m.

Committee on Finance

To hold hearings to examine certain nominations.

SD-215

2 p.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection

To hold hearings to examine regulating financial holding companies and physical commodities.

SD-538

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine the future of unmanned aviation in the United States economy, focusing on safety and privacy considerations.

SR-253

JANUARY 16

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Madelyn R. Creedon, of Indiana, to be Principal Deputy Administrator, National Nuclear Security Administration, Department of Energy, and Brad R. Carson, to be Under Secretary of the Army, and William A. LaPlante, Jr., to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, both of the Department of Defense.

SD-G50

10 a.m.

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings to examine income inequality in the United States.

SH-216

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Robert C. Barber, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Iceland, George James Tsunis, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Norway, and Colleen Bradley Bell, of California, to be Ambassador to Hungary, all of the Department of State.

SD-419

Select Committee on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.

SH-219

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, January 9, 2014

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MESSER).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 9, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable LUKE MESSER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2014, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AWARENESS DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday on January 11, people throughout our country here, people throughout the world will be observing Human Trafficking Awareness Day. The start of this new year I think is a fitting time to focus on the shameful fact that human slavery is not a relic of ancient history, that in fact it is with us today. It is a brutal reality. A reality faced by more than 20 million victims around the world, many of them trafficked for labor, but increasingly for underaged girls. For young women, this is a case where they are exploited in this trafficking as well.

Even in my work as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I have learned that human trafficking is no longer just a problem “over there.” It is a problem in our communities here. It is a problem in developing economies, but also it is a problem in the United States and in Europe. It is a scourge even in the communities that we serve here and that we represent.

In my own community in the last two years, the Orange County Human Trafficking Task Force assisted 250 victims. Ninety-three percent were women, most of them underage, 80 of them from foreign countries. At our November field hearing in Fullerton, the Orange County district attorney testified that, shockingly—we are speaking now about trafficking, sexual trafficking—“shockingly the average age of a child being trafficked in this country is 12” years of age. “A little girl who has not even reached her teens.”

We also heard from one brave survivor, Angela Guanzon, who was trafficked from the Philippines into forced labor in Long Beach, California.

I have heard many other stories from the members of the Human Trafficking Congressional Advisory Committee that I established last year in my Los Angeles district office. The forum for communicating on trafficking between law enforcement, advocates, service organizations, and survivors has contributed profoundly to my own knowledge, my own understanding of this issue. I encourage my colleagues to get to know those on the front lines of the fight against human trafficking. Get to know them in their districts and know of their work. You are going to be informed, challenged, and inspired by what you learn.

This January designated as National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month is a perfect time to shine a spotlight on the dark issue of trafficking, but awareness is only a first step. More needs to be done.

To that end, I would urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring H.R. 3344, the Fraudulent Overseas Recruitment and Trafficking Elimination Act, to combat one critical form of recurring abuse: namely, that is unscrupulous recruiters. By targeting the recruiters we can do a lot—these recruiters who bait foreigners to travel to the United States with promises of good jobs, but trap them in sexual exploitation or forced labor once they arrive.

For example, in my home county, the Salvation Army's Network of Emergency Trafficking Services reports that a full one-third of their clients—33 percent of their clients—were recruited in a foreign country by a labor recruiter. They got here and found it was a very different job than the one they enlisted for. This represents not only an assault on the dignity of the victim but also a subversion of United States labor laws and our nonimmigrant visa system.

In response, this legislation requires that prospective foreign workers be given accurate information about the terms of employment and be given anti-trafficking protections by U.S. laws. It prohibits recruitment fees or hidden charges used as coercive leverage against workers. In other words, once you get here to the United States, you can't find out afterwards, because they didn't disclose to you, that there are fees that you owe. Those fees are no longer allowed. Up front the employer pays those fees.

It requires foreign labor recruiters to register and remain in good standing with the Department of Labor, and it provides new incentives and enforcement mechanisms to ensure that recruiters and employers follow these disclosure and registration requirements.

Members may contact the Foreign Affairs Committee to join this important anti-traffic initiative. I encourage you all to sign on to my legislation.

As people of goodwill around the world observe Human Trafficking Awareness Day this weekend, let us move beyond mere awareness, let us abolish this injustice, and protect and restore the dignity of those who have survived such exploitation.

INTERIM AGREEMENT WITH IRAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, our interim agreement with Iran gives us an opportunity to unwind seemingly intractable, interrelated conflicts throughout the Middle East.

There is no reason for Congress to complicate by further enhancing sanctions now that are already working. We have this 6 months to a year window to fashion a longer-term agreement. The fact that we are even talking with Iran is the most encouraging signal that we have seen in 34 years. Let's use this diplomatic window. There are hard-liners in both countries, highly suspicious, very negative, who would like to blow this agreement up.

Unless we are willing to invade and occupy Iran, even repeated bombing will delay the Iranian nuclear effort by, at best, 4 or 5 years, maybe less.

Americans have spent a trillion dollars, lost 4,000 American lives, with tens of thousands of wounded, in more than a decade in Iraq, and the country is still falling apart. Iran is bigger,

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

stronger, and more sophisticated. I don't think you can sell that war to the American people.

Congress should calm down and give diplomacy a chance. Let's learn about this important country, its 4,000-year history, and our past mistakes with Iran, and most important, our common interest.

The Middle East has long been a simmering cauldron, with a conflict suppressed by a lid of repression held down by empire and colonial powers. That started to change a century ago with the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, and colonial powers trying from afar to influence human behavior by drawing lines on maps from European capitals, irrespective of religious, tribal, or ethnic realities. It set in motion a series of forces that are playing out today with tragic consequences.

Iran as the dominant Shi'a force in the region could play a huge role where we share common interest, in Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan for instance.

The current situation is a result of partnerships between Congress and the Obama administration that got us to this point where Iran is willing to negotiate. Strong, effective sanctions would never have worked without careful, artful diplomacy that involved other countries like India to help us squeeze Iran. It has worked. Let's claim credit and move on to the next steps.

We could start by trying to learn about each other. Let's promote an exchange between Iran and the United States with students, religious leaders, maybe even parliamentary members and Members of Congress. Let's focus on our shared interest, like Afghanistan, where we had earlier cooperation with Iran to help overthrow the Taliban. Let's work to make progress with the agreement and beyond.

The Congress can do this most importantly by leaving it alone. Congress shouldn't meddle, Congress shouldn't muddle, Congress shouldn't give the Iranian hard-liners who don't want any agreement at all an excuse to scuttle it.

We have an opportunity to improve the most volatile region in the world and Congress shouldn't blow that opportunity.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, 48 hours, a million-plus Americans received letters in their mailboxes. They weren't overdue tax letters. They were not letters suggesting that you are at fault. It was not a notice to say that you are no longer an American citizen. It was not a letter to say you are now relieved of any responsibility to pay any bills or to provide for your family.

It was a letter denying, or extinguishing, taking away the unemployment insurance that most Americans have come to understand that, as working Americans, having worked in their life, that they would be the recipient of these benefits during a brief lapse or an extended lapse of not being able to find work. The chronically unemployed percentage is the highest that it has been in decades, and therefore, this is not the time to delay.

I hold in my hand as well a resume of a competent worker, a college graduate who has the responsibility to support his family and who has been looking for work for 2 years, earnestly, energetically, and intensely, and cannot find work.

The clock is ticking on the 30 hours in the United States Senate, but the real concern is my friends in this body. Recognizing that these letters deal with people's lives, and to make a representation that all is well, unemployment generally is 7 percent. However, it was lower than that when President Bush signed the unemployment insurance benefits in 2008. These guys, these distinguished Americans, misfits, why can't they find work? Twenty thousand-plus are veterans looking for work, men and women who served in the United States military, or, as we met in the White House on Tuesday, a mother of two distinguished men who are serving in Afghanistan.

So the 1.3 million languish while we are trying to make a determination that may not be able to be made. Frankly, I would ask that we all be reasonable. I would simply make the point that it is an emergency.

I want to pause for a moment and thank the Houston Apartment Association that has worked with me and has sent a letter to all of their members asking for those 12,000, some of whom are residents of apartments in Harris County, to be sensitive and tolerant of those individuals who can document that they were the beneficiaries or the recipients of unemployment insurance that was cut off on December 28. I want to applaud them for their sensitivity in dealing with those particular individuals. I ask mortgage companies and utility companies and city water bill companies to be tolerant as well, to be working with families who are basically without a lifeline.

□ 1015

But the issue before us is the fact that these letters have gone to people such as this woman, who has looked for work every day. She liked her job and was laid off for no fault of her own.

Right now, we have the opportunity to pass a 3-month emergency relief—some of us have introduced bills for 1 year—and then contemplate, discuss, and work with what might be the appropriate way of funding the continuation.

No person unemployed, chronically or not, is happy with an unemployment benefit check. What they are happy with, Mr. Speaker, is the ability to work and to provide for their family.

So I would make the argument that as we discuss privacy issues on the Affordable Care Act, which are already taken care of by CMS, today and tomorrow on the floor we should be passing unemployment insurance. I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me, recognizing that Americans want to work. Let's help them transition with a bridge of unemployment insurance.

OPPOSITION TO UNESCO FUNDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, last November, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Samantha Power, came to meet with my colleagues and me who serve on the Foreign Affairs Committee. In that meeting, Ambassador Power told us that despite U.S. law that prohibits any funding to UNESCO because of its decision to admit a nonexistent state of Palestine to its membership, the administration was going to make it a priority to seek waiver authority to continue U.S. taxpayer funding to UNESCO.

Indeed, this is coming to fruition. There is a congressional push by some to grant the administration this waiver or to seek other ways to get around this prohibition.

I am here today to voice my unconditional and unyielding opposition to this push, and I urge my colleagues to join me in removing that in the budget that will be before us soon and not allow the administration to yet again circumvent U.S. law and to throw away hundreds of millions of dollars of U.S. taxpayer money.

The administration is seeking to not only restore \$80 million in taxpayer funds to UNESCO for this fiscal year, but it is also seeking to pay nearly \$250 million more in arrears—dues—that we owed to UNESCO, an agency that has an anti-U.S. and an anti-Israel agenda.

If we restore funding to UNESCO, we are tacitly agreeing with their support for Abbas, the PA, the PLO, the nonexistent state of Palestine, and the U.N. scheme to undermine the peace process by granting de facto recognition to a Palestinian state without it first coming to an agreement with Israel to resolve this long conflict.

A vote to restore any U.S. funding to UNESCO or to give the administration any waiver authority to circumvent the existing laws that prohibit U.S. funding to UNESCO would not only undermine our credibility and set a dangerous precedent; it would further embolden an already intransigent Abu Mazen and Palestinian Authority.

Why do I say “intransigent”? Because even as we sit here, Mr. Speaker, reports indicate that a major holdup in the peace negotiations between Secretary Kerry, Israel, and the Palestinian Authority is the refusal by Abbas and the PA to recognize Israel as the Jewish State of Israel. Is that the kind of member that we want to be associated with in UNESCO—one that doesn't even recognize the identity of another state? And not just another state, but our closest ally.

I know that UNESCO is riddled with rogue regimes amongst its ranks, including the likes of Cuba, where the callous, brutal, and murderous Castro regime has been repressing the rights of 11 million Cubans for over half a century; and Syria, where the tyrant Assad has caused the deaths of over 130,000 people and brought the Middle East to the very brink.

But if we restore U.S. funding to UNESCO, we are essentially saying that this is okay, and, oh, by the way, why not add one more in Abbas? There has been a recent spate of terrorist activity against Israel; and rather than act like a true leader that seeks peace and a partner in a negotiated peace settlement, Abbas was definitely silent when it came time to denounce these acts of terror.

The powers that be at UNESCO don't seem to mind this at all. But not us, Mr. Speaker. We are better than that. We aren't about to trade in our credibility and our principles as a country for a plaque and platitudes for this circumvention. We know that if we concede to UNESCO and restore any funding, we would be making a grave mistake, and also wasting hundreds of millions of our constituents' dollars on this anti-U.S. agenda.

I will continue to fight this push to restore funding to UNESCO in any way, and I will continue to rally my colleagues to join me in this fight.

STRONG START FOR AMERICA'S CHILDREN ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, study after study has shown us that investment in quality early education leads to better educational outcomes, stronger job earnings, and lower crime rates. Decades of research confirm that quality preschool helps prevent achievement gaps for low-income children, with long-term benefits for our Nation.

But we don't need research to confirm the importance of quality early childhood education. Ask any parent in America if it matters to them. The problem is that not enough children have access to it. That is why I have introduced the bipartisan bill, Strong Start for America's Children Act.

When Congressman HANNA, Senator HARKIN, and I introduced the bill in November, we were joined by the sheriff of Minneapolis, a top private-sector CEO, a retired Air Force General, a parent, and Secretary of Education Arne Duncan. These leaders from so many segments of our country understand the need for greater Federal investment in high-quality preschool.

My legislation proposes an innovative Federal-State partnership to increase resources for local school districts and community-based programs that provide quality pre-kindergarten for 4-year-olds. It also allows funding for educating 3-year-olds. It also allows States to spend some of the money on good quality infant and toddler care. The bill improves child care quality for infants and toddlers by supporting partnerships between child care and Early Head Start.

Millions of young children from low-income families lack access to high-quality preschool programs and child care services. They are on waiting lists because of limited public funding. This deepens achievement gaps and impedes the Nation's economic workforce success.

For example, Early Head Start has shown to be an effective, high-quality program; yet the sad truth is that only 3 percent of the eligible children have access to it. Additionally, one in six low-income families eligible for Federal child care services has access.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a Democratic issue nor a Republican issue. Babies, toddlers, and preschoolers don't know that political parties exist. In fact, we are seeing that Republican and Democratic Governors from all regions of the country are pushing for more funding for early learning in their States. They want to be partners with the Federal Government.

State legislators from both parties in a wide range of States have led efforts to support quality preschool. Just recently, we received a letter signed by more than 500 State legislators from both parties in support of this issue.

I am also very proud of our partnership with the fellow Republican Members of the House, such as Mr. HANNA and Mr. GRIMM. We all know that the policy makes sense for America's future. We all know what is possible in our communities and in our Nation if kids are given a fair shot at success.

The public understands and believes in early childhood education. A bipartisan poll released in July found an overwhelming majority of Americans supports quality early childhood education and rate it a national priority, second to only increasing jobs and economic growth. Seven in 10 support the Federal plan to help States and local communities provide better early childhood education.

Members of Congress and other policymakers are also getting on board.

The bipartisan budget agreement reached last month includes a reserve fund for early childhood education, child care, and voluntary home visitation. That is yet another acknowledgment by another bipartisan group of Members—in this case, budget leaders—that early childhood education should be a top priority for the Federal Government. That acknowledgment is clearly a step forward, but it isn't enough. Our next step must be the enactment of the Strong Start Act.

With the fiscal year 2014 spending deadline less than a week away, I understand that appropriators from both Houses are considering increased funding for preschool, as outlined in our bipartisan bill. I heartily encourage this course.

Despite the language used whenever we in Congress talk about budgets, funding early childhood education isn't spending. It is an investment, and it is an investment that is critical for our Nation's long-term economic strength.

From a better-educated workforce to a reduced need for social services, study after study has documented the enormous return on investment of early childhood education. We can save between \$7 and \$12 for every dollar invested. These are real savings resulting from less grade repetition, lower dropout rates, less spending on welfare and social services, more tax revenue, and lower incarceration rates.

As Sheriff Rich Stanek said when we launched the Strong Start for America's Children Act:

I'm the guy you pay later.

Let's stop spending on the back end what we should be investing in the beginning in a child's life.

For all of these reasons, our bill has the support of more than 60 national organizations representing pediatricians, law enforcement, religious groups, labor unions, business and military leaders, people with disabilities, school principals, civil rights leaders, and literacy advocates. Now is the time to empower the next generation and guarantee a better future for our Nation.

HONORING RON MILLER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGELL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RIGELL. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to be here this morning and to share with you and our colleagues the story of an exceptional American, Ron Miller, who I am proud to say lives in Virginia's Second Congressional District, the district I have the privilege to serve and represent.

Ron is 46 years old. He had always planned to go back to school; but at age 33, his life was turned upside down. He was diagnosed with Lou Gehrig's disease, or ALS, a devastating neurodegenerative disease that progressively affects nerves in the brain

and the spinal cord. It is a disease for which, at present, there is no cure.

Ron is paralyzed from the nose down; yet he used eye-gaze computer technology to complete his associate's degree in liberal arts, with honors, in a bold and courageous effort to bring attention to ALS.

They have a wonderful staff at the Lake Taylor transitional facility where Ron lives, and where the graduation ceremony took place; and I saw tears coming down several of the staff members' eyes as they watched Ron receive his degree. Actually, the president of Excelsior College made the effort to fly down to be with us that day.

I was deeply honored to be there and to have the privilege of sharing the commencement address, but it certainly wasn't my words that inspired everyone who was there. It was Ron's words that he shared through his computer.

He didn't talk about himself. He didn't talk about how difficult things are for him. He mainly thanked all of those in his life that made the degree possible. He talked about the importance of education and the importance of finding a cure for ALS.

I want to share just a small portion of what he shared that day. I watched his eyes as they guided the cursor on the screen to the "play" button. When he hit it with his eyes, it actually started the computer to speak. He put it this way:

I ask that you all bear with me as I stumble my way through this. At least I can blame the computer if I mispronounce anything.

That got a laugh there. He has got a great sense of humor.

He said:

Thank you for ensuring I started each class not as a disabled person, but as a differently abled person.

He thanked all the nurses and the nurses' aides there. He said:

You are my heroes. First of all, it takes a lot of work for me to look this good.

He has a great sense of humor.

He thanked his family and his friends for their love and support.

Speaking of life, he said:

It isn't always easy—but life never is. I just have a different set of challenges than most.

He left us with this quote by John Wooden:

Do not let what you cannot do interfere with what you can do.

Powerful words.

To me, Mr. Speaker, Ron's courage and his remarkable achievement represent the very best of the American spirit and the human spirit. It is a strong heart that chooses to be grateful for life's simple blessings, one that values the gift of friendship, one that embraces the pursuit of knowledge, and one that does not rest in a relentless pursuit to lessen human suffering, especially for those who will follow.

So I really count it as a high privilege to know Ron and to count him as a friend. He is fulfilling his mission to ensure that Americans are educated about the challenges that those with ALS face. He has also shown us what a person with ALS can accomplish.

He and many others who are heavily burdened with ALS, and their families, are calling attention to the need for improved access. We have a wonderful facility in Virginia Beach that is a tremendous asset for those who are afflicted with a disease that affects their physical mobility and that includes many of our wounded warriors.

□ 1030

It is JT's Grommet Island. It is right there on Virginia Beach, really the first on the east coast that allows people that are mobility impaired to get down and experience the joy of being on the water and the sun and the sand and just being outside.

There is a lot more work to be done, and I am so proud of our friends, Bruce Thompson and others. His son, Josh, is afflicted with ALS, and he led the effort to build that facility that I just mentioned there. It is called JT's Grommet Island, and it is named in honor of his son, Josh, who is struggling with this, and his family is as well.

I just want to close my comments today with great respect for those who are struggling with this disease and to share with you something that Ron has said about his struggle. It is an outlook on life that I found profound and inspirational, and I posted it in my home where I see it every day. He said this: "I may have ALS, but ALS does not have me."

So, Mr. Speaker, may Ron's remarkable achievement and the spirit that he exhibits in his life inspire all of us to join him in this worthy fight to find a cure for ALS.

THE 50-YEAR WAR ON POVERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I am here to speak about unemployment insurance and the extension of it to my Republican colleagues. But there is no one over here to listen, so maybe they will listen to some renowned Republicans talk about what is really important.

How about Newt Gingrich, who recently said, "I think every Republican should embrace the Pope's core critique that you do not want to live on a planet with billionaires and people who do not have any food?"

Or how about John Feehery, a Republican strategist who said, "What does the Republican Party actually believe in? What is its purpose? Is it just to have unbridled capitalism without any moral core?"

Mr. Speaker, this 50-year war on poverty has faced setbacks under the leadership of both parties, but the GOP-led House seems to be actively engaged in a war on the war on poverty. Congress' inaction has cut off 1.3 million people from unemployment insurance after Christmas and, unless renewed, will cut benefits for another 1.9 million who are eligible in 2014.

Some of my colleagues across the aisle have claimed that this is just politics, that unemployment insurance was "intended to be a temporary solution to a very temporary crisis." Well, here's a news flash. We have been in this crisis since 2008. This is not temporary. This is long-term and it is chronic, and it has been caused by the greed of billionaires of the likes that we have seen on Wall Street. This is a personal nightmare for many of the constituents of my colleagues across the aisle. Some of their constituents have written to my office because they think their Representative is blind to how they are struggling.

Now, Margaret Heffernan is a renowned speaker, and she talks about mindless blindness. And in many respects, that is what I think we are engaged in here, mindless blindness. So here are some of the stories of those impacted by the loss of unemployment insurance who live in districts of my Republican colleagues, because maybe they will hear me and think about who is being hurt by playing politics.

Payne Springs, Texas, resident Linda Mrosko shared her story with me on my congressional Facebook page. Linda was 60 years old when her legal secretary job was eliminated. With more than 40 years of work experience under her belt—this is not someone sitting on a couch at home—40 years of experience as a paralegal secretary, she believed unemployment insurance would protect her if she lost her job. Even while caring for her 80-year-old mother with breast cancer, Linda continued to look for work but got very few interviews. Her 91-year-old father then fell ill and died, but Linda continued to look for work, even while in mourning and caring for her sick mother. The few interviews Linda does get, she is surrounded by people in their twenties and thirties and thinks that her age might be keeping her from securing a job.

"My unemployment ended on December 28. I have no savings. I haven't paid rent yet, or electricity, or the car payment, or the phone bill because I don't have enough money to make those payments," she wrote to me.

Well, Linda, I hope your Republican Congressman reaches out to you immediately to explain to you in his own words why you shouldn't have your unemployment insurance extended after being employed for 40 years in this country.

Unemployment isn't a temporary problem for Daniel Burrow of Beau-regard, Alabama. Daniel just hit his 26th week of filed unemployment. He lost his job in the auto industry in 2012 while he was on medical leave. The 45-year-old has exhausted all his unemployment benefits and applied for more than 50 jobs with no luck. His wife worries how the family will afford gas for Daniel to go job hunting or how the family will pay for necessities not covered by food stamps.

In Florida, 49-year-old Jim Lanzerio can barely pay his bills while he raises his 17-year-old daughter on his own. His unemployment insurance will run out in February, and he wonders why Congress cannot reach a deal on extending Federal emergency unemployment insurance. He has been looking for a job every day since early October and is "not sitting back and waiting. I would go back to work immediately if someone offered me a job."

This is more than politics for 70,000 individuals in Florida who already lost their unemployment insurance. These are just three stories. There are 1.3 million more that could be shared here today of people who have lost their unemployment insurance on December 28.

Yesterday was the 50th anniversary of President Johnson's announcing a war on poverty. The real question is: Why are our colleagues waging a war on the war on poverty?

THE WAR ON POVERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. FUDGE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commemorate the 50th anniversary of President Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty.

In 1964, President Johnson stood in this Chamber and addressed a Congress that represented a nation where more than 25 percent of Americans lived in poverty. In his address, President Johnson launched an agenda that led to the creation of Medicare, Medicaid, Job Corps, Head Start, and nutrition assistance for those who struggle to put food on their table.

His war, and its resulting programs, helped move millions out of poverty. From 1967 to 2012, the poverty rate fell from 26 percent to 16 percent, largely because of the strong safety net programs initiated by President Johnson's agenda.

Yet here we are today, 50 years later, and too many Americans are still living on the outskirts of hope because the war on poverty has now become a war on the poor. In the last year alone, Congress has agreed to indiscriminate, across-the-board cuts known as sequestration in an effort to balance the budget, and the House passed a farm bill that cut SNAP by \$40 billion. Sequestration hurts the very people who

need help the most by greatly reducing critical funding to programs like WIC and Head Start.

Congress drastically cut one of the most powerful antipoverty programs, SNAP, better known as food stamps. That is absurd when, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, SNAP kept 4.9 million Americans out of poverty in 2012 alone, including 2.2 million children.

Congress has also chosen not to extend unemployment insurance. Even though our country continues to lift itself out of the recession, many Americans still need our support. Turning our back on the 1.4 million Americans who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own is unconscionable.

In an interview yesterday, I was asked to respond to a quote regarding unemployment insurance by a Republican, and this is what he said: "We have to introduce the blessing of work to people who have never seen it."

And let me just say, to be clear, he could not possibly have been talking about unemployment insurance, because you have to have worked to even receive it. So he obviously doesn't know what unemployment insurance is.

And to my colleague, I say that the American people know that they should be blessed with work, but they need meaningful work with a living wage.

I will continue to be a voice for the poor and will always fight on behalf of the 46 million Americans trying to survive in households with inadequate incomes. Americans need us to open the gates of opportunity so they can eat properly, get a quality education, and find good-paying jobs.

So on this 50th anniversary, I am making it clear that the war on poverty might be over, but the fight for the poor is not. We must reinforce the plans of President Johnson that would ensure all Americans can support themselves and their families and have better chances to contribute to our economy and our society. This is the way we build upon the progress we have made over the past five decades, not by taking action to reverse it.

To paraphrase Dr. King, he says, we have an obligation to those who have been left out of the sunlight of opportunity.

FOOTBALL SUCCESS IN NORTH CAROLINA'S TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, last month was a big one for North Carolina football. You probably are well aware of the exploits of Cam Newton and the Carolina Panthers having clinched a

playoff berth, but it was actually in my district, the Tenth District of North Carolina, in western North Carolina that was really the epicenter of football in North Carolina in the month of December.

First, there was Crest High School in Cleveland County representing the Boiling Springs and Shelby area. Crest is a perennial powerhouse in North Carolina high school football. This year's Charger team was under the guidance of Coach Mark Barnes. They rode a 14-game winning streak on their way to winning the North Carolina High School Athletic Association 3AA West title. While they were upset in the State championship game, it was another very impressive season for Coach Barnes and his great team.

While the Crest defeat was disappointing, all was not lost for Cleveland County, as another traditional power, Shelby High School, also played for a State championship. The Golden Lions went 12-4 this year, and capped the season with a 29-7 victory to win the North Carolina 2A State football championship. Coach Lance Ware and his team continued the proud tradition at Shelby as this marked the school's 12th State championship—pretty incredible, considering my high school has had a hard time just getting one or two.

Finally, the football success in North Carolina 10 continued in Catawba County, where Lenoir-Rhyne University, their football team enjoyed their best season in school history. The Bears, coached by Mike Houston, won a school record 13 games on their way to earning a spot in the NCAA Division II championship game in Florence, Alabama. While they lost the championship game, this year's Bears team finished the season ranked second in the Nation and provided a thrilling ride for the Lenoir-Rhyne campus and Hickory, as a whole. Both the faculty and alumni were very excited, and they had a great rally before that game. And it actually brought Lenoir-Rhyne onto the national stage for some attention as well. It is a great university.

So I want to congratulate Crest, Shelby, and Lenoir-Rhyne on their great successes this last football season. Now it is up to Cam and Luke to keep it going for North Carolina football. And, hopefully, the Panthers will win.

Go Panthers.

□ 1045

URGING THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP TO PASS UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE FOR THE LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WEBSTER). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation marks the 50th anniversary of the war on poverty this week, I rise to urge the Republican leadership in the House of Representatives to immediately extend unemployment assistance to the long-term unemployed workers who continue to struggle to find jobs as our economy recovers from one of the worst economic crises in its history.

The declaration of the war on poverty was a historic moment in our Nation's history when we affirmed our national priority to support those in need. The war on poverty helped reaffirm that our government has a responsibility to protect our citizens, especially during times of economic hardship. Providing support and economic opportunity creates a stronger citizenry and a stronger country.

In contrast, the expiration of the emergency unemployment program last month undermines the economic security of our citizens and of our Nation. The expiration of the emergency unemployment program cut off more than 1.3 million Americans from unemployment insurance, with approximately 72,000 additional Americans losing benefits each week during the first half of 2014.

In my home State of Illinois, where the unemployment rate remains high, at 9.2 percent, an estimated 82,000 Illinoisans lost benefits on December 28, with 38,000 of those citizens living in Cook County alone. An additional 89,100, or roughly 3,000 Illinoisans a week, will exhaust regular benefits without access to emergency benefits in just the first half of 2014.

Failing to help these citizens is an unacceptable failure of leadership. Failure to continue emergency unemployment benefits is not a theoretical issue for millions of Americans. It is a daily nightmare.

These Americans lost their jobs through no fault of their own. They tirelessly try to find work when the jobs are few and far between. They struggle to cover basic food, housing, and transportation costs for their families on an average of \$290 a week, a pittance which typically replaces only half of the average family's expenditures. Failing to help these citizens is an unacceptable failure.

Failure to continue emergency unemployment benefits poses a realistic threat to our fragile economic recovery, costing over 200,000 much-needed jobs and restricting our economic growth. The expiration drained over \$400 million from State economies. In Illinois alone, the loss of an average \$313 in the weekly benefit means a negative impact of \$25 million for our citizens.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt said, "The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we

provide enough for those who have little." Congress must act quickly to support our citizens and our economic recovery by continuing emergency unemployment benefits. The time to do it is now.

HONORING THE LIFE OF REPRESENTATIVE ANDY JACOBS OF INDIANA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MESSER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to rise to honor the life of a great Hoosier, one of Indiana's finest public servants, Representative Andy Jacobs. I didn't know Andy as well as some of my other Hoosier colleagues, but I met him several times during his three decades representing Indiana in Congress, and I certainly knew Andy by his stellar reputation.

What impressed me most about him on those occasions that we met was the humbleness with which he approached his job and the respect and civility he showed for his constituents and his colleagues, regardless of their party affiliation or political ideology. Andy never took himself too seriously. He drove a beat-up Oldsmobile and dressed like an average guy, which he was.

This humble and decent man was a fierce advocate for civil rights and senior citizens and built a remarkable record of public service on behalf of his constituents. That is why he was held in such unusually high regard by Republicans and Democrats alike.

Andy exemplified all that was right about being a public servant. He could disagree without being disagreeable. He believed you could lift people up without tearing people down. Despite his many years representing his constituents in Congress, he refused to become jaded and allow what is wrong with politics to stop him from doing what is right.

Representative Andy Jacobs never forgot where he came from and personified what being a Hoosier is all about. He was a good man and led a great life that left a remarkable legacy.

I want to extend the thoughts and prayers of the people of Indiana's Sixth Congressional District to Andy's wife, children, and to all those who knew and loved him. May God comfort and watch over them and continue to bless the country that Andy so loved.

BIPARTISANSHIP EVERY DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I salute my colleague for those eloquent remarks.

Mr. Speaker, the famed English poet Alfred Tennyson once wrote, "Hope smiles from the threshold of the year

to come." Indeed, let's hope that this is the spirit that greets us here in the start of the second session of the 113th Congress. Having ended last year on a high note with the passage of the bipartisan budget agreement, we should resolve to keep that momentum going in this new year.

Our first order of business should be delivering on the bipartisan accord reached before the holidays. Thanks to that agreement, we, for the first time, will replace a portion of the indiscriminate cuts of sequestration with a more balanced approach. That is particularly important in communities like my own in northern Virginia which were disproportionately affected because of their strong ties to the Federal Government.

Next week's anticipated appropriations package will increase Federal investments in research, innovation, and transportation. That, in turn, will help unleash business investments and create jobs, which have lagged due to the sense of uncertainty fueled by the political brinkmanship here in Congress. Until those dollars produce results, we need to work together to extend the current safety net, specifically, unemployment insurance and nutrition assistance, to make sure we are not leaving our friends and neighbors behind.

We have made significant strides pushing down the unemployment rate to 7 percent, its lowest point in 5 years. We have added more than 8 million jobs in the past 4 years nationwide. That is still 1.3 million short of the number that were there before the Great Recession.

Equally important, 40 percent of the unemployed are long-term unemployed, 2 years or more. This structural unemployment has been devastating for those individuals and their families in their respective communities. That is why extending emergency unemployment benefits is so critically important. This is a lifeline that families rely on to keep food on the table.

More than 1.3 million Americans, including 9,000 in my own home State of Virginia and another 39,000 in the Speaker's State of Ohio, have already lost benefits because of Congress' inaction. Thousands more will see their benefits cut in the coming months. I remind my friends on the Republican side of the aisle that both unemployment insurance and nutrition assistance provide an immediate and tangible boost to our local economies. Pulling that assistance back now would be devastating in its effects and would undercut the economic momentum we have worked so hard to build these past few months.

Every dollar in assistance provided to the unemployed generates \$1.64 in the local economy, and similarly, every dollar provided under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

has a multiplier effect of \$1.79. These programs have helped keep generations of families out of poverty even while income inequality is growing worse.

A recent report shows that nearly half of the Nation's schoolchildren now qualify for free and reduced lunches. Those children, who come from low-income homes, account for more than half of all of the students in 17 States, mostly in Republican districts in the South and the West, I might add. A decade ago, just four States reported a majority of their schoolchildren eligible for free and reduced school lunches.

While I and many of my colleagues remain hopeful that the House will extend these vital supports, we are disheartened to see that the very first legislative action scheduled by the House majority in this new year is a return to the cynical attack on the Affordable Care Act. Ironically, just this week, the actuaries for Medicare and Medicaid released a report showing that in the 4 years since the adoption of the Affordable Care Act, for the first time ever, national health care expenditures have grown at the slowest rate since the government began collecting that data 50 years ago. The growth for insurance premiums in particular has slowed more than 60 percent, which equates to real savings for real workers, real families, and for our government.

I want to work with my Republican colleagues to ensure proper oversight and accountability for the Affordable Care Act, but let's hang up this tired routine of trying to chip away or outright repeal these essential benefits and protections for families.

One of our Republican colleagues was quoted in the paper this week as saying, "A lot of Republicans think the big, bipartisan deal was the budget agreement" last year. Working together in a bipartisan fashion is not a limited exercise. It is what our citizens expect of us each and every day.

IT IS TIME TO RAISE THE WAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker and friends, it is no coincidence that President Johnson declared a war on poverty within 6 months after Dr. King gave his "I Have a Dream" speech on the Mall in Washington. Whether by accident or whether by design, Dr. King and President Johnson worked in tandem with each other. They had something in common: they were both intelligent in their own right.

But intelligence without courage can be intelligence wasted. They both understood the politics of their time, but understanding the politics of your time without courage can be an understanding wasted. It was courage that made the difference in the lives of peo-

ple for decades after they each did what they had to do. I thank God that Dr. King and President Johnson acted in tandem and that they both had courage.

The marchers on Washington had 10 demands. Number 8 on that list of 10 demands was a demand to raise the wage to an amount that people could make a living off of, \$2 an hour. That \$2 an hour, adjusted for inflation today, would be \$13.39, more than \$13 an hour. Mr. Speaker and friends, it is time to raise the wage.

A UC Berkeley Labor Center report in 2013 connoted, denoted, and showed that families working in the fast food industry are subsidized to the tune of about \$7 billion. It is time to raise the wage. That same report showed that 63 percent of all families receiving subsidies had a working member. It is time to raise the wage.

Corporate welfare, corporations paying poverty wages, are indirectly subsidized with tax dollars when tax dollars provide food stamps, SNAP, Medicaid, and other assistance to workers. Indirect corporate subsidies will diminish and tax dollars will be saved when we raise the wage.

Do you like trickle-down economics? If so, you ought to want to raise the wage because by raising the wage, we can assure that the earned trickle will get down to the worker that has earned it. It is time to raise the wage.

Do you think people should pull themselves up by their bootstraps? Then raise the wage, and people will be able to pull themselves up out of poverty with their economic bootstraps.

Can we afford to raise the wage? Mr. Speaker and friends, yes, we can. On February 13, 2013, The Washington Post reported that the United States has one of the lowest minimum wages among developed countries, even though we are among the richest countries in the world. One out of every 60 persons is a millionaire. One out of every 11 households is worth \$1 million. According to the AFL-CIO, CEO pay has gone from \$42 for every \$1 a worker made in 1982 to \$354 for every dollar a worker made in 2012. It is time to raise the wage.

□ 1100

According to Forbes, the top 25 CEOs of hedge funds—the top 25 earners at hedge funds—earn more than all 500 of the top CEOs in the Fortune 500 combined. It is time to raise the wage.

In 2007, one CEO made \$3 billion; \$3 billion is \$400 a second. It would take a minimum-wage worker working full-time 198,000 years. Some things bear repeating: it would take a minimum-wage worker 198,000 years to make what that CEO made in 1 year. It is time to raise the wage.

If we can pay CEOs \$400 a second, we can raise the wage. If we can pay corporate CEOs 354 times what workers

are making, we can raise the wage to \$13 an hour.

HONORING ANDREW JACOBS, JR., UNITED STATES MARINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) for 5 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, a fellow Hoosier, fellow marine and fellow patriot died on December 28 in his 81st year. I didn't know Andrew Jacobs, Jr., a gentleman who for 30 years represented the Indianapolis area in the House of Representatives with great distinction. But I am familiar with the qualities of a decent, honorable public servant; and Andy Jacobs deserves to be remembered, honored, and even emulated by those of us who now serve in this body or bother to keep watch on its proceedings.

He was born February 24, 1932, in Indianapolis. After high school, Jacobs joined the United States Marine Corps. He was a plucky marine. His country called him to serve in the Korean war. He responded to the call of duty, fought bravely, and was wounded in action.

When Jacobs returned home to Indiana, he enrolled in Indiana University, graduating in 1955, and 3 years later he graduated from IU's law school.

Jacobs had a passion for public service. So after completing his studies in 1958, the marine kept fighting—fighting for a better America first as a sheriff's deputy, then as a lawyer, then as a State legislator, and then, beginning in 1965, as a Member of Congress.

In Congress, Andy Jacobs was a member of the House Ways and Means Committee where he fought to balance the Federal budget and simplify the Tax Code. He also fought, in the memorable words of journalist Colman McCarthy, to "oppose wars that he believed couldn't be won, explained or afforded."

Jacobs is survived by countless admirers, a beloved wife of 25 years, two sons and two sisters. May each of us honor this fallen marine's memory—and his constancy of purpose—by picking up his rifle and doing our part to fight for a better America.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR ON POVERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to continue with our 50 floor speeches marking the 50th anniversary of the war on poverty.

Now, yesterday, we were joined by President Lyndon Baines Johnson and Lady Bird Johnson's eldest daughter, Lynda Johnson Robb, to mark the 50th anniversary of her father's State of the Union speech in which he declared an

unconditional war on poverty. She reminded us that this was a bipartisan and bicameral effort led by the White House.

Now, I have shared my own story, reluctantly, in the past of the time in my life when I depended on our vital social safety net programs during some very difficult times; but my testimony is only one of millions of other Americans. Many of you may be familiar with the Campaign to Cut Poverty in Half in Ten Years, a project of the Center for American Progress, the Coalition on Human Needs, and the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights. Now, they are doing phenomenal work gathering American stories of those who are living in poverty and have been lifted out of poverty, including our own Congressman POCAN's constituent, Amy Treptow's story.

Amy is here today, and I look forward to hearing Congressman POCAN read her story later on this House floor. Her story, though, is a true representation of the legacy of the war on poverty and the promise of the American Dream fulfilled. Her story is not unlike one of my constituents in Oakland who visited my office here in D.C. last month. After becoming a single mother, Jennifer was forced to stop attending her college courses and take a job making minimum wage as a caregiver. She relied on CalWIC and food stamps to feed her daughters, and her family and friends supported her with her housing and other basic needs.

Today, two of her daughters are graduates of the Head Start program, which prepared them to start elementary school where they are currently doing very well. And Jennifer was able to finish school and is now working to advocate on behalf of other families like hers who had to turn to the American people in her time of need. Also, I am reminded that one of my former district directors was a graduate of the Head Start program. He is doing phenomenal work raising a family and living the American Dream.

These are stories of resilience. They are the stories of millions of Americans who are facing homelessness, hunger and unemployment, if it weren't for a safety net. In my home State of California, 6.3 million people—17 percent—lived in poverty in 2012. And in my district in Oakland, California, 18 percent of the residents live below the Federal poverty level, including one in four children.

While the richest segments of our population continue to prosper nationally, income inequality traps millions of the working poor in poverty. Many low-wage workers must rely on food stamps and Medicaid just to survive—which our colleague Congressman AL GREEN just brilliantly laid out—just to survive while CEOs are making megabillions with government subsidies.

As a recent study by the National Poverty Center at the University of Michigan showed, in any given month, 1.7 million households live on a cash income of less than \$2 per day. Now that is comparable to many living in the developing world. Yes, \$2. I said \$2 per day. Now, that is here in America, the richest Nation on this Earth.

In an economy that, despite recent gains, there are three unemployed for every one job opening, it is really a shame and a disgrace that 1.3 million people lost their lifeline as Republicans continue to refuse to extend emergency unemployment compensation. Now, these individuals' checks should arrive or should have arrived this week. Unfortunately, they did not. What in the world are people going to do now? This is heartless, it is mean-spirited, and, of course, to add insult to injury, many of these people lost about \$35 in food stamp benefits last November.

Yes, the economy has gotten better for some, but has left millions behind. Fifty years ago, the safety net was put in place just for times such as these. That is why it is so important to share stories like Jennifer's and like Amy's. Vital social safety net programs are still needed. We need to stop this war on the poor. We should have a ceasefire on the war on the poor. We have a moral and we have an economic obligation to make investments in economic opportunity and jobs.

NAFTA AT 20

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, last week marked the 20th anniversary of NAFTA's going into effect. The North American Free Trade Agreement was a hard-fought fight here in this Congress with a very close vote. In 1994, when it narrowly passed under a rule not allowing amendment, called Fast Track, America was promised that NAFTA would be a great jobs boon for our country and our economy. Exactly the reverse has happened.

The NAFTA promises made have all been broken. First, on jobs: the administration at the time promised that NAFTA would initially create 200,000 new jobs. In reality, America has now lost, after 20 years, about 1 million jobs related to NAFTA's impact, and the old sucking sound actually happened. Our jobs were off-shored, sucked away. More than 680,000 American jobs have gone to Mexico alone. Yes, that great sucking sound continues to happen.

About 60 percent of the jobs lost, of the million jobs lost overall, were lost to Mexico in the manufacturing sector. These were middle class jobs that came from places like Cleveland, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Buffalo, and the list goes on. They were good paying jobs in our country that had provided

living wages, medical benefits, and employer contributions to retirement programs.

America was also promised that NAFTA would fuel dynamic trade in tearing down trade barriers and creating trade surpluses for our country which means that we actually would export more than we imported with jobs created as a result. Well, guess what, the trade barriers that NAFTA was supposed to tear down have actually created massive trade deficits—red ink—for our country.

If one looks back at the passage of NAFTA, prior to its passage, America actually had a trade surplus with Mexico. That is more U.S. exports out than Mexico imports in. But then with NAFTA's passage, we began to start really going deep into the hole of jobs being off-shored. And then with other trade agreements like free trade with communist China—which isn't free by any measure—we see that America's trade deficits have accumulated annually to historic levels never experienced by this society before.

The cost of this has been huge. Since NAFTA took effect, the annual U.S. trade deficit has increased by 5 times, a 500 percent increase from \$98 billion in the red to \$534 billion in the red. Each billion dollars of trade deficit accounts for anywhere between 5,000 and 10,000 lost jobs depending if it is in the retail sector or the industrial sector. Our cumulative trade deficit over the 20 years due to NAFTA—get ready for this—is \$1.5 trillion. If you want to understand why America has a job deficit and a budget deficit at the Federal level, it is because we have off-shored so many jobs through these trade agreements that are passed under the Fast Track procedure.

The year before NAFTA took effect, America actually had a \$1.6 trillion trade surplus with Mexico; but every year after NAFTA took effect in 1995, that trade surplus with Mexico was turned into a \$15.8 billion trade deficit in the first year. And every single year, it has simply gotten worse. By 2012, our trade deficit with Mexico ballooned to \$61.6 billion. So every year, the hole got deeper. What a failure NAFTA is on the jobs front and on the trade front.

Finally, supporters of NAFTA claimed that NAFTA would open markets for American exports to Mexico. I will tell you one thing Ohio saw. Ohio saw pork production that used to happen in Ohio platformed down near Mexico City where environmental regulations, if they exist at all, are certainly not enforced. And we look at companies like Mr. Coffee that were sucked out of Cleveland and moved to Mexico. We saw suppliers in the automotive industry being relocated from our country to Mexico and Canada with U.S. middle class jobs just vaporized one factory, one farm at a time. It is as though the lights are being shut out

from coast to coast in neighborhood after neighborhood.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation that I have introduced, H.R. 191, the NAFTA Accountability Act, basically says that these trade agreements have to work in America's interest, starting with NAFTA; and where these agreements have failed, adjustments must occur in order to stem the off-shoring of any jobs so we can begin re-creating middle class jobs in this country again. The NAFTA trade model must be replaced, fast track must be sidetracked, and jobs in America must be created again to rebuild our middle class.

□ 1115

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WAR ON POVERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HECK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago this week, in this very Chamber, President Lyndon Johnson declared an "unconditional war on poverty." The mission the President outlined was grand, but his goal for each and every American was modest:

Help them fulfill their basic hopes—their hopes for a fair chance to make good; their hopes for fair play under the law; their hopes for a full-time job on full-time pay; their hopes for a decent home for their family in a decent community; their hopes for a good school for their children with good teachers; and their hopes for security when faced with sickness or unemployment or old age.

Fifty years later, the results speak for themselves: The number of children living in poverty has dropped by 10 percent; the number of seniors living in poverty has plummeted by 32 percent; tens of millions of Americans have health insurance because of Medicare and Medicaid; the percentage of adults completing high school has skyrocketed from 56 percent to 88 percent; the share of women in the workforce has increased from 42 percent to 64 percent; and each and every single day, millions of school children go to school with full stomachs because of nutrition assistance.

We have much as a Nation we can be proud of; and the best way, the very best way we can celebrate and honor that progress is to rededicate ourselves to the challenges remaining. Because the truth of the matter is there are still too many Americans out of work, and there are still too many Americans working in jobs that don't pay enough to raise a family, and there are still too many Americans working harder for less.

I don't pretend that there are easy solutions to these problems. There is no cure-all, there is no silver bullet Congress can fire, but we simply cannot stand down; and we cannot, as President Johnson warned, "fritter and fumble away our opportunity in need-

less, senseless quarrels between Democrats and Republicans."

Sound familiar?

So, Mr. Speaker, on this 50th anniversary of the start of the war on poverty, it comes down to one simple question we should have the courage to ask ourselves: Are we doing everything we reasonably can to strengthen the middle class and help those working to get into it? Let me repeat that. Are we doing everything we reasonably can to strengthen the middle class and help those working to get into it? And I think we should also have the courage to answer that question honestly, and I think we all know the answer. It is "no." But we also all know that we can. That is the question of our time.

The question of the day is whether or not we are going to help in this way by extending unemployment compensation benefits. The business case for this is exceedingly strong. The fact of the matter is that there are three people looking for work for every job available. The fact of the matter is that long-term unemployment is nearly twice as high as it was at each of the times that we ended emergency unemployment compensation over the last couple of decades. The business case for this is very strong, for those 1.3 million people already affected and the 2.6 million or so or more that will be affected in this calendar year. The business case is very strong.

There are those, of course, who will suggest that there are those who abuse unemployment compensation. I am not going to quibble about that, but I am going to reject the principle that Americans don't want to work, don't need to work, and that we are not hardwired to work, and I can prove it to you. I can absolutely prove it to you. Stop right now and ask yourself, what is the first thing you ask someone when you meet them?

"What do you do?"

We define ourselves by our work. It gives us pride. It helps us support our family. It makes our communities and neighborhoods stronger. Americans want to work. And when they cannot, we ought to be there to help them. We can, and we should.

MARKING 50 YEARS OF THE WAR ON POVERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) for 3½ minutes.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago, President Johnson declared in this Chamber the war on poverty, and this is one war that we must continue to wage.

I want to thank my neighbor in Alameda County who represents Oakland and San Leandro and Alameda and Berkeley, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, who is Congress' greatest cham-

pion today to continue fighting President Johnson's war on poverty, and I am grateful to have a mentor in Congresswoman LEE who has guided and helped me as I have worked to do my part.

Since President Johnson's declaration, we have made real progress. Using an accurate measurement of who is poor in America shows we have cut the rate from 25.8 percent in 1967 to 16 percent in 2012, reducing by millions the number of Americans who are poor. Unfortunately, this war is not yet won. Almost 50 million Americans still live in poverty, including over 13 million children. In such an abundant society as ours, there is only one word to describe these stark facts, "unconscionable," and we can do better.

This Congress should make it a priority to help the poor, the economically downtrodden, and the jobless. Their path to economic opportunity still remains dim. But this Congress, the people in this House, can be their light. If we are going to win the war on poverty, there are many battles today that we must win:

First, we should start by extending unemployment insurance now and not putting 1.3 million Americans out in the cold;

Second, we need to raise our minimum wage so those working hard and trying to earn a living can actually do so;

Third, we must fight harsh cuts to SNAP and Head Start to make sure everyone has equal opportunity.

These are just a few of the small battles that we must win right now in the larger war on poverty.

This is no time to turn back or to retreat. This is a time for a surge in our war against poverty. Millions of Americans, including children, are counting on us, and we must ask ourselves a few questions:

Has this war been won?

Has poverty been eradicated across America?

And is our middle class built out?

If the answer to any of these questions is "no," then we know what we must continue to do. We must fight on, and we must keep fighting until we win the war on poverty.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 22 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Loving God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

At the beginning of this new day, we are grateful as individuals and as a Nation for the blessings we have been given.

We ask Your blessing upon the Members of this people's House. May they anticipate the opportunities and difficulties that are before them, and before so many Americans, with steadfast determination to work together toward solutions that will benefit their countrymen.

Grant that they be worthy of the responsibilities they have been given by their constituents and truly the people You have called them to be.

May the walls of disagreement that have divided this assembly be put aside and replaced with a spirit of respect and dignity. And may Your spirit, O God, be in all of our hearts and minds and encourage us to do the works of peace and justice, now and always.

May all that we do be done for Your greater honor and glory.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. FORBES) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. FORBES led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

MILITARY COMMISSARIES

(Mr. FORBES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in opposition to media reports that have suggested the closure of military commissaries in the United States and that that may be under consideration by the Department of Defense.

Our national defense, and the men and women who volunteer to serve, are not the cause of our current financial

fiscal crisis. Proposals that ask them to carry the weight of solving it are unacceptable.

Commissaries are a vital recruitment and retention tool essential to maintaining the all-volunteer force. President Obama recognized this fact earlier this year when he visited Camp Pendleton during a furlough day and said commissary closures are "not how a great Nation should be treating its military and military families."

Each year, commissaries provide an average 31 percent savings for military families. Additionally, by allowing the Defense Commissary Agency, based out of Fort Lee, Virginia, to purchase products at higher volumes, the 178 commissaries in the United States bring down costs across all our commissaries.

I urge my colleagues to oppose any effort to close our commissaries, a system that is highly valued by our servicemembers and part of the commitment we make to take care of them during and after their time volunteering in service to our Nation.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Mr. COSTA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, as a representative of the San Joaquin Valley of California, I know our economic recovery has been uneven at best. Unemployment remains unacceptably high in areas like my district.

Those on unemployment are not socking taxpayer dollars away for a rainy day. Today already is their rainy day. Their benefits go back into our economy immediately for basic needs, like food and rent, while they look for work.

After 27 years at an insurance company, Jacqueline of Atwater, California, was let go last May. Since then the 53-year-old has struggled to find work.

Another constituent of mine, Luis in Fresno, lost his unemployment insurance at the end of December. This father wrote:

If I don't find a job in the next couple of weeks, then I will not be able to pay my rent or pay for food for my family.

With all the talk about restoring certainty to our economy, we cannot forget that American families drive this economy.

Now is not the time to take money out of their pockets as they are also struggling to recover. Let's restore unemployment with a bipartisan effort.

TODAY'S ECONOMY

(Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, while home for Christmas, I reflected on the economic challenges America faces and the parallels today's economy has with the one Ronald Reagan inherited from Jimmy Carter in 1981. Both were characterized by high unemployment and low labor-force participation.

I will paraphrase some of what President Reagan said in first Inaugural address:

Idle industries have cast workers into unemployment, causing human misery and personal indignity. Those who do work are denied a fair return for their labor by a tax system which penalizes successful achievement and keeps us from maintaining full productivity.

For decades, we have piled deficit upon deficit, mortgaging our future and our children's future for the temporary convenience of present.

By the end of Ronald Reagan's Presidency, America's unemployment rate was 5.4 percent and our economy was the envy of the world. It is time we learn from history. As President Reagan said, Government is the problem. Individuals, free from the heavy hand of Big Government to pursue their dreams, they create prosperity. It is time we revisit the simple, sacred truth.

EXTEND UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(Ms. CHU asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, this past Monday was the first time in months that 1.3 million out-of-work Americans went to their mailboxes and did not find an unemployment check.

People like Kaitlyn Smith from my State of California, a Marine Corps vet and mother of two young children, she said that she had been searching for work for months but has not had success. California is starting to recover, but it still has 400,000 fewer jobs than it did before the downturn. It is especially hard to find jobs in the high desert where she lives; but the family can't move because her husband, a veteran of the Afghanistan and Iraq wars, must remain near the combat center until he is discharged from the Marines in July.

The loss of her benefits will cut even more deeply into the couple's income. Kaitlyn says the family is already skimping on basics, including heat. She says:

I have to keep the house at 55 degrees, even though I have two little girls, ages 2½ and 1½.

For Kaitlyn and others like her, we must extend unemployment benefits, and we must extend them now.

VISIT TO CHARLIE NORWOOD VAMC

(Mr. BROUN of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this week I went to Augusta, Georgia, to participate in an oversight hearing with Chairman JEFF MILLER of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs. This visit was the result of multiple deaths and delays in care reported in the Augusta veterans hospital. We must find out what exactly went wrong.

As both a U.S. Marine and a current medical doctor in the Navy Reserves, I take reports of poor care for our veterans very seriously. I questioned hospital staff on how, when, and why these lapses in care occurred, and who is ultimately responsible.

While it appears that under new leadership the hospital is heading in a positive direction, this is just the beginning of a full investigation. We have made promises to our veterans. It is vital that we fulfill these promises.

I have pledged to work to hold those responsible and the VA accountable. I am fully committed to making sure that our veterans receive world-class health care in Augusta, as well as VA hospitals all across the country.

FULL FUNDING FOR CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

(Mr. HIGGINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, the Peace Bridge, located along the northern border of my western New York district, facilitates the transport of over \$30 billion in commerce annually. However, increasing wait times and delays pose a significant threat to our Nation's economy.

While I am encouraged by the start of the preinspection pilot at the Peace Bridge for commercial vehicles, which would allow trucks entering the United States to be prescreened on the Canadian side of the border, I am concerned about staffing levels with Customs agents at the border.

I have called on Customs and Border Protection to increase staffing levels at the bridge to facilitate easier accessibility at northern border crossings and also encouraged the FY 2014 Homeland Security appropriations budget to include full funding for Customs and Border Protection officer staffing requests.

The streamlined flow of people and goods across the border is critical to the western New York economy and to the Nation's economy. I am committed to fighting to preserve and improve our relationship with Canada and our economic relationship.

OBAMACARE SECURITY

(Mr. HOLDING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate enough that ObamaCare has increased the cost of health care for families across the country. On top of the skyrocketing premiums, limited choices for doctors and coverage, and regulatory burdens on small business, it is worrisome that people's personal information is now being subjected to potential fraud in the ObamaCare exchanges.

The security problems with healthcare.gov go far beyond error messages and connection issues. In many cases, the people in charge of collecting and processing our most sensitive information haven't been fully trained or vetted; and although the administration knew the Web site hadn't been properly tested, they launched it anyway, leaving the American people vulnerable.

That is why I introduced H.R. 3652, the No Identity Theft in Health Care Act, which would increase penalties for those who abuse their access to personal information that Americans are forced to submit when signing up for ObamaCare to commit identity theft. I also look forward to supporting the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act later this week.

Mr. Speaker, it is unacceptable that people's personal information is at risk. The administration needs to address this.

REPEAL OF CUT TO COLA FOR MILITARY RETIREES UNDER 62

(Ms. BROWNLEY of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, on December 23, I introduced H.R. 3804, legislation to repeal an ill-conceived provision of the budget bill that reduced the cost-of-living adjustment for military retirees.

As a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, I believe our servicemembers, veterans, and their families must receive the benefits they have so honorably earned and deserve. These benefits are owed to them without equivocation.

We should not balance the budget on the backs of military retirees who served our country so bravely for decades. They should not be punished because of Congress' failure to get our fiscal house in order. That is why I urge Speaker BOEHNER to allow a vote today on my bill, H.R. 3804, and repeal this egregious provision.

Clearly, there is substantial bipartisan support to correct this. Let's vote on H.R. 3804 for our military retirees today.

OBAMACARE'S SECURITY RISKS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last October, a constituent living in Columbia received a frightening phone call from a gentleman in North Carolina. It appeared the constituent's security information was obtained by a stranger while enrolling for health insurance under the government health care Web site.

The American people should not have to worry about personal information being compromised due to the government's inability to keep a Web site secure. Had the gentleman from North Carolina not contacted this South Carolinian, he may have never realized his information was being breached.

ObamaCare is flawed and must be repealed. Because the President and Senate refuse to join us in these efforts, the House continues to act. Tomorrow, the House will vote on a bill that requires Health and Human Services to notify individuals when their personal information is stolen or unlawfully accessed.

We must continue to work to repeal ObamaCare by replacing it with a plan to preserve the doctor-patient relationship, as long proposed by Congressman TOM PRICE.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

□ 1215

CLIMATE CHANGE DENIERS

(Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I urge my Republican colleagues to recognize the devastating consequences of air pollution, which is causing, or at least contributing to greatly, the drastic changes in the Earth's climate.

Last year we experienced severe record-setting weather across the country, yet Republicans and climate deniers argue that no single weather event can be proven to have been caused by climate change. Paradoxically, climate deniers are now using the extreme cold snap as evidence to support their cause, which is to do away with all laws and regulations that protect our precious air quality.

The maddening denial of the link between air quality and climate change is reckless, and it is a denial of scientific fact. Our posterity deserves more. We know, and 95 percent of scientists agree, that climate change leads to more severe weather overall, and the evidence is overwhelming.

Now is the time for a real debate on climate change before another devastating year of extreme weather that

takes lives, destroys communities, and wreaks havoc on our society and our economy.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

(Mr. LANKFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of January 2014 being National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month.

Human trafficking victims suffer repeatedly with no apparent way out. An estimated between 100,000 and 300,000 children each year become victims in America of this abhorrent practice.

Many runaway children become victims of human trafficking within 48 hours of leaving home, and it is crucial that we, as Americans, are aware of our surroundings and immediately contact authorities when we see anything suspicious around children. Traffickers can be found at airports, parking lots, schools, malls, and other places where they search for young victims.

Two years ago, I authored a bill which this House passed, the Senate passed, and the President signed at the end of 2012 eliminating trafficking on our military bases around the world and our State Department facilities around the world.

We, as Americans, believe every person has value. Every person has rights that are given to them by their creator. Mr. Speaker, I would encourage every American, if they come into contact with someone that they suspect is a victim of human trafficking, to contact the National Human Trafficking Hotline at 888-373-7888. Let's help our fellow Americans.

CLIMATE CHANGE

(Mr. MORAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, most Americans this week felt as though they were living on the North Pole. There was a condition called "the polar vortex" that became part of our common vernacular. Normal routines were disrupted. Schools closed, water mains ruptured, car batteries failed, and, tragically, weather-related deaths went up. So it didn't take long for conservative commentators to offer this cold weather phenomenon as proof that the planet isn't warming, that this is all a hoax or some left-wing liberal ideology.

But the fact is that scientists have told us that the real and measurable decline of Arctic sea ice that is the direct result of warmer weather and climate change is creating this polar vortex that allows weather conditions that normally remain fixed over the

Arctic to spin out of control. They slip south and they subject us to Arctic-like weather conditions.

Now, this is a fact that we need to recognize and do something about or weather conditions are going to become far more common and far more severe.

ONE OF THE BEST BCS CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES EVER

(Mr. ROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, this past week, the college football season culminated in one of the best BCS Championship games ever played when the Auburn Tigers took on the FSU Seminoles.

Even though I am a resident of Florida, I am a graduate of Auburn and was, of course, rooting for my Tigers.

I want to commend Auburn's coach, Gus Malzahn, for taking Auburn from worst to first in the SEC and leading his team to play for the national championship game. His efforts were nothing short of incredible. He made believers not only of his players, but also believers out of all of us. He showed us that persistence, discipline, self-confidence, and faith in God will lead to success, both individually and as a team.

I also want to congratulate my friend, Coach Jimbo Fisher of Florida State. Coach Fisher is not only a great coach, but he obviously married well because his wife, Candi, is also an Auburn alumnus.

While my heart is always in Auburn, my hat goes off to the Florida State Seminoles for a well-earned victory. Congratulations.

War Eagle.

THE WAR ON POVERTY

(Ms. KELLY of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate a milestone in our Nation's history. Fifty years ago, President Lyndon B. Johnson stood before Congress and declared an unconditional war on poverty.

As we reflect on this war, I am inspired by the progress we have made in 50 years. We have expanded economic opportunity, and we have made the American Dream a reality for millions. But this is not enough. Recent events, like allowing unemployment insurance to expire, remind us that the war is not over.

Even though our economy is recovering from a recession, 10.9 million Americans are still struggling to find work. Meanwhile, 16 million children live in poverty. And now the 1.3 million Americans who lost unemployment in-

surance have no means to provide for their family while they look for work.

This cannot continue. No child should go to bed hungry, and no family should struggle to keep a roof over their heads.

Fifty years ago we started a war, and yes, we have won many battles. But it is time to win the war, and we must start by making sure that Americans can continue to meet basic needs as they pursue their dreams. So I urge my colleagues to stand with me and extend unemployment insurance.

THE PROTECTING VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY RESPONDERS ACT

(Mr. REED asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise to highlight yet another of the unintended consequences of the Democratic health care law.

Because of the employer mandate in ObamaCare, our volunteer fire departments and emergency response organizations are at risk of having their volunteers be considered employees and are, therefore, being forced to choose between retaining those volunteers and using their precious resources to comply with this mandate or cutting those volunteers and the vital services they provide to our communities.

As I have heard from people in my district, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, the impact would be absolutely detrimental to critical services in rural areas like Cattaraugus County.

I ask Congress to fix this unfair burden on our emergency volunteers and support H.R. 3685, the Protecting Volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Responders Act, introduced by my good friend, Representative LOU BARLETTA.

CELEBRATING THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIKORSKY AIRCRAFT COMPANY

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the 90th anniversary of the Sikorsky Aircraft Company, one of the lynchpins of our State's advanced industrial base, a pillar of our national defense, and the world's premiere helicopter manufacturer.

Ninety years ago, Russian-born inventor Igor Sikorsky opened the Sikorsky Aero Engineering Corporation for business on Long Island. Since then, the history of this pioneering company has been a string of firsts.

Sikorsky built the first practical helicopter, the VS-300, in 1939. Five years later, a Sikorsky vehicle performed the

first helicopter combat rescue in history, saving soldiers in Burma during World War II. In 1945, a Sikorsky helicopter took part in the first-ever civilian helicopter rescue, rescuing survivors from a sinking vessel in Long Island Sound. And in 1957, Dwight Eisenhower took the first Presidential ride in Sikorsky-made Marine One, long one of the defining symbols of the American Executive.

Today, in my State of Connecticut, Sikorsky continues to build the best helicopters in the world, including the Black Hawks so critical to our national security, and to move the technology of rotor-powered aircraft forward.

To UTC leadership and the almost 16,000 hardworking men and women of Sikorsky, congratulations on this anniversary, and here's to many more.

WE CAN'T WAIT ANY LONGER

(Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this country has 10.9 million people out of work, many of whom have been out of work for over 6 months. We can't wait any longer. Families want to work. They want a job that will allow them to put food on the table, take family vacations, and save for their children's education. And \$300 a week just won't cut it.

As we speak, the President has a permit on his desk, one that has been ready to sign for almost his entire tenure in office. The Keystone XL pipeline is a rare project supported by labor, business, and the hardworking taxpayers of this country, and one that has been studied and dissected more than most.

This project is ready to go, and, with the stroke of a pen, Mr. President, you can create 40,000 good-paying, stable jobs across this country that American families want and deserve. All they need is your signature.

Let's finally create the jobs that politicians love to talk about. Get families back to work, where they want to be, and off unemployment.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Ms. TITUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, as of the new year, 1.3 million Americans, including 17,600 Nevadans, are without a critical economic lifeline—the emergency unemployment insurance that has helped men and women stay out of poverty and keep their families afloat as they look for a job.

By allowing this program to expire, those already struggling to make ends meet are now facing even greater hard-

ship as they are left to wonder how to put food on the table, keep a roof over their families' heads, or put gas in the car.

Denying this vital lifeline is not only morally indefensible, it is also economically shortsighted. Unemployment insurance benefits not only help the individual and their families who receive them, but they also boost our economy. Failing to renew this program will weaken economic growth and cost our country 240,000 jobs, including almost 3,000 in Nevada.

So, for the thousands of Nevadans who lost emergency unemployment insurance at the beginning of the year and the 842 more who stand to lose their benefits at the end of this week, inaction is unacceptable. I urge Speaker BOEHNER to bring this to the floor and vote in favor.

TAKE ACTION ON EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Mr. MAFFEI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MAFFEI. Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise to urge the Republican leaders to allow a vote on extending unemployment insurance benefits to the thousands of workers in my central New York district and the 1.3 million workers across the country who have lost these benefits.

Because Congress has failed to act, hundreds of thousands of families are not having a happy new year. This important relief provides a lifeline to people who worked hard, they played by the rules, and they are out of work through no fault of their own. By providing this vital but temporary assistance to unemployed workers, this program ensures workers and their families are able to make ends meet during their job searches.

Extending unemployment insurance should not be a partisan issue. In fact, this program was signed into law by President George W. Bush and has been reauthorized several times by members of both political parties during the time of economic recovery. If there are reforms needed to help get people back to work, then let's make those reforms, but don't toss out the whole program.

Mr. Speaker, our economy is still recovering and thousands of hardworking central New Yorkers are still struggling to find a job. Failure to extend unemployment insurance hurts the economy across central New York and across this country. The Senate has already taken bipartisan action on extending unemployment insurance. It is time for the House to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I just don't understand why we don't just have a vote. It would help the economy, and it would help our families.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXPIRATION

(Mr. CROWLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, for many people, a new year marks a time of hope and optimism. But millions of Americans are, instead, beginning this year with fear and worry. They are wondering how they are going to make ends meet, pay their rent, or put food on the table. That is because they woke up just a few days after Christmas to find that their emergency unemployment assistance had been terminated, cutting them off from a needed lifeline.

Now, that is just about the cruelest thing I can think of happening. It is mean. It is unnecessary. It is kicking people who are already down. It is just plain shameful. It is shameful. And it is not the kind of America I believe in.

Shouldn't we be embracing policies like unemployment insurance that keep families afloat? Shouldn't we be looking at our communities, our neighbors, and saying, yes, America will be there for you in your time of need?

Yes, we should say that.

To every one of my colleagues, I say join us in doing the right thing and restoring these needed benefits today. We need to do the right thing and not the wrong thing, and we need to do that now.

□ 1230

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FORTENBERRY) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 9, 2014.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on January 9, 2014 at 9:42 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 667.

That the Senate passed S. 1171.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2279, REDUCING EXCESSIVE DEADLINE OBLIGATIONS ACT OF 2013; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3362, EXCHANGE INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3811, HEALTH EXCHANGE SECURITY AND TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2014

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 455 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 455

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2279) to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act relating to review of regulations under such Act and to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 relating to financial responsibility for classes of facilities. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce now printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113-30. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the

bill (H.R. 3362) to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require transparency in the operation of American Health Benefit Exchanges. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate, with 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means; and (2) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 3811) to require notification of individuals of breaches of personally identifiable information through Exchanges under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 455 provides for the consideration of three important bills which were reported by the Energy and Commerce Committee: H.R. 2279, the Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations Act of 2013; H.R. 3362, the Exchange Information Disclosure Act; and H.R. 3811, the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act of 2014.

H.R. 2279 is a bill to address the burdensome and outdated deadlines for certain rulemaking activities conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Solid Waste Disposal Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation,

and Liability Act. This provides flexibility for the Environmental Protection Agency in order to streamline a process critical to cleaning up sites contaminated with certain toxic or hazardous chemicals.

It further requires the Environmental Protection Agency to evaluate existing State or other Federal financial insurance requirements to determine whether additional requirements are, in fact, necessary.

Finally, it requires the owner or operator of a chemical storage site to report the presence of such chemicals to the State emergency response commissions.

It is a commonsense piece of legislation to help clean up areas that have been polluted and allows for their reclamation or development. This could bring jobs and economic benefits to neighborhoods which have been so affected.

As the two health care-related pieces of legislation, these are targeted bills to address just a few of the massive problems the American public has witnessed over the last few months pertaining to the calamitous rollout of the Federal www.healthcare.gov Web site. The data obtained by www.healthcare.gov is one of the largest collections of personal information ever assembled. It links information between seven different Federal agencies, State agencies, and government contractors.

In promising lower costs and widespread health coverage for Americans, President Obama failed to mention that the Affordable Care Act's mandates and requirements will create large-scale disruption of the entire health insurance market. The resulting cancelation of insurance plans and high cost for employers to continue providing insurance for their workers has left millions of Americans with no choice other than to purchase health insurance through the Affordable Care Act's exchanges, subjecting their personal information to the vulnerable security infrastructure.

The initial launch of www.healthcare.gov on October 1, 2013, was plagued with glitches and errors. Not only did the administration fail to establish basic functionality of the Web site, but the initial problems really only break the surface of the deeper security threats in the underlying law. A multitude of gaps remain in the Web site's security infrastructure, making the Web site a wide-open target for hackers and identity thieves. These flaws continue to pose a threat to the security of Americans' personal data.

Mr. Speaker, it wasn't that the administration was not alerted to these security concerns on the Web site prior to the launch. MITRE Corporation, a contractor for the Department of Health and Human Services, alerted the agency that 19 unaddressed security vulnerabilities plagued the Web

site prior to its launch on October 1. Top officials at the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, including the chief information security officer, Teresa Fryer, along with the Web site's project manager, Tony Trenkle, both refused to sign the Authority to Operate license that was necessary to actually launch www.healthcare.gov. Despite these known issues, the director of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Marilyn Tavenner, continued to launch the Web site.

This is much more than a faulty Web site. This is about the American people, who cannot trust their government to certify that their personal information will be safe on a government-run Web site.

The security threat goes beyond just an individual's primary application. Once an individual's personal information is entered into the system, the exchange has the ability to access information within the Department of Homeland Security, the Internal Revenue Service, Social Security, and the Treasury Department. The administration has opened numerous Federal agencies to data breaches and unauthorized access.

Just before the holidays, the entire Nation saw firsthand what a massive security breach looks like. Over 40 million Target customers, their personal data was compromised by computer hackers who pilfered personal financial information and identification.

Target has gone out of their way to alert customers of the security breach. Unfortunately, the Federal Government has no such obligation under the law. This is a point that I don't think most people are aware of. It is not required. It is not a mandate that you have a Target charge card or that you shop at Target, but it is certainly required and a mandate that you buy your insurance through www.healthcare.gov. This is a coercive Federal policy that now is pulling people into its Web site and refuses to provide them the very same protection that we demand that the private sector do for a voluntary purchase.

Instead of following the same requirements placed on the private sector, the Federal Government has gone out of their way to avoid imposing this basic due diligence in their own exchanges. Even when a notification requirement was specifically requested during the rulemaking process on the exchanges, the administration just simply refused.

In the March 27, 2012, Federal Register, Department of Health and Human Services responded, stating:

We do not plan to include the specific notification procedures in the final rule. Consistent with this approach, we did not include specific policies for investigation of data breaches in this final rule.

Furthermore, State laws required that many of the 14 State-run insur-

ance exchanges, that they do disclose such information. No such law exists for the federally run exchange. Mr. Speaker, I would remind you that 36 States rely upon the federally run exchange.

Look, we have spent hundreds of millions of dollars, taxpayer dollars. The American people deserve to know that their personal information is protected and to be notified if that protection lapses.

Let's be honest: www.healthcare.gov is the most talked about Web site in years. The massive amounts of personal information that is collected through www.healthcare.gov and its ability to access multiple government databases creates the perfect environment for targeting by hackers.

Over 16 attempts to hack into the system have already been reported, not to mention the many stories that have been reported in the press on the mishandling and sharing of individuals' data. Identity theft is a threat not only to an individual's credit rating and personal finances but also to overall United States security. Most Americans would be shocked to learn that this level of protection is not already in place for an initiative the size of the Affordable Care Act. Well, today the House is working to correct this injustice, protecting Americans when the administration has refused to do so.

The Obama administration has consistently refused to disclose detailed data on how many Americans have actually completed the Obama Care enrollment process. Now it is more than 3 months after the launch of the exchanges, and we just simply do not know how many Americans are enrolled in the exchange plan.

It was the administration who initially defined the success of the exchange as the number of Americans who actually enroll in the program. The number of enrollments are the only way to evaluate whether the more than \$1 trillion that was spent on this thing by the administration is actually working.

The President's commitment to an open and transparent government, repeated so many times during the passage of the Affordable Care Act, represents yet one more broken promise in a long string of broken promises.

□ 1245

Where this administration has failed, the bill before us will require the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to provide detailed weekly reports to the American people about the enrollment number on healthcare.gov. The American people deserve to know what they are getting for their hard-earned tax dollars that they have spent on the demands of this administration.

It is the American people who are suffering because of the mismanage-

ment and failures of this administration. Today—today—we have the opportunity to provide transparency and protect Americans' personal information.

The rule before us today provides for 1 hour of debate equally divided between the majority and the minority for each of the bills contained in the rule. The minority is further afforded the customary motion to recommit on each piece of legislation.

I want to encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on the rule and "yes" on the underlying bills and stand with the millions of Americans who are asking and who are demanding that we protect their privacy.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the gentleman, Mr. BURGESS, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule today under which three bills are being brought to the floor: H.R. 3811, the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act; H.R. 2279, the Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations Act; and H.R. 3362, the Exchange Information Disclosure Act. You wouldn't know by their names what those bills actually do. I discuss that, and, more importantly, I plan to discuss, Mr. Speaker, what these bills fail to accomplish.

These misguided and superfluous bills were brought under a very restrictive process. Two of them are being brought to the floor under a completely closed rule that blocks all efforts by Members to improve the legislation. Democrats yesterday on the Rules Committee proposed an open rule for these bills allowing Members from both sides of the aisle to offer their ideas to make them better, and it was voted down in the Rules Committee in a partisan vote.

Instead of moving forward and tackling challenges like extending unemployment, which has been talked about, or passing a jobs bill or an infrastructure bill or fixing our broken immigration system or reforming our tax system, again, we are discussing bills relating to the Affordable Care Act that don't seek to improve the act and make it work better for the American people but only add more paperwork and bureaucracy and cost to the health care system we already have by putting additional requirements on Federal workers and others that are working hard to ensure that ObamaCare works for America every day. Of the 112 legislative days we have left this year, we need to ensure that we spend them wisely, and I don't think that these three bills are a good way for us to use 2 days of our time.

The first bill, H.R. 3362, calls on HHS to publish weekly reports on consumer

interactions with healthcare.gov, including the details of all calls received by the call center. Now, much of this information is already available monthly. There are already reliable updates on enrollment numbers and numerous updates on the Web sites and issues consumers have encountered. Look, while you are fixing the Web site and getting it working is not the time to put additional requirements on those that are laboring to ensure that Americans can sign up for affordable health care. Again, it is more information about who is calling and what they are doing weekly rather than monthly will provide an additional workload for those who are trying to make sure that the Web sites are functioning for America.

It will actually make it harder for the Web sites to function by having to divert some effort if this were to become law simply to building reporting requirements that were mandated by Congress. It is almost as if this bill was designed to make the Web site work worse, Mr. Speaker, by moving developers and others, without any additional resources, away from making the necessary improvements towards building entirely new reporting systems just so people can have information weekly instead of monthly.

It would be great, first of all, to have information weekly. I would love to have information daily. I would love to have information realtime. I used to run an Internet company. It would be wonderful to have that information. You have to weigh the costs and benefits and say, Is it worth building into this system realtime reporting? What are we forgoing by doing that? Is it worth it to say we want the information weekly instead of monthly?

Again, if you are building it from scratch and perhaps if the Republicans had offered this as an amendment into the original Affordable Care Act, maybe this could have been incorporated in 3 years ago and we could have built a system with either realtime or weekly reporting. But here where we are today, clearly the top priority needs to be that this Web site works well for the American people so they can get affordable health care for themselves and their family. That is what the American people want.

Now, let's talk about security and safeguards for consumer information. Again, you have the germ of a good idea. Of course, when the government has our personal information, we need to make sure that there are adequate safeguards. That goes for the IRS, it goes for military personnel files, and it goes for the Affordable Care Act, just as we want to make sure that when the private sector and companies have our personal information that they institute the proper safeguards. And there are examples of failure. Mr. BURGESS mentioned Target as a private-sector example of failure.

We certainly hope that we have the infrastructure and security in place to ensure that there is not a failure of security with regard to the Affordable Care Act. But when we are talking about identity theft and how to address it, we need to look at where the real problem is. What is the leading cause of identity theft? Is it the IRS? Is it the Affordable Care Act? Is it the military? No. One of the biggest causes of breaches of personal information is our broken immigration system, the fact that many immigrants in our country are here with fake paperwork, fraudulent Social Security numbers they have purchased or stolen—and H.R. 15, the bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform package, which in a very similar form has already passed the Senate, would address this.

So if we actually want to reduce identity theft and breaches of security and safeguard, Mr. Speaker, personal information for the American people, we should address the real problem rather than one of many hypothetical problems that, again, is no doubt worthy of discussion, but let's address where immigration—where identity theft actually occurs.

According to the Center for Immigration Studies, which has done a lot of work on identity theft from those who are here illegally, experts suggest that 75 percent of people who are here illegally and working use fraudulent Social Security cards to obtain employment. Again, Americans are the victims of this theft. Children are prime targets. Their report indicates that in Arizona it is estimated that there are thousands of children that are victims of identity theft. H.R. 15 contains mandatory E-Verify, which the Center for Immigration Studies says would curb and stop virtually 100 percent of child identity theft.

So, I mean, if we are serious, Mr. Speaker, about doing something about the fact that drivers licenses and Social Security numbers are being stolen, well, let's pass immigration reform. Let's make sure that people who are working in our country and have a role here have some kind of provisional work permit, some prospect of a pathway to citizenship over many years or decades, and that we have a mandatory E-Verify mechanism of checking, a way of verifying at the employer level that their paperwork is authentic and it is not, in fact, stolen from an innocent American, as it is today. So that would address identity theft. That would address fraud.

We have people today that actually, under our current laws, are incentivized to steal information—personal information—from American people. Our immigration system is clearly broken. We need to fix it. H.R. 15, the House's bipartisan, comprehensive immigration reform bill, would create a mandatory employment eligi-

bility verification program. Currently, only 7 percent of employers in our entire country are enrolled in E-Verify to do workplace authentication of those who work here.

So, let's bring this bill to the floor if that is the issue we want to address rather than discuss something that is hypothetically of concern. Yes, of course, we care about secure information in the Affordable Care healthcare.gov site. We care about it in military records, and we care about it in the IRS. But, meanwhile, there are hundreds of thousands of identities being stolen every day, and that is going to continue because this body refuses to bring H.R. 15 to the floor of the House, which would make that number almost zero.

Mr. Speaker, the final bill that this rule brings to the floor is H.R. 2279, the Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations Act. It is really a package of three bills that would weaken hazardous waste laws like Superfund and the Resource Conservation Recovery Act. It would actually limit the EPA's oversight to ensure that the American people are safe and healthy.

Do we need to remind this body that the reason Congress enacted these safeguards and Superfund is because of tragedies like Love Canal where a residential neighborhood was built on top of 22,000 tons of hazardous waste, and due to the exposure, the residents suffered very high rates of miscarriages, cancers, and birth defects? The situation was so dire that the Federal Government wound up having to evacuate the entire community. That is not the America I want to live in, Mr. Speaker. I oppose H.R. 2279 because it could lead to more situations like Love Canal rather than making sure that the American people are safe and healthy in their homes.

Mr. Speaker, this debate is not really about reporting requirements. It is about making healthcare.gov function less effectively. It is not really about breaches of our personal information. We can solve a big chunk of that by bringing H.R. 15 to the floor of the House. It is not really about improving our competitiveness by removing unnecessary EPA regulations. It is about risking the health of our families.

We need to focus on rebuilding our infrastructure, fixing our broken immigration system, and making sure that we can protect the health of the American people, not jeopardize it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I now would like to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia, Dr. COLLINS.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is a new year. We come down and begin this week, and I have made a commitment, as I think many of us do, as resolutions on what are we going to do for the new year and you always try to learn something new, and today has

been a busy day with meetings and other things. I have learned a lot, but I have actually come to the floor today to learn something that was amazing to me, and it was not only that a bill that we are talking about under this rule would actually be designed to make, that was accused of making the ObamaCare Web site worse. I didn't know that was possible. And undoubtedly, it can be, but I think it actually helps when we look at what we are doing for the country and what we are doing as we move forward protecting the interests of the people.

So it is with that I rise in strong support of the rule and the underlying pieces of legislation, and in particular, H.R. 3811, the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act of 2014.

Even before ObamaCare was signed into law, pundits and politicians alike have speculated on the impact it would have on American families. Skyrocketing premiums, loss of coverage, and poor quality of care were all correctly predicted by many on this side of the aisle.

We come here today, however, because Americans aren't just faced with unaffordable health care and broken Presidential promises—the security and privacy of our personal information is at great risk due to ObamaCare.

One of the things that I think is mentioned here and should be noted, that protecting the information that is being forced to be given should be of our utmost importance and it is not something that should be just said is we should be doing other bills. Believe me, I would want to be talking about other things too, but this is something important that is protecting Americans' interests, and we need to continue to do so.

I believe that the best health care system is one that is patient centered and as far removed from the flawed policies enshrined in ObamaCare as possible. Over the upcoming months, I look forward to debating the merits of ObamaCare versus true health care reform with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. But today is not that day. Today we come to the floor simply to say that American families should know about breaches of personally identifiable information in the ObamaCare exchanges.

Regardless of the letter of your political affiliation, wouldn't you like to be notified if the security of your personal information has been compromised? If we get outside the politics of Washington and ask our constituents, I firmly believe that answer would be yes. It would actually be a resounding yes.

So as I come to speak in support of this rule, and speaking also with the underlying bills and especially when I believe something such as protecting the security of our personal information is so important, I believe it is also

important for us to remember as we start a new year that when we come here, people listen, people are concerned about their lives, they are concerned about what has gone on.

And over the past few months, especially when it comes to health care, you can go to teachers in Georgia right now who have had their health care changed because of the ACA. That has just been an interesting mark everywhere I go in listening to people in what is now a health care system that they used to have their own insurance is now lost into something that they are struggling with; or whether it is the identifiable nature of the issues of their information on the Web site that possibly could be compromised, to just simply saying that we need regulations for our businesses and making sure our environmental projects are the ones that are prioritized and not just simply at the whim of a certain administration priority.

□ 1300

What we have got to do here is to continue to look forward to doing the people's business and, in doing so, in such a way that matters to everyday Americans.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, again the gentleman said there is a risk of information being taken from the healthcare.gov site. There is potential risk from any site. But every day, there are tens of thousands of American identities being stolen because of this body's refusal to simply fix our broken immigration system now.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), the ranking member of the Rules Committee.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, the majority has passed so few bills into law that it is on pace to become the least-productive Congress in history. And, frankly, I think they are a little bit proud of that. The inability to govern is directly related to the closed legislative process the majority has pursued with vigor over the course of the last year.

At the beginning of the second session of the 113th Congress, the majority has practically shuttered the doors of every committee, save for the Rules Committee. It is a rare day when a bill proceeds through regular order from a committee of jurisdiction to the Rules Committee and down to the House floor. In fact, during the first session of the 113th Congress, major legislation repeatedly originated in the Rules Committee and was rushed to the House floor for an up-or-down vote.

Furthermore, during the first congressional session, the majority relied upon closed rules to shut out the minority and diminish the chance of any compromise. Under a closed rule, no amendments are allowed on the House floor. That cuts out, Mr. Speaker, more

than half of the people in the United States of America who voted for Democrats.

During 2013, the majority set new records by approving 19 closed rules in a single week and an unprecedented 11 closed rules in a single day. Even those with no interest in, or knowledge of, the legislative process can understand the impact that such a closed process has on our ability to govern.

Every Member of this Chamber was sent here with a simple duty—to represent our constituents to the best of our ability. But, by closing down the legislative process, the majority is preventing 200 duly elected Members of Congress from being able to do just that. Collectively, we members of the minority represent more than 142 million Americans. Each one of us is entrusted to work on their behalf. How can we do that when the majority takes away our ability to participate in marking up legislation, amending bills, and having a full and open debate?

The Rules Committee has the unique and powerful ability to open up the legislative process and get Congress working again. In our committee, we can amend bills, improve legislation, and set the terms of debate so every Member of the House can participate in the legislative process. That is why I am so dismayed and somewhat disgusted at the proposed rule the Rules Committee has carried to the floor today.

Before us is a single resolution for three bills. Under this resolution, two of those bills are considered under closed rules, which are not amendable, not discussable, and one is considered under a structured rule. And that one came up 2 days ago. It has had no committee action whatsoever.

The bill being considered under a structured rule tries to revoke virtually all regulatory powers from the EPA, the agency that protects our health, our rivers, our air, and our land.

At the same time, one of the bills being considered under a closed rule adds layers of red tape to the Department of Health and Human Services and demands that health care navigators provide everything but their blood type and family history to Congress on an almost daily basis. It is simply designed to slow up the work of signing up Americans for the health care that they want and deserve.

It is very clear this bill is not a serious attempt to serve the American people but is a tactic to keep health care navigators from doing their work. Instead of moving forward with these nowhere bills, we should be extending unemployment insurance to the millions of Americans struggling to find work. And without unemployment insurance, the economy is suffering every single day.

Just before we left for Christmas, the last day we were here, to end the debate on the rule of the budget, we had a vote that we could have done to extend the unemployment during the rules debate on the floor. That was under the previous question. The vote failed despite the fact that every Democrat and a Republican voted for it.

By the way, this bill was paid for. It was already taken care of by excess payments that we pay in agriculture subsidies. It was an extension for 3 months, but that was not good enough. So today, you are going to have another chance to do just that, to extend the unemployment insurance, and I strongly urge my colleagues to do it.

If my colleagues will join me in voting “no” on the previous question, a 3-month extension of unemployment benefits will come to the floor for an immediate vote. This is the same bipartisan bill that is moving forward in the Senate, and it deserves the same consideration here in the House.

Today, more than 1.3 million Americans and their families have lost access to unemployment insurance. Soon, it will be over 2 million and, by probably the end of March or May, 5 million. For so many, it is their only source of income and the only way they can pay their heating bills and buy food during these cold winter days.

We have to stand up for the millions of Americans struggling to get by through no fault of their own, because, you remember, in order to be eligible for unemployment insurance, you have to prove that you are looking for work. So I strongly urge my colleagues to vote “no” on the previous question when it comes up so we can have an immediate vote to extend unemployment insurance and finally do something in this House and through this Rules Committee that will benefit Americans and make our constituents know that we count for something.

Mr. Speaker, the Majority has passed so few bills into law that it is on pace to become the least productive Congress in history. This inability to govern is directly related to the closed legislative process that the Majority has pursued with vigor over the course of the last year.

At the beginning of the 2nd Session of the 113th Congress, the Majority has practically shuttered the doors of every committee, save for the Rules Committee. It is a rare day when a bill proceeds through regular order—from a committee of jurisdiction to the Rules Committee and down to the House Floor. In fact, during the first session of the 113th Congress, major legislation repeatedly originated in the Rules Committee and was rushed to the House Floor for an up or down vote.

Furthermore, during the first Congressional session, the Majority relied upon closed rules to shut out the Minority and diminish the chance for compromise.

Under a closed rule, no amendments are allowed on the House Floor. During 2013, the Majority set new records by approving 19

closed rules in a single week and an unprecedented 11 closed rules in a single day!

Even those with no interest in, or knowledge of, the legislative process can understand the impact that such a closed process has on our ability to govern.

Every member of this chamber was sent here with a simple duty: to represent our constituents to the best of our ability.

Yet by closing down the legislative process, the Majority is preventing 200 duly elected Members of Congress from doing just that.

Collectively, we members of the Minority represent more than 142 million Americans. Each one of us has been entrusted to work on their behalf. How can we do that when the Majority takes away our ability to participate in marking up legislation, amending bills and having a full and open debate?

The Rules Committee has the unique and powerful ability to open up the legislative process and get Congress working again. In our committee we can amend bills, improve legislation, and set the terms of debate so that every Member of the House can participate in the legislative process.

That is why I am so dismayed at the proposed rule that the Majority in the Rules Committee has carried to the Floor today. Before us is a single resolution for three bills. Under this resolution, two bills will be considered under closed rules and one will be considered under a structured rule.

The bill being considered under a structured rule tries to revoke virtually all regulatory powers from the EPA—the agency that protects our health, our rivers and our land.

At the same time, one of the bills being considered under a closed rule adds layers of red tape to the Department of Health and Human Services, and demands that healthcare navigators provide everything but their blood type and family history to Congress on an almost daily basis.

It is clear that this bill is not a serious attempt to serve the American people, but a tactic to keep healthcare navigators from providing millions of Americans with access to healthcare.

Instead of moving forward with these go-nowhere bills, we should be extending unemployment insurance to millions of Americans who are still struggling to find work.

Just before we left for Christmas, we had a vote on extending unemployment during a rules debate on the floor. That vote failed, despite the fact that every Democrat voted for it. As a result, more than 1.3 million Americans lost unemployment insurance on December 28th.

Today, we will give this chamber another chance to extend unemployment insurance—and I strongly urge my colleagues in doing just that.

If my colleagues will join me in voting “no” on the previous question, a 3-month extension of unemployment benefits will come to the floor for an immediate vote. This is the same bipartisan bill that is moving forward in the Senate, and it deserves the same consideration here in the House.

Right now, more than 1.3 million Americans have lost access to unemployment insurance in the last few weeks. For many, it is their only source of income and the only way they can

pay their heating bills and stay warm during these cold winter days.

We must stand up for the millions of Americans who are struggling to get by in these tough economic times. I strongly urge my colleagues to vote “no” on the previous question so that we have an immediate vote to extend unemployment insurance and finally provide for the millions of Americans in need.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 16 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Colorado has 13 minutes remaining.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, it is often said those who don't remember their history are doomed to repeat it.

The Rules Committee is an important function of this House. It is an important function of this body. Prior to 3 years ago, the Rules Committee was under the jurisdiction of the Democrats. They controlled the Rules Committee throughout the entirety of the 111th Congress. You may recall, that was the first 2 years of the first Obama term. In those 2 years under Speaker PELOSI, this was the first Congress in history—the first Congress in the history of the Republic—not to have a single bill considered under an open rule process.

Now, since Republicans resumed the majority at the beginning of 2011, 31 bills have come under an open rule. The track record may not be perfect, but it is inestimably better than what preceded it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I would remind the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) that this particular rule has two closed rules on two of the three bills.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I want to join the Rules Committee and thank Members on both sides of the aisle for their hard work, but I want to associate myself with Ranking Member SLAUGHTER for recognizing that we represent millions of people, and the constant closed-rule approach for bills that have not even been heard by committee makes it difficult to represent your constituents. So I associate myself with her plea for equity and comity.

I also ask that we recognize that 1.3 million and growing, 3.6 million, 4,000 a week, of the individuals who worked and invested in this Nation have received letters, like my constituent in Houston, letters with no offer of assistance but simply that your unemployment benefit, insurance benefit, has been canceled. Cancel your life, cancel your housing, cancel your food, cancel your medicine, cancel taking care of your children, cancel your life.

And so I believe that it is extremely important that we vote today—again—and we hope that we will draw bipartisan support, to avoid the loss of some 200,000 jobs, to avoid the loss of serving 20,000 military veterans who are in fact beneficiaries of unemployment insurance, 1.3 million Americans, 2 million children impacted, to avoid the loss to the American economy. Mr. Speaker, \$1.55 is generated by this insurance, millions of dollars to be lost.

And then I would say that it is important to be able to have a rule structure, more than a structured rule, more than a closed rule, because the bills that are before us today, the underlying bills, I am opposed to because my district is impacted by the Superfund.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. POLIS. I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentleman.

The three Superfund bills, no involvement of the Federal Government, taking authority away from the Federal Government, having the States override the Federal Government on Superfunds. There are neighborhoods that are still suffering.

And then with respect to this issue of privacy, I support the idea; but what I would say to my friends, and this privacy with healthcare.gov, what I would say to my friends is that we cannot continue to chip away at a bill, the Affordable Care Act, where millions of people have received health care. Let's work to ensure privacy for all of the sites of the Federal Government. Let's not pick away at the Affordable Care Act, which has been documented that it is secure, healthcare.gov.

If Republicans wish to help make all of government secure, we are ready to do that, but what I would suggest is that this bill is not going in the right direction. I ask for a "no" vote on the rule and on the underlying bills.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I tire of going through this history lesson every time we come down to the floor, but may I remind you that when the now-Affordable Care Act was passed into law, this was a bill that came over to the House from the Senate. Sure enough, the House had sent the bill over to the Senate in July of 2009, H.R. 3590. It was a bill that dealt with housing. The bill that dealt with housing was amended. The amendment read, "Strike all after the enacting clause and insert," and the health care language, which was de novo, the health care language was inserted.

Now, to be sure, the House had considered a health care reform bill, H.R. 3200. H.R. 3200 has gone to the ether of history. H.R. 3590 passed in the Senate, a 60-vote margin on Christmas Eve in 2009, and then was thrown over to the

House of Representatives. Did we have a hearing on H.R. 3590 in the Committee on Energy and Commerce? No, we did not. Did they have a hearing in the appropriate subcommittee of Ways and Means on H.R. 3590, as amended? No, they did not.

The bill came to the Rules Committee. It came to the Rules Committee. I attempted to offer amendments. I was told, No, thank you. The bill was perfect the way it is, doesn't need any changes. This bill that affects every man, woman, and child in this country for the next three decades in a very unfavorable way was passed without any input from the then-minority, the Republicans in the House of Representatives.

So it is beyond comprehension that we can continue to have these arguments about closed processes. This, after all, is the granddaddy of all closed processes. And the consequence, the drafting errors, the problems embedded in the structure, could not be dealt with during the normal legislative process, which is why so much authority has been transferred to the executive branch, to the agencies, and why they are now essentially writing the laws that affect so many Americans.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1315

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

I was listening as a student of history myself to our friend from Texas. In that little last bit about affordable health care, he left out one little piece of history, which was that the Republicans of both the Senate and the House, to a person, decided it a priority to oppose the health care reform act no matter what was in it.

To now come back and say we weren't given an opportunity to amend something that we decided we were going to oppose—remember Jim DeMint's words: if we can defeat this bill, it will be President Obama's Waterloo, no matter what is in it. So we need to remember history in its full context.

And speaking of history, knowing of my distinguished friend's love of it, it was almost 35 years ago when the 96th Congress answered the cries of communities across the country facing the life-threatening effects of hazardous toxic waste. Who can forget, speaking of history, the Love Canal disaster in New York or the Valley of the Drums in Kentucky, the unexplained increase in the incidence of cancer, birth defects, and miscarriages?

In an overwhelmingly bipartisan effort then, that Congress did the right thing by creating the Superfund program, offering communities a way to

remediate contaminated sites, to protect public health, and hold polluters accountable.

The success of the Superfund is clear: according to the EPA, as of April of last year, remedial actions have been completed at more than 1,145 national priority list sites, and an additional 365 have been completely cleaned up and deleted from the list. That is called success. That is called a program that is working. That is 70 percent of the sites that had been added to the priority list.

Today, human exposure is under control at 1,361 priority sites and contaminated groundwater under control at 1,069 sites.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Yet, despite that success, with communities still in need, in process, the House majority wants to peel back that progress and repeal what we have done.

Can the Superfund be improved? Of course. We are committed to do that. But the answer isn't letting industry off the hook and leaving families exposed to hazardous waste and high cancer rates.

I urge defeat of this bill.

I thank my colleague for giving me the extra time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

I would point out this bill before us today does not—does not—change the Superfund, but it does allow States the flexibility to deal with problems in their States as they see fit.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, on this 50th anniversary of the war on poverty, 1.4 million Americans have lost emergency unemployment insurance and thousands more stand to lose it each day, each week, that Congress fails to act. If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule that will allow the House to consider legislation that is identical to the bipartisan measure being considered in the Senate and would restore unemployment insurance to those who have lost it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), a leader in the effort to restore unemployment insurance, to discuss our proposal.

Mr. KILDEE. Thank you, Mr. POLIS, for the time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in defeating the previous question, as my colleague said, so that we can immediately take up the question of the extension of emergency unemployment to millions of Americans who have lost their job and who are seeking to find their next opportunity to contribute to our economy and to support their families.

I am part of the freshman class. We just began our second year in Congress. Something about the 2012 class that I think defines us is that we believe that we were sent here by the electorate of 2012 not to posture, but to get things done, to take action, to solve problems. That is why myself and the rest of the Democratic freshman class yesterday sent a letter to Speaker BOEHNER asking that he immediately bring up an extension to the unemployment compensation for so many Americans.

Let's be clear about something, though. Unlike what I have heard from so many on the other side, being unemployed is not a choice; it is not a lifestyle to be sought. It is a condition that is often unanticipated, and it is one that nobody in my district that I know of who is unemployed would ever seek to try to maintain.

I can only speak for the people I represent, but I suspect this is true of my colleagues. Folks that we represent back home that are out of work would gladly, today, trade unemployment compensation for a job that puts them to work and gives them the dignity of work and the ability to meet their obligations to their family and their community. It is about survival. It is about making your rent payment. It is about being able to pay your car payment, to put food on the table for your kids. It is about being able to keep the house warm. It is not a lifestyle to be sought.

I think the notion that somehow people who are unemployed want to be there is condescending and offensive.

I urge my colleagues to join me in defeating this previous question so that we can immediately take up the work that the American people are asking us to take up.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. KILDEE. And that is to make sure that 1.3 million Americans have a chance to support their families until they can find meaningful work. Eleven million people since 2008 have been saved from poverty because of unemployment compensation. That unemployment extension was supported by the vast majority of Members of this House, signed by President Bush, with no strings attached.

What is different about 2014 than what was experienced in 2008? Nothing, except that we have the same obligation to those same Americans to make sure that they don't go broke, that they don't lose their house, that they don't lose their car, that they don't lose their family, as a result of the lack of basic decency.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the Democratic whip.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I appreciate this opportunity to comment not only upon this rule which provides, of course, for mostly closed rules—no amendments, no ability to change or modify, particularly two bills that had no hearings, went to no committees, and were reported out doing stuff that we did for 2013 almost without exception—but what I really rise to say is that I want to urge every Member to vote against the previous question.

Mr. Speaker, I know the American public will hear "previous question." What does that mean? The previous question, if defeated, will give us the opportunity to put on this floor what the overwhelming majority of the American people want on this floor, which I understand the gentleman from Michigan, as I just was walking in, I think was talking about. That is to deal with the most pressing issue confronting this country right now today. That is that we have 1.3 million Americans who have simply been dropped through whatever safety net we thought we had constructed.

So, Mr. Speaker, the American public understands, the previous question will give us the opportunity, if it is defeated, to put that legislation on the floor now, to extend for those 1.3 million people the help of the American people who want to do it. In every poll they say, no, we ought to have this help.

When George W. Bush was President of the United States, five times we extended unemployment insurance for long-term unemployed—five times—without paying for it.

And make no mistake about it; the vote on the previous question is whether or not you want to give long-term unemployed who have lost their insurance and are having trouble putting food on their tables, if you want to give them help, you will vote "no" on the previous question. Don't hide behind a procedural issue. This is a substantive issue. This is an issue of whether we are going to give help now.

The American public that is for this ought to be looking at it. And every Member who votes "yes" on the previous question is voting not—not—to give help to those folks, 1.3 million of them, 20,000 veterans who can't find a job. And there is only one job available for every three people that are looking for a job.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. That is why George W. Bush extended unemployment. That is why we ought to do it. And we can do it. We have the ability to do it. Vote "no" on the previous question. It is a substantive vote on whether or not you want to help the long-term unemployed

who have lost, as of December 28, 3 days after Christmas, the season of giving and caring, whether you want to give them the unemployment insurance that they count on to feed themselves and their families and have their heads above water.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose this rule and urge a vote instead to bring to the floor a bill introduced by the ranking member of the ways and means committee, my friend Mr. TIERNEY.

His bill will do what Congress ought to have done before we left for the holidays: extend the emergency unemployment insurance benefits that were cut off so suddenly for 1.3 million of our fellow citizens who are looking for work.

It is shameful that Republicans continue to block an extension of this lifeline for so many who are struggling to find jobs and are facing an extremely difficult job market, where in some places there are three job seekers for each open position.

Democrats will continue to put pressure on our colleagues across the aisle to work with us in a bipartisan way to extend these emergency benefits while our jobs recovery continues.

Representative TIERNEY's bill would extend these benefits for three months to allow Congress time to work on a long-term solution.

There is no reason why 1.3 million people—a number that will grow by an average 72,000 a week for as long as Congress fails to act—should have to go without the emergency income that supports them and their families.

We need to promote job creation and get our people back to work, while at the same time ensuring that we're helping people stay out of poverty.

I call on my Republican friends to join with us in extending these emergency benefits right now and then working together to invest in the economic competitiveness that will create the jobs we need.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

In the last 12 days, nearly 1.4 million Americans have been cut off from their emergency unemployment benefits. Thousands more Americans will lose their benefits every week without congressional action.

It is unforgivable that this Congress will adjourn tomorrow without addressing this crisis. Instead of offering a solution to extend emergency unemployment benefits, this rule does not allow us to address this critical issue of extending unemployment insurance immediately.

The longer we wait to fix this problem, the more serious it becomes for the long-term unemployed and their families. Punishing unemployed Americans and their families who have been hit hard in this tough recession through no fault of their own is just plain wrong.

My home State Senator, Senator JACK REED, has offered a proposal in

the Senate. It is a critical step in the right direction to preserve this critical lifeline while we work on a long-term solution, and we should do the same thing here.

Surely my colleagues on the other side of the aisle want the opportunity to vote on extending unemployment insurance. So I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on the previous question, to defeat the previous question, so we can take up the issue of extending unemployment insurance for many Rhode Islanders and Americans all across this country who desperately need these benefits.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire, does the gentleman have any other speakers? If not, I am prepared to close.

Mr. POLIS. I am prepared to close.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” and defeat the previous question.

The Senate has passed a bipartisan, comprehensive immigration bill, and the Senate is debating unemployment insurance. Meanwhile, the House hasn’t dedicated a single second of legislative floor time to any immigration reform bill that would address identity theft.

Let’s move forward and pass bills that matter to the American people rather than political bills that aren’t going anywhere.

I urge a “no” vote on the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, one of the questions for people who have been watching this debate, I’m sure one of the questions that they have, is there any difference as to how the private sector is treated if and when a data breach occurs versus a Federal agency? The simple fact of the matter is there is a difference.

□ 1330

The private sector is governed under State laws and, yes, by some Federal regulations as well.

In fact, earlier this month, in a publication called *The Hill*, entitled, “Target’s data breach sparks calls for action,” there was significant discussion about, perhaps, there being more activity on the part of the Federal Trade Commission in protecting consumers who have been exposed to a data breach.

What are the protections for people harmed with a data breach by the Federal Government?

In fact, for that, there is not legislation, there is not a law that was signed by any administration, but there is an executive order of the President’s, dating from May 22, 2007, a so-called OMB Circular.

The OMB Circular dealing with data breaches under the section “Timeliness of the Notification” reads:

Agencies should provide notification without unreasonable delay following the discovery of a breach, consistent with the needs of law enforcement and national security and any measures necessary for your agency to determine the scope of the breach and, if applicable, to restore the reasonable integrity of the computerized data system compromise. Decisions to delay notification should be made by the agency head.

You get the impression that this is, perhaps, a rather open-ended or diffuse or poorly defined timeliness of notification for our constituents who are harmed by a data breach by a Federal agency. So that is one of the problems that we are here today to correct.

Today’s rule provides for the consideration of a critical jobs bill and critical security bills to clean up our environment and to protect Americans’ personal data.

I certainly want to thank Mr. GARDNER, Mr. TERRY and Chairman PITTS for their thoughtful bills.

I urge my colleagues to support both the rule and the underlying pieces of legislation.

The material previously referred to by Mr. POLIS is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 455 OFFERED BY
MR. POLIS OF COLORADO

At the end of the resolution, add the following new sections:

Sec. 4 Immediately upon adoption of this resolution the Speaker shall, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3824) to extend emergency unemployment benefits. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

Sec. 5. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration the bill as specified in section 4 of this resolution.

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT
REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the Democratic minority to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon’s *Precedents of the House of Representatives* (VI, 308-311), describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as “a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge.” To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker’s ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that “the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition” in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: “The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition.”

The Republican majority may say “the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever.” But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the *Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives*, (6th edition, page 135). Here’s how the Republicans describe the previous question vote in their own manual: “Although it is generally not possible to amend the rule because the majority Member controlling the time will not yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, the same result may be achieved by voting down the previous question on the rule . . . When the motion for the previous question is defeated, control of the time passes to the Member who led the opposition to ordering the previous question. That Member, because he then controls the time, may offer an amendment to the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment.”

In Deschler’s *Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives*, the subchapter titled “Amending Special Rules” states: “a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate.” (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: “Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon.”

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority’s agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I urge an “aye” vote on the previous question. I yield back the balance of my

time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 191, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 5]

YEAS—226

Aderholt	Gibbs	Miller (MI)
Amash	Gibson	Miller, Gary
Amodei	Gingrey (GA)	Mullin
Bachmann	Gohmert	Mulvaney
Bachus	Goodlatte	Murphy (PA)
Barletta	Gosar	Neugebauer
Barr	Gowdy	Noem
Benishek	Granger	Nugent
Bentivolio	Graves (GA)	Nunes
Bilirakis	Graves (MO)	Nunnelee
Bishop (UT)	Griffin (AR)	Olson
Black	Griffith (VA)	Palazzo
Blackburn	Grimm	Paulsen
Boustany	Hall	Pearce
Brady (TX)	Hanna	Perry
Bridenstine	Harper	Petri
Brooks (AL)	Harris	Pittenger
Brooks (IN)	Hartzler	Pitts
Broun (GA)	Hastings (WA)	Poe (TX)
Buchanan	Hensarling	Pompeo
Bucshon	Herrera Beutler	Posey
Burgess	Holding	Price (GA)
Byrne	Hudson	Radel
Calvert	Huelskamp	Reed
Camp	Huizenga (MI)	Reichert
Campbell	Hultgren	Renacci
Cantor	Hunter	Ribble
Capito	Hurt	Rice (SC)
Carter	Issa	Rigell
Cassidy	Jenkins	Roby
Chabot	Johnson (OH)	Roe (TN)
Chaffetz	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (AL)
Coble	Jordan	Rogers (KY)
Coffman	Joyce	Rogers (MI)
Collins (GA)	Kelly (PA)	Rohrabacher
Collins (NY)	King (IA)	Rokita
Conaway	King (NY)	Rooney
Cook	Kingston	Ros-Lehtinen
Cotton	Kinzinger (IL)	Roskam
Cramer	Kline	Ross
Crawford	Labrador	Rothfus
Crenshaw	LaMalfa	Royce
Culberson	Lamborn	Runyan
Daines	Lance	Ryan (WI)
Davis, Rodney	Lankford	Salmon
Denham	Latham	Sanford
Dent	Latta	Scalise
DeSantis	LoBiondo	Schock
DesJarlais	Long	Schweikert
Diaz-Balart	Lucas	Scott, Austin
Duffy	Luetkemeyer	Sensenbrenner
Duncan (SC)	Lummis	Sessions
Duncan (TN)	Marchant	Shimkus
Ellmers	Marino	Shuster
Farenthold	Massie	Simpson
Fincher	McAllister	Smith (MO)
Fitzpatrick	McCarthy (CA)	Smith (NE)
Fleischmann	McCaul	Smith (NJ)
Fleming	McHenry	Smith (TX)
Flores	McKeon	Southerland
Forbes	McKinley	Stewart
Fortenberry	McMorris	Stivers
Fox	Rodgers	Stockman
Franks (AZ)	Meadows	Stutzman
Frelinghuysen	Meehan	Terry
Gardner	Messer	Thompson (PA)
Garrett	Mica	Thornberry
Gerlach	Miller (FL)	Tiberi

Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski

Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman

Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NAYS—191

Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)

Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
McGovern
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi

Barton
Cleaver
Cole
Gabbard
Guthrie
Heck (NV)

Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebuck
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran

NOT VOTING—15

Jones
McCarthy (NY)
McClintock
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush

Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schneider
Schraeder
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Schiff

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 5, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 223, noes 186, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 6]

AYES—223

Aderholt	Goodlatte	Noem
Amash	Gosar	Nugent
Amodei	Gowdy	Nunnelee
Bachmann	Granger	Olson
Bachus	Graves (GA)	Palazzo
Barletta	Graves (MO)	Paulsen
Barr	Griffin (AR)	Pearce
Benishek	Griffith (VA)	Perry
Bentivolio	Grimm	Petri
Bilirakis	Hall	Pittenger
Bishop (UT)	Hanna	Pitts
Black	Harper	Poe (TX)
Blackburn	Harris	Pompeo
Boustany	Hartzler	Posey
Brady (TX)	Hastings (WA)	Price (GA)
Bridenstine	Hensarling	Radel
Brooks (AL)	Herrera Beutler	Reed
Brooks (IN)	Holding	Reichert
Broun (GA)	Hudson	Renacci
Buchanan	Huelskamp	Ribble
Bucshon	Huizenga (MI)	Rice (SC)
Burgess	Hultgren	Rigell
Byrne	Hunter	Roby
Calvert	Hurt	Roe (TN)
Camp	Issa	Rogers (AL)
Campbell	Jenkins	Rogers (MI)
Cantor	Johnson (OH)	Rohrabacher
Capito	Johnson, Sam	Rokita
Carter	Jordan	Rooney
Cassidy	Joyce	Ros-Lehtinen
Chabot	Kelly (PA)	Roskam
Chaffetz	King (IA)	Ross
Coble	King (NY)	Rothfus
Coffman	Kingston	Royce
Collins (GA)	Kinzinger (IL)	Runyan
Collins (NY)	Kline	Ryan (WI)
Conaway	Labrador	Salmon
Cook	LaMalfa	Sanford
Cotton	Lamborn	Scalise
Cramer	Lance	Schock
Crawford	Lankford	Schweikert
Crenshaw	Latham	Scott, Austin
Culberson	Latta	Sensenbrenner
Daines	LoBiondo	Sessions
Davis, Rodney	Long	Shimkus
Denham	Lucas	Shuster
Dent	Luetkemeyer	Simpson
DeSantis	Lummis	Smith (MO)
DesJarlais	Marchant	Smith (NE)
Diaz-Balart	Marino	Smith (NJ)
Duffy	Massie	Smith (TX)
Duncan (SC)	McAllister	Southerland
Duncan (TN)	McCarthy (CA)	Stewart
Ellmers	McCaul	Stivers
Farenthold	McHenry	Stockman
Fincher	McIntyre	Stutzman
Fitzpatrick	McKeon	Terry
Fleischmann	McKinley	Thompson (PA)
Fleming	McMorris	Thornberry
Flores	Rodgers	Tiberi
Forbes	Meadows	Tipton
Fortenberry	Meehan	Upton
Fox	Messer	Valadao
Franks (AZ)	Mica	Wagner
Frelinghuysen	Miller (FL)	Walberg
Gardner	Miller (MI)	Walden
Garrett	Miller, Gary	Walorski
Gerlach	Mullin	Weber (TX)
Gibbs	Mulvaney	Webster (FL)
Gibson	Murphy (PA)	Wenstrup
Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer	Westmoreland
Gohmert		

□ 1356

Messrs. JEFFRIES, VELA, and NADLER changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman

Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder

Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

REDUCING EXCESSIVE DEADLINE OBLIGATIONS ACT OF 2013

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2279.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 455 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2279.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. YODER) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1409

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2279) to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act relating to review of regulations under such Act and to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 relating to financial responsibility for classes of facilities, with Mr. YODER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to rise in support of the amendment to H.R. 2279, the Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations, or REDO, Act of 2013, which also includes my legislation, H.R. 2226, the Federal and State Partnership for Environmental Protection Act, and Mr. LATTA's bill, H.R. 2318, the Federal Facility Accountability Act of 2013.

Our goal with all three of these bills is to modernize some of the environmental laws that we oversee and make sure that the States are playing a significant role in implementing them. To do that, we began this Congress with a hearing on the role of the States in protecting the environment. State environmental protection officials shared their experience and expertise with us and helped us better understand the complex partnership between the States and the Federal Government as States implement Federal laws, such as the Solid Waste Disposal Act, and the EPA implements the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation,

and Liability Act, or CERCLA or Superfund law, and the relation to State environmental protection laws.

Today we consider three bills that are a logical outgrowth of that discussion. The Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations, or REDO, Act of 2013 would give EPA flexibility by correcting two arbitrary action deadlines that were written into the Solid Waste Disposal Act and CERCLA many years ago.

RCRA contains a mandate that EPA review and, if necessary, revise all RCRA regulations every 3 years. This deadline is unnecessary and unworkable in the face of the significant number of regulations that currently exist under RCRA.

The bill would allow the Administrator to review and, if necessary, revise regulations as she thinks appropriate. The bill would also lift an action deadline in CERCLA requiring EPA to identify, prior to 1984, classes of facilities for which to develop financial assurance regulations.

□ 1415

More than 30 years passed without action from the EPA to promulgate regulations regarding financial assurance. A lawsuit and court order finally prompted the EPA action just a few years ago.

In the meantime the States and other Federal agencies have long since acted, putting in place strong financial assurance requirements of their own. That is why the bill also provides that if EPA does get around to establishing Federal financial assurance regulations, the States requirements would not be preempted.

The bill also requires the EPA to gather information regarding the financial assurance programs of States and other Federal agencies and report to Congress regarding whether there is a need for additional regulations by the EPA.

Should the EPA determine there is a need for additional requirements, the bill ensures compliance with existing State or Federal requirements will count towards compliance with EPA's requirements.

The Federal Facility Accountability Act would bring the CERCLA waiver of sovereign immunity into conformity with the Solid Waste Disposal Act, and for that matter the Clean Air Act, by requiring that all Federal Superfund sites comply with the same State laws and regulations as a private entity. This is not a new concept.

Legislation has been introduced previously by my friends across the aisle to ensure that Federal agencies comply with all Federal and State environmental laws, including CERCLA.

In fact, the Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1991 had the same goal: to make Federal facilities subject to all the same substantive and procedural requirements, including enforcement requirements and sanctions that

NOES—186

Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummins
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al

Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebach
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Malone
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano

Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Kaptur
Rangel
Richmond
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—23

Barton
Becerra
Cardenas
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Cole
Collins (GA)
Fattah

Gabbard
Guthrie
Heck (NV)
Jones
McCarthy (NY)
McClintock
Nunes
Rogers (KY)

Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Schiff
Turner

□ 1406

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 6, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

State and local governments and private companies meet.

The Federal Facility Accountability Act applies the same policy to Federal facilities under CERCLA that already applies to Federal facilities under the Solid Waste Disposal Act. Some argue that if this bill becomes law it will change Federal agencies' spending by forcing them to comply with State laws and that CERCLA is different because it is retroactive and applies to prior actions of the Federal Government.

The Solid Waste Disposal Act often applies to past conduct. That's why there is a provision for "corrective measures." In fact, the EPA has issued multiple guidance documents that describe how Federal agencies should harmonize RCRA and CERCLA with respect to cleanups of hazardous waste.

Past conduct, future conduct—the fairness principle is the same. The basic question is whether Federal agencies should comply with State environmental protection laws just as private companies and State and local agencies must do.

My bill, the Federal and State Partnership for Environment Protection Act, does exactly what the title implies and would go a long way toward making the States partners with the EPA in cleaning up hazardous waste sites.

CERCLA is implemented by the EPA, but often States are in the best position to understand the sites in their State. This bill would allow States to play a larger role in the CERCLA process in several ways. The bill would allow States to list a site that it believes needs to be on the National Priorities List every 5 years and would provide transparency to the States if they suggest a site for listing.

The bill would also allow States to be consulted before the EPA selects a remedial action.

States are on the front lines and understand at the ground level how to prioritize environmental actions within their States.

They often come up with innovative solutions that better fit the local problem. We heard examples of that in our hearing on the Role of the States in Protecting the Environment.

CERCLA is a key example of a statute passed more than 30 years ago that we can now update and strengthen the Federal-State partnership to get sites cleaned up.

Removing barriers to job creation imposed by Federal Government is a cornerstone in our governing philosophy. CORY GARDNER, BOB LATTA and I produced bills to ensure that the Federal Government reduces unnecessary red tape, the barriers to job creation, while still keeping our environment healthy. These important bills aim to improve the Federal and State relationship when dealing with hazardous waste.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Washington, DC, January 8, 2014.

Hon. FRED UPTON,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington,
DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN UPTON, I am writing with respect to H.R. 2279, the "Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations Act of 2013."

As you know, H.R. 2279 contains provisions within the Committee on the Judiciary's Rule X jurisdiction. As a result of your having consulted with the Committee and in order to expedite the House's consideration of H.R. 2279, the Committee on the Judiciary will not assert a jurisdictional claim over this bill by seeking a sequential referral. However, this is conditional on our mutual understanding and agreement that doing so will in no way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary with respect to the appointment of conferees or to any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill or similar legislation.

I would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 2279, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of H.R. 2279.

Sincerely,

BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Washington, DC, January 8, 2014.

Hon. BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman, Committee on Judiciary,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington,
DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE, Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2279, the "Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations Act of 2013." As you noted, there are provisions of the bill that fall within the Committee on the Judiciary's Rule X jurisdiction.

I appreciate your willingness to forgo action on H.R. 2279, and I agree that your decision is not a waiver of any of the Committee on the Judiciary's jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward. In addition, I understand the Committee reserves the right to seek the appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, for which you will have my support.

I will include a copy of your letter and this response in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 2279 on the House floor.

Sincerely,

FRED UPTON,
Chairman.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

At a time when too many of our citizens are still out of work, our Nation's infrastructure is in need of repair, the Tax Code needs revision, and when the safety net that provides basic necessities for our citizens has a tragic number of holes to close, we are spending our time on yet another bill that is headed straight for the legislative dust bin.

It was the high-profile contamination at Love Canal in my home State of New York back in 1978 that motivated Congress to address the serious public health threat that existed at many sites across this country. Toxic contamination of air, of water, and of land from the improper handling of disposal of hazardous materials.

Many of us represent districts that have formerly contaminated sites or sites that still remain to be cleaned up.

Superfund is not a perfect law, but it has, in combination with other environmental laws, returned many abandoned, contaminated sites to productive use.

When contaminated, blighted land is transformed, the entire community benefits. A long-abandoned former industrial site along the riverfront in my district was restored to a popular park. The residents of Amsterdam now enjoy a beautiful waterfront area.

H.R. 2279 does nothing to improve public health or create jobs or protect the environment or avoid needless public expenses. In fact, it does the opposite.

Title I of this bill further delays actions that should have been taken years ago. Congress included broad authorities for the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure that businesses that handle hazardous substances were financially able to deal with contamination that might result from their activities. This provision remains essential to protecting taxpayer interests, and it ensures these businesses are acting responsibly.

EPA's goals within the Superfund program should not stop at cleaning up the legacy sites that we have. It should also prevent new sites from being contaminated. It should prevent more people from being exposed to toxic substances, and it should prevent the property damage, loss of revenue, and stigma that communities experience when they are marred by these sites.

H.R. 2279 blocks the Environmental Protection Agency from implementing financial responsibility standards that their inspector general's office and the Government Accountability Office have advised are prudent actions that will avoid unnecessary public expenditures to clean up contaminated sites.

The GAO's last report on this topic indicated that in the 10-year period they examined, Federal agencies spent \$2.6 billion to reclaim abandoned hard-rock mine sites on Federal, State, private, and tribal lands.

So how does H.R. 2279 address this potential \$100 million per year liability? By blocking EPA from taking recommended steps to avoid these potential cleanup costs. We cannot afford to continue this destructive policy.

Under the guise of "fiscal responsibility," the majority voted to expand the list of requirements for applicants to the food stamp program to include

drug testing and work requirements in addition to the detailed examination of an applicant's financial assets already required—all this to avoid providing a subsidy of about \$1.50 per meal.

Apparently, it is too much to ask that a business, which could expose communities to toxic contamination, leave taxpayers with cleanup costs in the tens of millions of dollars, and result in lost local revenue and loss of property values, provide the government with assurance that it can afford to properly manage or clean up contamination that it created. The inconsistency in these policy choices is, indeed, incredible.

Blocking EPA from instituting basic requirements to protect public health, community vitality, local economic interests, and taxpayer interests provides a massive subsidy to a polluter at great public expense.

Titles II and III of this bill are somewhat of a mystery. I have no idea what problems with the Superfund program they propose to fix, but we have heard from the administration about serious problems this bill would, indeed, create.

The proponents of this legislation claim that title II will provide States more funding, give States a greater role in cleanups, and improve cooperation between States and the Federal Government on site cleanups, but States already have a significant role. Under current law, States can assert greater control over cleanups through a variety of mechanisms if they wish to do so.

The provisions altering the relationship between Federal and State government have a number of serious problems. For example, title III creates situations in which Federal employees could find themselves in a legal mess if caught between conflicting State and Federal direction of a cleanup site. This is an issue that was raised when this bill was considered by the committee. It was not resolved in committee, and it was not resolved before coming here to the House floor.

This is not the first bill this House has considered that demonstrated a disregard for Federal workers. This House has repeatedly turned to Federal workers to shoulder an unfair amount of the burden of deficit reduction.

Our erratic appropriation process has made their jobs more difficult, even as we have reduced their benefits and frozen their salaries.

We shut down the government, creating tremendous uncertainty for their families and barring people from their workplace. Now we are poised to pass a bill that might result in Federal workers being put in jail for doing their job.

Mr. Chair, I have touched on a few of the problems with this legislation. This is a poorly crafted bill that offers nothing for the public. It will not speed cleanups. It will not save money. It

will not improve public health. This is bad policy and poorly crafted legislation. With that, I urge my colleagues to reject it.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I am proud to yield 3 minutes to my colleague from Ohio (Mr. LATTA).

Mr. LATTA. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 2279 and specifically a section of the bill I sponsored referred to as the Federal Facility Accountability Act. This commonsense legislation updates CERCLA to ensure that Federal facilities are held to the same level of accountability as private facilities when it comes to cleaning up the release of hazardous substances. This legislation is supported by a number of State entities that have had numerous problems with Federal facilities skirting their CERCLA cleanup responsibilities.

As the Department of Environmental Conservation Contaminated Sites program in Alaska pointed out during one of our subcommittee hearings, a recurring problem is when Federal entities use sovereign immunity as a bar to limit or even refute State involvement and oversight of agency cleanups. In these instances, the Federal agency is acting as the responsible party and the regulator in which they get to determine which laws to apply, how safe the remedy needs to be, and they also pay the bill. Further, there is inconsistency in how some Federal agencies apply their CERCLA authority.

The Federal Facilities Accountability Act addresses these concerns and existing ambiguities by ensuring current and formerly owned Federal facilities will have to comply with the same State requirements as a private entity doing cleanup under CERCLA and specifically identifies the types of State procedural and substantive requirements that are applicable to the Federal Government.

Some of the most pressing environmental problems exist at current and former Federal facilities, and States have come a long way in developing strong regulatory programs to protect public health, safety, and the environment. It makes sense for Federal agencies to comply with these State environmental laws and to clean up contamination at Federal facilities to the same standards as everyone else.

With strong independent State enforcement authority, the environmental performance of Federal agencies will undoubtedly improve.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2279.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chair, I now yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, the former chair of the Energy and Commerce

Committee, and a staunch defender in public policy and outspoken word for the environment.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague from New York (Mr. TONKO) for yielding and for his kind words.

Today the House is considering legislation to reduce the number of cleanups of dangerous contaminated sites that can occur each year. It is reducing the number of cleanups. At the same time, it is raising the cost to the taxpayers and letting polluters escape responsibility.

This bill is a perfect illustration of what is wrong with the House of Representatives. It is a partisan bill, developed through an insufficient committee process that erodes landmark public health protections for the benefit of big polluters.

When I first learned that the committee was considering this legislation to address the cleanup of contaminated sites on Federal land, I was hopeful that this was an issue that could be pursued on a bipartisan basis. We should always be looking for ways to improve our laws, to be more careful and effective in the use of taxpayer dollars, and to better protect public health and the environment. But the Energy and Commerce Committee leadership refused to work with the stakeholders to develop a workable and credible proposal.

□ 1430

The Department of Justice and Department of Defense both offered to come help us craft new and effective policies, but the chairman of the subcommittee refused to even meet with them.

Even worse, after the hearing on the bill, where a bill was out there, we had a hearing on it, the House Republicans added provisions that would let private companies avoid accountability for the pollution they cause. That means we are voting on legislation today to create new hurdles for holding polluters accountable, and we have no legislative record to explain it.

The outcome of enacting this bill should be obvious. If polluters don't pay to clean up their pollution, then it just becomes one more burden on the taxpayer. And none of us should want that.

This is the continuation of a disturbing trend. Over the last 3 years under Republican control, the House has voted over 400 times to weaken environmental laws. Last year, the House voted 51 times to benefit the oil and gas industry. From gutting laws that fight climate change to repealing rules that cut toxic air pollution, the House Republican leadership appears to have no qualms about targeting any public health and environmental protection.

The House Republicans seem to have forgotten we represent all of the American people. We represent the parents

who want to know that their children are not being exposed to cancer-causing pollution. We represent taxpayers who don't want to spend millions to clean up a polluted industrial site simply because a big corporation decided to walk away. And, yes, we even represent the Federal employees who shouldn't have to face the threat of State sanctions just for doing their job and following the law as they would under this bill.

The administration strongly opposes this bill because it could delay cleanup of contaminated sites with the most urgent human health and safety risks. All of the Democrats on the Energy and Commerce Committee voted against these bills that have been combined and are being presented to us today. We all oppose it because it will increase litigation and let polluters off the hook. This bill would be vetoed if it ever made its way to the President's desk. Most likely it will never see the light of day in the other House.

This bill might play well with some special interest groups, but it should never become law; and I urge all Members to oppose this legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I have to respond, I think, briefly. I appreciate the ranking member's passion in addressing these issues, but we need to clear up what some of the facts actually are.

CBO has scored these bills and has come back and said that there are no significant cost increases associated with these. Furthermore, in regards to meeting with the Department of Justice and the Department of Defense, that meeting did occur, and the concerns that they raised were mainly around criminal liabilities for Federal employees, and that was addressed in the final legislation. So I'm not sure why we are still debating those issues.

At this time, I would like to yield 2 minutes to my colleague from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER).

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for his leadership in managing this legislation today. I also thank the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. SHIMKUS of Illinois, for his fine work on this legislation.

I am rising today in support of H.R. 2279, the Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations Act, a package of bills, as we have discussed, which includes the Federal Facility Accountability Act by Mr. LATTA from Ohio and the Federal and State Partnership for Environmental Protection Act by Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

This legislation represents steps to roll back unnecessary and overburdensome regulations that are duplicative and unnecessary. The bills are aimed to protect the State-Federal partnership when it comes to cleaning up hazardous waste sites as quickly and as efficiently as possible. Solid waste must be disposed of in a responsible, effi-

cient, and environmentally friendly manner; but there is no need for overly burdensome regulations that put a strain on businesses.

While our economy continues to sputter along, commonsense revisions of rules and regulations are a vital and critical component of helping our State and local economies grow.

My bill, the REDO Act, does two things. It allows the EPA the authority to revise and review the Resource Conservation Recovery Act, or RCRA, regulations as appropriate instead of every 3 years as required under current law. Even the EPA in written testimony to the Energy and Commerce Committee said that this regulation—the regulation that we are changing—can pose a significant resource burden on the EPA, given the complexity and volume of EPA's RCRA regulations.

Again, the EPA has problems with the rule. We are simply trying to change the rule to give them the power to meet the rule, and that is why it is all the more surprising that the President would issue a veto threat over a regulation that his own agency has written testimony saying they can't comply with it and have problems with it.

This bill also provides that when the EPA promulgates a financial responsibility requirement, existing State or Federal requirements are not preempted and EPA's requirement will fill whatever gap may be left by the requirements set forth by States and other Federal agencies. If EPA does revise requirements, they must submit a report to Congress explaining their justification for doing so.

It is a commonsense bill, commonsense jobs legislation; and I urge this Chamber's support.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN).

Mr. WAXMAN. I thank you for yielding so I can correct the record.

Bipartisan staff on our committee met with the Department of Justice and the Department of Defense to hear a long list of objections they had to the bill that was before the markup in committee. When we went into the markup in committee, I personally asked in the public session if Chairman SHIMKUS, the chairman of the subcommittee, would meet personally with the Department of Justice and Department of Defense because they had great concerns about the bill. He said at that markup that he would.

We checked with the Department of Defense, we checked with the Department of Justice, and there has been no such meeting. There has been some change, but they have not really addressed all the issues that I think Members should have been taking into consideration. There was really not an attempt, if the gentleman would permit, to work this out on a bipartisan

basis, to hear what other people had to say about it. This bill was driven through and was being written whether we had a hearing, written after the hearings where they had a markup, written after the markup without getting all the facts; and it is a flawed bill as a result of it.

Thank you for yielding to me.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I'm proud at this point to yield 3 minutes to my good friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEEHAN).

Mr. MEEHAN. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

Section 106 of this bill requires that the owners and operators of facilities holding certain quantities of materials that are included on the Department of Homeland Security's Chemicals of Interest list report those materials to their State emergency response commissions. And while it is absolutely imperative that State and local authorities are properly informed about potential hazards in their communities, we have to be sure to communicate this information in the most secure, responsible, and effective way.

As chairman of the Homeland Security Committee's Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies, this provision concerns me for two particular reasons. First, the President has already specifically asked several Federal agencies—this is the Department of Homeland Security; the Environmental Protection Agency; and ATF, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms—to assess the feasibility of sharing this kind of information with the emergency response commissions while they are actually engaged in this activity.

Section 106 effectively mandates that they share this information immediately—before the President has had a chance to make his determination. And with sensitive information about the amount, variety and location of potentially dangerous materials at issue, this directive raises serious security concerns.

Second, the DHS Chemicals of Interest list is specific to the Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards program. CFATS has in place a required practice of sharing information in a way that ensures facility security. I have serious reservations about whether this sensitive information could become compromised or subject to broad dissemination if section 106 were to become law. Chemical security is the responsibility of the Department of Homeland Security, which is specifically equipped to protect it.

Because these concerns have yet to be addressed, I request that the committee revisit section 106 during conference with the Senate.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEEHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

Mr. SHIMKUS. I thank my colleague, my friend from Pennsylvania, for calling attention to this concern that you raised.

In our open, deliberative process which we had in the markup, this was added as an amendment to the bill by my friends on the other side. This was prior to the President's rollout of his working group, prior to the President's stated concern about the sensitive nature of this information; and so it is one of the few times I would agree with the President that this information is very, very sensitive. So it might have been inappropriate at that time to accept this portion of the bill.

In our view, protecting this information, especially keeping it away from terrorists, is of utmost concern; and I want to assure you that this will be our guiding principle as we consider whether to include section 106 or any version of it in the final draft of the legislation.

Mr. MEEHAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the chairman emeritus of the Energy and Commerce Committee and also the longest-serving Member of the House, my good friend from the State of Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), who was at the table in 1980 to oversee the Superfund and knows more about the Superfund than perhaps anyone in the House.

Mr. DINGELL. I thank my dear friend from New York. I commend him for his outstanding service, and I appreciate his yielding this time to me.

Well, we have a bad bill on the floor. Frankly, I am embarrassed; and if I was one of the Republican managers of this bill, I would have a red face. Quite honestly, it does nothing except expose Federal employees to liability for actually enforcing the law.

No oversight was conducted to bring about the consideration of this legislation. No opportunity was made for the agencies to come forward and fully set out their concerns about how this bill is a bad piece of legislation.

As the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, I handled the Superfund amendments in the reauthorization acts earlier. In that effort, it was a fully bipartisan undertaking, and we worked very closely with the Reagan administration, which was present and involved in all the conference meetings. The Senate at that time was under Republican control. President Reagan signed the act on October 17, 1986, after overwhelming votes of 386-27 in the House and 88-8 in the Senate.

At the one hearing that we had on this bill, I did not hear any support from the majority's witnesses. Most of them seemed to be somewhat embarrassed about the legislation and were unable to tell us anything that the legislation would accomplish in the public

good or towards speeding up or improving the enforcement of Superfund.

It was interesting to note that there was really no identification of what the legislation would do to cure the problems that we confront with regard to Superfund. The Superfund program has been a fine example of success after having had a rocky start, and we have seen substantial completion of construction activities at over 70 percent of the national priority sites. Thousands of other shorter-term actions have also been completed.

Before charging headlong into solving problems that are not backed up with a factual record and with no showing whatsoever of a need for the legislation, I recommend that this body first gather the evidence that it needs from EPA, from States, from local governments, from industry and communities to better understand what, if any, problems need to be addressed. Until then, I fail to understand the purpose of this legislation other than a device to provide work for members of staff, to obfuscate the enforcement of Superfund and to, quite frankly, ignore the real problems which exist.

Superfund is cursed with the fact that it has major difficulty in being properly funded because the funding for it has long since expired, and now the ability of the Nation to fund the clean-up is not available to us. This bill would do nothing to address any of the problems that are there to be seen. It is a bad bill. It should be rejected.

□ 1445

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased now to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS), our chairman.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, well, it is great to be here on the floor with my friends as we talk about moving pieces of legislation. It is unfortunate that we are no longer a debating society; we are just a statement society, whether we are going back to what is true and right in language of the bill or what is not.

Let me talk to folks about how we got to this position.

Upon becoming subcommittee chairman in the last Congress, I talked to members of my committee and staff and I said, There is no perfect piece of legislation. There is no perfect piece of law. What are some things that we can fix to make this process go better?

And it wasn't just our ideas; we went to the States. The States have a huge responsibility. And I think if people watched the body of information of what is coming out of our committee, we have given a lot of deference to the States because they are the ones who live closest to these locations. So we bring in the Council of the States, the Environmental Council of the States and all the stakeholders and we say,

What is it about the Federal law that drives you crazy and if we fixed it would make your life better? Hence, these three pieces of legislation that have been rolled into one bill to make it to the floor.

The Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations Act, it allows the EPA to review regulations on solid waste disposal only when necessary. You know what the law says; regardless if the law works or not, you have to review it every 3 years. And you know what happens when that law is in there; regardless if it works, regardless if there are no complaints, you have to review it. So that is ripe for litigation. You don't do it within the time line, whether you need to or not, let's sue and settle. Let's do something.

So all we are saying is, if the law works, if the regulations are good, if there are no complaints, don't have an automatic time line of having to review it in 3 years. The States said, Yes, we would like that because we are spending more time.

Part of the problem with the Superfund is huge amounts of money go to litigation. Surprise, surprise. We want to get money away from litigation to remediation. That is all we are trying to do.

The bill also requires EPA, prior to developing new financial responsibility requirements—and that is the key. What is a financial responsibility requirement? What do you have to have available if you are going to do this site and in case something goes wrong and you need cleanup? What are the financial requirements? What is the bonding you need? All we are saying is don't change the rules. And if you are going to change the rules for financial bonding while the process and the site is being operated, wouldn't it be good to talk to the States and let people know that the Federal Government is going to change the rules in the operation of a new site? The States said, Good idea. You ought to look at that.

One other part of the bill is the Federal and State Partnership for Environmental Protection Act of 2013, which requires the EPA to consult with States when undergoing a removal action. So usually what happens at a Superfund site, the Federal Government gets involved. They are going to help do the majority of the cleanup. But guess who has the long-term observation and administration costs of the site? The States do. All we are saying is, if we are going to start to remediate in a State, let's have the State sit down and work with the EPA so the State knows its long-term costs. Pretty simple.

And the last one, which I always find pretty amazing that my friends on the other side are arguing about, protecting the Federal Government to pollute. All we are saying is, when the Federal Government has polluted a

site, the Federal Government ought to clean it up. We make everyone else do it. We hold everyone else responsible. But no, if the Federal Government has polluted, we give them immunity. Sovereign immunity. They don't have to do anything. So this law says that it is about time the Federal Government comply with the same laws that States do and other individuals do.

This is a position my colleagues have had for many, many years. And of all the portions of this bill that I thought that they would be all for is moving this position that the Federal Government should comply with the same laws as everyone else does. And for my colleagues on the other side to protect governmental polluters I just find is unbelievable.

So the process was good. We had hearings. We had markups. We had amendments agreed to. I am proud of my colleagues in bringing these bills to the floor. I am glad of the participation by the States, and I look forward to the moving of the bill.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chairman, before I yield, I would like to make a few comments.

I keep hearing from the bill's supporters that the States need and want this legislation. I am a little confused by those statements. My staff called the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials, and they do not support the legislation. We also called the Environmental Council of the States, which represents the State environmental commissioners, and they have not endorsed the instant legislation before the House. So I am somewhat confused by the statements being made here.

I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), who has fought for many environmental causes through the committee on behalf of his home State of New Jersey and, for that matter, for this Nation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my colleague from New York, the ranking member of the subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote "no" on H.R. 2279. This is an unnecessary and ill-advised piece of legislation that would significantly weaken our country's hazardous waste laws and further shift the burden of cleaning up these sites from the entities responsible for the contamination to the taxpayer instead.

Mr. Chairman, polluters are already not paying their fair share to help clean up America's worst toxic sites, and this bill only makes things worse. Since 1995 when the Superfund taxes expired, taxpayers have shouldered an unreasonable responsibility to pay for these cleanups. I have a bill, the Superfund Polluter Pays Act, which would reauthorize the original Superfund fees and make polluters, not taxpayers, pay the costs of cleaning up Superfund

sites. Congress needs to reinstate the "polluter pays" taxes so the industries most responsible for polluting our land and water are held responsible for cleaning up our toxic legacy, a legacy which severely affects my home State of New Jersey.

But again we face the prospect of the Republican majority dismantling our Nation's critical environmental laws. The bill before us today is really a combination of three bills, all of which will hinder hazardous cleanup across the country. And I am especially troubled by provisions in the bill that enable sites to veto sites from being added to the Superfund National Priorities List, as well as the provision that weakens the requirement for companies who deal with hazardous materials to carry insurance to cover contamination threats. Absent this insurance requirement, it will be easier for a company to go bankrupt and shirk its responsibility to clean up contamination that it has caused.

Mr. Chairman, cleaning up Superfund sites creates jobs by converting the contaminated areas into productive land ready for redevelopment and employing engineers, construction workers, and others engaged in the cleanup. I have seen this in my home State. New Jersey has more Superfund sites than any other State, and my county of Middlesex actually has more sites than any other county. But we have cleaned up a lot of these sites and created jobs. They are now used for recreation, for manufacturing, for shopping centers, so many other things.

We don't want to weaken the Superfund law. That would be a huge mistake. So I urge all of my colleagues to vote "no" on this legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, just a couple of quick points of clarification.

My friend and colleague Mr. TONKO and I agree on many things, and we have a history of having worked together to hold the EPA to commonsense rules, and I appreciate that, but I need to clarify just a couple of quick things that my colleague mentioned.

From the Environmental Council of the States, I have before me a letter that I would like to enter into the RECORD stating that the Environmental Council of the States is writing to support many of the concepts included in this legislation, on all three pieces of this legislation.

And the other organization, the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials, they don't take positions on legislation; so no matter what the piece of legislation would be, if you call them, they are not going to take a position on it one way or another. That does not mean that they do not support this, but they simply don't take positions.

I wanted to make those clarifications for the RECORD.

I reserve the balance of my time.

ECOS, THE ENVIRONMENTAL
COUNCIL OF THE STATES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2013.

Re "CERCLA Bills" H.R.s 2226, 2318, 2279

Hon. FRED UPTON,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
Rayburn House Office Building, Wash-
ington, DC.

Hon. HENRY WAXMAN,
Ranking Member, Committee on Energy and
Commerce, Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMEN: The Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) is writing to support many of the concepts included in H.R. 2226 The Federal and State Partnership for Environmental Protection Act of 2013, H.R. 2318 The Federal Facility Accountability Act of 2013 H.R. 2279, and The Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations Act of 2013.

As stated in our testimony at your hearing on May 17, ECOS supports the expansion of "consultation with states" as described in the bills. ECOS especially acknowledges that the bills directly address concerns expressed by the States in our ECOS Resolution on federal facilities operations under RCRA and CERCLA (attached; see especially the bolded items).

ECOS is a non-partisan, non-profit organization of the state environmental agencies and their leaders, who are our members.

We ask that you include this letter in the record on this matter. If there is anything else that ECOS can do to assist you in this matter, please do not hesitate to ask.

Regards,

R. STEVEN BROWN,
Executive Director.

Attachment.

ON ENVIRONMENTAL FEDERALISM

Whereas, the states are co-regulators with the federal government in a federal system; and

Whereas, the meaningful and substantial involvement of the state environmental agencies as partners with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is critical to both the development and implementation of environmental programs; and

Whereas, the U.S. Congress has provided by statute for delegation, authorization, or primacy (hereinafter referred to collectively as "delegation") of certain federal program responsibilities to states which, among other things, enables states to establish state programs that go beyond the minimum federal program requirements; and

Whereas, States that have received delegation have demonstrated to the U.S. EPA that they have the independent authority to adopt and they have adopted laws, regulations, and policies at least as stringent as federal laws, regulations, and policies; and

Whereas, states have further demonstrated their commitment to environmental protection by taking responsibility for 96% of the primary environmental programs which can be delegated to states; and

Whereas, because of this delegation, the state environmental agencies have a unique position as co-regulators and co-funders of these programs; and

Whereas, the delegation of new federal environmental rules (issued as final and completed actions and published by the U.S. EPA) to the states to implement continues at a steady pace of about 28 per year since spring 2007, for a total of approximately 143 new final rules and completed actions to implement through fall 2011; and

Whereas, federal financial support to implement environmental programs delegated to the states has declined since 2005; and

Whereas, cuts in federal and state support adversely affects the states' ability to implement federal programs in a timely manner and to adequately protect human health and the environment; and

Whereas, states currently perform the vast majority of environmental protection tasks in America, including 96% of the enforcement and compliance actions; and collection of more than 94% of the environmental quality data currently held by the U.S. EPA; and

Whereas, these accomplishments represent a success by the U.S. EPA and the states working together in ways the U.S. Congress originally envisioned to move environmental responsibility to the states, not an indictment of the U.S. EPA's performance; and

Whereas, the U.S. EPA provides great value in achieving protection of human health and the environment by fulfilling numerous important functions, including: establishing minimum national standards; ensuring state-to-state consistency in the implementation of those national standards; supporting research and providing information; and providing standardized pollution control activities across jurisdictions; and

Whereas, with respect to program operation, when a program has been delegated to a state and the state is meeting the minimum delegated program requirements, the role of the U.S. EPA is oversight and funding support rather than state-level implementation of programs; and

Whereas, under some federal programs the U.S. EPA grants to states the flexibility to adjust one-size-fits-all programs to local conditions and to try new procedures and techniques to accomplish agreed-upon environmental program requirements, thereby assuring an effective and efficient expenditure of the taxpayers' money. Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Environmental Council of the States: Affirms its continuing support for the protection of human health and the environment by providing for clean air, clean water, and proper handling of waste materials;

Affirms that states are co-regulators, co-funders and partners with appropriate federal agencies, including the U.S. EPA, and with each other in a federal environmental protection system;

Affirms the need for adequate funding for both state environmental programs and the U.S. EPA, given the vitally important role of both levels of government;

Affirms that expansion of environmental authority to the states is to be supported, while preemption of state authority, including preemption that limits the state's ability to establish environmental programs more stringent than federal programs, is to be opposed;

Supports the authorization or delegation of programs to the states and believes that when a program has been authorized or delegated, the appropriate federal focus should be on program reviews, and, further, believes that the federal government should intervene in such state programs where required by court order or where a state fails to enforce federal rules particularly involving spillovers of harm from one state to another;

Supports early, meaningful, and substantial state involvement in the development and implementation of environmental statutes, policies, rules, programs, reviews, joint priority setting, budget proposals, budget processes, and strategic planning, and calls upon the U.S. Congress and appropriate fed-

eral agencies to provide expanded opportunities for such involvement;

Specifically calls on U.S. EPA to consult in a meaningful, timely, and concurrent manner with the states' environmental agencies in the priority setting, planning, and budgeting of offices of the U.S. EPA as these offices conduct these efforts;

Further specifically calls on U.S. EPA to consult in a meaningful and timely manner with the states' environmental agencies regarding the U.S. EPA interpretation of federal regulations, and to ensure that the U.S. EPA has fully articulated its interpretation of federal regulations prior to the U.S. EPA intervention in state programs;

Believes that such integrated consultation will increase mutual understanding, improve state-federal relations, remove barriers, reduce costs, and more quickly improve the nation's environmental quality;

Noting the extensive contributions states have made to a clean environment, affirms its belief that where the federal government requires that environmental actions be taken, the federal government ought to fund those actions, and not at the expense of other state programs;

Affirms that the federal government should be subject to the same environmental rules and requirements, including the susceptibility to enforcement that it imposes on states and other parties;

Affirms its support for the concept of flexibility and that the function of the federal environmental agency is, working with the states, largely to set goals for environmental accomplishment and that, to the maximum extent possible, the means of achieving those goals should be left primarily to the states; especially as relates to the use of different methods to implement core programs, such as risk-based inspections or multi-media environmental programs, and particularly in the development of new programs which will impact both states and the U.S. EPA; and

Directs ECOS staff to provide a copy of this resolution to the U.S. EPA Administrator.

CLARIFICATION OF CERCLA SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY WAIVER FOR FEDERAL FACILITIES

Whereas, current and former federal facilities have some of the most pressing environmental problems, such as hazardous substances, unexploded ordnance, radioactive materials, and abandoned mines; and

Whereas, problems associated with some of these federal facilities pose substantial threats to public health, safety, and the environment; and

Whereas, ECOS believes the States' regulatory role at federal facilities should be recognized and that federal agency environmental cleanup activities are subject to and should receive the same regulatory oversight as private entities; and

Whereas, for many contamination actions the federal agencies assert Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) lead agency authority under Executive Order 12580; and

Whereas, state experience for many contamination actions has shown that assertions of sovereign immunity and CERCLA lead agency authority have led to inappropriate and/or inconsistent interpretation of state law and have not supported cleanup to the same standards as private parties; and

Whereas, assertions of sovereign immunity and CERCLA lead agency authority hamper consistent state regulatory oversight and responsibility to its citizens; and

Whereas, a clarification of Executive Order 12580 and/or federal legislation would aid

states in implementing regulations which have been duly enacted by the states; and

Whereas, this resolution fully supports Policy NR-03i (specifically Section 3.5 on "Natural Resources") executed by the National Governors' Association. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved that the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS):

Requests the Administration revise Executive Order 12580 to clarify that federal facilities are subject to appropriate state regulations and are not unduly shielded by sovereign immunity and lead agency authority;

Encourages the U.S. Congress act to support the States by the implementation of specific legislation which will without equivocation acknowledge state authority and regulatory responsibility for oversight of removal and cleanup actions at current and formerly owned or operated federal facilities; and

Authorizes the transmittal of this resolution to the Administration, appropriate congressional committees, federal agencies, and other interested organizations and individuals.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chairman, while the Environmental Council of the States may have supported some concepts of the bill, they have not moved to endorse the bill. I will stand by my statement.

Next I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), a staunch defender of the environment and a good friend.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy and leadership here on the floor.

When I first heard that we were going to be dealing with Superfund reforms and modifications, I was originally encouraged. I have been working with these issues on the Federal level, and before that, for almost 20 years, as a local official dealing with the problems of pollution in Superfund sites. I know that there are many challenges to the process and that it is chronically and dramatically underfunded. It is complex and cumbersome. Many of the participants are not fully equipped to be able to manage it. We have learned a little bit in the almost 30 years since the legislation was passed, but I am sad to say I was very disappointed because, rather than dealing in a thoughtful, bipartisan way to try and refine the process, we are actually taking a step backward.

This bill would water down the requirements and provide fewer dollars, blurring lines of responsibility. This is not going to help. The Superfund tax expired in 1995. Since then, we have been shifting the burden away from the petrochemical industry that created these problems in the main, shifting it to the general fund taxpayer, a scarce and dwindling supply.

This isn't going to move away from litigation; it is going to make it more likely, if it were enacted, by confusing people. Changing the rules that people have operated under is not going to be helpful; it is going to slow it down further.

I am deeply concerned that the Department of Defense has not fully met its obligation as the largest generator of Superfund sites in the United States. I have been on this floor repeatedly attempting to work through the budget process and the authorization process for us to step up and do right by people.

I have got a harbor that was the staging area for three wars, and a significant amount of the pollution there that we are dealing with is as a result of that Defense Department operation. But what we are doing here would, according to the Department of Defense, disrupt the national priority scheme in which the most contaminated Federal sites are cleaned up first. It would increase litigation, delay cleanup, and waste already limited resources.

Now, by pretending that somehow the State government is going to take the lead and compel Federal agencies to do things that may in fact be contrary to Federal law is not going to speed this process further. It is not going to make it easier. It is going to continue what is the problem. People today dig in their heels.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TONKO. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. We haven't actually moved forward to try to work carefully, to thoughtfully, in a bipartisan session, refine it. We are going ahead and trying to superimpose on top of it things that will undercut that effort.

Now, I am critical of what the Federal Government has done in some areas, but as a practical matter, local governments, by failure to zone, plan, regulate, and exercise oversight, have often been responsible for many of these problems. And they have, in the main, not stepped up and been aggressive with the strictest of standards. This would superimpose what are potentially less rigorous or, in fact, no local standards, be able to cost shift to the Federal Government without any interest in providing the resources for the Federal Government to do so.

I would hope that our friends, if they are sincere, would spend time with people who are in the trenches and look for ways in a bipartisan, thoughtful way to refine the Superfund program so that, in the spirit of what originally created the legislation, we can do something that will do better by our constituents, better by the environment, and better by the taxpayer.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON) who has organized the Environmental Justice Advocates of his home State of Minnesota, and is also the chair of the Progressive Caucus in the House.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, the polluter pays. The polluter pays, and that is a simple idea with very broad appeal. The company responsible for causing the pollution should have to pay for the cleanup. It makes sense. This bill would relieve many companies of that responsibility when it comes to the most polluted sites in the country. Instead, taxpayers will pick up the tab. It is another bailout.

Currently, if a company is part of an industry with a record of pollution, it needs to post a bond or buy insurance. This requirement helps to prevent a company from polluting until it goes out of business, leaving the taxpayer with the bill for the cleanup.

H.R. 2279 allows the company to skirt its financial responsibility, in essence, to internalize all the money they make while polluting but to externalize all of the costs after they are done and leaving everyone else to shoulder the burden. That is not free market enterprise; that is crony capitalism.

The bill would also reduce funding for highly contaminated sites. It should be increasing funding for the sites so their cleanup does not drag on for decades. Less funding is not the answer. Because funding is already so short for these Superfund sites, we have to prioritize the worst sites for cleanup, and the result is the National Priorities List. This bill would disrupt that priority system.

Mr. Chairman, instead of letting polluters off the hook, we should use the money to put people to work by cleaning up the long list of toxic sites all over the country that are exposing people to toxic waste, pushing down property values, and inhibiting economic growth.

As I close, I just want to say that this bill, like so many bills offered by the majority, rests upon a falsehood, and that is that health and safety regulations hurt the economy. They don't. It is not true. It is a false statement, and there is no evidence for them to prove that it is true. And yet they want us to believe, as these companies deregulate and get tax cuts and all these other benefits, that they are going to use the extra money they get in order to create jobs, which they never do.

Reject this bill. It is a bad idea.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chair, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. Chair, H.R. 2279 is a deeply flawed bill that will increase costs, increase litigation, slow down the pace of cleanups, and, indeed, put the public at risk. It will do nothing to make cleanups at contaminated sites more efficient or more effective.

The proponent's intended goals for this legislation are not reflected in the bill's language. We can, and we should, do much better for people living in communities that are dealing with toxic legacies from past failures to deal with hazardous substances properly.

If we want to prevent new Superfund sites from being created and to clean up contaminated sites in their communities and convert them from liabilities to productive assets, we must reject H.R. 2279. I oppose this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

With that, Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In closing, I want to go back and revisit just briefly some of the cost implications or the allegations of cost implications of today's legislation that we are considering.

CBO carefully analyzed all three of the bills that we are considering as part of H.R. 2279 today, and here is what they said:

CBO estimates that, in some cases, implementing this legislation could affect the pace of discretionary spending if priorities for cleanup activities change. However, CBO expects that total costs to fulfill Federal responsibilities under CERCLA would be little changed under this legislation.

That was directly from the CBO score for H.R. 2226.

Based on information from EPA, CBO expects that removing the current requirement to review certain recommendations every 3 years would reduce administrative costs. However, some of those savings in administrative expenses would be offset by spending on the new requirement to report to the Congress any financial responsibility requirements. CBO estimates that, on balance, implementing this legislation would not have a significant net impact on spending that is subject to appropriation over the 2014-2018 period. Enacting H.R. 2279 would not affect direct spending or revenues.

That was directly from the CBO score for H.R. 2279.

CBO estimates that enacting this legislation could increase the pace of discretionary spending to the extent that Federal agencies accelerate spending related to cleanup activities or pay additional fines and penalties imposed by the States. However, CBO expects that aggregate, long-term costs to fulfill Federal responsibilities under CERCLA would be little changed under the legislation.

In addition, H.R. 2318 could increase direct spending to the extent that fines and penalties were paid from the Treasury's Judgment Fund. However, CBO expects that any incremental spending from that fund would probably be insignificant. CBO estimates that any additional direct spending over the 2014-2023 period would be insignificant.

CBO goes on to say:

Enacting this legislation would not fundamentally change the Federal Government's responsibility to comply with

CERCLA. According to the latest financial report of the United States, the Federal Government's current environmental remediation and waste disposal liabilities exceed \$300 billion (under all environmental laws). Under current law, Federal agencies, in particular the Departments of Defense and Energy, currently spend billions of dollars each year conducting cleanup activities under CERCLA, including reimbursements to State agencies for related services they provide. Based on information from Federal agencies and industry representatives, CBO expects that enacting this legislation could induce Federal agencies to accelerate their compliance activities at some facilities—possibly changing the timing of funding requests for certain projects. As a result, H.R. 2318 might lead to greater compliance costs for Federal facilities for the years immediately following enactment, but the total long-term cost of compliance would not change substantially.

I just wanted to make that point for the record.

Finally, I want to urge my colleagues not to be misled by my colleague's argument that this bill somehow prevents the EPA from enacting financial assurance requirements. It simply does not. More than 30 years passed before EPA complied with the requirements of CERCLA and started the process of developing financial assurance requirements. All this bill does is require the EPA to acknowledge the body of law developed by the States and other Federal agencies in the more than 30 years since the EPA has failed to act.

This legislation does not limit EPA from establishing Federal CERCLA financial responsibility requirements or from setting a minimum level of financial assurance that is required. H.R. 2279 merely ensures that existing State and Federal requirements can be used to meet those requirements where appropriate and ensures that existing State protections that may already exceed a new Federal minimum requirement will not be automatically voided.

The purpose of the provision in the bill requiring the EPA to report to Congress before new CERCLA financial responsibility requirements are enacted is to make sure that there is a legitimate need for new requirements. It does not prevent the EPA from promulgating new requirements if they are necessary.

My colleague argues that the bill is based on a false premise that States are implementing adequate financial assurance requirements. The bill does not prejudge State financial assurance requirements. What the bill does is require the EPA to analyze the existing financial assurance requirements, and it directs the EPA to "fill the gap" left by financial assurance regulations developed by the States or other Federal agencies. But make no mistake, if there is a regulatory gap and the EPA believes that gap needs to be filled, the EPA is free to enact regulations.

The purpose of financial assurance under 108(b) of CERCLA was to prevent

the creation of new Superfund sites. The bill provides a mechanism for gathering information to decide whether the existing State and Federal financial assurance requirements are adequate to protect the Federal Government from incurring response costs under CERCLA.

The bill directs the EPA to gather information and report back to us before it promulgates any additional requirements. It does not otherwise preclude the EPA from enacting rules that the EPA determines are necessary. In fact, we understand that the EPA has already been gathering this information from the States and other Federal agencies like the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service.

The bill simply sets out a process for us to learn what State and other agency requirements are out there and whether there is a need for more regulation before the EPA creates yet another layer of regulation. Contrary to what my colleagues are saying, the bill does not cut off any rulemaking by the EPA.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2279, which would needlessly complicate efforts to clean up our most dangerous Superfund sites by letting polluters off the hook for cleanup costs and creating conflict and confusion between state and federal law.

One in four Americans lives within three miles of a hazardous waste site, frequently in vulnerable communities. These sites endanger human health, increasing risk for cancer, birth defects, acute poisoning, and injury from fire or explosion. They are also blights in communities—vacant lots and underutilized land that impede economic development.

Our nations' Superfund law, passed in 1980, gives the Environmental Protection Agency the authority to compel polluters to pay to repair the damage they caused, either by cleaning up themselves or by reimbursing the federal government for its cleanup efforts. The cleanup process requires assessing and ranking sites to prioritize the most hazardous areas, and working with states and private parties to remediate the land.

Today's bill would undermine the requirement that high-polluting industries obtain insurance or post bonds to ensure that areas would be cleaned up if they become Superfund sites, reducing the incentive to limit contamination and sticking taxpayers with the bill if cleanup is necessary. It would prohibit the EPA from enforcing financial responsibility requirements in any state that sets its own rules, even if those rules are inadequate to protect taxpayers. It also confuses federal and state responsibilities on cleanup sites, subjecting federal employees to fines or imprisonment if they fail to comply with state orders even when they conflict with federal law. This confusion will only lead to increased litigation, delay, and wasted resources.

Superfund sites are dangerous threats to public health and economic progress in our most vulnerable communities, and we should

be working to make the cleanup process as seamless and efficient as possible. This legislation would hinder that effort, and I urge a no vote.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce, printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113-30. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 2279

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—REDUCING EXCESSIVE DEADLINE OBLIGATIONS

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations Act of 2013".

SEC. 102. REVIEW OF REGULATIONS UNDER THE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT.

Section 2002(b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6912(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) REVIEW OF REGULATIONS.—The Administrator shall review, and revise, as the Administrator determines appropriate, regulations promulgated under this Act."

SEC. 103. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR CLASSES OF FACILITIES UNDER CERCLA.

Section 108(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9608(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "Not later than three years after the date of enactment of the Act, the President shall" and inserting "The President shall, as appropriate,"; and

(B) by striking "first" after "for which requirements will be"; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking "Financial responsibility may be established" and inserting "Owners and operators may establish financial responsibility";

(B) by striking "any one, or any combination, of the following;" and inserting "forms of security, including"; and

(C) by striking "or qualification" and inserting "and qualification".

SEC. 104. REPORT TO CONGRESS REGARDING FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.

Section 108(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9608(b)) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(6) The President may not promulgate any financial responsibility requirement under this subsection without first submitting to Congress a report—

"(A) describing each facility or class of facilities to be covered by such requirement;

"(B) describing the development of such requirement, why the facility or class of facilities proposed to be covered by such requirement present the highest level of risk of injury, and why the facility or class of facilities is not already covered by adequate financial responsibility requirements;

“(C) describing the financial responsibility requirements promulgated by States or other Federal agencies for the facility or class of facilities to be covered by the financial responsibility requirement proposed under this subsection and explaining why the requirement proposed under this subsection is necessary;

“(D) describing the exposure to the Fund for response costs resulting from the facility or class of facilities proposed to be covered; and

“(E) describing the capacity of the financial and credit markets to provide instruments of financial responsibility necessary to meet such requirement.

The President shall update any report submitted under this paragraph to reflect any revision of the facilities or classes of facilities to be covered by a financial responsibility requirement that is the subject of such report.”.

SEC. 105. PREEMPTION OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.

Section 114(d) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9614(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) No owner or operator of a vessel or facility who establishes and maintains evidence of financial responsibility associated with the production, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous substances pursuant to financial responsibility requirements under any State law or regulation, or any other Federal law or regulation, shall be required to establish or maintain evidence of financial responsibility under this title, unless the President determines, after notice and opportunity for public comment, that in the event of a release of a hazardous substance that is not a federally permitted release or authorized by a State permit, such other Federal or State financial responsibility requirements are insufficient to cover likely response costs under section 104. If the President determines that such other Federal or State financial responsibility requirements are insufficient to cover likely response costs under section 104 in the event of such a release, the President shall accept evidence of compliance with such other Federal or State financial responsibility requirements in lieu of compliance with any portion of the financial responsibility requirements promulgated under this title to which they correspond.”.

SEC. 106. EXPLOSIVE RISKS PLANNING NOTIFICATION.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the owner or operator of each facility at which substances listed in appendix A to part 27 of title 6, Code of Federal Regulations, as flammables or explosives are present above the screening threshold listed therein shall notify the State emergency response commission for the State in which such facility is located that such substances are present at such facility and of the amount of such substances that are present at such facility.

TITLE II—FEDERAL AND STATE PARTNERSHIP FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Federal and State Partnership for Environmental Protection Act of 2013”.

SEC. 202. CONSULTATION WITH STATES.

(a) REMOVAL.—Section 104(a)(2) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9604(a)(2)) is amended by striking “Any removal action undertaken by the President under this subsection (or by any other person referred to in section 122) should” and inserting “In undertaking a removal action under this subsection, the President (or any other person undertaking

a removal action pursuant to section 122) shall consult with the affected State or States. Such removal action should”.

(b) REMEDIAL ACTION.—Section 104(c)(2) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9604(c)(2)) is amended by striking “before determining any appropriate remedial action” and inserting “during the process of selecting, and in selecting, any appropriate remedial action”.

(c) SELECTION OF REMEDIAL ACTION.—Section 104(c)(4) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9604(c)(4)) is amended by striking “shall select remedial actions” and inserting “shall, in consultation with the affected State or States, select remedial actions”.

(d) CONSULTATION WITH STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS.—Section 120(f) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(f)) is amended—

(1) by striking “shall afford to” and inserting “shall consult with”;

(2) by inserting “and shall provide such State and local officials” before “the opportunity to participate in”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: “If State or local officials make a determination not to participate in the planning and selection of the remedial action, such determination shall be documented in the administrative record regarding the selection of the response action.”.

SEC. 203. STATE CREDIT FOR OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

Section 104(c)(5) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9604(c)(5)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by inserting “removal at such facility, or for” before “remedial action”; and

(B) by striking “non-Federal funds.” and inserting “non-Federal funds, including oversight costs and in-kind expenditures. For purposes of this paragraph, in-kind expenditures shall include expenditures for, or contributions of, real property, equipment, goods, and services, valued at a fair market value, that are provided for the removal or remedial action at the facility, and amounts derived from materials recycled, recovered, or reclaimed from the facility, valued at a fair market value, that are used to fund or offset all or a portion of the cost of the removal or remedial action.”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “removal or” after “under this paragraph shall include expenses for”.

SEC. 204. STATE CONCURRENCE WITH LISTING ON THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST.

(a) BASIS FOR RECOMMENDATION.—Section 105(a)(8)(B) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9605(a)(8)(B)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “Not later than 90 days after any revision of the national list, with respect to a priority not included on the revised national list, upon request of the State that submitted the priority for consideration under this subparagraph, the President shall provide to such State, in writing, the basis for not including such priority on such revised national list. The President may not add a facility to the national list over the written objection of the State, unless (i) the State, as an owner or operator or a significant contributor of hazardous substances to the facility, is a potentially responsible party, (ii) the President determines that the contamination has migrated across a State boundary, resulting in the need for response actions in multiple States, or (iii) the criteria under the national contingency plan for issuance of a health advi-

sory have been met.” after “the President shall consider any priorities established by the States.”; and

(2) by striking “To the extent practicable, the highest priority facilities shall be designated individually and shall be referred to as” and all that follows through the semicolon at the end, and inserting “Not more frequently than once every 5 years, a State may designate a facility that meets the criteria set forth in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, which shall be included on the national list;”.

(b) STATE INVOLVEMENT.—Section 121(f)(1)(C) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9621(f)(1)(C)) is amended by striking “deleting sites from” and inserting “adding sites to, and deleting sites from,”.

SEC. 205. STATE ENVIRONMENTAL COVENANT LAW.

Section 121(d)(2)(A)(ii) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9621(d)(2)(A)(ii)) is amended by striking “State environmental or facility siting law” and inserting “State environmental, facility siting, or environmental covenant law, or under a State law or regulation requiring the use of engineering controls or land use controls,”.

TITLE III—FEDERAL FACILITY ACCOUNTABILITY

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Federal Facility Accountability Act of 2013”.

SEC. 302. FEDERAL FACILITIES.

(a) APPLICATION TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—Section 120(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(a)) is amended in the heading by striking “OF ACT”.

(b) APPLICATION OF REQUIREMENTS TO FEDERAL FACILITIES.—Section 120(a)(2) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking “preliminary assessments” and inserting “response actions”; and

(2) by inserting “or” after “National Contingency Plan.”.

(3) by striking “, or applicable to remedial actions at such facilities”; and

(4) by inserting “or have been” before “owned or operated”.

(c) APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.—Section 120(a)(4) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(a)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the United States shall be subject to, and comply with, at facilities that are or have been owned or operated by any such department, agency, or instrumentality, State substantive and procedural requirements regarding response relating to hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants, including State hazardous waste requirements, in the same manner and to the same extent as any nongovernmental entity.

“(B) COMPLIANCE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The United States hereby expressly waives any immunity otherwise applicable to the United States with respect to any State substantive or procedural requirement referred to in subparagraph (A).

“(ii) INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.—Neither the United States, nor any agent, employee, nor officer thereof, shall be immune or exempt from any process or sanction of any State or Federal Court with respect to the enforcement of any injunctive relief under subparagraph (C)(ii).

“(iii) CIVIL PENALTIES.—No agent, employee, or officer of the United States shall be personally liable for any civil penalty under any State

substantive or procedural requirement referred to in subparagraph (A), or this Act, with respect to any act or omission within the scope of the official duties of the agent, employee, or officer.

“(C) **SUBSTANTIVE AND PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS.**—The State substantive and procedural requirements referred to in subparagraph (A) include—

- “(i) administrative orders;
- “(ii) injunctive relief;
- “(iii) civil and administrative penalties and fines, regardless of whether such penalties or fines are punitive or coercive in nature or are imposed for isolated, intermittent, or continuing violations;
- “(iv) reasonable service charges or oversight costs; and
- “(v) laws or regulations requiring the imposition and maintenance of engineering or land use controls.

“(D) **REASONABLE SERVICE CHARGES OR OVERSIGHT COSTS.**—The reasonable service charges or oversight costs referred to in subparagraph (C) include fees or charges assessed in connection with—

- “(i) the processing, issuance, renewal, or modification of permits;
- “(ii) the review of plans, reports, studies, and other documents;
- “(iii) attorney’s fees;
- “(iv) inspection and monitoring of facilities or vessels; and
- “(v) any other nondiscriminatory charges that are assessed in connection with a State requirement regarding response relating to hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants.”.

SEC. 303. AUTHORITY TO DELEGATE, ISSUE REGULATIONS.

Section 115 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9615) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “If the President delegates or assigns any duties or powers under this section to a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States other than the Administrator, the Administrator may review, as the Administrator determines necessary or upon request of any State, actions taken, or regulations promulgated, pursuant to such delegation or assignment, for purposes of ensuring consistency with the guidelines, rules, regulations, or criteria established by the Administrator under this title.”.

The CHAIR. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in part A of House Report 113–322. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. SINEMA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part A of House Report 113–322.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, strike lines 13 and 14 and insert the following: “U.S.C. 9605(a)(8)(B)) is amended by inserting “Not later than 90 days after”.

Page 9, line 7, strike “; and” and insert a period.

Page 9, strike lines 8 through 15.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 455, the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Arizona.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

My amendment would strike language that expands eligibility for the National Priorities List in section 204, which is overseen by the Environmental Protection Agency.

My amendment also reinstates language that directs listings of the “highest priority facilities” for cleanup and guarantees that State-recommended sites receive priority.

□ 1515

In 2003, an agreement was finalized to provide much-needed cleanup to the North Indian Bend Wash site in my district. The site, formerly used for industrial production and manufacturing, now spans several housing developments in which thousands of Arizona families, students and seniors reside.

Since then, Federal, State, and local stakeholders have worked together to put a 25-year plan in place to address soil and water contamination at this site, but those plans have not gone uninterrupted. In January of 2008, more than 3.5 million gallons of contaminated water were mistakenly delivered from this site to homes in Paradise Valley, and in July of that same year, irrigation water used from this site triggered a study at an elementary school in my district to determine if the school grounds had been contaminated.

The North Indian Bend Wash site is one of many sites across the country listed under the National Priorities List, which provides much-needed funding to assist States with cleanup efforts.

In keeping with the mission of the National Priorities List, which is to protect public health, my amendment protects funding for important cleanup projects, like the North Indian Bend Wash, that are taking place in hundreds of communities across the country.

The underlying bill would expand eligibility for the National Priorities List, stretching its mission beyond its current financial means without providing additional funding to accommodate this expansion. My amendment prevents this unfunded expansion.

In times of financial shortfall, we should ensure that we efficiently and responsibly use taxpayers dollars to prioritize projects by need and maximize our impact on improving public health. While I agree that providing more robust State input is essential to crafting better environmental policy, H.R. 2279 would actually repeal language that requires the administration

to prioritize the most urgent and impactful State projects for cleanup.

I also believe that striking the “highest priority facilities” language, as called for in the underlying bill, may have the unintended consequence of diminishing the statutory role that States would have in determining the EPA’s cleanup priorities. The underlying bill strikes the only clause in the current law that explicitly protects states’ rights with NPL. Without this language, it is possible that the underlying bill could result in the EPA’s placing certain projects that States have requested at the bottom of its funding priorities on the NPL while still following the law. My amendment reinstates this language, directing the EPA to make tough choices that necessarily respect the interests of our States.

We all share the desire to work towards commonsense, reasonable solutions, using tax dollars wisely, facilitating job growth and improving public health. This amendment provides a meaningful fix to the underlying bill by preventing an unfunded expansion of the NPL and directing the administration to make tough choices that respect the rights of States. I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this amendment strikes the provision that would allow States to list a site on the National Priorities List once every 5 years.

States have a great deal of experience and expertise in cleaning up sites contaminated by hazardous wastes, and States are often in a better position to understand the realities of site cleanup in their States and to understand the local or regional issues affecting the cleanup, but there are times when it would be better addressed by the EPA under CERCLA, and there would be a significant delay in the listing process. As a result, the bill also allows a State to designate a site that meets the criteria for listing to the National Priorities List once every 5 years.

CERCLA currently permits States to list a site on the National Priorities List only once. States have taken to calling this their “silver bullet.” Using the silver bullet fast-tracks the listing of a site on the NPL and allows States to avoid the often lengthy listing process. Some States have already used their silver bullet, while others hold onto it and wait for a site that it believes would be better addressed by the EPA under CERCLA.

My colleague indicated in a Dear Colleague letter she circulated earlier

today that the bill could result in the EPA's placing silver bullet projects at the bottom of the priorities list while still remaining in statutory compliance. While I appreciate my colleague's concern, this statement is both misleading and incorrect. The reality is that the EPA can place a silver bullet site—or any other site for that matter—at the bottom of its priority list at any time. This bill does not change the EPA's ability to prioritize sites for cleanup.

CERCLA is very process heavy, and States are often reluctant to wade into the drawn-out CERCLA process. They would rather clean up the sites themselves and avoid the stigma associated with having a Superfund site in their States. However, there are times when the only way to get a site cleaned up is to get it on the Superfund list. It is not an easy conclusion for States to come to, and States are not clamoring to list on the National Priorities List. So any argument that this bill would somehow result in an onslaught of new listings by the States would simply not play out.

One of the arguments against allowing States to list a site on the NPL is that it will somehow change the EPA's prioritization of how to spend its cleanup dollars. Just because a site is listed on the NPL does not mean that it will automatically receive funding or will somehow jump to the front of the line to receive cleanup dollars. Nothing in this bill changes the fact that the EPA sets the priority for sites to be cleaned up, and the EPA decides how to spend its cleanup dollars.

Furthermore, if a site is listed and is being cleaned up using Federal dollars, States are financially invested in making sure the cleanup is done right. States must contribute 10 percent of the overall remedial cost and all of the long-term operation and maintenance costs. With that, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY), my colleague.

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my colleague's amendment requiring the EPA to stay focused on the National Priorities List.

There are nine Superfund sites where I am from in the Hudson Valley of New York. Toxic sites once declared uninhabitable are now engines of economic development, and I want to credit the good folks at the EPA, including my friend Judith Enck, who leads Region 2, but one Hudson Valley community with poison in its water has waited over 10 years for a solution.

The EPA began cleanup at the site in Hopewell Junction in 2003 and officially added Hopewell to the Superfund Na-

tional Priorities List in 2005. Hopewell Junction isn't some abandoned wasteland, and it isn't an empty brownfield. It is a community full of children and families who need our help and who need our help now. Hopewell could be a neighborhood anywhere, a neighborhood in which families shouldn't have to choose between clean water and their children's health, between selling their houses or staying in a place where they grew up and loved but is now contaminated. My neighbors, like Debra Hall, have put blood, sweat and tears into this effort for 10 years to try to clean up Hopewell—10 years telling anyone who would listen that Hopewell must be a priority because they can't wait.

It is outrageous, and they deserve better from their government. I support this amendment to keep our priorities straight, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I share the desire of my Republican colleagues to increase the input provided by and the role of States in listing facilities on the National Priorities List, but by adding more sites to an already overwhelmed program, we may diminish the effectiveness of this important program.

I am also concerned that the underlying bill, by striking the current statutory language that directs the EPA to give State-recommended sites priority, could have the unintended consequence of decreasing the role of States in this process. For these reasons, Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, ironically, the EPA often pushes States to identify more sites that the EPA can put on the list so that the EPA can argue for more cleanup funding. The EPA incentivizes States to identify sites that meet the listing criteria by giving the States that identify sites more funds to do initial site assessments.

So the long and short of it is that the EPA wants more sites on the NPL, and the EPA wants the States to assist with identifying NPL sites, but the EPA does not want to relinquish control over the actual selection of the appropriate sites. We are trying to help fix that. Again, I urge a "no" vote from my colleagues on the Sinema amendment.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. TONKO

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part A of House Report 113-322.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new title:

TITLE IV—AVOIDING INCREASED LITIGATION AND DELAYS IN CLEANUPS
SEC. 401. AVOIDING INCREASED LITIGATION AND DELAYS IN CLEANUPS.

This Act shall not take effect if any provision thereof would increase the potential for litigation, reduce the amount of funds available for the cleanup of contaminated sites, or delay the implementation of any such cleanup.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 455, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chair, my amendment adds a savings clause to H.R. 2279 to avoid unintended consequences and detrimental impacts on current and future site cleanup efforts.

We certainly know that the actual provisions of the bill trump the intended goals of the legislation. If, as the supporters of this bill claim, it will not increase litigation, it will not increase costs or delay ongoing or future site cleanups, my amendment would have no effect. However, if the administration's analysis is correct—and I believe it is—my amendment will keep current site cleanups on track and ensure that taxpayer dollars are spent efficiently—spent on cleaning up contaminated sites and not spent in courtrooms.

If the committee had taken additional time to do the necessary oversight that would enable us to identify the best options for improving the Superfund program, my amendment would not be necessary, but the many problems with this bill that Democratic members of the committee have raised and that are echoed in the administration's analysis make my amendment truly necessary.

As the administration's statement of policy points out, H.R. 2279 severely reduces the Federal Government's role in the cleanup of Federal sites. The Federal Government's ability to set a "worst first" prioritization agenda for site cleanups is eliminated. The Federal Government pays the vast majority of the costs for site cleanups on Federal lands and sites on the National

Priorities List. The Federal Government certainly should consult with the State on sites within its borders, but especially in cases where Federal land, Federal tax dollars, Federal employees, and Federal operations are concerned, the Federal Government should have the last word.

My amendment provides a prudent insurance policy to ensure that we do not use limited Superfund resources to litigate rather than to mitigate. My amendment ensures that we move forward. It ensures that we clean up these sites and convert them from revenue liabilities to revenue enhancements. It ensures that we reduce public health risks from contamination. With that, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I am sure my colleague's amendment is well-intentioned, and in fact, I agree with him. I do not want to see an increase in litigation or a slowdown in the cleanup process or a decrease in funds available to clean up Superfund sites, but this amendment is not necessary because H.R. 2279 will not do any of those things.

CERCLA has been implemented for over 30 years, and the EPA has developed many practices and policies during that time. Some of the policies work and are consistently implemented, but many of the policies or practices are ineffective or are not consistently applied across the EPA regions. The EPA has done a good job of getting contaminated sites cleaned up under CERCLA, but that doesn't mean that we can't do better.

States are often in a better position to understand the local and regional issues affecting the cleanup, and States are well positioned to assist the EPA with all aspects of a response action. By ensuring that the States have a meaningful role in the Federal-State partnership under CERCLA and by making sure that Federal entities are on a level playing field with private entities engaged in CERCLA cleanups, we can do better and get more sites cleaned up faster.

My colleague's amendment implies that the purpose of this bill is to thwart cleanup efforts. On the contrary, the purpose of this legislation is to make sure sites get cleaned up in a timely fashion by enhancing the existing role of the States, which are in the best position to assess the conditions at the site. The bill adjusts a top-down culture of CERCLA cleanups, but the bill does not alter the EPA's lead role in implementing CERCLA. States are already involved in the CERCLA process. Ensuring that States have a mean-

ingful and substantial role will not slow down the cleanup process.

My colleague's amendment also implies that H.R. 2279 will reduce the number of funds available for cleanup. This is simply not the case. Congress decides on the amount of money to be appropriated to the EPA or to other Federal agencies for cleanups, and that is not changed by this legislation. It is up to the Federal agencies to prioritize how they spend the appropriated cleanup funds, and nothing in this bill changes the way money appropriated for cleanups is spent.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1530

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chairman, our colleague and my friend from Ohio indicates that this bill will not increase litigation or increase costs or delay ongoing or future site cleanups, and so my amendment would not affect the measure before the House. So it really is a statement in support of the amendment. There is no just reason offered to not support the amendment.

With that, again, I would encourage my colleagues to support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, once again, I want to say how much I respect my colleague, Mr. TONKO. We continue to work together, have worked together, and have had some successes in holding the EPA accountable to the law. I appreciate working with him.

But this amendment, although well-intentioned, is drafted in such a way that makes it impossibly vague. It is indeterminable whether a provision of the bill would increase the potential for litigation, and I continue to urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the Tonko amendment.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part A of House Report 113-322 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Ms. SINEMA of Arizona.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. TONKO of New York.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. SINEMA

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 189, noes 228, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 7]

AYES—189

Andrews	Green, Al	Napolitano
Barber	Green, Gene	Neal
Barrow (GA)	Grijalva	Negrete McLeod
Bass	Gutiérrez	Nolan
Beatty	Hahn	O'Rourke
Becerra	Hanabusa	Owens
Bera (CA)	Hastings (FL)	Pallone
Bishop (GA)	Heck (WA)	Pascarell
Bishop (NY)	Higgins	Pastor (AZ)
Blumenauer	Himes	Payne
Bonamici	Hinojosa	Pelosi
Brady (PA)	Holt	Perlmutter
Braley (IA)	Honda	Peters (CA)
Brown (FL)	Horsford	Peters (MI)
Brownley (CA)	Hoyer	Pingree (ME)
Bustos	Huffman	Pocan
Butterfield	Israel	Polis
Capps	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Capuano	Jeffries	Quigley
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Rahall
Carney	Johnson, E. B.	Rangel
Carson (IN)	Kaptur	Richmond
Cartwright	Keating	Roybal-Allard
Castor (FL)	Kelly (IL)	Ryan (OH)
Castro (TX)	Kennedy	Sanchez, Loretta
Chu	Kildee	Sarbanes
Ciçilline	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Clark (MA)	Kind	Schiff
Clarke (NY)	Kirkpatrick	Schneider
Clay	Kuster	Schrader
Clyburn	Langevin	Schwartz
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Scott (VA)
Connolly	Larson (CT)	Scott, David
Conyers	Lee (CA)	Serrano
Cooper	Levin	Sewell (AL)
Costa	Lewis	Shea-Porter
Courtney	Lipinski	Sherman
Cuellar	Loeb sack	Sinema
Cummings	Lofgren	Sires
Davis (CA)	Lowenthal	Slaughter
Davis, Danny	Lowey	Speier
DeFazio	Lujan Grisham	Swalwell (CA)
DeGette	(NM)	Takano
Delaney	Luján, Ben Ray	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	(NM)	Thompson (MS)
DelBene	Lynch	Tierney
Deutch	Maffei	Titus
Dingell	Maloney,	Tonko
Doggett	Carolyn	Tsongas
Doyle	Maloney, Sean	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Matheson	Vargas
Edwards	Matsui	Veasey
Ellison	McCollum	Vela
Engel	McDermott	Velázquez
Enyart	McGovern	Visclosky
Eshoo	McIntyre	Walz
Esty	McNerney	Wasserman
Farr	Meeks	Schultz
Fattah	Meng	Waters
Foster	Michaud	Waxman
Frankel (FL)	Miller, George	Welch
Fudge	Moore	Wilson (FL)
Garcia	Moran	Yarmuth
Gibson	Murphy (FL)	
Grayson	Nadler	

NOES—228

Aderholt	Graves (GA)	Pittenger
Amash	Graves (MO)	Pitts
Amodei	Griffin (AR)	Poe (TX)
Bachmann	Griffith (VA)	Pompeo
Bachus	Grimm	Posey
Barletta	Hall	Price (GA)
Barr	Hanna	Radel
Benishek	Harper	Reed
Bentivolio	Harris	Reichert
Billirakis	Hartzler	Renacci
Bishop (UT)	Hastings (WA)	Ribble
Black	Hensarling	Rice (SC)
Blackburn	Herrera Beutler	Rigell
Boustany	Holding	Roby
Brady (TX)	Hudson	Roe (TN)
Bridenstine	Huelskamp	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (AL)	Huizenga (MI)	Rogers (KY)
Brooks (IN)	Hultgren	Rogers (MI)
Broun (GA)	Hunter	Rohrabacher
Buchanan	Hurt	Rokita
Bucshon	Issa	Rooney
Burgess	Jenkins	Ros-Lehtinen
Byrne	Johnson (OH)	Roskam
Calvert	Johnson, Sam	Ross
Camp	Jordan	Rothfus
Campbell	Joyce	Royce
Cantor	Kelly (PA)	Runyan
Capito	King (IA)	Ryan (WI)
Carter	King (NY)	Salmon
Cassidy	Kingston	Sanford
Chabot	Kinzing (IL)	Scalise
Chaffetz	Kline	Schock
Coble	Labrador	Schweikert
Coffman	LaMalfa	Scott, Austin
Cole	Lamborn	Sensenbrenner
Collins (GA)	Lance	Sessions
Collins (NY)	Lankford	Shimkus
Conaway	Latham	Shuster
Cook	Latta	Simpson
Cotton	LoBiondo	Smith (MO)
Cramer	Long	Smith (NE)
Crawford	Lucas	Smith (NJ)
Crenshaw	Luetkemeyer	Smith (TX)
Culberson	Lummis	Southerland
Daines	Marchant	Stewart
Davis, Rodney	Marino	Stivers
Denham	Massie	Stockman
Dent	McAllister	Stutzman
DeSantis	McCarthy (CA)	Terry
DesJarlais	McCaul	Thompson (PA)
Diaz-Balart	McHenry	Thornberry
Duffy	McKeon	Tiberi
Duncan (SC)	McKinley	Tipton
Duncan (TN)	McMorris	Turner
Ellmers	Rodgers	Upton
Farenthold	Meadows	Valadao
Fincher	Meehan	Wagner
Fitzpatrick	Messer	Walberg
Fleischmann	Mica	Walden
Fleming	Miller (FL)	Walorski
Flores	Miller (MI)	Weber (TX)
Forbes	Miller, Gary	Webster (FL)
Fortenberry	Mullin	Wenstrup
Fox	Mulvaney	Westmoreland
Franks (AZ)	Murphy (PA)	Whitfield
Frelinghuysen	Neugebauer	Williams
Galleo	Noem	Wilson (SC)
Gardner	Nugent	Wittman
Garrett	Nunes	Wolf
Gerlach	Nunnelee	Womack
Gibbs	Olson	Woodall
Gingrey (GA)	Palazzo	Yoder
Gohmert	Paulsen	Yoho
Goodlatte	Pearce	Young (AK)
Gosar	Perry	Young (IN)
Gowdy	Peterson	
Granger	Petri	

NOT VOTING—15

Barton	Heck (NV)	Rush
Cleaver	Jones	Sánchez, Linda
Crowley	McCarthy (NY)	T.
Gabbard	McClintock	Smith (WA)
Garamendi	Ruiz	
Guthrie	Ruppersberger	

□ 1559

Messrs. BOUSTANY, BROOKS of Alabama, WHITFIELD, HULTGREN, HUDSON, FLEISCHMANN, GOHMERT, LOBIONDO, Mrs. BACHMANN, and

Messrs. TERRY and GALLEG0 changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Ms. LEE of California and Mr. SIREs changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. TONKO

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 190, noes 227, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 8]

AYES—190

Andrews	Farr	Maloney,
Barber	Fattah	Carolyn
Barrow (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Maloney, Sean
Bass	Poster	Matheson
Beatty	Frankel (FL)	Matsui
Becerra	Fudge	McCollum
Bera (CA)	Gallego	McDermott
Bishop (GA)	Garcia	McGovern
Bishop (NY)	Gibson	McIntyre
Blumenauer	Grayson	McNerney
Bonamici	Green, Al	Meeks
Brady (PA)	Green, Gene	Meng
Braley (IA)	Grijalva	Michaud
Brown (FL)	Gutiérrez	Miller, George
Brownley (CA)	Hahn	Moore
Bustos	Hanabusa	Moran
Butterfield	Hastings (FL)	Murphy (FL)
Capps	Heck (WA)	Nadler
Capuano	Higgins	Napolitano
Cárdenas	Himes	Neal
Carney	Hinojosa	Negrete McLeod
Carson (IN)	Holt	Nolan
Cartwright	Honda	O'Rourke
Castor (FL)	Horsford	Owens
Castro (TX)	Hoyer	Pallone
Chu	Huffman	Pascarell
Cicilline	Israel	Pastor (AZ)
Clark (MA)	Jackson Lee	Payne
Clarke (NY)	Jeffries	Pelosi
Clay	Johnson (GA)	Perlmutter
Clyburn	Johnson, E. B.	Peters (CA)
Cohen	Kaptur	Peters (MI)
Connolly	Keating	Pingree (ME)
Conyers	Kelly (IL)	Pocan
Cooper	Kennedy	Polis
Costa	Kildee	Price (NC)
Courtney	Kilmer	Quigley
Cuellar	Kind	Rangel
Cummings	Kirkpatrick	Richmond
Davis (CA)	Kuster	Roybal-Allard
Davis, Danny	Langevin	Ryan (OH)
DeFazio	Larsen (WA)	Sanchez, Loretta
DeGette	Larson (CT)	Sarbanes
Delaney	Lee (CA)	Schakowsky
DeLauro	Levin	Schiff
DelBene	Lewis	Schneider
Deutch	Lipinski	Schrader
Dingell	Loeb sack	Schwartz
Doggett	Lofgren	Scott (VA)
Doyle	Lowenthal	Scott, David
Duckworth	Lowey	Serrano
Edwards	Lujan Grisham	Sewell (AL)
Ellison	(NM)	Shea-Porter
Engel	Luján, Ben Ray	Sherman
Enyart	(NM)	Sinema
Eshoo	Lynch	Sires
Esty	Maffei	Slaughter

Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko

Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—227

Aderholt	Graves (MO)	Pittenger
Amash	Griffin (AR)	Pitts
Amodei	Griffith (VA)	Poe (TX)
Bachmann	Grimm	Pompeo
Bachus	Hall	Posey
Barletta	Hanna	Price (GA)
Barr	Harper	Radel
Benishek	Harris	Rahall
Bentivolio	Hartzler	Reed
Billirakis	Hastings (WA)	Reichert
Bishop (UT)	Hensarling	Renacci
Black	Herrera Beutler	Ribble
Blackburn	Holding	Rice (SC)
Boustany	Hudson	Rigell
Brady (TX)	Huelskamp	Roby
Bridenstine	Huizenga (MI)	Roe (TN)
Brooks (AL)	Hultgren	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (IN)	Hunter	Rogers (KY)
Broun (GA)	Hurt	Rogers (MI)
Buchanan	Issa	Rohrabacher
Bucshon	Jenkins	Rokita
Burgess	Johnson (OH)	Rooney
Byrne	Johnson, Sam	Ros-Lehtinen
Calvert	Jordan	Roskam
Camp	Joyce	Ross
Campbell	Kelly (PA)	Rothfus
Cantor	King (IA)	Royce
Capito	King (NY)	Runyan
Carter	Kingston	Ryan (WI)
Cassidy	Kinzing (IL)	Salmon
Chabot	Kline	Sanford
Chaffetz	Labrador	Scalise
Coble	LaMalfa	Schock
Coffman	Lamborn	Schweikert
Cole	Lance	Scott, Austin
Collins (GA)	Lankford	Sensenbrenner
Collins (NY)	Latham	Sessions
Conaway	Latta	Shimkus
Cook	LoBiondo	Shuster
Cotton	Long	Simpson
Cramer	Lucas	Smith (MO)
Crawford	Luetkemeyer	Smith (NE)
Crenshaw	Lummis	Smith (NJ)
Culberson	Marchant	Smith (TX)
Daines	Marino	Southerland
Davis, Rodney	Massie	Stewart
Denham	McAllister	Stivers
Dent	McCarthy (CA)	Stockman
DeSantis	McCaul	Stutzman
DesJarlais	McHenry	Terry
Diaz-Balart	McKeon	Thompson (PA)
Duffy	McKinley	Thornberry
Duncan (SC)	McMorris	Tiberi
Duncan (TN)	Rodgers	Tipton
Ellmers	Meadows	Turner
Farenthold	Meehan	Upton
Fincher	Messer	Valadao
Fleischmann	Mica	Wagner
Fleming	Miller (FL)	Walberg
Flores	Miller (MI)	Walden
Forbes	Miller, Gary	Walorski
Fortenberry	Mullin	Weber (TX)
Fox	Mulvaney	Webster (FL)
Franks (AZ)	Murphy (PA)	Wenstrup
Frelinghuysen	Neugebauer	Westmoreland
Gardner	Noem	Whitfield
Garrett	Nugent	Williams
Gerlach	Nunes	Wilson (SC)
Gibbs	Nunnelee	Wittman
Gingrey (GA)	Olson	Wolf
Gohmert	Palazzo	Womack
Goodlatte	Paulsen	Woodall
Gosar	Pearce	Yoder
Gowdy	Perry	Yoho
Granger	Peterson	Young (AK)
Graves (GA)	Petri	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—15

Barton	Heck (NV)	Rush
Cleaver	Jones	Sánchez, Linda
Crowley	McCarthy (NY)	T.
Gabbard	McClintock	Smith (WA)
Garamendi	Ruiz	
Guthrie	Ruppersberger	

□ 1605

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia) having assumed the chair, Mr. YODER, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2279) to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act relating to review of regulations under such Act and to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 relating to financial responsibility for classes of facilities, and, pursuant to House Resolution 455, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. PETERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. PETERS of California. I am opposed in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PETERS of California, moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2279 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce with instructions to report the bill back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, add the following new title:

TITLE IV—PRESERVING THE POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE AND LIMITING EXPOSURE TO TOXIC CHEMICALS

SEC. 401. PRESERVING THE POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE AND LIMITING EXPOSURE TO TOXIC CHEMICALS.

This Act shall not take effect if any provision thereof would result in—

(1) fewer contaminated sites being cleaned up each year, or the responsibility for cleaning up a contaminated site being shifted from the polluter to the taxpayer; or

(2) greater long-term exposure for vulnerable populations, including populations in pre-schools, elementary and secondary schools, hospitals, and nursing homes within 5 miles of contaminated sites, to arsenic, mercury, cadmium, polychlorinated

biphenyls (PCBs), perchlorate, or other toxic substances that pollute drinking water or cause adverse human health effects, such as respiratory disease, cancer, or reproductive disorders.

Mr. PETERS of California (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk dispense with the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PETERS of California. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill, which will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will proceed immediately to final passage, as amended.

My amendment simply states that the bill won't take effect if it results in fewer cleaned-up sites, if it shifts responsibility from polluters to the American taxpayers, and if there is greater exposure to carcinogens for schools, hospitals, and nursing homes within 5 miles of a contaminated site.

Mr. Speaker, for too long, we have heard as an article of faith that we have to choose between a prosperous economy and a clean environment, the idea that we can't have both. That is a false choice.

People in San Diego and people around the country know that we deserve nothing less than both. We need to provide both economic opportunity and clean air and water for our future generations.

In my first career, for 15 years, I practiced environmental law in the public and private sectors. Many of my clients were businesses or local governments that struggled to understand and follow what they felt were overly complex and time-consuming regulatory requirements, and from this experience, I have no doubt that overly burdensome red tape hurts our economy.

So I hope that in any case where we can streamline and simplify environmental regulations, while still protecting and enhancing the health of our rivers, lakes, oceans, and air, that everyone in this Congress would be on-board.

I hope that we all agree that real substantive protections are important to ensuring that our drinking water, ocean water, and the land we live and farm on are safe for our children, the elderly, and our families. These resources are economic assets that we have inherited, that we have a responsibility to preserve, and that we must be active stewards in protecting.

At the heart of the Superfund program is the commonsense idea that those who caused pollution would pay to clean it up. The underlying bill turns away from this basic principle and, instead, puts hardworking tax-

payers who didn't cause the pollution on the hook for the expensive cleanups. That is not right, and it is not a good incentive for preventing future contamination.

The bill creates an unfunded mandate by allowing States to move polluted sites off of their regulatory plates to the Federal Superfund list, shifting responsibility from corporations and States to the Federal taxpayer, and just as the Congress has slashed the Superfund budget 40 percent over the last 5 years. If we add more sites to the already burdened Federal list, we will certainly delay cleanups at the expense of human health and the environment.

Second, the bill, for the first time ever, would subject our Federal employees to unfair penalties and perhaps even imprisonment if, in the good faith execution of their duties, they find that they can't comply with a State order because it directly conflicts with Federal law. Putting Federal workers who are tasked with cleaning up these heavily polluted sites in this position is beyond bad management, it is cruelly unfair, and it effectively scares employees from doing the very job we pay them, as taxpayers, to do.

Finally, the Department of Defense has serious concerns with the bill, as it would make it difficult to clean up many of the nearly 10,000 Superfund sites on military bases. According to the military, the bill would waste money on unnecessary litigation instead of actual site cleanup.

Just north of my district in San Diego, a part of Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton is a Superfund site. Nine areas of soil and groundwater have been contaminated by pesticides, metals, herbicides, and more. These waters' sources flow into the neighboring Pacific Ocean, and every day that we delay the cleanup and restoration of this site, our servicemembers, civilians working on the site, and numerous endangered species in the region face adverse risks. We cannot let this continue.

In these lean fiscal times, we must make the most of limited Federal resources and taxpayer dollars. This legislation would bring with it unnecessary litigation, more spending that doesn't go to fixing the problems, exactly the kind of waste we are trying to eliminate from the Federal budget.

My motion to recommit ensures that we are both careful stewards of the taxpayer dime and the environment. We must support laws that protect human health and the environment and continue to enforce the idea that polluters—not hardworking taxpayers—pay for what they pollute.

I call on my colleagues not to fall for the false choice between growing the economy and protecting the environment. We can and we must do both. Vote "yes" on this motion, and stand with me to protect the taxpayer, protect children's health, and ensure that

those who cause pollution pay to clean it up.

Mr. Speaker. I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1615

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes in opposition to the motion.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, our goal with this legislation is clear and straightforward. We want to modernize outdated environmental laws. The part of the bill that the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) wrote makes modest, but important, improvements in environmental law. It allows the EPA to review and revise its solid waste disposal regulations as necessary.

In a hearing that we had, we asked a mayor from New Jersey, Would you rather clean up the trash or revise regulations? The mayor made it clear he would rather focus on getting the real work done instead of getting bogged down in governmental red tape.

The part of the bill written by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTI) says that Federal facilities should behave like anyone else in the State and meet the same natural resource protection requirements. Now, go figure: requiring the Federal Government to live under the same laws that the American people, the States and private-sector businesses have to live under. This is not a new concept. It is already the case under the Clean Air Act and RCRA. Let's just narrow the gap for the Superfund.

Finally, the portion that I wrote ensures that States have a place at the discussion table throughout the process that the EPA set for developing remediation plans.

I urge a "no" vote on the motion to recommit and a "yes" on final passage. With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. PETERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of the bill, if ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 188, noes 225, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 9]

AYES—188

Andrews	Grayson	Nadler
Barber	Green, Al	Napolitano
Barrow (GA)	Green, Gene	Neal
Bass	Grijalva	Negrete McLeod
Beatty	Hahn	Nolan
Becerra	Hanabusa	O'Rourke
Bera (CA)	Hastings (FL)	Owens
Bishop (GA)	Heck (WA)	Pallone
Bishop (NY)	Higgins	Pascarell
Blumenauer	Himes	Pastor (AZ)
Bonamici	Hinojosa	Payne
Brady (PA)	Holt	Pelosi
Braley (IA)	Honda	Perlmutter
Brown (FL)	Horsford	Peters (CA)
Brownley (CA)	Hoyer	Peters (MI)
Bustos	Huffman	Peterson
Butterfield	Israel	Pingree (ME)
Capps	Jackson Lee	Pocan
Capuano	Jeffries	Polis
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Price (NC)
Carney	Johnson, E. B.	Quigley
Carson (IN)	Kaptur	Rahall
Cartwright	Keating	Rangel
Castor (FL)	Kelly (IL)	Richmond
Castro (TX)	Kennedy	Roybal-Allard
Chu	Kildee	Ryan (OH)
Cicilline	Kilmer	Sanchez, Loretta
Clark (MA)	Kind	Sarbanes
Clarke (NY)	Kirkpatrick	Schakowsky
Clay	Kuster	Schiff
Clyburn	Langevin	Schneider
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Schrader
Connolly	Larson (CT)	Schwartz
Conyers	Lee (CA)	Scott (VA)
Cooper	Levin	Scott, David
Costa	Lewis	Serrano
Courtney	Lipinski	Sewell (AL)
Cuellar	Loebach	Shea-Porter
Cummings	Lofgren	Sherman
Davis (CA)	Lowenthal	Sires
Davis, Danny	Lowe	Slaughter
DeFazio	Lujan Grisham	Speier
DeGette	(NM)	Swalwell (CA)
Delaney	Luján, Ben Ray	Takano
DeLauro	(NM)	Thompson (CA)
DelBene	Lynch	Thompson (MS)
Deutch	Maffei	Tierney
Dingell	Maloney,	Titus
Doggett	Carolyn	Tonko
Doyle	Maloney, Sean	Tsongas
Duckworth	Matheson	Van Hollen
Edwards	Matsui	Vargas
Ellison	McCollum	Veasey
Engel	McDermott	Vela
Enyart	McGovern	Velázquez
Eshoo	McIntyre	Visclosky
Esty	McNerney	Walz
Farr	Meeks	Wasserman
Fattah	Meng	Schultz
Foster	Michaud	Waters
Frankel (FL)	Miller, George	Waxman
Fudge	Moore	Welch
Gallego	Moran	Wilson (FL)
Garcia	Murphy (FL)	Yarmuth

NOES—225

Aderholt	Cantor	Duncan (SC)
Amash	Capito	Duncan (TN)
Amodei	Carter	Ellmers
Bachmann	Cassidy	Farenthold
Bachus	Chabot	Fincher
Barletta	Chaffetz	Fitzpatrick
Barr	Coble	Fleischmann
Benishke	Coffman	Fleming
Bentivolio	Cole	Flores
Billirakis	Collins (GA)	Forbes
Bishop (UT)	Collins (NY)	Fortenberry
Black	Conaway	Fox
Blackburn	Cook	Franks (AZ)
Boustany	Cotton	Frelinghuysen
Brady (TX)	Cramer	Gardner
Bridenstine	Crawford	Garrett
Brooks (AL)	Crenshaw	Gerlach
Brooks (IN)	Culberson	Gibbs
Broun (GA)	Daines	Gibson
Buchanan	Davis, Rodney	Gingrey (GA)
Bucshon	Denham	Gohmert
Burgess	Dent	Goodlatte
Byrne	DeSantis	Gosar
Calvert	DesJarlais	Gowdy
Camp	Diaz-Balart	Granger
Campbell	Duffy	Graves (GA)

Graves (MO)	McKeon	Royce
Griffin (AR)	McKinley	Runyan
Griffith (VA)	McMorris	Ryan (WI)
Grimm	Rodgers	Salmon
Hall	Meadows	Sanford
Hanna	Meehan	Scalise
Harper	Messer	Schock
Harris	Mica	Schweikert
Hartzler	Miller (FL)	Scott, Austin
Hastings (WA)	Miller (MI)	Sensenbrenner
Hensarling	Miller, Gary	Sessions
Herrera Beutler	Mullin	Shimkus
Holding	Mulvaney	Shuster
Hudson	Murphy (PA)	Simpson
Huelskamp	Neugebauer	Smith (MO)
Huizenga (MI)	Noem	Smith (NE)
Hultgren	Nugent	Smith (NJ)
Hunter	Nunes	Smith (TX)
Hurt	Nunnelee	Southerland
Issa	Olson	Stewart
Jenkins	Palazzo	Stivers
Johnson (OH)	Paulsen	Stutzman
Johnson, Sam	Pearce	Thompson (PA)
Jordan	Perry	Thornberry
Joyce	Petri	Tiberi
Kelly (PA)	Pittenger	Tipton
King (IA)	Pitts	Turner
King (NY)	Poe (TX)	Upton
Kingston	Pompeo	Valadao
Kinzing (IL)	Posey	Wagner
Kline	Price (GA)	Walberg
Labrador	Radel	Walden
LaMalfa	Reed	Walorski
Lamborn	Reichert	Weber (TX)
Lance	Renacci	Webster (FL)
Lankford	Ribble	Wenstrup
Latham	Rice (SC)	Westmoreland
Latta	Rigell	Whitfield
LoBiondo	Roby	Williams
Long	Roe (TN)	Wilson (SC)
Lucas	Rogers (AL)	Wittman
Luetkemeyer	Rogers (KY)	Wolf
Lummis	Rogers (MI)	Womack
Marchant	Rohrabacher	Woodall
Marino	Rokita	Yoder
Massie	Rooney	Yoho
McAllister	Ros-Lehtinen	Young (AK)
McCarthy (CA)	Roskam	Young (IN)
McCaul	Ross	
McHenry	Rothfus	

NOT VOTING—19

Barton	Heck (NV)	Sánchez, Linda
Cleaver	Jones	T.
Crowley	McCarthy (NY)	Sinema
Gabbard	McClintock	Smith (WA)
Garamendi	Ruiz	Stockman
Guthrie	Ruppersberger	Terry
Gutiérrez	Rush	

□ 1623

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 9, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. PETERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 225, noes 188, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 10]

AYES—225

Amash	Bachus	Benishke
Amodei	Barletta	Bentivolio
Bachmann	Barr	Billirakis

Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Hall
Hanna
Harper

Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCauley
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris

Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo

Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

Fudge
Gallego
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack

Aderholt
Barton
Cleaver
Conyers
Crowley
Gabbard
Garamendi

Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Lujan, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)

NOT VOTING—19

Gingrey (GA)
Guthrie
Heck (NV)
Jones
McCarthy (NY)
McClintock
Ruiz

Quigley
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

□ 1631

Ms. SINEMA changed her vote from "aye" to "no."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 10 on Final Passage of H.R. 2279, the Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations Act of 2013, I am not recorded because I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR VICENTE "BEN" GARRIDO BLAZ

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me here as I deliver this eulogy for a former Member of Congress.

I rise to pay tribute to the late Vicente "Ben" Garrido Blaz, Guam's former Congressman and a retired brigadier general in the United States Marine Corps. Ben passed away last night at the age of 85.

Ben was a longtime friend whose lifetime of service to Guam and our Na-

tion has been an inspiration to generations. As a survivor of the Japanese occupation of Guam during World War II, Ben had a strong sense of patriotism and duty to our country. He was commissioned as an officer of the Marine Corps in 1951 and went on to become the first Chamorro to achieve the rank of brigadier general. In 1984, Ben was elected to serve in this House of Representatives, where he represented the people of Guam for four terms.

Throughout my time in Congress, Ben has been a strong source of support and guidance. I am grateful for his counsel and friendship, and I will miss him dearly.

I join the people of Guam mourning the loss of Congressman Ben Blaz. Our thoughts and prayers are with his sons, Mike and Tom, and their families.

I now ask for the House to observe a moment of silence in remembrance of Congressman Blaz.

I thank my colleagues who have joined me here, Mr. Speaker.

OPPOSITION TO UNESCO FUNDING

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I stand in strong opposition to attempts in the omnibus budget bill to restore any U.S. funding to UNESCO, a corrupt entity that is an extension of an anti-America, anti-Israel U.N. agenda.

UNESCO is attempting to pull a bait and switch on the American public. It says that it will use our constituents' money on World Heritage sites in our districts, but what it really wants is to use the funds that it lost when it admitted Palestine to its club.

UNESCO knew what would happen to it if it admitted Palestine, but the agency counted on this administration to give it the money anyway. Not only is money fungible, Mr. Speaker, but studies indicate that there is no guarantee that this designation of World Heritage site is beneficial to the local economy.

Taxpayer money for UNESCO is included in next week's omnibus budget bill. UNESCO must not receive a dime unless it reverses its decision on Palestine. I urge my colleagues to see through this guise and to continue to support American principles and U.S. law.

KELLOGG LOCKOUT

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of discussion recently about extending benefits to the unemployed, and it is critical we do that.

I would like to talk about 226 people who are in my district who have jobs

NOES—188

Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas

Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Courtney
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio

DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
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Frankel (FL)

but still can't come to work to perform those jobs and get paid. They worked at the Kellogg plant in Memphis, making cereal like Corn Flakes and Frosted Flakes, but they have been locked out by Kellogg since October 22 due to a national contract dispute.

The company, with sales of \$14 billion at last estimate, hopes to bring in so-called "casual" employees who would be paid less and work fewer hours and get fewer benefits than the steady middle class jobs that the company offers now.

I am proud Kellogg is in my district, and I have toured their plant. When I am flying out of Memphis, I drive up and down Airways Boulevard. I go past the Kellogg plant, and I see those employees out each day, day and night, even in 10-degree weather earlier this week. Like the post office, they are out in rain, snow, or sleet. I see them on holidays, weekends, you name it, fighting for their rights, standing up for themselves.

It is time to end this lockout. Put those people back to work. Let's produce our cereal with good Memphis employees.

SEX TRAFFICKING AT THE SUPER BOWL

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the United States is gearing up for the next Super Bowl. Unfortunately, so are human sex traffickers. Super Bowl Sunday is not just the sporting event of the year; it has also become America's traveling human trafficking magnet. Exploiters roam the streets looking for prey.

Last year, while the two teams battled it out on the field, a young trafficked girl prayed for her life while sold for sex. These are women and children who have been taken as sex slaves, becoming sought-after entertainment on Super Bowl weekend.

New Jersey's efforts toward eliminating this dastardly deed are to be commended. Hopefully, they are successful in curbing modern-day slavery at the Super Bowl. But this crime ought not to be, not at a major sporting event, not in our neighborhood.

That is why CAROLYN MALONEY and I have introduced H.R. 3530, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, which will go after the traffickers and the consumers of this slavery. We need to protect victims and prosecute the slave trafficking deviants.

And that's just the way it is.

EXTEND EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Mr. GARCIA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, our priority in Congress should be to find solutions, to boost our economy and get people back to work. While we are still working to get our economy back on track, Americans need to be able to feed their families and support themselves. It is about fairness.

That is why I urge my colleagues today to extend the emergency unemployment insurance. For every dollar spent on unemployment insurance, we generate \$1.55 in new economic activity in its first year, which is why we create more jobs and will get Americans back to work.

In Florida alone, 70,000 people have lost this essential lifeline during the holiday season. And if we don't act, this number could double in the next 6 months.

Mr. Speaker, this is simply a question of fairness. It is the right thing to do for our families and for our economy.

BROWSE ACT

(Mr. DUFFY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUFFY. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about ObamaCare this afternoon and the fact that the President came out to the American people and said that healthcare.gov was going to work like Amazon and Kayak, Web sites where consumers are able to go shop for products, and if they find a product that they like, then and only then do they have to put in their personal information—their date of birth, their credit card, their full name and address.

Healthcare.gov doesn't work that way. Before Americans can shop for products on healthcare.gov, they have to put all of their information—their address, their date of birth, their Social Security number—into a Web site that isn't secure.

I am introducing the BROWSE Act to make sure that Americans have an opportunity to search the Web site, look at products, and only if they find a product that they like, only then do they have to put in their personal information. Healthcare.gov should work like the rest of the Internet and the marketplace.

WAR ON POVERTY

(Ms. SCHAKOWSKY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of President Johnson's announcement of the war on poverty.

I recently had the opportunity to visit the Lyndon B. Johnson Presi-

dential Library and Museum in Austin, Texas, and I was astonished by just how much he and the Congress were able to accomplish during his time in office. Since 1967, poverty has declined by more than a third. Still, 49.7 million Americans live in poverty, including 13.4 million children, but the war on poverty and the programs really worked. Here are some of them:

Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Head Start, school lunch, child nutrition, migrant assistance, Job Corps, legal assistance, small business and rural loans, and Indian reservation programs.

All of those were put into effect and really worked.

Dana Milbank had an article today in The Washington Post where he said, And what is the response to the 50th anniversary? It is the Republicans declaring war on the war on poverty, as they have for the last 50 years.

It is time for us to work together and continue to end poverty.

□ 1645

HONORING SERGEANT JACOB HESS

(Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a very heavy heart that I rise today to honor the life of Sergeant Jacob Hess.

Jacob is a 22-year-old American hero—the embodiment of the greatness that gave birth to the country he so deeply loved. Raised in a military family, after graduating from North Central High School in Spokane, Washington, he joined the United States Marine Corps to serve and defend this country.

Jacob lost his life just a few days ago, New Year's Day, while supporting Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. He lost his life in the name of American freedom. He lost his life to protect all of ours.

He leaves behind a community that admired him, a country that pays him homage, and a family that has been forever changed by him. He was a son, a brother, and a husband. He says goodbye to the family that got the call they hoped they never would.

May God bless Sergeant Jacob Hess; his mother, Keirsten Lyons; his father, Mike Hess; his brother, Cameron; and his wife, Bridget. May God bless his family and all the brave men and women who have answered America's call to freedom.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR ON POVERTY

(Mr. ENYART asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENYART. Mr. Speaker, it is the 50th anniversary of the war on poverty. Although in many ways it has been a success, economic opportunity is still too often a stacked deck. Yesterday, The Wall Street Journal stated that J.P. Morgan, the giant Wall Street bank, last year paid out nearly \$22 billion due to misdeeds and misrepresentations.

The stock market sets new records every day. Wall Street has recovered. When will Main Street?

While this is happening, 41 percent of the unemployed people in my district have been out of work for more than 26 weeks. They have run out of unemployment because Congress failed to act. The income difference between the wealthy and workers is greater than any time since the 1920s.

Mr. Speaker, when will a nation that proclaims itself a bastion of freedom, both economic and personal, free the poor from the shackles of poverty?

CONGRATULATING THE TOP THREE AWARD WINNERS FOR THE 2013 PENN STATE UNIVERSITY CIVIC ENGAGEMENT PUBLIC SPEAKING CONTEST

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the top three award winners for the 2013 Penn State University Civic Engagement Public Speaking Contest.

Students for the competition are nominated by their classmates in recognition of their speaking performances throughout the semester. In total, 1,500 students vie in the competition. Their speeches are what Aristotle, who wrote about rhetoric, would classify as "deliberative," meaning their work is intended to spark public dialogue on matters of social or cultural importance.

The contest is judged by representatives from Pearson, The New York Times, Penn State, and the State College community.

For this year's competition, Amanda Hofstaedter of Chalfont, Pennsylvania, won first prize for her piece titled, "Mandatory GMO Labeling: A Win-Win for Companies and Consumers."

Sarah Bastian of State College, Pennsylvania, took second place for her work titled, "Driving Down Demand: An Answer for Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking."

And finally, Prithvi Nilkant of Mars, Pennsylvania, took third place for her work entitled, "Creating a Safer Society for All."

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate these winners, along with all the competing students, for not only their hard

work, but also for their creativity and for their passion for public engagement.

NEXT STEP IN WAR ON POVERTY

(Mr. CLYBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, in 1964, when President Johnson declared war on poverty, this, the richest Nation in the world, had a poverty rate of 19 percent. By 1973, 9 years later, that rate had been brought down to 11 percent. We were definitely winning the war on poverty.

Unfortunately, too many politicians found success running down the achievements of the war on poverty. Scapegoating "welfare queens" furthered a narrative that the war on poverty was not worth fighting. But nothing could be further from the truth.

For example, Medicare and Medicaid, two poverty programs, made a difference, a tremendous difference, in the health security of older Americans. These two antipoverty programs have reduced the poverty rate of our senior citizens from over 30 percent to less than 10 percent.

The Congressional Black Caucus' 10-20-30 initiative targets communities of need with effective infrastructure investments. This proven approach was pioneered in the Recovery Act of 2009. Expanding this effective poverty fighter should be our next step in the long march of the war on poverty.

CONGRATULATING GRANDFALLS-ROYALTY

(Mr. GALLEGO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, I couldn't let the first week in Congress go by without taking a moment to congratulate Grandfalls-Royalty.

Grandfalls-Royalty is one of the smallest public schools in Texas, with a student head count of about 27 kids. They had 16 of those guys in uniform not so long ago to play in the State championship six-man football game. I am proud to say that Grandfalls-Royalty defeated Milford 73-28.

Grandfalls-Royalty made their first debut in a State playoff game. It was held in the home of the Dallas Cowboys, the \$1.2 billion home of the Dallas Cowboys. Frankly, it was also called. For the 13th time this season, it was called by the 45-point mercy rule. That meant the game ended with still 6 minutes and 28 seconds to play in the fourth quarter. Quite an accomplishment for a small school, one in west Texas that I am very, very proud of.

Congratulations to Grandfalls-Royalty.

UNCERTAINTY WITH IRAN

(Mr. QUIGLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, the United States finds itself in a period of great uncertainty in the face of a new short-term deal with Iran.

The fact that Iran has finally come to the negotiating table is only proof that sanctions are working. The strength of our sanctions has severely devalued Iran's currency, crippled its economy, and forced it to finally consider curbing its nuclear program.

While we are hopeful for a broader deal, it is imperative that the United States and the international community remain vigilant. A nuclear Iran is the most pressing national security threat not only for the United States, but also for our allies in the Middle East, especially Israel.

As talks move forward, our security and the security of our allies in the region must remain our number one priority.

EMPLOYER MANDATE UNDER THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARR). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. RICE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on the topic of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, back last summer when the President unilaterally announced that he was going to not enforce the employer mandate under the Affordable Care Act, I was quite surprised because the next day there was a news article in The New York Times about it. Democratic Senator TOM HARKIN was quoted in the article. He was one of the architects of the Affordable Care Act. He said, speaking of the President: This was the law. How can he do that? How can the President simply unilaterally choose to ignore the law?

Our Founders, Mr. Speaker, designed a system of government based upon a separation of powers. The legislative branch enacts the laws and the executive branch, the President, enforces those laws. They did that to protect our very, very fragile freedom. We cannot allow those separations to be eroded. One man who can both make the

laws and enforce the laws is more a monarch than a President.

Article II, section 3 of the Constitution requires, in part, that the President take care to faithfully execute the Nation's laws. In 1792, when George Washington was faced with enforcing an unpopular whiskey tax, he wrote in a letter that:

It is my duty to see that these laws are executed. To permit them to be trampled upon with impunity would be repugnant to that duty.

President Obama, on the other hand, has, throughout his administration, picked and chosen which laws or parts thereof he wishes to enforce. House Resolution 442 would require the House of Representatives to institute a lawsuit against the President to comply with this article II, section 3 of the Constitution. It lists four specific examples where the President has either failed to enforce the laws or has gone beyond the laws as written:

One is the 1-year delay in the employer mandate under ObamaCare, which I mentioned earlier;

Another is the 1-year extension of the substandard insurance policies, which by my definition is any insurance policy anybody would really want to buy;

One is the waiving of the work requirements under the welfare laws; and

One is the granting of deferred removal action to illegal aliens.

Again, one man empowered to both enact the laws and enforce the laws is more a monarch than a President. This is not a Republican issue. This is not a Democrat issue. It is not a Tea Party action. This is not for messaging. H.R. 442 merely recognizes that no American, including the President, is above the law.

What would we say if the next President came in and said, I don't like the Affordable Care Act and, therefore, I am not going to enforce the individual mandate, which would gut the law? What would we say if President Obama or any other President said, I think the top income tax rate is too high and, therefore, I am not going to enforce it, or I am not going to enforce the lowest income tax rate? What is the difference between those situations and what President Obama is doing right now not enforcing the employer mandate under ObamaCare? After all, the Supreme Court has ruled that the penalties under ObamaCare are a tax.

What would we say if a President said, I am not going to enforce this tax against my friends but I will against my enemies, or I am not going to enforce it against my contributors but I will against everybody else? What is the difference between that situation and what the President has done granting 1,300 unilateral exemptions to different groups under the Affordable Care Act?

If the President is allowed to make the law or to ignore those laws passed

by Congress, Congress can just go home; there is no need for the legislative branch. In fact, when Congress, following the President's lead, when the House of Representatives passed a bill that would delay the employer mandate for a year, which the President had already announced he was going to do unilaterally, the President threatened to veto it.

□ 1700

At this time, I yield to Representative MARTHA ROBY from Alabama.

Mrs. ROBY. Thank you so much to my colleague from South Carolina. I just want to tell you that, as I travel throughout Alabama's Second District, the question I get over and over and over again is: What can we do about this executive overreach?

So I rise, Mr. Speaker, today on behalf of the people of Alabama's Second Congressional District to lend my support to Mr. RICE's S.T.O.P. Resolution in order to stop this overreaching Presidency. I appreciate so much the diligent and thorough work of my colleague's on this resolution, and I am proud to sign on as a cosponsor.

In advancing this resolution, we are seeking to finally stop constitutional overreaches by the executive branch and restore the separation of powers by bringing legal action against the Obama administration to compel the judiciary to rein it in. This resolution directs a civil action on behalf of the House of Representatives in Federal court in the District of Columbia, challenging four unilateral Obama administration actions, as have already been explained, that blatantly flout constitutional restraints on the executive branch. I am going to mention them again:

Specifically, these include the lifting of the Affordable Care Act's mandated requirements on the type of insurance providers can offer; the 1-year delay of the health care law's employer mandate; the adoption of a policy against deporting certain illegal immigrants, which is counter to U.S. immigration and naturalization laws; and the decision to waive the "welfare to work" laws.

Mr. Speaker, the Obama administration is certainly not the first administration to overstep its constitutional authority as, I would say, most Presidents in recent history have pushed the limits of executive power, but the actions taken in the last few years have been especially blatant and egregious. President Obama and his administration have recklessly stretched the scope of the executive branch, aggressively imposing by administrative rule or regulation what they can't achieve legislatively. When I am at home and am talking with my constituents about this, we talk particularly about the promulgation of rules. It is just a backdoor attempt to get done what the

President can't get done here in the Congress.

Amazingly, in some cases, the administration has moved to delay, tweak or to otherwise alter the very health care law he pushed to enact, all while dismissing legislative proposals that would have had the same effect but would have had the benefit of being legal because they would have gone through the Halls of Congress. If allowed to stand unchecked, such actions present a dangerous threat to our constitutional separation of powers.

Mr. Speaker, I wish this weren't necessary. I wish President Obama and his administration had the self-restraint to act within their constitutional bounds, but this administration's pattern of aggressively overstepping its authorities to implement policy and win political battles leaves us no choice to act. Our constitutional restraints on government are not always convenient for political or policy goals, but they are necessary for preserving the checks and balances that ensure this government still derives its authority from the people and not the other way around.

We know that working through the courts can take time, but the judicial branch has shown a greater willingness as of late to rein in these overreaches from the Obama administration. Two recent decisions that are worth noting have already struck down the Obama administration's attempts to flout the law and act outside of the constitutionally prescribed role of the executive branch.

One was the lower court's ruling overturning the President's attempt to appoint NLRB members without Senate approval, and the other was a rare mandamus order from the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals that rejected the administration's attempt to simply not enforce laws related to Yucca Mountain and nuclear waste.

Mr. Speaker, this S.T.O.P. Resolution allows the House of Representatives to seek the intervention of the judicial branch to rein in these executive abuses and reconstitute the separation of power. I hope it also sends a message to the Obama administration that this body, as one half of a coequal branch of the United States Government, is not going to stand by and watch the erosion of this country's constitutional framework.

Again, a sincere thank you to my colleague from South Carolina for taking the lead on this, for showing leadership. I am proud to be able to state to the people of Alabama's Second District, when asked "What are you doing about this?," that this S.T.O.P. Resolution is a step in the right direction. So thank you very much.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Thank you, Mrs. ROBY.

I yield to my friend and colleague from Utah (Mr. STEWART).

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend and colleague TOM RICE for introducing this important resolution. I am proud to stand in support of this, and I thank him for giving me a few minutes to discuss what is a very, very important issue today.

My friend knows that I was a writer. Before I came to Congress, I wrote a number of books. I spent a lot of time writing about and studying this great Nation—about the history of this Nation, about the history of the world—and I think I know a little bit about some of these things. I think one of the most remarkable but underappreciated characteristics of General George Washington, who was, I think, a hero for many of us, was his deference to the Continental Congress during the American Revolution. Although in many cases he knew what needed to be done, he always recognized that he derived his authority—he derived all of his power—not from himself but from the Congress, and he understood that the Congress was the organization and the body that held the power and the keys to a successful government.

It is a lesson, as we have been discussing here tonight, that, unfortunately, this President does not seem to appreciate or to even understand.

Our Founding Fathers made it very clear in the Constitution that the responsibility of the President was to take care that the laws be faithfully executed—not selectively chosen, not preferred or some of them ignored, but faithfully executed. It is his constitutional responsibility, but time and time again, we have seen this President as he ignores this constitutionally mandated responsibility. He prefers to pick and to choose which laws he will enforce.

I would like to quote eminent Judge Michael McConnell, who recently wrote:

The Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel, which advises the President on legal and constitutional issues, has repeatedly opined that the President may decline to enforce laws he believes are unconstitutional, but these opinions have always insisted that the President has no authority to refuse to enforce a statute which he simply opposes for policy reasons.

This has become a very troubling trend for this President. As my friend has already pointed out, among other examples, he has already declined to enforce immigration laws against a large number of illegal immigrants. He has chosen not to enforce work requirements that Congress mandated as part of the 1990 welfare reform programs, programs which had broad bipartisan support and which everyone recognizes were very successful. He has chosen to change the congressional requirements that States must meet under No Child Left Behind, and in none of these cases did he say he believed the laws were unconstitutional. He simply disagreed with the policies and so refused to en-

force those laws. Now, we may or may not agree with the President on the merits of these policies, but as an institution, Congress should be extraordinarily concerned that the President is usurping our role as legislators, and it is setting a very dangerous precedent.

The President, for example, went to great lengths to convince the Supreme Court and other Americans that the Affordable Care Act was, indeed, constitutional. He won that battle, which means he should have to enforce this law that he argued was constitutional or, if not, come to Congress and ask for changes to the law, but over the last few months, we have seen numerous delays and exemptions to ObamaCare without any input at all from Congress. Now, once again, regardless of your views on the merits of ObamaCare, the President's actions should make everyone who respects the separation of power and the role of the executive very uncomfortable.

Can you imagine if Governor Romney had been elected President and if, on his first day in office, he had said, "I am going to delay the employer mandate"? Do you think any of my colleagues from across the aisle would have supported him in that? Imagine if he had said, again as was illustrated before, "I think that the capital gains tax is too high. To get our economy going, I am just not going to enforce the capital gains tax for a year." I mean, if he had done that, heads would have exploded all over Washington, DC.

Why would that have happened? He doesn't have the authority. The Constitution forbids it. We have a President, not a king. I don't want this President to act that way. I don't want a Republican President to act that way. Our Founding Fathers would be horrified if they were alive today and were watching what is happening with our Constitution and the growing power of the Presidency. This is dangerous, and it is demeaning to our democracy, and it simply must stop. I hope the President will remember his constitutionally mandated responsibility to enforce all laws, not just those laws that he chooses to enforce because he agrees with them.

Mr. RICE, thank you, sir, for drawing attention to this very important issue. Thank you for giving me a few moments to share this with you here on the floor of the Congress.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Thank you, Mr. STEWART.

I yield to my friend from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL).

Mr. WOODALL. I thank my friend from South Carolina. I appreciate his making this time available.

Mr. Speaker, truth be told, this is a leadership hour, so it tends to be Republicans down on the floor when it is a Republican leadership hour, and it tends to be Democrats down on the

floor when it is a Democrat leadership hour, but as my friend Mr. STEWART said so well: this is not a Republican problem. This is not a President Barack Obama problem. This is a "we, the people" problem.

The concern is not that it is President Barack Obama who is saying the Affordable Care Act doesn't have to be enforced. The concern is that any President could say that any law doesn't have to be enforced. Thomas Jefferson said you are not likely to lose your freedoms through rebellion; you are likely to lose them little by little by little by little. That is why we all have to stand up together.

Mr. RICE is a freshman from South Carolina. I have only been here for two terms myself. I think about some of the giants of this institution, not just of the House but of the Senate as well. I think about one of my favorite Democratic Senators, Robert Byrd from West Virginia—a champion of article I of the Constitution. He was a Democrat second; he was an American first, defending the Constitution against Presidents, Republican and Democrat, who would take the people's power from Capitol Hill and take it down to the executive branch.

So I want to ask you now—and it may sound frivolous—if we had President Mitt Romney in the White House today and if Mitt Romney were deciding the Affordable Care Act did not need to be enforced, would you still be here on the floor, asking that Congress go to court to reclaim congressional powers? I ask my friend.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. As you said, Representative WOODALL, I am an American first and a Republican second, and if the President usurps the Constitution, I will call him to task.

Mr. WOODALL. I confess to you that I went on the Oversight and Government Reform Committee—as all of my colleagues know, the Oversight and Government Reform Committee is responsible for doing all of the oversight over the executive branch—because I was certain Mitt Romney was going to win. I said, for far too long, power has been leaving the people's hands on Capitol Hill, gravitating down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House, and we in a Republican House will be able to do oversight over a Republican President and show the American people it is not about Republicans and Democrats; it is about article I and article II and about following the process, following the law, following the Constitution. It matters. It doesn't matter when times are good. It matters when things get dicey, when you begin to lose those freedoms little by little.

□ 1715

I want to ask my friend from South Carolina, because we went through this with recess appointments, whether or not there was the ability for the President to appoint folks of his choosing to

various positions around the city. And what I read that D.C. court opinion to say is what President Obama has done is absolutely outrageous. It cannot possibly stand.

But what Congress allowed President Bush to do and President Clinton to do and President Bush before him to do and President Reagan before him to do, that was also unconstitutional; and Congress has to step up for the powers of the Constitution entrusted in us.

Is this your understanding?

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Representative WOODALL, that is exactly what this resolution is intended to do. It is intended for Congress to take action to enforce the Constitution.

Representative WOODALL, do you hear from your constituents back home when you speak to them that the President is breaking the law, and why don't you do something about that?

I do all the time. I think that is a result of the erosion of Congress' power—exactly what you are talking about.

Mr. WOODALL. We should absolutely have arguments on this floor about how much money should be spent on this program versus that program, whether or not we should authorize a new issue or do away with an old issue. Those are those things that divide us.

But we should be united, Republican, Democrat, House and Senate, over these constitutional issues of where does the people's power reside. Because if leaders like you, in the absence of Senator Byrd from West Virginia, in the absence of Daniel Patrick Moynihan, in the absence of some of those greats who formerly preserved the people's power, I don't know how it gets preserved.

I am certain that you face slings and arrows from folks thinking this is some sort of partisan stunt; you just don't like this President; you just have sour grapes over the last election.

I have gotten to know you well over your very short time in Congress. It is so valuable to me that you put your responsibilities as an American first—far above your responsibilities as a Republican—and that despite those slings and arrows, the Constitution comes first. It may not seem like we need the Constitution to protect us each and every day; but when we wake up and realize it is not there, it is going to be too late.

I hope this is something that spreads in a bipartisan way and in a bicameral way. We have preserved this Republic, this greatest form of government the world has ever known, only because folks have stood up when others did not see that necessity.

We need this. There is the necessity today, and I am grateful to you for your leadership.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Thank you, my friend.

I yield to my friend from Florida (Mr. YOHIO).

Mr. YOHIO. I thank my good friend from South Carolina (Mr. RICE), for bringing this resolution forward and for his leadership. This is a very important issue not only today, but as Mr. WOODALL pointed out here, also for the future of our Nation—a constitutional Republic, as you so eloquently put it.

Article II, section 3 of the Constitution specifically requires that the President:

Take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

This does not allow the President to enforce the laws he likes and ignore the laws he doesn't. This clause compels the President to ensure that all agencies within his executive branch are carrying out the laws created by Congress, the people's arm of government.

The current administration undermines this body on a near daily basis; and if it is allowed to continue to do so, as you pointed out, the balance of power will no longer exist. In fact, it is rapidly slipping away to one side of the balance scales. It is our duty as representatives of the American people to speak out about this. And if not us, who? And if not now, when?

The delay of the employer mandate, the extension of the substandard insurance policies, and the grant of the deferred removal action to certain illegal immigrants are just but a few examples of the executive attempting to legislate without Congress.

Luckily, the Framers instituted a system of checks and balances. This Congress has no choice but to turn to the courts. I offer my strong support for Congressman RICE's STOP resolution, H.R. 442, which will enable the House to bring a civil action against the executive branch and allow future legislators to hold the executive branch accountable.

I think this is the crux of this and this is the important part of this. Because it is for all future Presidents. Again, we have to stand up and start defending our Constitution.

This administration, like others before it, has no problem creating mandates for the American people, but cannot seem to follow the most important mandate of our Nation: the Constitution.

If you look at this, this simple little book, it is not an epic in volume. You can see it. It is very thin. But yet it is an epic in ideology of what free men and free women can do, and they are held accountable with their government by this little red book.

The importance of this issue cannot be overstated. We must address this now so that all future Presidents will know that they must abide by the Constitution. No President, past or present, Democrat or Republican, should ever be exempt from the duties laid out by our Founding Fathers.

That is why I support Congressman RICE's STOP resolution, H.R. 442, and I

urge all my colleagues, both Republicans and Democrats, to support this resolution for America and for our Constitution.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Thank you, Mr. YOHIO.

I yield to my friend from Florida (Mr. DESANTIS).

Mr. DESANTIS. I thank the gentleman from South Carolina.

When we left in December to go back to our districts for the Christmas weekend, I got home and thought, Okay, the President is going to do something with ObamaCare as we get close to Christmas. You just know anytime you come up on a holiday, some news gets put out. July 3, leading into the 4th of July, was the employer mandate delay. The grandfather stunt was pulled leading into Thanksgiving.

And sure enough, December 19, the Obama administration grants a "hardship exemption" from the individual mandate tax penalty to those who have seen their plans canceled due to ObamaCare.

I don't think any of those plans should have been canceled. I offered a bill here, and the House passed something similar, to essentially grandfather in those plans. The Federal Government shouldn't be forcing people out of plans they like. Certainly, things needed to be done there.

But understand how unfair this is. If you had insurance and your policy is canceled, and then the ObamaCare replacements are not affordable for you, they are saying, Okay, you are fine. No penalty for you. But if you are somebody who couldn't have afforded insurance the prior year, and now you are told you are forced to go on these ObamaCare exchanges, you still have to pay the tax, even though you may have been worse off than some of those other folks.

Or if you are somebody that had employer coverage last year, and now maybe going out on your own and you need to buy individual insurance, if you end up in the exchanges and you don't find those affordable to you, you don't get the same relief.

When you are talking about arbitrary delays like this, it is inherently unfair.

Now, give the administration some credit. Unlike some of the other delays, there is actually a provision in ObamaCare that says people can qualify for a hardship exemption from the individual mandate. The problem is that in this instance it is ObamaCare itself that constitutes the hardship.

So because ObamaCare is implemented, these people are suffering a hardship. Therefore they are exempt from the statute. To me, I think that is an abuse of what the statute is supposed to do. Certainly, it begs the question, Could you simply delay or grant a suspension of all of these provisions of ObamaCare?

It is interesting because I was reading in the Weekly Standard publication, one of the reporters was asking members of the Senate what are their limits, what is the principled justification for his conduct.

And so the reporter asked one Senator:

How do you determine if the President couldn't do something that it does exceed his authority? Are there any parts of the law that the President does not have the authority to delay or suspend?

The Senator's response—a Democratic Senator:

I don't know. I'm not the scholar on that.

Well, the reporter went to another Democratic Senator and said:

Are there are any delays the President wouldn't have the authority to make? Could the President potentially suspend the entire law if he wanted to?

His answer:

I can't answer a hypothetical.

The reporter asked again:

So you can't say if there are any parts of the law he couldn't delay unilaterally?

The Senator said:

I can't answer a hypothetical.

Finally, another Senator told the reporter he doesn't know of any legal impediment preventing the executive branch from delaying the employer or individual mandates.

When asked:

Couldn't a future President just simply come in and suspend the entire law?

That Senator said:

I don't want to speculate what a future President might do.

And so I think those answers, when Senators and the President's own party cannot offer any principled justification for the President's conduct that would exclude the potential of a President simply delaying all provisions of the law, you know that you are not in the realm of faithful execution of the law.

I think it is a challenge. We have talked about it in this Chamber in hours like this. We have had hearings in the Judiciary Committee with experts—even liberal constitutional law experts—saying that this conduct goes beyond what the Founding Fathers intended and what the Constitution envisioned.

I would like to see somebody offer a principled justification for the President picking and choosing which parts of the law should be enforced and should not be enforced, should be delayed, should be suspended, or should be ignored.

It is interesting, because when you go back and look at the Founding Fathers when they created the Constitution, when they created the Congress, when they created the executive, at the convention James Wilson from Pennsylvania was the one who moved to create a President consisting of a single person. And that caused silence in the

convention hall because they had just rebelled against Britain. And although you needed some type of executive power, there were some who were a little bit taken aback that you would even have a single President, even in a constitutional system. Some of the people said at the time that you can't really have a strong President and have a republic.

So this was a huge issue for the Founding Fathers. Clearly, it would not have been acceptable to stand up at the Constitutional Convention and say, Yes, the President is going to have the authority and duty to enforce the laws; but if there are laws he doesn't like, he will be able to delay provisions or ignore provisions as he sees fit, as long as it is consistent with his overall purpose or political agenda. That would not have been acceptable to anybody at the time.

Can you imagine if when John Adams succeeded George Washington, he just started delaying provisions related to the bank of the United States or the Jay Treaty? Imagine when Jefferson came in. He ran against the Alien and Sedition Act. Some of those were just allowed to expire, but they went in and repealed a core portion of the Alien and Sedition Act. They didn't just ignore it. The provisions that expired, expired; and then they repealed the provisions that were still in effect.

That is the way it is supposed to be done. They would never have allowed John Adams or Jefferson to come in and just willy-nilly enforce what they wanted to and not enforce what they didn't want to.

And so part of the frustration of this is Congress is supposed to stand up for its authority. I think the House people here realize that what the President is doing is not proper constitutional government, but the U.S. Senate is just totally out to lunch on this. They are not interested in safeguarding their institutional prerogatives, because they are putting their political interests ahead of the legislative body's authority. That really runs contrary to how the Founders envisioned the separation of powers and checks and balances working.

In Federalist 51 Madison said:

Ambition must be made to counteract ambition.

What he meant by that is that, yes, you have separate powers. You have an executive, a legislative, and a judicial power. But just because you separate them doesn't mean that individual liberties can be secure.

So you have got to give each branch the ability to check the other branches. And they were sure they knew people would have different partisan allegiances and all that, but they were pretty sure that each branch would have the wherewithal and would want to defend its own prerogatives.

And so in this instance, I think what you don't have is a Senate that is will-

ing to join with the House, use the power of the purse, use the appointment power, advise and consent, all the powers that we have, use those until the President starts conforming with the law.

□ 1730

But we are not there yet. And so this idea of trying to bring this in front of courts, we shouldn't have to do that. We should be able to defend our own turf. But it is frustrating because we don't have a lot of other options at this point.

So I think that my colleague from South Carolina, you know, I give him credit for thinking of what can we actually do that could potentially be successful. And so I am hoping that this move will be successful.

But I think, going forward—and this has been a problem before this President. He is not the only one who has pulled stunts like this, although I think he has gone beyond what any previous President has done.

Ultimately, people in this body and in the other Chamber have got to get serious about defending our constitutional responsibility. That means holding Presidents accountable who are not in accordance with article II, section 3, the "Take Care" clause. But it also means not delegating so much legislative authority to these bureaucracies when they end up essentially legislating, and those rules are imposed on the public without Congress saying anything at all about it.

So, ultimately, the courts cannot save us if we aren't willing to save ourselves and protect the authority that the Constitution grants us and that we are supposed to exercise on behalf of the people that we represent.

We are, especially in this House, we are the people's House. The President gets elected, too, but we are the closest to the people, and I think we have got to do a better job of this going forward.

So I would just tell my friend from South Carolina, Thank you for doing this. I know you have signed on. I have a resolution just to say that the House doesn't approve of this conduct, because I fear if we don't do anything, then we are basically setting a precedent where this is going to be unquestioned going forward.

So I think as much as we can do, even if we are not successful, at least we are showing people that we think this is a contested practice, and we are not willing to allow this to become something that is accepted for future Presidents, Republican or Democrat.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. I thank my friend from Florida.

Separation of powers is fundamental to our form of government. The Congress enacts laws. The President enforces the laws. One individual who can both make the law and enforce it is more a monarch than a President.

Without the separation of powers, our form of government crumbles. As earlier speakers said, the erosion of the separation of powers didn't start with President Obama, but it has certainly accelerated. At home I am asked all the time, The President is breaking the law; why don't you do something about it? This resolution is an attempt to do exactly that.

Nobody would argue that the President has no discretion in enforcing the law. Clearly, he does. But in these four instances, he has clearly overstepped that discretion.

I fall back to say, what would we say if the President has the power to waive these things, the employer mandate, the penalty under the employer mandate, that is a waiver of a tax? What would we say if the next President waived the capital gains tax, or waived the maximum bracket under the income tax, or waived the income tax for his friends?

Clearly, that is beyond the discretion of the President. Clearly, President Obama has gone beyond his discretion, and Congress needs to enforce the Constitution.

We have 44 cosponsors to our bill so far, but we need the help of the American people. We need you to talk to your Representatives. If you need more information about our resolution or what you can do, please go to my Web site at www.rice.house.gov.

Thank you for your concern. Thank you for viewing. Let's protect our democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members must address their remarks to the Chair and not to a perceived viewing audience.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PROGRESSIVE CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of the Congressional Progressive Caucus. During our Special Order hour, we want to talk specifically about the need for unemployment insurance but, more broadly, about what we need to do to make sure that everyone in this country has access to opportunity.

Just yesterday, we celebrated the 50th anniversary of the war on poverty. President Johnson said, during his State of the Union in 1964:

Unfortunately, many Americans live on the outskirts of hope, some because of their poverty, and some because of their color, and all too many because of both. Our task is to help replace their despair with opportunity.

This administration today, here and now, declares unconditional war on poverty in

America. It will not be a short or easy struggle. No single weapon or strategy will suffice, but we shall not rest until that war is won. The richest nation on Earth can afford to win it. We cannot afford to lose it.

Those are the words of President Johnson 50 years ago when we started the war on poverty in this country. We created Medicare and Medicaid, the food stamp program and programs like Head Start. And we have great results from those programs.

In fact, according to a new study, these initial programs, coupled with expansion of pro-work and pro-family programs, like the earned income tax credit, have helped reduce poverty by nearly 40 percent since the 1960s. The poverty line fell from 26 percent in 1967 to 16 percent in 2012, when the safety net is taken into account.

Now, while there has been a lot of progress, we still have far too many people in this country who are still living in poverty or on the brink of living in poverty. Fifteen percent of Americans today are living below the poverty line, and that is just \$11,490 for an individual. 46.5 million people in our country are living in poverty, and one in three Americans teeters on the brink of living in poverty. That includes 16 million children in this country. That is more than 700,000 people in my home State of Wisconsin.

According to the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in Rock County, in my district, a county that I share with Congressman PAUL RYAN, 22 percent of the children in that county are living in poverty.

We still have vast inequality, income inequality. We have unlivable wages. And we still have Members of this body, Mr. Speaker, who want to chip away at that very economic security. It almost seems like today it is not a war on poverty, but sometimes it seems like there is a war on the war on poverty, that we are actually stepping backwards from the very improvements we made over the years from 1960.

In fact, what we noticed that just happened was the not extending of the benefits, emergency unemployment benefits back in December, on December 28. It has affected 1.3 million Americans. Not only do we have issues like that, but we also have an attack on food stamps, where this very body has voted to cut \$39 billion from the SNAP program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—\$39 billion—affecting millions and millions of Americans.

We have seen attempts to not allow us to raise the minimum wage, a minimum wage that is entirely behind where it should be. If you took into consideration where it should be, just for inflation from 1968, that minimum wage in 2013 dollars would be at \$10.60—not \$7.25, at \$10.60. We are way behind keeping up with inflation.

Income inequality is at an all-time high. We are finding that incomes for the top 1 percent have grown more than 31 percent since 2009, and the bottom 99 percent of people, their income has moved less than 1 percent. So we are in a challenging time.

We know that there was an economic downfall across the globe, and especially hard hit, we feel it in this country. And while we are having dual activities happen, jobs are creeping back up, we are having progress, but still, 7 percent of people are unemployed.

And while we have got those jobs creeping up, we still also notice that people are being left behind with this economy, and that is exactly why we have tried to do things like extending the unemployment insurance benefits for people.

But unfortunately, in this body, in this very body, Mr. Speaker, austerity has ruled the day. Austerity has taken place, instead of prosperity. Instead of doing measures that would lift people out of poverty and help people get a job and help people be able to support their families, we are trying to take government down and down and down, like they did in Europe, and they have had disastrous results from doing that.

That is not a path out of our current economic condition. We need to be investing in our people so that they have those opportunities. They can grab a ring at that ladder and get a good job and be able to get by. So there are so many things we need to do.

Unfortunately, these attacks aren't just in this body, in the Congress. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, these attacks are even happening in the States.

In my home State of Wisconsin, our Governor, Scott Walker, was recently on a CNN program. And when he was asked about extending unemployment benefits, his response was, the reason why the White House is so actively pursuing this, unemployment insurance, is they want to desperately talk about anything but ObamaCare.

Can you believe the Governor of a State who is 37th in job creation, who promised when he was elected to create 250,000 jobs, and he has done a portion of that, is somehow trying to say that helping people to get out of poverty, helping people to be able to support their family with groceries and to be able to pay their rent or mortgage, at a time of still having record people who are out of work, while we are trying to start getting jobs to come back, at 7 percent, at that time, Mr. Speaker, that Governor can still only talk about ObamaCare, as all too often this body has done.

We need to act now. The time to act on this, for this body, is now. 1.3 million people are currently out of work and trying to get those benefits they need so desperately during that period that have been cut off. And every week, across the country, 72,000 new Americans will lose their benefits if we don't

do something—72,000 thousand people across the country.

Mr. Speaker, in our Speaker of the House's district alone, you look at the largest cities in that district in Ohio: Springfield, Ohio, 60,000 people, that would be like having your entire city of Springfield go unemployed in a single week; in the city of Hamilton, 62,000 people, 1 week, all out of work; Middleton, 48,000 people, you can take that and the surrounding communities, all in 1 week, out of work if we don't do something.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that this body do something. 1.3 million Americans have lost these benefits at the end of December, including 20,000 military veterans who aren't getting the benefits they need. These are hardworking people who are still trying to find jobs in this economy, but there are just not enough jobs yet available. And in many fields it is even tougher.

Right now, 24,000 Wisconsinites have lost these important, vital lifelines, and the number just keeps going up every single week by 72,000 people. Yet, Mr. Speaker, the House Republicans adjourned Congress on December 12, more than 2 weeks before these benefits were set to expire. We could have done something, we could have stayed and worked, and instead we didn't. Now, because of that, we have 1.3 million and counting people who don't have access to these vital benefits.

Now, let's just think about this. Under President Bush, five times we extended these benefits without any strings attached like this Congress is trying to do to this President, five times, and the unemployment was less than the 7 percent we are at right now. It is hypocritical for us not to do what we all did together five times under President Bush while people are still looking for work.

The bottom line is you still need this money, not just to pay for groceries and to pay for rent or your mortgage, but you need things to be able to get a job. If you don't have the ability to pay for gas in your car, how are you going to be able to find a job? You need to be able to have that car to go to interviews to find a job.

□ 1745

You need to be able to pay for your phone so you can receive a phone call for these jobs. These are all reasons why we need to make sure those benefits are available for all too many people in this country.

There is also what happens to the economy when you don't have these benefits in place. Just in the first week since Congress cut off long-term unemployment, our local economies across America lost \$400 million of potential economic activity, and that is going to grow every single week. So it is a double-whammy: not only the people who

are desperately looking for work, trying to find that job, not able to find that job, but we are also going to have even more people be unemployed because of the overall impact that has on the economy.

It has been said that 200,000 jobs would be lost in 2014, and we are going to decrease the gross domestic product simply by not doing these benefits. The bottom line is, there are so many reasons why we need to do this. Later, I am going to talk more about my State of Wisconsin and why it is important.

I am joined by one of my colleagues here today who is actually the cochair of the Congressional Progressive Caucus, Representative RAÚL GRIJALVA. Representative GRIJALVA has served in Congress for six terms. He is a member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and he also serves on the Committee on Natural Resources, where he is the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation.

He is a tremendous Member of Congress. He has been a mentor to many of us who are freshmen, who recently have joined, and is a very strong member of our Progressive Caucus, speaking on behalf of each and every American who needs opportunity. It is my pleasure to yield now to the gentleman from Arizona, Representative GRIJALVA.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Congressman, let me at the outset thank you for the opportunity to provide some clarity to the discussion and the lack of debate, many times, in this House about what is really important to the American people. That clarity is important to this whole Congress. It is important specifically to our Democrats and in particular to the Progressive Caucus, of which you are a member, and I want to thank you for that and for your efforts.

The Federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation program expired on the 28th because of a lack of action on the part of the majority—the majority being the Republicans—cutting off an average weekly benefit of \$300, as has been stated, to 1.3 million job seekers. Without that extension, another 72,000 Americans on average are estimated to lose their unemployment insurance every week during the first half of this new year.

All economists agree that providing extended unemployment benefits is one of the most effective job creation strategies available during a high period of joblessness. In this period of economic uncertainty, every \$1 of unemployment compensation creates 52 cents in additional economic activity beyond that dollar. The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office estimates that extending benefits for another year will save 200,000 jobs.

The failure by the Republicans to extend Federal unemployment insurance

at the end of last week is already taking more than \$400 million out of the pockets of American job seekers nationwide and State economies.

Unemployment insurance is viewed as a very effective stimulus because Americans without jobs tend to spend their unemployment insurance right away and on the very basic needs that they and their families need.

Democrats have called on Congress to extend the Federal emergency unemployment insurance program through 2014. Congress must act soon to restore those necessary benefits to the unemployed workers and to their families.

This economy still has 1 million fewer jobs than before the Great Recession began; 37 percent of the unemployed have been out of work for more than 6 months; almost 1.9 million more would lose their unemployment benefits in the first half of 2014, as their State benefits run out.

In my State of Arizona, the failure by the GOP, the Republicans, to reinstate and extend the unemployment compensation benefits directly affected 17,100 unemployed workers in Arizona. An additional 22,500 unemployed workers will lose their benefits in the first 6 months of 2014 if this Congress does not act.

Arizona has an average of an 8.3 percent unemployment rate throughout the State. There has been a 20 percent reduction in unemployment benefits to these workers since 2011. So we stand a chance, in Arizona, to save up to 2,000 jobs and reinstate for 17,000 people their unemployment benefits if this Congress were to act now.

We are here today, with the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN) managing this hour, to talk about the necessity and the urgency of the extension of unemployment benefits that has to be a priority for this Congress.

For those willing workers and their families, it is an essential, essential act by this Congress. These workers should not be pawns in political gamesmanship or in gotcha strategies by the Republicans to try to, in effect, embarrass the President. That does not need to be part of this equation. As Mr. POCAN pointed out, this has been dealt with in a bipartisan manner. This renewal, regardless of who has been in the White House, has been a response to the needs of the American people and their workers. I also believe that people receiving unemployment should not be subjected to punitive, mean-spirited requirements in order to receive that support.

We need action. We don't need posturing. We don't need empty preaching from the majority on extending unemployment benefits. That needs to be done and done immediately.

As we talk about unemployment benefits and their extension, I also want to mention that we have to realize that

there is not a subtle or overly covert agenda at work here by the majority. We see the nonaction on unemployment, a vital and necessary response that, in the past, has been met with bipartisan support. We now see cuts amounting to \$20 billion in nutrition and basic sustenance support for people in need, the SNAP program in the farm bill. That cumulative effect of \$20 billion will affect many, many families, children, and adults throughout this country.

There is also a growing wage and income inequality and disparity in this country. That has been as a consequence of policies in which we reward those that are doing well—and God bless them, and they should do well, and we should be proud of them—we reward them with tax breaks, with loopholes, and with the ability to increase their income and their purchasing power while at the same time shifting the burden of responsibility for basic services in this country to hard-working, middle class people in this country. That income inequality is possibly one of the most dangerous economic realities that is happening to this Nation, and that, too, is an agenda that is going on and continues to go on in the policies and the initiatives that are being promoted by the majority party in this House.

There is a huge need in this country for a livable minimum wage that pays people for the actual work that they do. We can't ignore the sequester cuts and how they have directly affected child care and the ability for parents, and particularly women, to be able to work and have some security that their children are being taken care of. The cuts in that area, in Head Start, in particular, are going to be devastating; early childhood education, the cuts in that area, and the freedom that it would provide parents to be able to feel secure about being at work while their children are learning and being taken care of.

The cuts in job training and the ability for people to seek new careers and change the orientation of where they are working, that has been cut. Public education, an investment strategy that, in hard economic times, has been critical to our country, again, is being cut. Access and affordability of higher education, again, being cut.

There has been no jobs bill. It was interesting to hear the Speaker of the House say the other day that it is the Democrats' fault that there is no jobs agenda that has been presented. There has been a jobs agenda presented over and over again by a variety of colleagues in this House, in the Senate, and by the administration. The inaction and them turning their face to that reality has been a consequence of the leadership in this House that has refused to deal with that.

Unemployment benefits are part of a greater crisis, a crisis of economic fair-

ness in this country, a crisis that demands that this Congress look beyond its own rhetoric and look at the reality.

In my district, every time in our office people come in seeking help from us, and, invariably, the biggest request is, How can I find a job? How can I get trained for a new career? How can I get myself in a situation where I can go back to work and feel secure in taking care of and supporting my family? For single heads of households, it is the same issue.

I would suggest that if we really want to deal with the economics and not just provide rhetoric about jobs that we look at the first necessary step: extend these unemployment benefits, provide some security and some sustainability to millions of workers in this country, and then move on to the real agenda, which is to provide some fairness to these workers and some opportunities to these workers.

Again, Congressman POCAN, I appreciate the time and yield back.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you, Congressman GRIJALVA, for so articulately outlining the austerity policy of the House Republican leadership and their stunning lack of ability to get anything done to help the 1.3 million people who are out of work and the 72,000 Americans each and every week that are going to lose their benefits if this House doesn't act.

It is now my pleasure to introduce a stalwart progressive in the U.S. Congress, the ranking member of the House Committee on Financial Services, as well as a member of the House Steering and Policy Committee. She is a member of the Congressional Progressive Caucus and was past chair of the Congressional Black Caucus. It is my honor to now yield to Representative MAXINE WATERS.

Ms. WATERS. I would certainly like to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin, Representative MARK POCAN, for yielding to me, and I congratulate him for organizing this Congressional Progressive Caucus Special Order on unemployment insurance.

Fifty years ago this weekend, in his the State of the Union address, President Lyndon B. Johnson declared a war on poverty. He introduced Federal legislation, even proposed State initiatives that would over time improve health, education, nutrition, and access to housing, employment, and economic opportunity.

Although America has changed a great deal since that day, poverty and economic inequality are still at the forefront of our Nation's problems. They are only exacerbated by the Great Recession. The gap between the rich and poor in America has become a chasm. Today, 20 percent of the income in our country goes to the top 1 percent of Americans, and the top 1 percent holds about 40 percent of the country's

wealth. This inequality is mirrored in our communities, our housing and rental markets, and our financial system, where a lack of access to banking services often causes working families to have debts that spiral out of control.

Mr. Speaker, inequality in this country has reached a point that for many, the American Dream of upward mobility and unlimited economic opportunity has been greatly diminished.

The 2008 financial crisis cost our economy \$12 trillion, as millions lost their homes and jobs. This destruction of wealth disproportionately hurt our Nation's most vulnerable and only widened the gap between the rich and the poor. Even the gains from growth during the recent recovery have overwhelmingly benefited the wealthiest people in society.

Almost 95 percent of the income gains since the recovery began have been captured by the top 1 percent. Meanwhile, the minimum wage has not been increased since 2009. Mr. Speaker, this is totally unacceptable. Chronic unemployment and poverty still plague many of our communities. American families are still struggling to make ends meet. Four million Americans have been out of work for 27 weeks or more, and the economy still has 1 million fewer jobs than before the Great Recession began.

□ 1800

Those there are other factors at play. Much of this inequality is a result of some of the government policies that we make, and government policy can help reverse these alarming trends.

But instead, our friends on the opposite side of the aisle are digging us deeper and deeper into this crisis. They passed the farm bill that cuts SNAP nutrition program for low-income families by \$40 billion, and then the Republicans let unemployment insurance for the long-term unemployment expire 3 days after Christmas.

Already, 1.3 million unemployed Americans have lost their Federal unemployment insurance. That includes 20,000 military veterans. Each day this program sits expired, thousands of additional struggling Americans are adversely affected.

As State benefits are exhausted in the first 6 months of 2014, an additional 1.9 million Americans will lose their unemployment insurance. In fact, every week another 72,000 job-seekers will lose their benefits during the first half of this year.

Mr. Speaker, unemployment insurance is critical to struggling families. According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, unemployment insurance kept 2.5 million people above the poverty line in 2012, including 600,000 children.

Unemployment insurance is good for the economy. According to Moody's Analytics, every dollar of unemployment insurance generates \$1.55 in new

economic activity in the first year. The bipartisan Congressional Budget Office estimates that 200,000 jobs could be lost in our economy if unemployment insurance is not extended.

We must act and act immediately to extend unemployment insurance. So I call on my Republican colleagues to bring the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act, that is H.R. 3824, to the House floor and pass it now.

With one in five American children living in poverty, it is clear that the war on poverty has gone on for far too long. Let's take action now to have all Americans share in our Nation's growth and prosperity. Let's bring an unemployment extension bill to the floor, and let's bring it now. Let's bring a substantive jobs bill to the floor now, and let's bring a minimum wage increase to the floor now. American families have suffered enough. It is time to restore the American Dream.

As I wrap up, let me just say this on behalf of the American people. I hear these arguments every day from the opposite side of the aisle saying if you can continue to extend these unemployment benefits, you are simply going to undermine the will for people to go to work. What you are going to do is make them comfortable on these unemployment benefits, and they won't go look for a job.

Well, I want to tell you I have not talked to everyone whose on unemployment or who needs extended benefits; but I can tell you this, American folks want jobs, they want to work, they want to earn a decent living, they want to earn wages to take care of their families and their children. Their aspirations and their goals are the same as yours and mine. They want what America has promised.

I would say to those who would continue this argument, don't disrespect the American people that way. Don't undermine the American people that way. Do what you know is right, what makes good sense, and let us help out those who are the most vulnerable, who need us now at this time so that they can continue to look for jobs, so that they continue to aspire to have the American Dream, and I thank you very much.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you so much, Representative WATERS. Your efforts over the years have been so appreciated by so many, and I hope the House Republican leadership will listen to your pleas and bring this to a vote.

It is now my honor to introduce one of my fellow freshmen who has rapidly been recognized not only for his hard work and effort, but for his skills, and his work on behalf so many across this country. I would like to yield some time to my colleague Representative JEFFRIES.

Mr. JEFFRIES. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin, the

Badger State, for his continued leadership, and each and every week when we are in session coming to the floor of the House of Representatives and articulating the progressive message for all to hear and for the good of the country. I appreciate you yielding some time during this Congressional Progressive Caucus Special Order.

This month we marked the 50th anniversary of the declaration of the war on poverty. We know that on January 8, 1964, President Lyndon Baines Johnson came to this very Chamber, spoke to a joint session of Congress, and laid out a series of initiatives designed to combat chronic poverty in this country.

As a result of this effort, there were many legislative battles that were won: in the march toward the creation of a Great Society, Medicare, Medicaid, Head Start, school breakfast program, the Food Stamp Act, minimum wage enhancement, Job Corps, college work study. These were programs all part of that Great Society era enacted between 1964 and 1966; and taken together with other war on poverty initiatives, they managed to rescue millions and millions of Americans from their impoverished condition and set them on a pathway toward the middle class.

Over the years, we have attempted to continue that war on poverty with great success such that the situation in America now is better than it was in 1964; yet we know that the war continues. Instead, it seems like as opposed to waging a war on poverty here in this Chamber, many of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have decided to embark on a war against the poor, a war against middle class families and senior citizens, those who are striving to realize the full potential of the American Dream. And that's why we are also so troubled by the failure to extend long-term unemployment benefits.

Now, I arrived in this Chamber feeling as if I was prepared for the experience, given the professional and educational legislative experiences that I had had in advance of January 3, 2013. And it has been my honor and my privilege to work with such a tremendous class of freshmen.

I have been troubled over the last year by the fact that I appeared deficient in one area, and that is in my failure to have any meaningful experience in the art of hostage negotiation. But from the very beginning that I set forth in this Chamber, it seemed as if those skills were necessary in this climate.

In January of 2013, we had to wait more than 75 days before this House would pass a Superstorm Sandy relief package, unprecedented in the history of this Congress' response to a natural disaster because there were some who put forth a ransom note, demanding offsets, even though never had that

happened in the history of the Republic.

Then several months later, in the run-up to October 1, you had an Affordable Care Act law passed by this Congress in 2010, signed by the President, declared constitutional by the Supreme Court in an opinion parenthetically written by Chief Justice John Roberts, and then reaffirmed with the overwhelming electoral college election of the President in 2012. Notwithstanding any of that, you had folks demanding an exchange for keeping the government open: that we either delay, destroy, or defund the Affordable Care Act. Again, a ransom note exercise.

Here we are, 1 year removed from my inaugural experience around the Superstorm Sandy debacle back again facing an almost unprecedented situation where the majority has said, in exchange for us renewing long-term unemployment benefits for Americans that reasonable people should conclude are in need, not only do we want a payoff, almost unprecedented, the last 17 times that this has been extended, but we have got a whole list of ransom demands that we want enacted in order for us to rescue these Americans who are in distress.

I am just hopeful, Mr. Speaker, that we can get together subsequent to the United States Senate which has signaled and indicated its willingness to move forward, see to it that it shouldn't be the case that in exchange for taking a positive step forward in this institution, we always have to take two steps backward.

The positive step would simply be to renew the provision of unemployment benefits for the long term, individuals who have been working hard to find a job, and then coming together to figure out collectively how we can all move forward in the best interest of this country and our economy. I am hopeful that that will take place in the next day or week, certainly within the month, and we will continue to press forward in that regard.

With that, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for his continued leadership.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you, Representative JEFFRIES, and thank you for articulating, I guess, what I have been feeling also for the last year, my lack of hostage-taking skills. I certainly learned some in the last 12 months serving in this body.

It is now my pleasure to yield some time to my colleague from California, Representative LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, who is the first Mexican American woman to be elected to Congress. She cofounded the bipartisan Congressional Study Committee on Public Health. She became the first woman to chair the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and serves as the chairwoman of their health care task force.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to

commend Congressman POCAN for his leadership and his hard work on this very, very important issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of 1.4 million Americans who lost their emergency unemployment insurance during the holiday season and the millions of Americans who stand to lose their benefits in 2014 if Congress fails to extend unemployment insurance.

It is an insult to the American worker to oppose the extension of these benefits on the premise that emergency unemployment insurance provides a disincentive to work and that it makes unemployed Americans content to live off of the taxpayer-supported benefits.

The reality is, Mr. Speaker, that Americans have a strong work ethic and are the best and most productive in the world. And the reality is that in spite of their efforts to find employment, there are still 1.3 million fewer jobs today than there were when many of these Americans lost their jobs due to our country's economic downturn. It is unconscionable to punish those who lost their job through no fault of their own and continue to actively seek work.

With nearly three job-seekers for every available position, American workers are unemployed not because they are not motivated to work, but because there are simply not enough jobs for everyone who needs one. This problem is magnified in my home State of California where there are 400,000 fewer jobs available today than there were 6 years ago.

Unemployment benefits average \$300 per week and replace less than 50 percent of prior earnings. Yet these benefits can make the difference between homelessness and hunger. They are often the only means of keeping a roof over one's head and putting food on the family table. For example, in 2012, unemployment benefits kept an estimated 2.5 million Americans, including 600,000 children, out of poverty.

It is also worth noting that unemployment benefits do more than provide a critical lifeline for out-of-work Americans. It is estimated that each dollar of unemployment insurance generates \$1.50 in new economic activity. This means our economy is losing \$400 million every week Congress refuses to extend these benefits.

The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office also estimates that the economy will lose 200,000 jobs if emergency unemployment insurance is not extended.

Unemployment insurance is a moral imperative that will also keep our economic recovery moving in the right direction.

Mr. Speaker, we are a country of hardworking Americans. We must not turn our backs on those who need this critical Federal assistance as they struggle to find work.

□ 1815

I strongly urge Speaker BOEHNER and Leader CANTOR to schedule floor action on extending emergency unemployment insurance benefits without delay.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you so much.

It is so important to note that 37 percent of the people who receive these benefits have been searching for a job over 6 months, the very people who are going to be affected, 72,000 a week if this House doesn't act.

I now yield to another colleague, someone who has been a stalwart member of the Progressive Caucus, is the senior whip for the Democratic Caucus, and she is currently a member of the Judiciary Committee and the Homeland Security Committee and a strong advocate for people who are trying to lift themselves out of poverty and find opportunity in America.

It is my pleasure to yield to Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his kind leadership, because it is kind leadership, and I am very privileged to be very proudly a member of the Progressive Caucus, serving as the vice chair liaison on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus to the Progressive Caucus and a member of the Executive Committee and have watched this caucus take on hard issues. First, of course, issues that dealt with the idea of minimum wage and the underpayment, if you will, of Federal contractors paying Federal employees who are contracted to them.

We have understood the distinction of the 99ers versus the 1 percent and waged a strong battle to make sure that the 99 percent were heard. So today, I want to join the gentleman and say that time is running out. Just this week, as I indicated earlier today and the day before, those whose benefits were cut off on the 28th are receiving those notices or are receiving empty mailboxes just in time for the end of the month and the beginning of the monthly bills. Whether it is one's mortgage or rent, whether it is the utilities that one has to pay, whether it is care of one's elderly parent or children, I can assure you that the 1.3 million, 4,000 per week, 12,000 in Harris County, 66,000 in the State of Texas, are now confronting some very difficult times.

Now, I think it should be known that when we say the term "progressive," it is also a term that celebrates the greatness of America, its diversity, its opportunity and prosperity. I have not heard one of our members of the caucus in any way challenge prosperity, victory, or success. In fact, I am going to share with my colleagues what the Houston Chronicle put on the front page: "Sales of million-dollar homes snowball here."

That gives a false image of America, congratulating those citizens and fami-

lies who are able because of the greatness of this Nation, because of the hard work of themselves and so many who contribute to the economy, because of the hard work of those who are now chronically unemployed or unemployed who contributed to society and want to contribute to society, they are able to be prosperous. It is good news for the real estate industry and my friends who are in that industry and good news for small businesses, but that clouds the issue and it allows people to falsely represent that all is well.

The chronically unemployed number in the United States is higher than it has ever been. It is 2.6 percent, juxtaposed against a 7 percent unemployment rate. It varies across America.

So I want to join the gentleman with a very loud, clarion voice, hopefully a voice of clarity, that you can have prosperity. We are a capitalistic society. There is good news in Houston. But at the same time, when I held an outreach press conference on December 31, fearing the worst, that there was a full house of people looking for work, people telling their stories of how long they looked for work, and the sadness of not being able to find work, and the faith community joining in and the social network community indicating they don't know how long they are going to last with this added number of individuals. Food banks, emergency food stamps and others, they didn't know how long they were going to last.

It is imperative that we have, within these hours, movement by the other body, which we congratulate for making the first step. But I would like to say this should be an emergency, an emergency vote for a 3-month extension and then the opportunity to go forward on a more deliberative analysis of how we can fund the rest of the time.

So I would hope—we voted today. Democrats voted to extend the unemployment. I hope that the Progressive Caucus' voice will be heard. I thank the gentleman because I want the 1.3 million and growing number to be able to have the same dignity as those who can celebrate the purchase of a million-dollar home, which we don't in any way challenge, but we realize that there are people who simply want to be able to make that rental payment or mortgage payment. They can do it. Although they are making ends meet, they can do it if we recognize the importance of giving them that transitional bridge. Pass the unemployment insurance benefit now.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you so much, Representative JACKSON LEE. I think you clearly explained the dilemma we have.

While the economy is slowly bouncing back—and this President has brought us from a 9.8 percent unemployment rate he inherited down to 7 percent—and jobs are slowly being created, we still are noticing that there

are still people being left behind. We have to recognize that as well.

I believe Secretary Robert Reich wrote a piece that appeared today that explained that so well. Unfortunately, due to income inequality, the gap of the percentage of people who are poor, are working but still are not earning enough, we need to talk about that as well.

I now yield to another one of my colleagues, one of my freshman colleagues who in fact has been elected by our Democratic class as the freshman class president. He serves on the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform where he is the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Job Creation and Regulatory Affairs, and is also on the Committee on Natural Resources. It is my honor to yield to Representative MATT CARTWRIGHT from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I thank my valued and trusted colleague from Wisconsin for granting me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise as a Congressman from Pennsylvania, in fact, a Congressman from Scranton, Pennsylvania, the birthplace of Secretary Robert Reich, I might add, someone we are very proud of. And I am very proud myself to be a member of the Congressional Progressive Caucus, and I rise here to speak in support of a reasonable extension for UI benefits with no strings attached.

I say "no strings attached" because every time we have extended long-term UI benefits, we have done so with no strings attached, no political wrangling, no arm wrestling. "No strings attached" means no conditions whatsoever. It is the right thing to do because you have to do it in a situation like this. In fact, five times during the George W. Bush administration, this Nation extended UI benefits on an emergency basis with no strings attached, and I see no reason why we have to depart from this American precedent today.

I understand, Mr. Speaker, the importance of fiscal responsibility. It is not like there is only one party that understands fiscal responsibility. We get that on this side of the aisle, and we get that in the Congressional Progressive Caucus as well. But the question is of timing. We want to balance the budget. We want to pay down the national debt. We get why those things are important, and we know that UI benefits can't last forever.

But the fact of the matter is it is an emergency now. As our dear friend, the gentlelady from Texas just styled it, it is an emergency now. The reason it is an emergency is the vast number of American citizens who are long-term unemployed. Mr. Speaker, 1.3 million on December 28 got cut off. In my own district in northeastern Pennsylvania, over 6,000 families got cut off on December 28, 3 days after Christmas.

The fact of the matter is this is not American tradition. Since 1959, we

have never ended long-term UI benefits at a time when so many Americans are long-term unemployed. The gentlelady from Houston just mentioned it is 2.6 percent long-term unemployed in this country right now. Every other time we have cut off long-term UI benefits, it has been at a time when the people who are long-term unemployed are way less of a percentage. I think the previous highest percentage was 1.3 percent, in other words, half the percentage that we have now. Now is not the right time to cut off people from long-term UI benefits.

Mr. Speaker, these are real people we are talking about. Before my voice entirely gives out, I want to read to you a letter I got from a lady named Carol Blankenhorn from Schuylkill Haven in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, which I proudly represent. Carol writes:

I am writing because I am a single unemployed mother that does not get any child support and have been supporting myself and my son up until my territory at my job was dissolved. I have been very diligent in my job search, but to no avail. I believed that at least I had 26 weeks of standard benefits, but the emergency extension is so crucial to me and others because of the poor economy and the lack of jobs. I have now received a notice of exhaustion for benefits in 3 weeks, and I am devastated. I am not one of those people that are sitting back collecting. I couldn't live with myself. But now as I sit and look at my son 1 week before Christmas, I am beside myself and have no idea how I am to survive. I am urging you to please extend and renew emergency Federal extended unemployment benefits. In closing, I would ask you to please respond to me of your views and intentions on this very important issue.

That was Carol Blankenhorn, a real person from Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania. These are real people we are talking about. Leaving aside the damage to the economy of stopping UI benefits at this point, leaving aside all of the economic realities that favor extending UI benefits, remember above all, we are talking about real people and real families; and that alone, in the dead of winter, is a great argument not to cut people off UI benefits at a time when it is next to impossible to find another job.

I thank the gentleman.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you so much, Representative CARTWRIGHT, for not only your long-time advocacy on behalf of so many people, but for sharing the personal stories, because I think that is what matters the most.

Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROTHFUS). The gentleman has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. POCAN. I have all sorts of stories that I would read but I don't have time to from construction workers who are out of work and need these benefits, from machinists who are out of work, a surgical nurse in Baraboo, Wisconsin. There are so many people who need

these benefits, and the very stories that Representative CARTWRIGHT shared, I just have pages of these stories of people across the country who need these benefits to continue to get by while they are looking for work. They are not lazy. They are not sitting back. They want to work. And in this economy, they are doing everything they can to try to, but the economy is not ready for some of these people and we have to do everything we can.

I do want to read one story. I had an opportunity this afternoon to meet with a constituent from Reedsburg, Wisconsin. She was recently the winner of Half in Ten's Our American Story: 50th Anniversary of the War on Poverty Storytelling Contest. Her name is Amy Treptow. She was here with her daughter, Anna. She has benefited from programs that we have put together for people who are lower income. I will read her words:

I have always worked hard and played by the rules, but I was still living on the brink of poverty. My story is the story of millions in today's economy in which there aren't enough jobs and/or adequate training for the ones that are available. The basic need for more good jobs and training programs seems to be overlooked in today's conversation about poverty.

I am a veteran and a divorced mother with two children. I went to school to become an elementary schoolteacher but wasn't able to find full-time employment, so I enrolled in a skills enhancement program at my local community action agency in Wisconsin. The program assists low-income adults that are working a minimum of 20 hours per week to gain job skills in order to be able to have a job that pays a living wage with health benefits.

□ 1830

I was working as a contract teacher making \$15,184 a year, which is far below the poverty line for a family of three. Once I enrolled in the program, I started to take coursework to get certified as a reading specialist. The program helped me with the tuition and other school expenses and provided me with case management services. I was also living in section 8 housing and received housing counseling, as well as participating in the agency's Family Self-Sufficiency Program. I am now a full-time employee with benefits as a reading specialist instructor helping low-income children, along with two other jobs, and I now own my own home.

And she goes on.

By providing these safety nets, the very safety nets that we celebrated yesterday on the 50-year anniversary of the war on poverty, we have helped someone like Amy and her family lift themselves out of poverty, but we have to do that right now in helping others.

I would like to, at this point, yield some time to my colleague from Illinois, someone who has been a mentor to me my entire career in the legislature, and so glad to serve with her now in Congress, a very staunch Progressive, Representative JAN SCHAKOWSKY from the State of Illinois.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded not to traffic the

well while another Member is under recognition.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. If that referred to me, I apologize.

Thank you very much for organizing this hour for the Progressive Caucus.

Mr. Speaker, we are talking about human issues that really don't lend themselves to any kind of political label. We are talking about people. And I think this is what has hurt me so much is the meanness, the meanness.

I just celebrated my 15th year here in the House of Representatives, and I have to tell you that we have disagreed across the aisle on a lot of different things, but the demonization of people who are struggling just to live a decent life. We are talking about people when we talk about the unemployed who aren't looking for the huge fancy job. They want to make enough to be able to raise their children comfortably, to be able to eat, put a roof over their head, just modest things that add up to a decent life.

Aside from all the arguments on why it is really dumb economically to not extend those unemployment benefits, that it will actually cost us jobs, 250,000—I don't know what the estimate is—if we don't put money in people's pockets that they can go out and spend, why would things that used to have a bipartisan consensus not prevail today?

In 1959, 1962, 1973, 1977, 1985, 1994, and 2003, we extended unemployment insurance benefits until the level of long-term unemployment—those are people unemployed over 6 months—fell below 1.5 percent. Today that is 2.6 percent of Americans. That is over 1 million Americans.

What are we doing? Who are we? That is what I asked myself around the holidays. We had a lot of cold weather and snow—typical Chicago in some ways—and people are celebrating and still going out and shopping and Christmas lights and Christmas trees. I was picturing—I know some of those families for whom this was so bleak and so unnecessary—that we could have, in 5 minutes before we left here, just extended those unemployment insurance benefits.

And you've got that sign there that says: Each week that we fail to act, 72,000 more people—that is a pretty hefty small town of people—will lose their benefits, people who only are qualified for those benefits if they are seeking work, three people searching for every job that is available in this country.

You talked to people who have experienced this ultimate sense of insecurity: What is going to happen to me and my family? What I hear at the end of that story when I talk to people is: I don't know what I am going to do. I don't know what I am going to do.

For many people, the fear of homelessness is just right outside their door right now. I don't get it.

We celebrated the—and I mean celebrated—the 50th anniversary of the announcement of the war on poverty and all the things that we did and that were supported for many years.

Thank you.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

HEALTH EXCHANGE SECURITY AND TRANSPARENCY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) for 30 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act, a bill that forces the Federal Government to notify individuals if their personal information has been stolen or unlawfully accessed through an ObamaCare exchange.

Since the disastrous rollout of ObamaCare on October 1, we have heard story after story, Mr. Speaker, of security threats and privacy concerns with the troubled ObamaCare insurance exchanges, from the chief information officer at CMS claiming that "there is also no confidence that personally identifiable information will be protected," to an administrator at CMS saying that the ObamaCare Web site "exposed a level of uncertainty that can be deemed as high risk," to a computer security expert calling the ObamaCare Web site "a hacker's dream."

It is clear that the ObamaCare exchanges were never ready to be launched, and it is unconscionable that this administration would expose millions of Americans' personal information to cyber threats and identity theft.

To make matters worse, there are laws already implemented that require private companies to notify innocent victims of these security breaches. But President Obama didn't think it was necessary to live by the same rules as the private sector and decided to push his failed agenda despite senior government officials warning him that his Web site was not safe for the American people.

Every day, Mr. Speaker, I hear from far too many hardworking families in Missouri's Second District who have seen their premiums skyrocket, wages

decreased, insurance coverage canceled or late, and hours cut back at work. These families are already suffering from the harsh realities of ObamaCare. To make matters worse, they have no idea whether their personal information has been stolen or not.

Just recently, Mary Ann Schaeffer wrote to me from Kirkwood, Missouri, about how worried she is that her most intimate information could be stolen from the ObamaCare exchanges. And I quote from Mary Ann Schaeffer of Kirkwood, Missouri: "I am concerned about the security of my sensitive medical records in a big government database." Mary Ann is just one of the many people I hear from in the St. Louis region that are worried about the devastating consequences of ObamaCare.

The only way to truly protect the American people from ObamaCare is by replacing it with free market-based solutions that expand access without destroying our economy, putting the Federal Government between you and your doctor, and lowering the quality of our care. The Federal Government, Mr. Speaker, should, at the very least, be required to report any security breaches on the ObamaCare Web site to those innocent victims who, through no fault of their own, trusted a government that deceived them.

Since President Obama decided to delay the implementation of ObamaCare for unions and businesses for an entire year, don't you think the least he could do is tell hardworking Americans if their personal information has been stolen or breached?

Mr. Speaker, the simple truth is: ObamaCare is wrong for the American people, it is wrong for hardworking Missourians, and it is wrong for the people of Missouri's Second Congressional District, and it needs to be replaced immediately before any more of its harmful provisions are implemented.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," a resounding "yes," on this common-sense measure.

I would now, Mr. Speaker, yield to my good friend, the gentlelady from Tennessee, Representative DIANE BLACK, who has not only spent countless hours championing the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act, but who has tirelessly worked to improve our Nation's health care as a small business woman and a nurse in Tennessee and now as a Member of Congress.

Mrs. BLACK. I thank the gentlelady from Missouri, my friend and my colleague.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act, which would provide basic protections on the healthcare.gov Web site to help Americans protect themselves from fraud and abuse. Unfortunately, we live in a time where

cyber threats are rampant, and we must do what we can to make sure that Americans are protected from these threats.

John Fund at National Review recently wrote this:

Christmas shoppers were stunned to learn that computer hackers had made off with the names and other personal information of some 40 million Target customers.

But at least Target informed its customers of the security breach, as it is required by law. Healthcare.gov faces no such requirement—it need never notify customers that their personal information has been hacked or possibly compromised.

What makes this even worse is that the Department of Health and Human Services was asked to include notification provisions in the final rules for ObamaCare and they declined. Because of this decision on the part of HHS, millions of Americans' names, addresses, phone numbers, dates of birth, email addresses, and even Social Security numbers are at risk; and if they are breached by the government, they would never have to tell them.

Consider that as Americans who seek health care insurance sign onto the Federal exchange, they are inserting their personal information into a Web site that has never had a full end-to-end security test. In fact, CMS's Chief Information Security Officer, Theresa Fryer, stated in a draft memo that the Federal exchange "does not reasonably meet security requirements" and that "there is no confidence that personal identifiable information will be protected."

Even worse, experts at the credit agency Experian recently warned that the "health care industry by far will be the most susceptible to publicly disclosed and widely scrutinized data breaches in 2014."

So Experian says that it is the health care that stands the greatest risk. This prediction was based in part on reports of security risks posed by the healthcare.gov Web site since the health care law's infrastructure was put together too quickly and haphazardly.

Mr. Speaker, this Web site was never ready to go on October 1. The very least we can do is to require that the Federal Government notify someone if their personal information has been hacked. That way, at the very least, they have a chance to fend off identity theft and cyber attacks and hopefully avoid another nightmare scenario like the one we saw that happened to Target shoppers.

I urge my colleagues in the House to support this bill and for our colleagues in the Senate to swiftly send it to the President's desk.

□ 1845

Mrs. WAGNER. I thank the gentlelady from Tennessee, Representative DIANE BLACK, for her supreme leadership in this area. This is her bill. This

is her piece of legislation. It has been something she has worked on tirelessly for years and has seen its exposure in both the private sector and now, unfortunately, at the Federal Government level. So I thank her for her leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield to my good friend, Representative RICHARD HUDSON. I thank him very much. He is a freshman Member and a dear friend and colleague, a leader in our freshman class. I thank him, not only for his work on the Homeland Security and Agriculture Committees, but also for the work that he has done in dealing with health care on the Education and the Workforce Committee.

It is now my pleasure to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. RICHARD HUDSON.

Mr. HUDSON. I thank the gentlelady.

Mr. Speaker, I will tell you that my colleague from Missouri has been a true leader in Congress.

It is a real honor to serve with you, and I thank you for your leadership, particularly on this important issue.

ObamaCare is an absolute disaster. We have seen disastrous impacts back home in North Carolina with the loss of jobs. I talk to folks every day when I go home. I go home every weekend. I travel the district. I talk to businesses, and folks tell me that they have never sat on more capital. The reason they are doing that is that they don't know what the costs of health care are going to be. So we have got businesses out there that could be expanding, that could be hiring people, but because of this health care law—because of the uncertainty created by it, because of the rising costs—we have got businesspeople who are not hiring. That is why we are not seeing job growth like we ought to see. That is why this is the flattest, longest recession we have seen in our country's history.

This awful health care law is also destroying the greatest health care system in the world. We are seeing premiums increase. I get letters and emails every day from my constituents who tell me their premiums have gone up. I talked to a woman the other day who is working three jobs. Her husband is working part-time because he can't find full-time work, but she is working three jobs just so she can pay for health care. That was before the premium increase.

Mr. Speaker, we have seen so many folks who have had their plans canceled. It has been said that the lie of the century is that, if you like your health care, you can keep it. People are seeing their health care plans canceled, and it is going to get worse because, when businesses have to start looking at whether they can afford to keep folks on their health care or not—whether the math adds up for them, whether they can afford to do that given all the new, excessive mandates—

we are going to see more people lose their insurance. It is an absolute disaster.

I am committed to doing everything I can to repeal this law and replace it because, at the end of the day, this is about people, and in this country—the greatest country in the history of the world—we can do better than this. We can offer health care that is the world's best quality health care at a price that people can afford, and we can put people in charge of their health care decisions, not bureaucrats in Washington like this awful law does, so I am committed to repealing this law.

In the meantime, I urge my colleagues to support the bill that is coming to the floor tomorrow, a bill that deals with one of the disastrous aspects of this law that I haven't mentioned yet, and that is the risk to millions of Americans that their personal information can be divulged—can be stolen—because of the lack of security on the ObamaCare Web site. This is a horrendous problem. Millions of Americans are at risk, and there is no accountability. So what we are asking for is to put that accountability in place, that if people's personal information is lost, those folks have to be notified.

The Federal Government thinks that businesses should live by that standard. The Federal Government says that States that have set up their exchanges should live by that standard. I say that the Federal Government ought to live by the same standard. If that personal information is compromised, then the individual should be notified, and the government should take responsibility and rectify the situation.

This is simple, commonsense legislation that I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, I hope our colleagues in the other body, and I hope our President will support. We owe it to the American people to do the right thing—to make sure their information is secure. If something happens, God forbid, we must do the right thing and notify those individuals. We rectify the situation. We take responsibility for it.

So I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. It is the right thing to do by the American people. I urge them to vote "yes" tomorrow.

Mrs. WAGNER. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina, Representative RICHARD HUDSON, for his leadership in this area and for giving voice to not just the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act but to the jobs issue. Certainly, what ObamaCare has done is create nothing but a part-time workforce. This is about access to care. It is about cost. It is about millions of Americans who have lost their coverage. It is about the deception of the American people. It is about a government bureaucracy—a Federal bureaucracy—telling the American people what is in their best interest.

You, the American people—your constituents, Congressman HUDSON—know what is in their best interests when it comes to their health care and their most intimate details, whether it has to do with their personal medical records and information or whether it has to do with their costs, their coverage, their premiums, their copays. There is so much that must be repealed and replaced in this law. At the very least, what the Federal Government can do is to protect the integrity of their most private and personal information.

I thank the gentleman from North Carolina.

It is now my great privilege to yield to my good friend, Representative JAMES LANKFORD from Oklahoma. He is our leader and our chairman on the Republican Policy Committee, and he is a friend and a colleague at the leadership table. I thank him most especially for the work that he does on the Oversight and Government Reform Committee, which is, Mr. Speaker, monitoring the implementation of healthcare.gov and of the Affordable Care Act.

I am now pleased to yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. JAMES LANKFORD.

Mr. LANKFORD. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for your oversight of this evening. The gentlelady and I do not agree at all on football, she being from Missouri and my being an Oklahoma State fan, but we do agree on this. This is a critical area, and it gets to the basic element of what we do as a Nation and what a government is supposed to do.

A government is designed to protect and to serve the people. The people don't serve the government. The government serves the people. The government is set to allow people to be able to live their lives as they choose. Then along comes the Affordable Care Act, where the government looks down at the people, literally, and says, "I am going to make better decisions for you. Instead of your choosing your doctor, instead of your choosing your hospital, instead of your choosing your insurance, I am going to pick a group of insurance policies and hospitals and doctors I like as the government, and you get to pick from my list." It removes those choices from individuals to then set up a Web site and say, "You are required to go on this Web site and enter your information on this Web site."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I don't know how you handle shopping online, but when I shop online, I am careful of what Web sites I go to. I want to make sure there are security protocols and there is some backing to that so I am not entering information onto some site where I don't know how the security is handled. But this one is different. On this one, the power of the Federal Government is coming down on an indi-

vidual to say, "I don't care what you think about the security of this site. Enter your information there, and not only enter your information there, enter your children's information there."

Chief Information Security Officer Teresa Fryer, she is the one who was set to be able to sign off on the security protocols for the Web site when it was to be launched, but in September, she refused to sign off and to put her name onto the exchanges and the data hub and say that it was ready to go and that the security was there. In fact, her statement was that there was a high risk of security and that there had been no end-to-end testing of this site, and she refused to sign off on the security. This is the chief information security officer who was assigned to oversee that for the government. Instead, it was pushed up to Marilyn Tavenner, the Director of CMS, to have to make the signoff because the person under her refused to do it.

Should Americans be concerned in entering their information? Absolutely, they should be concerned in entering their information because there is still no certification that this is fully tested, fully approved and that there are not serious vulnerabilities.

In the first week that the site was launched, the Federal Government brought in what is called a "white hacker," someone who is going to come in and test the system, try to hack into the system. Were they successful? Absolutely, they were successful. They found multiple vulnerabilities in the site, itself, and then reported it back to CMS. There are a lot of security vulnerabilities there.

Is this an issue? Yes, but as ironic as all that is, a government that is set up to serve the people is actually trying to protect itself and not report when there is a problem.

You see, when Target had 40 million credit cards stolen in a very rare incident for a retailer like that—my family's being one of those—we were all notified. We were told, "You are at risk. Here is what has occurred, so go change your credit card. Go protect your identity," because Target has the responsibility to protect us and to be able to let us know you have got a risk.

The Federal Government right now is saying, "If someone breaks into our system, we have the responsibility to protect the Federal Government and not to let anyone know," instead of protecting the individual. That is government on its head. Government is designed to serve and protect the people, not to have them say, "I can't tell you that information because it will look bad for the Federal Government." No.

This bill does a basic thing. It says the people are more important than the program that the government has set up—the people are—and that if their information has been stolen, if

there has been a compromise to that information, they should be informed of that so that they can take the steps that are necessary to make sure they and their children who they have entered on their site have their information protected in the days ahead.

This is the right thing to do. This is not some blanket partisan issue. We would want this in every aspect of every Web site that the Federal Government has, whether that be IRS information, whether that be ObamaCare information, whether that be information on an EPA computer. If it is compromised, that citizen should know so steps can be taken to be able to protect himself. It is a reasonable protection for the American people. That is why I think this is a reasonable thing to be able to do. Quite frankly, we believe that the Affordable Care Act will be completely repealed and that the American people will have the ability to choose for themselves again rather than have the Federal Government say we are going to make choices for you. Until that day comes, it is a reasonable thing to at least begin with this.

With that, I thank the gentlelady from Missouri. Again, I can't root for your football team, but I can stand with you on this issue.

Mrs. WAGNER. I appreciate the comments of the gentleman from Oklahoma, who is a good friend and leader.

We won't debate the outcome of the Cotton Bowl here in the well of the floor today—that will stand on its own merit—but I do appreciate his leadership on this very important health care issue. I appreciate his leadership on the Republican Policy Committee for our party and the work that he does tirelessly to communicate those in a way that is about serving the people, which is, at the end of the day, why we are here.

Government should be here to serve the people, and we have not put the proper protections in place. What is good enough for the private sector and the States ought to be more than good enough for the Federal Government. Certainly, the American people are worthy of these kinds of protections.

While I will say over and over again that ObamaCare is wrong for the American people—that it is wrong for hard-working Missourians and that it is certainly wrong for the people of the Second District—and that it needs to be replaced immediately before any more harmful provisions are implemented, at the very least, what the government can do is require that we report any security breaches on the ObamaCare Web site to these innocent victims who, through no fault of their own, trusted a government that has once again potentially deceived them.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues again to vote "yes" on this commonsense measure. Tomorrow, let's all stand for the American people

and in service to them rather than as a government that is not telling them what is best for them but is truly serving their interests and serving their needs. Please, stand and vote “yes” on the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

FINDING COMMON GROUND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for 30 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me thank the Speaker for his courtesies and the leader for her courtesies for the opportunity to share on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I would offer to say to my colleagues who spoke earlier that we all recognize that the Affordable Care Act has generated opportunities for 9 million Americans, and it is growing. Let’s find common ground. We have a law that is legal and affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, but it is affirmed by what is most important: hungry Americans needing good health care to save their lives and the lives of their families.

□ 1900

Frankly, I believe that there needs to be security for all of the Web sites of Federal agencies, rather than have bills that appear to be attacking the Affordable Care Act again, after 46 attempts to repeal it. Let’s find a way that we can work together to secure extensively the entire Web sites carefully that are utilized by the Federal Government.

But I have the opportunity and I want to cover, Mr. Speaker, an array of issues that I think are important as we begin this new year. I do want to wish everyone a happy new year. But as I do so, since I come from Houston, and have been a member of the House Science Committee for 12 years before moving to Homeland Security, I want to congratulate NASA and the White House.

First, NASA, for the miraculous and unbelievable space walk just about a week or so ago by two outstanding astronauts. Space walks are not often done. They are much more difficult—in fact, extremely difficult—than one might imagine, as you watched what seemed to be a beautiful effort of activity in space.

I want to congratulate them. That is science. That is genius. That is what these astronauts trained for. They are our neighbors. I was with them over the holiday. I want them to know on the floor of the House that this was outstanding work.

I want to congratulate the White House because, as many of us have ad-

vocated over the years, my colleague who is no longer in the House, Congressman Nick Lampson, and myself signed many letters to extend the life of the space station. I am very pleased that it is now to extend the space station for 4 years. I am optimistic when that 4 years is nearing, there will be another assessment that there is more life in the international space station—opportunity for major research, including, when I was on the Science Committee, cancer research in particular, heart disease, stroke, aging. Our former Senator, John Glenn, took a second ride into space as a member of the United States Senate to test space travel on those who are aging.

Congratulations to NASA and the international space station. It speaks to the genius of America. It speaks to the aspirations and hopes of children around the world. It focuses on the emphasis in the United States on science, technology, engineering, and math, or STEM. Teachers continue to emphasize to our children the importance of those disciplines, and it gives us great hope.

And that is a lot of what I will talk about tonight: hope. For when we think of hope, we must have a broad definition that it includes all Americans. In fact, I believe from the very moment of the dumping of the tea in the Boston Harbor, the Founding Fathers of this Nation, in spite of all of the possible inequities like the holding of slaves, had hope. They left their places of persecution because they had hope.

And we have grown through the ages, from the 1600s, 1700s, 1800s, 1900s, the 20th century, and the 21st century. It has all been around hope. We were hopeful the turn of the century, even as World War I was flaring. We were hopeful even as the 1928–1929 collapse was happening. We were hopeful even with the horrific, heinous acts of World War II, with the internment and the Holocaust. But people were hoping that we would save people and get out of the dastardliness of that.

We were hopeful in the fifties. We as African Americans were hopeful as we marched in the 1950s and 1960s. We were hopeful with the Thurgood Marshall argument before the United States Supreme Court on *Brown v. Board of Education*. We were hopeful.

Now we come to a situation of wealth inequality. We must assure those who fall in that gap of where they are not where they should be, through no fault of their own, but because of this increasing gap.

For example, the wages of those in the top 1 percent—those making \$352,900-plus—their income grew 281 percent from 1979 to 2007. For the bottom 20 percent, their income grew 16 percent, those making less than \$20,000. For those making \$34,000, it grew 23 percent. For those making \$34,000 to \$50,000, 25 percent.

There is wealth inequality in this Nation.

Some would argue some of that is inherited wealth, some of that is capital gains, some of that is stock revenue. It is wealth inequality.

I am moved by the words of Justice Brandeis:

We can either have democracy in this country, or we can have great wealth concentrated in the hands of a few, but we can’t have both.

That is not snatching wealth from someone who has worked hard. It is to even up the opportunity for that gap—281 percent growth for the 1 percent, and numbers like 23 and 25 and 38 percent for the working middle class. We need to do better.

And so I think we need to start by stop quarreling about the unemployment benefits extension. We did it under President Bush, with no offsets, and, as well, for about 5 years with President Bush even acknowledging that when people work and invest in this Nation and they fall on bad times, give them a transitional bridge.

Some would say our unemployment is going down. My friends, on the chronically unemployed, it is the highest it has ever been, at 2.6 percent. Now that is growing to 1.3 million in 2013. It will go up to 3.64 million.

So I am not asking for the whole piece. I had a bill that said 1 year. Let’s extend it for 3 months on an emergency basis and then begin to discuss how we can fund it.

There are 68,000 jobless workers that are in Texas, and we expect that as it grows in 2014 to 1.9 million and more—as I said 3.6 million and growing—it will be 106,900 Texans.

I have spoken to some of those Texans, and I have heard the stories of a welder who liked his job, was laid off, through no fault of his own, and needs this transitional funding so that he can be presentable for a job. Or a person in technology, administrative assistant, or somebody who worked in home health.

I believe that we have a legitimate basis for the creation of 200,000 jobs—a real dent in the economy and an acknowledgment that the unemployment rate in the United States in 2012 was 8.1 percent. States range from 3.1 percent, to Texas, which is 6.8 percent. Missouri is 6.9 percent. We have 5 percent and 5.7 percent. We have 7 percent in Alaska. Delaware is 7.1 percent. It goes all over the gamut. The individuals are not able to find work because for every job, there are three persons looking.

It generates into inequality of wealth. There is nothing that will refute this except for a transitional hand-up for those unemployed. And, yes, job creation.

My good friends, the Republicans, say they passed a bill on job creation last year. Yes, they did. And we have a bill on job creation, the Jobs bill. That

seems to me a compromise in the making. That seems to me an opportunity for us to sit around the table and talk about technology and then talk about other aspects of job creation, because people have to be trained and re-trained.

This week I will introduce a bill that is studied not as a bill introduced by a Democrat, but studied for the substance of the bill, called the New Chance for a New Start in Life Act of 2014. This is where you invest in people. It creates an opportunity for someone who is unemployed and still on their unemployment benefit—remember, they have worked and this is unemployment insurance—to get a stipend for certain accredited specific job training that ties to the market.

My friends, all of us are going to say, Well, they are going to take their money and they are going to be on the basket weaving training program; or they are going to take a truck training program, but they have no license. Accredited programs so that person can provide for their family and their training can be paid for.

And we are going to work through accredited social service agencies. We are going to partner with cities and non-profit agencies for apprenticeships and internships. Every job is not an apprenticeship. We want to work with our friends in the trade and the labor community.

Unions have done well for America. Thank you for increasing our minimum wages and conditions in the workforce. Let's find a way to work together, but sometimes it is an internship in an office or an engineering company.

And then we have to provide training and employment enhanced for veterans. There are 22,000 veterans included in that large number of those who are needing transitional funds. We need to work with community colleges and Historically Black Colleges and Hispanic-serving institutions to be able to find a way to get chronically unemployed persons in the workplace, investing, paying taxes, and loving it every moment.

I have talked to folks who said that the most they want for Christmas and the new year is to have the alarm clock go off at 6 a.m. and jump out of bed to go to work. How are we going to cut these people off? What sense does it make?

And then it is important to note that added to the component of problems that we have is that poverty in America still exists. The 49 million poverty rate for African Americans and Hispanics greatly exceeds the national average. In 2010, 27.4 percent of Blacks and 26.6 percent of Hispanics were poor, compared to 9.9 percent of non-Hispanic Whites and 12.1 percent of Asians.

That is not targeting quotas. It is going where the problem is.

You know where else the problem is? Single women of any race, head of households. In 2010, 31.6 percent of households headed by single women were poor, while 15.8 percent of households headed by single men and 6.2 percent of married-couple households are in poverty.

In my district, 18 percent of households in the State of Texas, first in 2009 and 2001, ranked second in the highest rate of food insecurity. In my district, 151,000-plus families live in poverty.

To the extent that we can't solve that problem, that is not shameful. We have seen the poverty gap close nationwide, even though we know children still live in poverty. President Lyndon Baines Johnson, who spoke on the war on poverty on January 8, said, We must live for hope, as I paraphrase.

And I worked diligently with programs from VISTA to Medicaid to Medicare to job-training programs to infrastructure programs to programs allowing young people to go to college. I am a witness of all of those programs. Frankly, I worked in the President's summer youth program in the hard rumble area of my youth.

And I have seen Members mention in the last 24 hours how they participated in the same programs. They happen now to be Members of the United States Congress. I would like to know how many Americans would call in the Congress and say, I am a beneficiary of the war on poverty, the Great Society.

Why can't we find common ground to recognize that we can be efficient, but we can also invest in people?

So I raise an ancient philosopher in my remarks on this question:

Any city, however small, is in fact divided into two, one the city of the poor, the other of the rich; these are at war with one another.

Plato said that.

□ 1915

And the question is can we now, in the 21st century, rebut that. Can we find a way to have hopeful people who are poor work with hopeful people who are rich and find a way to enrich both of them, to give them work and to make them shining examples of what America is all about?

Laying that groundwork, I hope my colleagues will join me on the Second Chance Job Act that I have just introduced that will go alongside the kinds of incentives in the jobs bill that President Obama has offered and the bill that was passed here in the House.

Why can't we both be on the same page of caring about getting a bill passed that both bodies will look at favorably, taking pieces? Why can't we get back to legislating again, giving and taking, making amendments, finding out what my friend on the other side of aisle wants, finding out what we want here, having amendments being accepted, making the bill one that is

not only through the regular order of the committee, but here on the floor of the House, getting amendments that would satisfy and work with all of us?

I think there is more work to do in many, many areas, Mr. Speaker, and I would like to continue now to be able to offer some of my concerns.

Last evening, on CNN, there was a recounting of a young lady, tragically, who attempted suicide, a young bullying victim, first tragically being raped, not being believed, and ultimately coming forward. I am sort of summarizing the facts. And then because this person was a star athlete in one of the Midwestern States, the town turned on this young girl and her friend, bullying everywhere.

And I think it is time for America and the Congress to make a statement on it, a simple statement. I am not asking for much, but I have introduced H.R. 2585, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Reauthorization and the Bullying Prevention and Intervention Act of 2013. You will be surprised how simple it is:

To be able to allow groups from all over America, 501(c)(3)s that may be under the jurisdiction of faith institutions, youth groups, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, tennis clubs, social service agencies, schools, to put their best practices forward and how they believe they can stem the tide of bullying, what kind of intervention, and add to that, cyber bullying. It also provides for gang prevention programs, turn our children toward socially beneficial pathways.

I had one Member say to me, What would be wrong with the Congress making a unified statement that they want to prevent bullying and they want to intervene?

That is the simple process, four corners of the bill. And research studies have shown that approximately 25 percent of school bullies will be convicted of a criminal offense in their adult years.

I believe in intervention. And I would say to my friends who are experts, all of the advocacy groups, I believe it would be very important if we came together and had this one statement that came out of the Congress, that we want parents and schools and communities and baseball clubs and basketball clubs and football leagues to understand that we have all got to pour our energy into letting children know that to live healthy and free of intimidation is a good thing, that have your fun somewhere else.

I don't know whether bullying led to this absurd game of knockout, but we have got to take a stand alongside of the personal intervention that comes about through the normal community ways.

Just for the record, it is important to note, 30 percent of U.S. students in grades 6 through 10 are involved in

moderate or frequent bullying as bullies, victims, or both. According to the results of the first national survey on this subject, bullying is increasingly viewed as an important contributor to youth violence, including homicide and suicide. One out of four kids is bullied. The Justice Department says that in this month, one out of every four kids will be abused by another youth.

Surveys show that 77 percent of students are bullied mentally, verbally, and physically. We have to find a way to make a national statement. What better way than a Congress that is the symbol of the most powerful Nation in the world and the most powerful law-making body.

Why is it so difficult to pass something as simple as that?

It does not stop us from looking down the future when we have many more resources to deal with to put a huge amount of funding in it once best practices—once we give the spark plug and get people excited about our Federal Government is concerned about this, let's look for enhanced best practices. Let's make a statement on this, which I think is enormously important.

I want to quickly, and I hope, as we debate these issues on the floor, that there will be Members who will want to have a conversation. I want to say, as well, that many of us have experienced violence in our communities. I am going to discuss that a little later, but I want to say it now. I have had a number of incidences of violence, through knives, through guns, in my own school districts in Houston.

Even though we know that does not define our school districts, I say to them, when you have an incident like that, it is not a reflection on you, but it is a signal and a sign that the community must come together. We will look forward in Houston to putting together a Stop Violence Commission under the 18th Congressional District, bringing people from the faith community, bringing other leaders, working with the Mothers Demand Action, MDA, who have come out every moment to stop gun violence, working with mothers and fathers who have had to bury their children, funerals that I attended over the holiday or before that time frame. I want to tell that mother whose son's funeral that I attended, I have not forgotten. We will embrace you, and we will find a way that we can sit together and make a difference.

Let me switch now for a moment—I will come back to that issue—and remind us of the humanity of comprehensive immigration reform. I said that I had any number of issues that I think are weighing on many of us as Members of Congress, weighing on those of us who are doers and want to do, and I would venture to say that that is this entire body. But we are getting stalled, and for what reason, I don't know.

But my hometown paper was eager to review H.R. 1417, which is a bipartisan product that has come out of the Subcommittee on Border Security and Maritime Security, my colleague from Michigan, and out of the full committee, with the chairman and ranking member of the full committee, a bill that has now been joined under H.R. 15, to put a bill forward in the House.

And I would just ask, why can't we end the suffering of so many, end the divide and deportation of so many families, in the thousands, and begin to look, as the faith community and business community, educational community, health community, research community, business community wants us to do?

Comprehensive immigration reform, Texas is a prime example: 16.4 percent of Texans are foreign born; 42 percent are Latino or Asian; 33.2 percent of immigrants in the State are naturalized U.S. citizens; 11.8 percent are registered voters or new Americans; 87.7 percent of children with immigrant parents are U.S. citizens; 75 percent of children with immigrant parents are English proficient; 70 percent of naturalized citizens have a high school diploma; 61,511 foreign students contribute \$1.4 billion to the State economy, and they make up 21 percent of the workforce; 9 percent of the workforce is unauthorized.

We need to get people from underneath the underground economy. We need families able to walk the streets together, mothers not being dragged out of homes. We need the DREAM Act children to be able to raise their heads as U.S. citizens. We need access to citizenship.

This coming Monday, I will gather at Catholic Charities with people from all over the community in Houston, Texas, and we will be standing together, raising our voices as humane Americans. We will be speaking about Latinos and Asians. We will be speaking about Africans. We will be speaking about people from the Caribbean, people from Europe, people from Canada, people from Ireland. We will be speaking about people from all over the world that happen to be in Houston, Texas.

It is time to pass comprehensive immigration reform and pass it now.

I mentioned very quickly that I would be going through a number of issues, but let me just turn to the issue of guns.

Let me pause for a moment and find out how much time I have, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has 3 minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me quickly mention that we must stop the violence of guns. When we think about 5,740 children being killed by guns, I would like, again, for this Congress to look at H.R. 2812, which is a bill that deals with stand your ground that we

have not addressed from the Trayvon Martin case.

And I would like them, also, to quickly look at gun safety and gun access prevention, H.R. 65. I find that a way of being able to come together and keeping guns out of the hands of underage children and teaching gun safety to parents and children.

I want to also join with my colleague on the Foreign Affairs Committee and mention human trafficking is a major issue. It will be commemorated on January 11, but I will be hosting, with the Homeland Security Committee, a hearing on human trafficking in Houston, Texas.

Quickly, I want to make mention of the Congressional Gold Medal that I have for Malala, who is a voice of strength, a young teenager gunned and shot—I wouldn't say gunned down because she lives in Pakistan, only because she wanted girls to have education.

I ask my colleagues to join myself and ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN to insure that we do have, if you will, the honor of presenting this to her, nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, spoke before the United Nations, and I hope that we will do that.

Let me close, Mr. Speaker, by mentioning two quick things, and that is, let us not forget our veterans, enormously important, and let us also move quickly for NSA reforms.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee that helped write the Patriot Act, section 215, that was not our interpretation. That was not legislative history for trolling mega-data collection. We can be safe and secure, and we will be presenting a briefing on privacy and security next week in the Judiciary Committee, 2226, at 10:30. I hope all of the colleagues will come.

But I have introduced legislation to make sure that there is a people's advocate in the FISA Court, but more importantly, that we restrain and find a way to restrain the mega-collection. And I hope the President, in the reports that he has just received, will be able to do that as well.

Let me also indicate that internationally, I think this Congress should deal with where we are in Syria and where we were in South Sudan, two places that I am concerned about, the human cost, if you will.

We have a lot to do, Mr. Speaker. I just gave just small bits this evening, but we have a lot to do that we can do together in a bipartisan manner.

And we can look at the Affordable Care Act, just as a point, in closing, because it has been so divisive, and look at it that it is working. People want insurance. We can do that, and we can make sure that, as we do so, Mr. Speaker, then America will see us working together. That is what I would like to see happening.

I have given an array of an agenda that touches the lives of people. Let's get to work.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1930

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO THE MIDDLE EAST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. BACHMANN) for 30 minutes.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As always, it is a privilege to be able to come to the great well of the House of Representatives, the greatest deliberative body in the history of the world, to be here and have an opportunity to bring a voice to the table and to speak to the American people as well as my constituents in the Sixth District of Minnesota.

I want to join my colleagues in wishing a happy New Year to all the people in the United States. We look forward to a wonderful year in 2014. There are so many things that are good that we can look forward to this year, so many things that this body can get done, that we can agree on.

We can agree on our veterans, standing for them, thanking them, first of all, that tonight, as we are here in this Chamber, we have men and women across the globe who are laying their lives on the line for us. Our prayers are with you, and our prayers are with your families.

So, Mr. Speaker, I know that I speak for you and for all of our colleagues, that we want to let our troops know, there is nothing more important than the work that you do to secure our liberty and our freedom. We are for you, and we will be standing here for you this year, as we have in the past.

We also stand together in recognition that the first and greatest obligation of all of us, as Members of Congress in this Chamber, is to secure the safety and security of the American people, the welfare of the American people, Mr. Speaker. We do that here domestically, but our obligation is to make sure that our national security is held safe here in the homeland but also our vital American national security interests across the globe.

To that end, several of my colleagues and myself took a fact-finding trip in December. After we had concluded our work in December, we went into the Middle East. We took a very extensive journey. This was no pleasure trip in any way. This was a working mission. We went first into Amsterdam. While we were there, we met an individual who has one of the most extensive collections of communist penetration throughout the world. It was interesting, as we dialogued with him about communist infiltration, what that has meant over the course of history, particularly over the last century, and what that means for Americans today.

From there, we journeyed into Cairo, Egypt. While we were there, we spoke with leaders of Egypt. There has been a tremendous change that has occurred, and we know that literally in just over a week's time, people in Egypt will have an opportunity to go to the ballot box and vote in a referendum on a brand-new Constitution.

A very brief recent history of Egypt is that there was an overthrow in Egypt of the Mubarak presidency, which had been stable for some 30-plus years. The people of Egypt spoke. They were very unhappy with their government. There was a referendum that had occurred, and during that time, the Muslim Brotherhood came to power through the president, President Morsi. The Muslim Brotherhood, through the Freedom and Justice Party, established a new regime.

So repulsed were the people of Egypt by the Muslim Brotherhood and their tactics during the course of just something over a year that the people of Egypt took to the streets, some 33 million people in what some people say was the largest human demonstration ever in the history of the world because the people of Egypt were outraged at the atrocities and the extremism of the Muslim Brotherhood as they were displayed across Egypt.

Really, so much of this so-called Arab Spring has been the persecution of Christians, religious minorities, and women, particularly in the Middle East region. Nowhere has this been felt more than in Egypt, and the people rose up.

You see, in the Egyptian Constitution, which was put together by the Muslim Brotherhood, there was no avenue for the people to remove the Muslim Brotherhood president, President Morsi. There was no impeachment process like we have in the United States. The only option available to the people was to go into the streets and demonstrate and seek the removal of the Muslim Brotherhood president. That is what the people effectuated.

In that time, there is now an interim president. His name is President Mansour. I met with him numerous times in Cairo. We have had very good conversations with interim President Mansour. He told me in Egypt, together with my colleagues, that he would not be seeking reelection. We also met with General el-Sisi, the head of the military in Egypt, trying to maintain order in that country.

We heard some very good news, and, Mr. Speaker, among the news that we heard while we were in Egypt was this: Egypt enjoys the most favorable relationship with the Jewish State of Israel that they have had in over 35 years. The Obama administration asked Egypt to work harder in the Sinai. That is the border, Mr. Speaker, between Egypt and Israel.

The Obama administration asked the Egyptian Government to work to clear

out al Qaeda and to try to secure that border. You see, Mr. Speaker, the Muslim Brotherhood, instead, had been placing more attacks through using al Qaeda and al Qaeda elements in various flavors. When you think of the old phrase of Baskin-Robbins and its 28 flavors of ice cream, there are multiple flavors, if you will, Mr. Speaker, of al Qaeda. There is the Al-Nusra Front. There is Jemaah Islamiyah. There is one organization after another, but they share the same ideology.

Much of this ideology makes its way through an organization called the Muslim Brotherhood, and the Muslim Brotherhood was actively facilitating attacks on Israel through tunnels ruled by Hamas, which is essentially another affiliate, a franchise of the Muslim Brotherhood in the Gaza region. So whether it was weapons, whether it was attacks, whether it was fighters, Israel had its hands full in the Sinai border.

Now the good news is that General el-Sisi, interim President Mansour in Egypt took to heart the request from the Obama administration and, for their own survival, worked to take apart the al Qaeda network and the strength that there was of jihadist-based fighters on the Sinai, and they have been incredibly successful.

I am pleased to report to you tonight, Mr. Speaker, that what we heard from the leadership in Egypt was that over 70 percent of the jihadist activity on the Sinai has been silenced, deconstructed, taken apart. That means that Israel has had a better time, a more peaceful time on its border, but also, this has helped the Egyptian Government as well.

The Nile River in Egypt is kind of a dividing point. You have western Egypt. You have eastern Egypt, eastern Egypt being the more violent, where it has been essentially a "wild west," if you will, in the Sinai. It has been very difficult for securing peace in the Middle East, very difficult for Israel, but we have to thank the current interim government, under the leadership of President Mansour and under the guidance of General el-Sisi in the Sinai region. That is the good news. Of all of the turmoil and all of the chaos that there is today in the Middle East, this is our bright and shining spot.

The United States, in my opinion, needs to do everything that we can to encourage and foster peace in this region. As I believe that my colleagues, whether it is on the Democrat side, on the Republican side, whether it is in the House, whether it is in the Senate, this is something that we agree upon. We want to see peace in the Middle East, peace in the largest Arab country in the Middle East, which would be Egypt, but also peace in the Jewish State of Israel, and this is the place to forge that peace.

The good news is to hear that on this very sensitive border, we are seeing the

Egyptians working together to make sure that there can be peace to fight a common enemy, and that would be al Qaeda and the radical elements in this regime. That is good news.

We went from Cairo, Egypt, where we heard very good news from General el-Sisi, very good news from Amr Moussa, who is heading the Committee of 50 which is writing the new Constitution that the people of Egypt will be voting on in the referendum on January 14 and January 15. I believe the people of Egypt will see the wisdom in this new Constitution which, by the way, Mr. Speaker, does have a provision for impeachment so that the people in Egypt in the future will have an opportunity to be able to change their President and their country. They also guarantee the freedom of belief in Egypt, and they have a dedication to rebuilding the houses of worship that were destroyed by the Muslim Brotherhood.

The Muslim Brotherhood destroyed shops, homes, and places of worship of Coptic Christians in Egypt. The government is committed to rebuilding the Christian houses of worship in Egypt. This is a wonderful advancement for peace and for tolerance in that region of the world, and one that I think we should encourage and get behind.

From there, my colleagues and I, in a delegation which was led by Representative STEVE KING of Iowa—also in attendance was Representative LOUIE GOHMERT of Texas and also Representative ROBERT PITTENGER of North Carolina—from there, we went on to Beirut, Lebanon, which has been a hotbed of violence because Iran has seen an avenue of advancement. Working through the terrorist organization Hezbollah, Iran has been bringing increased terror between Sunni and Shia in southern Lebanon.

We flew into the airport at Beirut. The airport at Beirut is controlled by Hezbollah. There, we met with the ambassador. We met with leaders of political parties. It is devastating to hear what they have to say about the increased violence.

A suicide bomber wearing a vest detonated that vest during our time when we were there. Obviously we weren't anywhere nearby. We weren't in any form of danger, but a vest was detonated. Four people were killed. Also, a soldier had shot into Israel and had killed an Israeli soldier during the time that we were there. There has been a very, very strong, increase in violence. Violence occurred prior to our entry. Violence continues to occur, and there are now new reports, Mr. Speaker, of Iran bringing even more dangerous, larger deadly weapons into that area, again, bringing to the fore the increase in fighting between Sunni and Shia.

That is the kind of pressure that the Jewish State of Israel is looking at on

its northern border, without even contemplating what is happening in Syria.

Syria, Mr. Speaker, has completely fallen apart. It is in complete chaos now, with Assad having estimated to have killed over 200,000 of his own people. Now the so-called moderates who were being backed, led by General Idris—General Idris has now, reportedly, left Syria, and the extremist elements, including al Qaeda, of the Islamist jihadist regime are now fighting against Assad.

So we have two very bad options in Syria today, and very recently, these Islamist jihadist fighters took over a weapons cache of very dangerous weapons, and they now have control of those weapons.

Where do we go from here in Syria? It is a very, very difficult question.

We have such utter chaos that Lebanon now is the recipient of the greatest number of Syrian refugees on a daily basis. So we have the tension of Palestinian refugees who have gone into Lebanon. We have Iran, which has its presence through Hezbollah, the terrorist organization, very agitated. Some estimates are that as many as 100,000 missiles are located in people's homes, in schools, in nurseries, in nursing homes, embedded in civilian areas right on Israel's northern border. There is an utter and complete breakdown and chaos in Syria.

Then you have all of the tension in Iraq, with increasing battles going on, again, between Sunni and Shia in Iraq. Iraq at one point had been fairly close to being secured by an American presence. It is has now utterly fallen apart.

There continue to be attacks by the Taliban. A new report just came in that the Taliban, presumably, is responsible for six Americans who were killed in December. We have Karzai, the head of Afghanistan, who is not willing to agree to final settlement terms in Afghanistan to have aid and U.S. presence, despite the fact that the United States supplies something like 95 percent of the economy in Afghanistan. This is the thanks we are getting out of Afghanistan.

We have that kind of tension and pressure together with numerous prisons where the worst of the worst Islamist thug al Qaeda-flavored jihadists have been let out of prisons and are going into Syria. From Syria, who knows where, again, adding to the pressure on Israel. At the same time, we have what, in my mind, was the very dangerous P5+1 agreement dealing with Iran and dealing with trying to prevent or at least stop or at least freeze in place Iran's nuclear program, which all of the world knows will be meant to give Iran a nuclear weapon and the missile delivery systems capable of delivering those weapons against Israel, against Western Europe, and against the United States.

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This is the greatest threat that the world faces today: a nuclear Iran. And even while we are here in this Chamber tonight, Mr. Speaker, many people think that the 6-month freeze is on tonight, that when President Obama went to the microphone—it was about a little after 10 o'clock at night on a Saturday night—to announce with vigor that we had concluded this agreement with Iran and we will now have a 6-month freeze, that 6-month period hasn't even started yet. No one knows when that 6-month period of a so-called freeze will even start.

So, Mr. Speaker, what I'm saying, quite frankly, is that as we are standing in this Chamber tonight, Iran continues to enrich uranium for a nuclear weapon. They are enriching it to 20 percent. That is not a small amount. It may sound small. That is a huge leap towards weapons grade uranium. They continue to install centrifuges. They have new-generation centrifuges that can spin to enrich uranium six times faster than the current generation.

Iran hasn't given up one ounce of its storage of enriched uranium. They haven't stopped their research and development on their delivery systems of their missiles. They haven't stopped research and development on the warheads that would go on the tips of missiles to deliver a nuclear bomb. They haven't stopped the production on the facility of plutonium at Arak. That continues going on. Nothing has stopped.

In fact, the only thing we have heard from Iran is from the Iranian leadership. The Parliament has said, why don't we start enriching to 60 percent? You see, weapons grade is 80 percent. Why don't we up it even further? That is what the Parliament is saying today after the agreement was signed. The mullahs, the religious leaders that effectively control Iran, are saying that this agreement means nothing to them. As a matter of fact, the leader of Iran said that they won't change one iota of their nuclear program. You see, it is very interesting. I think that when madmen speak, the world should listen, and Iran is acting in a way that is indicative of the madman of all time.

Currently, Iran's plan is to have domination across the world by the use of nuclear weapons to wipe millions of innocent people off the map, beginning with the Jewish State of Israel. You see, about 80 percent of the people that live in Israel travel to the greater Tel Aviv area for their employment. It doesn't take much imagination to see how easy it would be for Iran to send multiple nuclear missiles and virtually wipe out the Jewish State of Israel.

But let us never think as Iran calls Israel the Little Satan, Iran calls the United States the Great Satan—and we should never delude ourselves to think that this is a Middle East-only problem. It isn't, Mr. Speaker. I wish I

could say it was. This is a problem the world must deal with.

During the course of our travels in December for the week that we were in the Middle East, we were very disturbed by what we heard from various leaders. As a matter of fact, there was one leader that we met with in Lebanon during our time there in that very dangerous area—it was so dangerous, as a matter of fact, that this leader about a year earlier had been shot. There were three snipers—he pointed over a wall. They had to build a wall around his house. He is now confined to his house, in the compound around his house. It is too dangerous for him to even leave. There were three snipers about a mile away that took a shot at him while he was in his backyard. He almost lost his life, and now he is confined to his backyard.

This is what he had to say to us, Mr. Speaker, when they were there. He told us that, unfortunately, in the last 2 to 3 years, there has been virtually no U.S. leadership in the Middle East. That is reminiscent of what we heard the former leader, Lech Walesa, of Poland tell the world, that the United States is no longer the political leader nor the moral leader of the world, that we have effectively walked off the world stage and that the world needs the leadership of the United States. We heard that repeated by this leader in Lebanon.

He also told us that the opinion of the United States has gone down dramatically in the Middle East. He said he has a brother who is in the United States, and it has been a shock for his brother, a very intelligent individual in the United States, a shock to see how the United States has failed to respond to the rise of Islamic jihadist activity in the Middle East and how it is negatively impacting United States national security. He said there is no strategy; there is no outlook. It seems to be that the United States just acts day to day—no strategy.

Shouldn't our strategy be the security and safety of the American people? Shouldn't our strategy—shouldn't our aim be securing American vital interests in the Middle East, standing with the best ally we have in the world, the Jewish State of Israel? And yet the Middle East doesn't have any idea what our strategy is because they are telling us it looks like it is ad hoc, day to day. He said, I'm telling you this as a friend. He said that prior there were no Russians in the Middle East, no Russian influence and presence. He said that now the Russians have strengthened and have a very strong presence in the Middle East. He said it has been very frustrating in the last 2 or 3 years.

He said the Arabians have long been our friends, friends of the United States. But the Saudi Arabians, he said, no longer seem to trust the United States. He said the P5+1 agree-

ment has made Iran stronger than ever before. And he told us that Iran is Hezbollah, and so he is facing things from Hezbollah every day. He said that there is more money available for Hezbollah because we have decreased, we have essentially lifted sanctions on Iran. All this has done is free up money so more money can go to the terrorist organization Hezbollah in Lebanon, and that is being used to hurt Israel, as well.

Well, whether it is Syria, whether it is Iraq, whether it is Bahrain, whether it is Saudi Arabia, all of these countries are wondering what in the world the United States is doing. Because what they are saying to us is that things are much worse on the ground in the Middle East. As the Iranians have only turned their burner off temporarily, they can turn it back on again. I quote from him, This makes Iran stronger than ever, stronger in the Middle East.

That is what we heard, Mr. Speaker, on the ground from leaders in Lebanon that Iran has been strengthened through this failed P5+1 agreement.

From Lebanon, Mr. Speaker, we went down to Tripoli, Libya, to get some answers on Benghazi and get some answers on what the P5+1 agreement will mean in Libya. Well, we spoke with the Prime Minister in Libya; we spoke with leaders of the Justice Department and the foreign minister, as well. I asked them specifically about Benghazi. I asked them why was our FBI prevented from going into Libya—specifically to Benghazi—to conduct an investigation for 4 or 5 weeks after the terrible tragedy on September 11? And the response that we received was that this was a great insult to Libya when this attack occurred and that this was an attack against Libya and the Libyan people.

Now, this compound that was attacked in Benghazi is considered sovereign American soil. When Chris Stevens, our Ambassador, was killed and the three other Americans—brave Americans—were killed, this was an attack on America, on our compound, on our Ambassador and on our American soldiers. This was an attack against us—not on Libya—against us. There was absolutely no reason why the Libyan Government prevented our FBI from coming in on our sovereign territory and conducting an investigation.

Journalists were inside. We know that CNN picked up the Ambassador's diaries and walked out with the Ambassador's diaries. Other sensitive information was on the ground and people came in and walked away with it. But the FBI couldn't get in? This is the only Ambassador in 30 years to be killed, and we couldn't get in to find out what in the world happened, ask people and figure out what is going on? It has been over a year. We still don't know who, what, where, when, how,

why, and how much were we prevented from knowing, because we were kept out of that country by over 4 and 5 weeks. It was wrong. And I told that to the leadership in Libya when we were there. It was wrong. That needs to be rectified. We demand and we expect full cooperation in getting to the bottom of Benghazi. That must be done, and that is a bipartisan issue. That is not a partisan issue.

Well, from Libya, we traveled up to Israel where we met with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, the defense secretary. We were extremely grateful for the time we had there. Again, there is no question, the Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, told us, that it was the worst day in 10 years when the P5+1 agreement was struck—the worst day in 10 years. No one will be more negatively impacted by a nuclear Iran than the Jewish State of Israel.

Wouldn't you think it would be wise for the United States and for the great nations of the world to listen to the concerns of the land that is on the slaughtering block when they say, wait a minute, this is the worst thing we could do, the P5+1 agreement, because this will not prevent, this will not stop Iran from getting a nuclear bomb? That was confirmed on this most recent trip when we were with the Prime Minister. He is very concerned about that.

He is also very concerned about the International Criminal Court, as well, and the fact that Israel will soon be drawn into the Criminal Court. There could be actions taking the United States in. We want to be under U.S. law. And we need to maintain the United States as a sovereign Nation and our American people subject only to United States sovereign law. We don't want the American people subject to some international court. The American people must now and for always only be subject to the American courts because only here will we be allowed to enjoy the protections under the Constitution that we have today. That will not happen under the International Criminal Court.

From Israel, we traveled and went on up to Vienna where we met with the International Atomic Energy Agency. This agency is tasked with overseeing the P5+1 agreement with Iran. We appreciated our time in Vienna; we appreciated being able to speak with those who were present to talk about the process, what they will do. But I will tell you, on behalf of my colleagues, we didn't leave with a sense that we could have complete trust in knowing that the IAEA, while they will perform their jobs, that they will be able to completely appreciate when and if Iran decides to move into the creation of a nuclear weapon. That is something that we can't get wrong. Where do we go if that is wrong?

Mr. Speaker, if I could ask how much time remains.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman's time is expired.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Well, I thank you. I appreciate that, and thank you for allowing me time to relate some of my concerns that we heard on our recent trip to the Middle East.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A Bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1171. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to allow a veterinarian to transport and dispense controlled substances in the usual course of veterinary practice outside of the registered location; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce; in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 667. An act to redesignate the Dryden Flight Research Center as the Neil A. Armstrong Flight Research Center and the Western Aeronautical Test Range as the Hugh L. Dryden Aeronautical Test Range.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, January 10, 2014, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4401. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Carolina: Non-interference Demonstration for Removal of Federal Low-Reid Vapor Pressure Requirement of the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill Area [EPA-R04-OAR-2013-0563; FRL-9904-89-Region 4] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4402. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Texas: Reasonable Further Progress Plans, Contingency Measures, Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets, and a Vehicle Miles Traveled Offset Analysis for the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria 1997 8-Hour Severe Ozone Nonattainment Area [EPA-R06-OAR-2010-0333; FRL-9904-72-

Region-6] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4403. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania: Update of the Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for the Lancaster 1997 8-Hour Ozone Maintenance Area [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0058; FRL-9904-49-Region-3] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4404. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Third Rule Implementing Export Control Reform (RIN: 1400-AD46) received January 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4405. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-247, "Controlled Substance, Alcohol Testing, Criminal Background Check and Background Investigation Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4406. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-248, "Distillery Pub Licensure Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4407. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-249, "Campaign Finance Reform and Transparency Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4408. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-251, "Manufacturers' Sunday Sale Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4409. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-232, "Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4410. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-234, "Transportation Infrastructure Mitigation Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4411. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-233, "YMCA Community Investment Initiative Real Property Tax Exemption Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4412. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-236, "Department of Health Grant-Making Authority for Clinical Nutritional Home Services Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4413. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-235, "Transportation Infrastructure Improvements GARVEE Bond Financing Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4414. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting

Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-238, "Party Officer Elections Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4415. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-237, "Critical Infrastructure Freedom of Information Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4416. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-240, "Board of Elections Nomination Petition Circulator Affidavit Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4417. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-239, "Department of Corrections Central Cellblock Management Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4418. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-241, "Board of Ethics and Government Accountability Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4419. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-242, "Patent and Student Empowerment Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4420. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-250, "Prohibition on Government Employee Engagement in Political Activity Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4421. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-252, "Manufacturer Tasting Permit Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4422. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-253, "Funeral and Memorial Service Leave Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4423. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-254, "Focused Student Achievement Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4424. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-255, "Tax Clarity Equity Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4425. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-256, "Historic Music Cultural Institutions Expansion Tax Abatement Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4426. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-257, "Fair Student Funding and School-Based Budgeting Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4427. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-258, "Closing of a Portion of the Public Alley in Square 858, S.O. 12-03336, Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4428. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-259, "Earned Sick and Safe Leave Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4429. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-260, "Tax Exemption for Teacher Awards Temporary Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of January 3, 2014]

Mr. CONWAY: Committee on Ethics. Annual Report on the Activities of the Committee on Ethics for the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, First Session (Rept. 113-323). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCCAUL: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 2952. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make certain improvements in the laws relating to the advancement of security technologies for critical infrastructure protection, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113-324). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. TIERNEY (for himself, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. WATERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK):

H.R. 3824. A bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SIREN, and Ms. HAHN):

H.R. 3825. A bill to establish the National Freight Mobility Infrastructure Improvement Program to improve freight mobility in the United States, to establish the National Freight Mobility Infrastructure Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WHITFIELD (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BARR, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Mr. BARTON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BROOKS of Ala-

bama, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. ENYART, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HALL, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LONG, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. PITTS, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. ROSS, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. TERRY, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIBERI, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 3826. A bill to provide direction to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency regarding the establishment of standards for emissions of any greenhouse gas from fossil fuel-fired electric utility generating units, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3827. A bill to prohibit the United States from providing financial assistance to Benin until Mr. Mojaïdou Soumanou is released from prison; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 3828. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to draft disclosures describing the rights and liabilities of customers of domestic care services and require that such services provide such disclosures to customers in any contract for such services; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WEBER of Texas (for himself, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. HALL, Mr. CARTER, Mr. YOHO, Mr. FLORES, Mr. WOLF, Mr. LATTA, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. PITTEGER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. PITTS, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. CULBERSON, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. OLSON, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida):

H.R. 3829. A bill to amend chapter 1 of title 1, United States Code, with regard to the definition of "marriage" and "spouse" for Federal purposes and to ensure respect for State regulation of marriage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. NUNES):

H.R. 3830. A bill to establish congressional trade negotiating objectives and enhanced consultation requirements for trade negotiations, to provide for consideration of trade agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 3831. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to review the dialysis pilot

program implemented by the Department of Veterans Affairs and submit a report to Congress before expanding that program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 3832. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modify the surety bond requirement applicable to home health agencies as a condition of participation under Medicare; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 3833. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modify the Medicare durable medical equipment face-to-face encounter documentation requirement; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 3834. A bill to ensure that certain communities may be granted exceptions for floodproofed residential basements for purposes of determining risk premium rates for flood insurance; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 3835. A bill to require new procedures for health care Exchange Web sites with regard to personal information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee (for himself, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. BLACK, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee):

H.R. 3836. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Pat Summitt, in recognition of her remarkable career as an unparalleled figure in women's team sports, and for her courage in speaking out openly and courageously about her battle with Alzheimer's; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself, Mr. ENYART, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mrs. WAGNER):

H.R. 3837. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to protect employees in the building and construction industry who are participants in multiemployer plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAULSEN (for himself and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 3838. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a consumer renewable credit for utilities that sell intermittent renewable power; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 3839. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a grant program to assist the repair and replacement of

bridges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. THORNBERRY:

H.R. 3840. A bill to establish the Office of Net Assessment within the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida (for himself, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. YOHO, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. MICA, Mr. POSEY, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. ROSS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. RADEL, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GARCIA, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. PIERLUISI):

H.J. Res. 105. A joint resolution conferring honorary citizenship of the United States on Bernardo de Gálvez y Madrid, Viscount of Galveston and Count of Gálvez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California (for herself, Mr. FARR, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. PETERS of California):

H. Con. Res. 73. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued by the United States Postal Service honoring the 1915 Panama-California Exposition, and that the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. TIERNEY:

H.R. 3824.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H.R. 3825.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 3—"To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and within the Indian Tribes."

By Mr. WHITFIELD:

H.R. 3826.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3827.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 3828.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I; Section 8; Clauses 3 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. WEBER of Texas:

H.R. 3829.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, which states that "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;" and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution, which states that Congress shall have power "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. CAMP:

H.R. 3830.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 3831.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress as stated in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 3832.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 3833.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 3834.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, clause 1; and Article 1, section 8, clause 3.

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 3835.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H.R. 3836.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 5.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 3837.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I submit the following statement regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution of the United States to enact the accompanying bill cited as the "Vested Employee Pension Benefit Protection Act."

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I,

Section 8, Clause 1. Additionally, Congress has the Constitutional authority to regulate commerce among the States and with Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. PAULSEN:

H.R. 3838.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 3839.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of the Constitution—to regulate Commerce.

By Mr. THORNBERRY:

H.R. 3840.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, "The Congress shall have Power . . . To declare War . . ." and "To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces."

This bill would establish an independent organization within the Department of Defense to develop and coordinate net assessments of the military capabilities of the United States compared to potential adversaries in order to identify emerging threats or opportunities. Congressional authority to establish such an office falls within two clauses of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, which give Congress the specific power "To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces," and, more generally, "To declare War." The organization that would be established by this bill is a function of the "Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces" and Congressional power to declare war.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida:

H.J. Res. 105.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 7: Mr. COTTON, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 60: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 140: Mr. HALL.

H.R. 164: Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 176: Mr. CAMP.

H.R. 310: Mr. JOYCE.

H.R. 543: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 556: Mr. CARTER.

H.R. 685: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.

H.R. 946: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 975: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 1010: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. OWENS, Mrs. LOWEY, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 1094: Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 1098: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 1143: Mr. COLE and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 1179: Mr. MCHENRY and Mr. JOYCE.

H.R. 1186: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H.R. 1213: Ms. EDWARDS.

H.R. 1309: Mr. SOUTHERLAND.

H.R. 1476: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 1507: Ms. HAHN and Mr. BARBER.

H.R. 1518: Mr. MCKEON and Mr. MICA.

H.R. 1563: Mr. SMITH of Texas and Mr. VEASEY.

- H.R. 1692: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 1717: Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 1750: Mr. COFFMAN.
H.R. 1761: Ms. MATSUI and Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.
H.R. 1796: Mr. DELANEY.
H.R. 1801: Mr. LEWIS.
H.R. 1812: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 1852: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 1861: Mr. ROSKAM.
H.R. 1946: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 1950: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 2085: Ms. DUCKWORTH.
H.R. 2300: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 2305: Mr. PETERS of California.
H.R. 2444: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 2455: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 2482: Mr. HIGGINS.
H.R. 2560: Ms. DUCKWORTH.
H.R. 2590: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 2694: Mr. JOYCE.
H.R. 2703: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 2717: Mr. WENSTRUP.
H.R. 2725: Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 2734: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 2780: Mr. McCAUL.
H.R. 2785: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 2801: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 2827: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2868: Mr. O'ROURKE.
H.R. 2893: Ms. HAHN.
H.R. 2909: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 2914: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 2955: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2994: Mr. WILLIAMS, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 2998: Mr. HINOJOSA and Mr. LEWIS.
H.R. 3040: Mr. PETERSON, Mr. NOLAN, and Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 3097: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 3111: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
H.R. 3121: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
H.R. 3154: Ms. JENKINS.
H.R. 3207: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 3211: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 3279: Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia.
H.R. 3303: Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 3335: Mr. POMPEO.
H.R. 3344: Mr. MESSER, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. VELA, and Ms. EDWARDS.
H.R. 3362: Mr. LATTA and Mr. STOCKMAN.
H.R. 3367: Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 3377: Mr. COTTON and Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 3390: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 3404: Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 3413: Mr. HARPER.
H.R. 3421: Mr. SALMON.
H.R. 3436: Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 3453: Mr. KILMER and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 3461: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 3465: Mr. GIBSON.
H.R. 3478: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina and Mrs. LUMMIS.
H.R. 3485: Mr. STUTZMAN.
H.R. 3486: Mr. STOCKMAN.
H.R. 3530: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 3546: Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. GABBARD, and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 3633: Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 3635: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. MICA, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BARR, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MESSER, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, and Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 3649: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 3685: Mr. ROKITA, Mr. HIGGINS, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, and Mr. PITTENGER.
H.R. 3686: Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. BARR.
H.R. 3708: Mr. KLINE, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. SCHRADER.
H.R. 3712: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 3717: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. TURNER, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. ROSKAM.
H.R. 3724: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
H.R. 3726: Mr. VEASEY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. DINGELL.
H.R. 3731: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 3732: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. BARTON, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Ms. GRANGER, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. RADEL, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. SALMON.
H.R. 3747: Mr. CLAY and Mr. MEEHAN.
H.R. 3755: Mr. COLLINS of New York.
H.R. 3780: Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 3787: Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. PITTENGER, and Mr. FARENTHOLD.
H.R. 3790: Mr. HARPER.
H.R. 3808: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 3811: Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 3819: Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HURT, Mr. HARPER, and Mr. NUNNELEE.
H. Res. 11: Mr. CICILLINE.
H. Res. 72: Mr. CICILLINE.
H. Res. 97: Mr. ROE of Tennessee and Mr. MCKINLEY.
H. Res. 135: Mr. HANNA.
H. Res. 153: Mr. LATTA.
H. Res. 425: Mr. COTTON.
H. Res. 436: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Mr. TIERNEY.
H. Res. 440: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. VELA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. HANABUSA, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. HECK of Washington, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. BERA of California, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. HONDA, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. BASS, Mr. COHEN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. WATERS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. COSTA, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H. Res. 442: Mr. BARTON, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. FLORES, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DESJARLAIS, and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

67. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Municipal Legislature of Aguada, Puerto Rico, relative to Resolution No. 19 requesting that the President grant immediate and unconditional freedom to Oscar Lopez Rivera; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE—Thursday, January 9, 2014

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable BRIAN SCHATZ, a Senator from the State of Hawaii.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, creator of the universe, create hearts within our Senators that will make them strong enough to know when they are weak. Give them sufficient bravery to choose the more difficult right. Lord, inspire them to be gracious in defeat and humble in victory. Give them enough integrity to face themselves when they are afraid, as they remember that perfect love destroys trepidations. Teach them, O God, how to stand up in the storm with complete confidence in the ultimate triumph of truth.

We pray in Your majestic Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, January 9, 2014.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable BRIAN SCHATZ, a Senator from the State of Hawaii, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. SCHATZ thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Following my remarks and those of the Republican leader, the

Senate will be in a period of morning business with the time until noon divided equally. The Republicans will control the first 30 minutes, and the majority will control the second 30 minutes.

At noon, all post-cloture time on the motion to proceed to S. 1845, the unemployment insurance extension, will expire and the Senate will begin consideration of the bill. Senators will be notified when votes are scheduled.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Mr. REID. Another day has passed and we still have a vast majority of Republicans standing in the way of the extension of unemployment benefits.

Some Republican Senators are having conversations about possible offsets for a full-year extension. I have said a number of times I think we would be ill-advised to have another short-term extension. If we are going to have an extension that they are talking about paying for, let's do it for 1 year. We don't need to come back and worry about this in 3 more months.

Let's see how they wish to pay for this. We have heard proposals. The proposals are, one, to stop people having health care. The other is to go after children, the earned-income tax credit for American boys and girls. It doesn't sound like a very good idea to me.

Then we have a number of proposals suggested by another Senator late last night that, if we look at it, it is not worth \$5 billion. It is worth much less than that. To do what has been suggested by one Republican Senator would be to devastate the disabled, and that wouldn't be appropriate.

I would be interested if there are other proposals. As I have indicated on a number of occasions, I continue to say offsetting the cost of emergency unemployment benefits is not something I agree with.

President Bush extended emergency unemployment insurance five times. Not one of these five times was there a whimper from my Republican colleagues or certainly Democratic Senators that it should be paid for. It wasn't right to offset the cost when President Bush was President, and it is not right to offset the cost now that President Obama is in the White House.

We have cut the deficit in half since President Obama took office, and overall debt reduction has been even more transparent, almost \$3 trillion. While we must keep up our good work, we have more to do. We must solve the Nation's job crisis if we ever hope to solve fiscal problems.

Today's long-term unemployment rate is more than double what it was at any time Congress let emergency job assistance expire. Since many Republican Senators are insisting that the cost be offset, I am pleased to talk, as we all are on this side of the aisle, about a long-term emergency extension of unemployment benefits. I repeat, I am waiting to hear from my Republican colleagues about how to pay for this extension.

It has been a week since families already hanging by a thread were kicked off of unemployment insurance benefits. Think about this. People who have been out of work for month after month learned at the beginning of this year they wouldn't get \$300 a week.

Remember, this is not charity. First, they have to lose their job, through no fault of their own. Then they have to go out every week, look for a job, and have to list where they have gone.

For every job that is available in America today, there are three people looking for that job. I was stunned when I had my news briefing this morning when one Republican Senator said: There are so many jobs that are unfilled in America today. Let these people go get those jobs. Try that one on for size.

For many the benefits were the only thing preventing them from descending into poverty or even becoming homeless. Hundreds of thousands of children, as a result of these benefits, have been stopped from going into the rolls of the poor.

These families can't wait any longer for relief. I am optimistic my Republican colleagues will help us find a way out of this, and put people first and partisanship second.

Tuesday, House Republican leaders were forced to send a message to their Members reminding them these people are out of work, be compassionate. Then, of course, the memo came to the Senate.

Can one imagine having to remind Senators about having compassion for people who have been long-term unemployed?

Yesterday afternoon the Republican leader spoke in this Chamber for a long time, 45 minutes. Not once during this discussion were the words "jobs," "the economy" or "unemployment" mentioned—not once.

Middle-class Americans are hurting. We know the rich are getting richer, the poor are getting poorer, and the middle class is being squeezed.

During the last 30 years, the middle class has lost 10 percent of the earnings they had in the previous 30 years,

whereas the top 1 percent during that same 30-year period had their income and wealth triple.

These people who are struggling out there are working two jobs. Some are even trying to do it with three jobs, and some of it is part-time, just in an effort to get by. The rest have watched their wages shrink at the same time, as I have indicated, as the richest of the rich are doing much, much better.

What beleaguered Americans need is not a memo on basic decency, as Republicans got on Tuesday, or a bitter diatribe about the rules of the Senate; they need solutions. For 1.3 million Americans today and 5 million Americans over the course of this year, extending emergency unemployment benefits is a solution.

Raising the minimum wage so a mother or father working two jobs can afford the rent and an electric bill in the same month is a solution. Investing in job creation and education so the workers of today can compete for the jobs of tomorrow is a solution. Whenever my Republican colleagues are prepared to stop complaining and start working with Democrats to create solutions, we will be here waiting.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REID. Before my friend, the Republican leader, makes his remarks, I ask unanimous consent that the period for morning business be extended until 12:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each; further, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m.; finally, that the previous order with respect to the motion to proceed to S. 1845 be modified so all postclosure time on the motion to proceed be considered to be expired at 2:15 p.m., rather than the earlier time I mentioned.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Mr. McCONNELL. For months the Democrats who run Washington have been desperate to distract from the pain of ObamaCare. If we listen to them, they think they have found something that might work for them.

The one thing that can actually distract folks from the misery of this law is the misery of the economic malaise they have presided over for the past 5 years. We truly have to hand it to them in one respect. It takes a lot of chutzpah to spend an entire Presidential term pushing policies that are

supposedly meant to help the little guy and then turn around and blame everybody else when they flop.

But chutzpah won't solve the problem, and the poll-tested talking points and failed stimulus ideas we have seen Democrats trot out thus far won't do much to improve the plight of millions of Americans struggling in today's economy.

To me that is the real tragedy, because the discussion about how to help Americans battle against the odds day after day is a conversation we actually should be having. In fact, it is a debate Republicans are having. In recent days we have seen several leading Republicans talk about how to tackle poverty in the 21st century.

Unlike the Democrats' outdated ideas from the sixties, Republicans are thinking about ways to update our Nation's approach with fresh proposals that speak to the situation Americans actually find themselves in today, not back in the sixties.

The Republican approach is to learn from past mistakes. It is about turning the left's good intentions into policies that can actually get the job done, and it is about moving beyond the treatment of symptoms and getting at the underlying problems.

That is the thinking behind the Economic Freedom Zones Act, which Senator PAUL and I recently introduced. It aims to shine a light into some of the most impoverished corners of our country, to raise up cities and families who have been left behind and sometimes literally crushed by the outdated ideas from the sixties and to actually do that in a way that lasts.

With this legislation, some of the most disadvantaged areas of our country would acquire the ability to apply for economic freedom zone status that would help lift the burden of some of the poorest families in our country. Small business owners would see fewer government regulations, enabling them to create jobs and drive prosperity. Entrepreneurs would see punitive tax barriers peeled back, allowing them to lead a recovery with new ideas and new energy. Failed educational systems would see reforms that lift up disadvantaged children, giving new hope to a younger generation. Cities and regions that now face a dark future could transform themselves, if they chose, almost instantly into magnets for new ideas and for new hope.

If our Democratic colleagues are serious about their focus on economic distress—if it is more than only some poll-tested ObamaCare distraction—then I would invite them to work with us on innovative new approaches such as this.

This could allow the Senate, for instance, to consider our proposal as an amendment to the unemployment insurance legislation currently on the floor, because this is a discussion that

needs to be about helping people. These economic freedom zones are similar in some ways to the Promise Zone initiative recently developed by the Obama administration.

I was pleased to hear that eight counties in eastern Kentucky will soon receive Promise Zone designation. That is why I wrote in support of granting this designation last year, because there is no doubt that eastern Kentucky is a region that has suffered enormous hardship in recent years—much of it, unfortunately, related to the very same Obama administration war on coal families. But the promise zone designation is a step in the right direction nonetheless. Senator PAUL and I will be heading to the White House later today for a promise zone event because we are encouraged the President is finally—finally—focused on a concrete approach to jobs that Members of both parties can support, proving that we can accomplish things when we focus on real efforts rather than political show votes that are designed to fail.

Promise zones are something we can build on with far more comprehensive approaches, such as Senator PAUL's economic freedom zones that would reach even more communities in need of revitalization. Because let's remember this: Government programs can sometimes help, but they can't do everything. The 1960s mindset about how to fight poverty needs to change to fit the realities of the 21st century.

I want to share a sentiment I read yesterday from Thomas Vincent, an unemployed coal worker from the very Kentucky county where LBJ launched his big-government blitz 50 years ago. This was his take on the so-called "war on poverty": What good are all these government programs if they do not get you a job? It is a feeling, the article noted, that is widespread among his neighbors in Martin County.

This is why Republicans say it is time for modernization and new approaches. It is time to give folks such as Thomas real hope. It is time to give them more than just good intentions.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 12:30, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each and with the time equally divided and controlled by the two leaders or their designees, with the Republicans controlling the first 30 minutes and the majority controlling the next 30 minutes.

The Senator from South Dakota.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss amendment No. 2622 I have filed, the Solutions to Long-Term Unemployment Act, that will be before the Senate today.

The bill before the Senate today would extend emergency unemployment benefits for the 13th time since 2008. Let me repeat that. Congress has enacted or extended emergency unemployment benefits 13 times over the past 5 years. At some point you have to start asking yourself: At what point does this no longer become an emergency but it becomes permanent? We have been doing this now for 5 years. This will be the 13th time.

Obviously, there are lots of people in a tough economy who are still hurting. But what this should say to us is that it is time we started not just treating the symptom but fixing the problem we have in America today. And the problem we have is a sluggish economy that continues to sort of stumble along. We have a chronically high unemployment rate with lots of people who have been unemployed for a very long period of time. Over that same period, Congress has pushed through ObamaCare, raised taxes on job creators, while the administration has pursued aggressive regulations that have done little more than drive up costs for many of our small businesses.

So after 13 extensions of unemployment benefits, expensive new regulations, and higher taxes, what is the result? Well, today over 37 percent of unemployed Americans have been out of work for 27 weeks or longer. That represents over 4 million men and women who have been most impacted by President Obama's failed economic policies.

I applaud my colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle who have offered up commonsense, even bipartisan, ideas to pay for the extension of emergency unemployment benefits. If we extend these benefits once again, I am hopeful we can find an appropriate way to pay for this extension and not pass the bill on to our children and grandchildren. However, I also have to come to the floor today to challenge all of my colleagues to look at solutions to the underlying problem rather than simply treating the symptoms of long-term unemployment for yet the 13th time.

The underlying problem is we have 4 million Americans who have not been able to find jobs for more than 6 months on account of the stagnant Obama economy. That is almost double—double—the amount of long-term unemployed Americans relative to pre-recession levels. So my amendment addresses the underlying problem of long-term unemployment by reducing labor costs, increasing worker mobility, and

strengthening Federal worker training programs.

First, my amendment would provide much-needed relief from ObamaCare for any employer who hires an individual who has been unemployed for 27 weeks or longer. As we all know, ObamaCare is full of additional costs and mandates that are stifling economic growth. The ObamaCare employer mandate arguably has the greatest impact on an already weak labor market. The impact of this mandate is so great the administration has unilaterally delayed it until after the next election. Under this mandate, a business with 50 or more employees must provide government-approved insurance or pay an annual penalty of \$2,000 to \$3,000 per employee. For a smaller or medium-sized business, that is a significant deterrent to expanding and hiring more workers.

Under my amendment, if a business decides to hire someone who has been out of work for 27 weeks or longer, that person would be exempt from the ObamaCare mandate for as long as he or she works at that business.

Second, my amendment would further reduce labor costs by providing a 6-month payroll tax holiday for any employer who hires a long-term unemployed worker. Employers currently pay a payroll tax of 6.2 percent of an employee's wages up to a capped amount known as the Social Security wage base. Waiving this tax is an incentive for employers to hire those employees often considered to be a higher risk by virtue of the fact they have been out of the labor force for an extended period of time.

Consider a job that is paying an annual wage of \$40,000. The employer payroll tax holiday in my amendment represents a \$1,240 incentive for the employer to hire a long-term unemployed individual. Or take a higher skilled job paying \$80,000 annually. A payroll tax holiday represents a \$2,480 incentive for the employer to hire someone who has been unemployed for 27 weeks or longer. When coupled with the ObamaCare exemption in my amendment, that is an incentive of roughly \$5,000 to hire an individual who has been unemployed for an extended period of time.

Third, my amendment addresses a fundamental problem facing the long-term unemployed by providing relocation assistance to start a job or find better opportunities.

While the national labor market remains weak, there are pockets of prosperity across the country. In my home State of South Dakota, we have an unemployment rate of 3.6 percent. That is second only to our neighbors in North Dakota who are fully embracing the energy renaissance which is occurring in the Upper Great Plains and other parts of the country. Because of South Dakota's low tax and regulatory frame-

work, it consistently makes us one of the best places in the United States to start and grow a business. In fact, one of the biggest issues we hear from prospective business investors is a concern they are not going to have enough workers if they decide to move to my State.

Meanwhile, we have other parts of the Nation that continue to struggle with persistently high unemployment rates. Virginia has an unemployment rate of 8½ percent, and Rhode Island has 9 percent. The number of job openings and hire rates varies from region to region as well. This past summer the rate of job openings in the South was 20 percent greater than in the Northeast. The same trend exists for hiring rates between those two regions.

Part of a dynamic 21st economy is ensuring a mobile workforce that can meet regional demands for good-paying jobs. However, if you have someone who has been living off of unemployment benefits for the past 6 months, that person likely does not have the resources to move to a new State for a new job.

My amendment would provide a low-interest loan of up to \$10,000 for anyone willing to relocate to a new job or move to a new State with better employment opportunities. These loans would have to be repaid within 10 years, but no payments would be required for 1 year while that individual or family gets back on their feet. Additionally, if the new job is eliminated within that first year, through no fault of the employee, the loan could be forgiven.

Finally, my amendment would strengthen and streamline Federal worker training programs. We currently have over 50—50—Federal training programs across 9 Federal bureaucracies. It is a broken morass of programs that isn't helping employers or employees, and it certainly isn't an efficient use of taxpayer dollars. Even President Obama, in his 2012 State of the Union speech, said he wanted to "cut through the maze of confusing [job] training programs" and create "one program" for workers to find the help they need. Unfortunately, like many of the President's promises, that turned out to be more talk than action.

While the President has failed to put forward a real plan to reform our worker training programs, the Republican-led House of Representatives has acted on a plan to accomplish just that. The House-passed SKILLS Act includes several critical reforms that ensure workers receive the training they need for positions that businesses need filled today.

The SKILLS Act would consolidate 35 redundant and ineffective Federal worker programs into a single workforce investment fund that would serve as a single source of support for workers, employers, and job seekers at the

State level. This legislation creates much-needed flexibility at the State level and it empowers Governors and local employers to train workers for today's in-demand jobs.

The SKILLS Act cuts through red-tape and eliminates barriers that oftentimes keep workers from receiving the training they need when they need it. For too long we have been throwing taxpayer dollars at a maze of overlapping bureaucracies when we should be providing more targeted assistance directly to job seekers. We need to be training our workers for the high-tech jobs of today and the jobs that will continue to be in demand in the future.

The SKILLS Act accomplishes these goals, which is why I included it in my amendment as a commonsense way to help the long-term unemployed try to find work in today's economy.

There is no one solution to helping the unemployed. However, one thing is clear: We need to find ways to make it more attractive for employers to invest in and hire workers rather than constantly pushing legislation that will raise the cost of doing business in America.

Let's think for a second about the bills the Democratic majority supports or supported in the past. ObamaCare raised the cost of labor, it drove up premiums for millions of Americans and made it more expensive for employers to hire new employees.

Raising the minimum wage will raise the cost of hiring new employees and only worsen the job prospects for the long-term unemployed.

The tax increases pushed by Democrats here in the Senate and the White House apply to millions of small business owners which discourages investment and job growth.

New environmental regulations are driving up the cost of energy and, therefore, the cost of doing business in this country.

I am not suggesting the provisions in my amendment are the only way to make it more economical for employers to hire more workers, but I am suggesting if we want more employment, we need to make it less costly, not more costly, to hire each additional employee. It seems that nearly every policy pursued by the Democratic majority and the White House would raise costs on businesses, especially those small businesses which create the majority of jobs in this country.

We have tried the approach of bigger government, higher taxes, and more regulations for the last 5 years and it has not worked. Let's try something different. Let's have a real debate about how we lower cost and make it easier for employers to go out and hire new employees. Let's focus our efforts on those who need the most help, such as those Americans who have been out of work the longest on account of the lagging Obama economy.

I hope this amendment as well as others that my colleagues will offer will have an opportunity to be heard here on the floor of the Senate and voted on. What we have going on here now in terms of a process doesn't resemble anything like an open process that should allow us to openly debate the big issues that affect the American people. This is a pocketbook issue. This strikes at the very heart of the quality of life, the standard of living, the future economic well-being of Americans all across this country.

I certainly hope the majority leader will allow for an open process which will enable us to enter into that debate, to put forward proposals—mine, among many others—which could be considered and voted on that would actually improve the overall situation of middle-class Americans. It is high time we had that debate. I hope we can, and I hope the majority will give us that opportunity.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). The Senator from Georgia.

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, before I make my remarks, I commend the Senator from South Dakota and underscore what the Senator said regarding the SKILLS Act passed by the House of Representatives.

I am the ranking member of the labor subcommittee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. Six years ago the Workforce Investment Act expired in its authorization, and for 6 years it has languished in the bowels and in the heart of the Senate and the House of Representatives, going unauthorized.

During that same 6-year period of time between 2008 and today, America has experienced terrible unemployment, terrible job loss, terrible increases in unemployment, and extensions of that unemployment.

The Senator from South Dakota is exactly correct: If we were doing our job and reauthorizing programs in the law today—such as the Workforce Investment Act—and training people for the skills of the 21st century and the jobs of the 21st century, we wouldn't be talking about unemployment compensation, we wouldn't be talking about the great tragedies of America. We would be talking about America's greatest prosperity. So I commend the Senator from South Dakota for pointing out what is critically important for us to recognize as Members of the U.S. Congress.

I come to the floor, though, to talk about the Affordable Care Act, I will tell a couple real-life stories which came to me by email. But before I do, my job is to do what the people of Georgia want me to do. I have office hours when I am home. I answer my

own phone calls. I try to respond to the concerns they have. I try to see that people get referred to the right place.

Since January 1, I have dealt with almost nothing but the Affordable Care Act—or ObamaCare—and the consequences of that act, and what effect it is having on the American people and the people of Georgia—and, in particular, on the two great promises used on the floor of this Senate to sell that legislation to the American people: One, if you like your policy, you can keep it; and, if you like your doctor, you can keep him or her. Both were clear, unequivocal promises.

I will tell two stories today that came to my attention which illustrate how it was not true. And these are just two of many stories. The first is from Jane.

Congressman, This is not my story but my friend's story, Steve. . . . He has suffered with multiple myeloma for more than 10 years. This is a disease that usually kills within 5 years of being diagnosed. But with the excellent health care he has been able to receive through his health care program he has had access to the Mayo Clinic and a myriad of drugs. Now he has been told that his plan will be cancelled since the plan does not meet the minimum standards set forth in the ACA.

Now he can no longer continue his treatments because the various plans have deemed the drugs he needs to stay alive as experimental. WOW! Really that is just awful and not enough is being said about this government take over of our lives is affecting those that are critically ill.

And what about the promise made that if we liked our plan we can keep it? Steve doesn't have a plan, but he still has multiple myeloma.

This story comes about the promise that: If you like your doctor, you can keep them. This is from Felicia in Alpharetta, GA, a story I hear more and more as I travel my State:

My husband and I are both currently paying individual health care policies as he currently has a small business and I used to own one. He is on a Kaiser HMO and I am on a PPO with Blue Cross Blue Shield. We have both received numerous letters with conflicting information regarding changes to our current policies. We are reasonably intelligent people and yet we cannot figure out what is actually happening with our health care nor do we believe the government has any clue what is happening with this new legislation. Also, in comparing an equivalent Obama care policy to my current policy, I have only 10% of the doctors available in network to what I currently have and of course, my doctors are not in network. Please STOP and REPEAL this ridiculous legislation. I DO NOT SEE ANY EVIDENCE that the government can improve our current health care, only EVIDENCE that it has caused much confusion, created wasted time, wasted money, and driven Americans crazy!

These are two emails sent to me out of many more I could be reading. But it is important for us to understand the impact the Affordable Care Act is having on the American people and the people of my State. In fact, I will share my personal experience from just over the Christmas holidays.

In December, I enrolled through the DC health care plan to buy my health care because all of Congress was moved into the DC health exchange to comply with the ObamaCare legislation. I worked hard to try and match the same care I had before under plan 105 Blue Cross/Blue Shield under the government health care. I couldn't find exactly a good enough match of PPO, but I came close—close in everything except premium. The premium went up 20 percent. And I think most of the American people—certainly people of my age—are realizing the same type of experience where premiums are going up and up.

I would suspect the reason for the Executive order to extend next year's open enrollment date beyond the election is in part because the administration suspects what I suspect; that is, the realities of less enrollment than thought, and fewer young people going into coverage than thought is going to mean higher premiums, less access, and less affordability.

But let me share another story which is really poignant. Fortunately, I was able to help, but when I found out, it broke my heart. It is a story about my grandson Jack and his speech therapist.

Jack is a great kid, a highly intelligent kid, but had some speech problems and so had a special speech therapist named Dr. Tim. Over the Christmas holidays I got to meet Dr. Tim, and we were talking about his job, what he does as a speech therapist, and about Jack and all of his improvements.

Dr. Tim turned to me and said: I don't want to burden you with my personal problems, but my youngest daughter has cystic fibrosis and has had it into her teenage years; and I have had health care coverage up until a week ago, when I was notified my health coverage would no longer pay for the drugs it takes to keep her alive.

For anybody in this Senate or in America who understands cystic fibrosis, it is a terrible debilitating disease of the lungs and people never used to live to the age of 21. But because of medicine, health care, and breakthroughs in pharmaceutical therapy, people live past the age of 21. In fact, we have a Georgian who lived into his 50s before he passed from cystic fibrosis. But they cannot live if they don't have the pharmaceutical therapy. And there are no substitutes and there are no replacements.

This doctor lost his health care reimbursement for pharmaceuticals for cystic fibrosis in part because of the judgments and the applicability of the Affordable Care Act. To his credit and to the credit of the health care system and the insurance industry, he was able to in part replace it but not nearly as close to what he had on the policy before.

These are just a few stories about Americans who are experiencing terrible problems because of the change in our health care system.

The promises we made are not being kept. The promises that were made to sell the Affordable Care Act to the American people and to the Congress of the United States are not being kept. It is important for us to understand that cannot stand. And if what happens next year happens as I think it will, costs will skyrocket again for the American people, access and affordability will go away or will not be nearly as good as it is, and we will have taken a health care system which was the envy of the world and turned it into a health care system that is the biggest problem in the world.

I want things to work. I want to help the American people. I want them to have access to affordable health care. I want them to have access to their doctors and to be able to keep their policy. We need to work toward that as we go through the tragedies of the implementation in 2014 of the Health Care Act—ObamaCare—which today is America's No. 1 personal problem for the average American citizen.

I am grateful for the time, and I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

HEALTH CARE COSTS

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I come here to speak about a couple items. We are now in a second-day delay as the majority leader and his caucus decide whether Republicans will be allowed to offer alternatives and to offer amendments to the proposal before us, and that is extension of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

I was one of six who voted for the motion to proceed for the very purpose of achieving the opportunity to offer ideas which I have had and to allow others on our side of the aisle to offer their ideas as to how we can improve this program, and how we ought to address it at this point in our continuing effort to struggle out of the great recession now into its fifth year.

Unemployment is still high in my State—over 7 percent—as a number of States, which is unacceptable, and particularly into the fifth year after a recession. The growth has been so anemic and so tepid, we are sort of staggering our way into a better position.

Nevertheless, while some people are finding jobs and getting back to work, there are many who aren't. That is a serious subject and something we ought to be debating and talking about.

Unemployment insurance is one of the programs which has been proposed to help those in need. There are people who are genuinely in need of that help and have made every possible effort to

get back to work and, for many reasons, have not been able to do so. But we also know, and it has been documented, that there are many people who have taken advantage of this program and basically said, I don't have to work hard to get back to work because I am getting enough support from the government.

We have to acknowledge the fact that there are policy issues which have to be discussed as we go forward without automatically extending a program where we know reforms would make the program better and would put us in a better position to help people get back to work and to move our economy.

We also know, working now to just pass a budget for the first time here in several years to work off of, the number we agreed on we wouldn't go over is now being violated. The very first legislative piece which has come before this body violates the budget agreement which was agreed to a short time ago. So a number of us would like the opportunity to propose ways to offset the spending if this program goes forward.

The combination of those two things—reforms which will allow us to continue to support those who are genuinely unable to find work from those who are taking advantage of the program and abuse of the program, as well as suggestions as to how we can support efforts toward more full employment through training programs, through any number of initiatives—my colleagues would like to at least talk about, at least debate, and at least have a vote on. We are in the minority here. We are not sure we are going to win any of those votes. Although I think if we make persuasive enough arguments and it makes enough sense, perhaps we will.

Given this 2-day delay in terms of a decision from majority leader HARRY REID as to whether to allow us these opportunities, it appears that through this tactic of supporting the motion to proceed we have literally put the ball in HARRY REID's office and his caucus court as to what they want to do.

We went through the year 2013, and since July, Republicans have been offered a total of only four amendments to all the things done in the last 6 months of this year. That is not how the Senate is supposed to work. That is a dictatorial dictate by the majority leader, unprecedented in 200 years or more of operation of this Senate.

So we are waiting for that decision, and, obviously, that decision will have a bearing on my position on this particular issue.

I would also comment on the fact that lately we have been hearing a lot from the President about income inequality, and I anticipate we will be hearing a lot more as we move toward the 2014 elections in November. There

will be a debate on this, and I hope there will be a debate which allows both sides to look at this in a serious way and try to find ways to address the issue. But if we do that, I think it is important we understand that the President's signature accomplishment, the Affordable Care Act—ObamaCare, as it is called—is contributing to the problem of income inequality. So any debate on that issue, to be factually accurate and to be truthful, needs to incorporate a conversation about the impact of ObamaCare.

As recently as 2012, we were told by the President that the health insurance premiums paid by small businesses and individuals “will go down.” Yet even as the administration recently has admitted that many Americans will pay more for health care because of ObamaCare, this week the latest report on health spending trends from CMS—the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid—disclosed that health care spending in the United States rose 3.7 percent in 2012. That is less than it rose in previous years, and that is a good sign.

Many are saying, well, the reason for this is the Affordable Care Act. Had we not passed the Affordable Care Act, this wouldn't have happened. Apparently, though, they did not read the rest of the report because the report also states that the provisions in the Affordable Care Act had minimal impact on total national health care spending. So while the administration may claim that their bill, ObamaCare, is lowering overall health care spending, the report says it has only had a minimal impact.

What is happening is that there are reforms being made through the private sector, through the providers, in terms of more efficient, more effective ways to deliver health care. That is not operating because of the health care act. In fact, the health care act, if we are truthful about it, is contributing to the problem of inequality.

Many Americans are experiencing, despite what the President has said, higher premiums or paying outrageous deductibles when they purchase coverage through the ObamaCare exchanges. Let's bring this down to a personal level because I have been receiving hundreds, actually thousands of emails, phone calls, letters, comments that I hear back home from Hoosiers who basically say: This ain't working. It is sure not working for me.

But I want to bring it down to the personal level so we can understand what individual families are going through at this particular time with this mandate imposed upon them relative to their health care coverage.

Thomas from Indianapolis wrote to me and said he went on the ObamaCare exchange to take a look at health insurance plans that would be available to him and he was, as he said, “shocked

to find that it was at least \$200 a month.” That is \$2,400 a year more than he had been quoted just a few months before from a broker. He added, “I have thought about just going without insurance”—as we know many individuals are thinking about and have decided not to sign up for this program. Of course, the program is built financially on the fact that millions will sign up and that is not happening. I predict that is going to break the back of the program. He added:

I have thought about going without insurance, but my family suggested that I not do that. The Affordable Care Act has created a terrible quandary for me. At this point I feel as if the Federal Government is like a mean Big Brother, making my life miserable.

William from Granger, IN, emailed me to tell me his wife, who works as a part-time nurse, now is no longer offered health care because she is part time. So William then decided, OK, I will have to go into the exchange and find insurance for my wife and my family and discovered that their premiums will rise to \$19,076 a year. He goes on to say, “So much for ‘if you like your plan, if you like your doctor . . . your costs will go down by \$2,500.’”

Let me repeat that. The President has said your costs are going to go down by an average of \$2,500 a year. William's costs increased over \$7,500 a year. That is a \$10,500 swing. That is not what was promised.

Brandy from Cambridge City, IN, told me:

I have been offered insurance through work at a cost of \$318 or \$80 a week. I then checked HealthCare.Gov and have been given a quote of \$450 a month. I work a minimum wage job and work as many hours as I can to get by as it is. After taxes and child support, neither option is an option that I can afford.

He also cannot even afford to pay the penalty of the payment.

These are just a few of the hundreds, if not thousands, of Hoosier comments I have heard from people who are experiencing sticker shock when they search for so-called affordable care under ObamaCare. I don't know if these people are Republicans or Democrats, conservatives, moderates, liberals, nonvoters or voters. These are just human beings who live in my State, regardless of their political affiliation, who are basically saying this thing is killing us. All these examples, multiplied by hundreds if not thousands, are contributing to the inequality the President is talking about.

The inescapable truth is that the Democrats forced an unwanted, unpopular, and unread—the famous quote from then House Speaker NANCY PELOSI—“We have to pass the bill so we can find out what is in it”—and we are finding out about what is in it—an unwanted, unpopular, and unread 2000-plus page, one-size-fits-all health care bill, dictated by one party without any support from the minority.

I am questioning whether this is the best way to deal with health care

issues. Jamming this thing through on Christmas Eve day in 2009 has turned out to be a disastrous Christmas gift for the American people. Families across our country who are being forced to redirect money they would have used to pay rent, to help their children attend school, to put food on the table, to pay the electric bills, are finding many cannot even do that.

As we discuss the issue of income inequality, and it appears the President is going to want to do that throughout this coming election year, let's not pretend that ObamaCare is helping the situation. It is not. We need to face up to the fact that the Affordable Care Act—I bet the writers of this bill, if they could do it over again, wish they had not used the word “affordable.” They could call it the health care act or health care act for American people or whatever. If they went back and rewrote it, I bet you they would drop the word “affordable,” based on the facts, not the perception, the fact of what this health care bill is.

I suspect they would have wanted to pass this in a bipartisan way so that at this point in time they would not have to take full responsibility for this act. Too many hard-working American families are paying more, not less, for health care because of ObamaCare, and it is contributing to the inequality the President continues to talk about.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, over the last few days our friends across the aisle have been telling the American people that we have a choice when it comes to the extension of long-term unemployment benefits. On one hand, they are saying we can do exactly what the President, Senator REID, and his allies want, which is to extend benefits for 3 months at a cost of \$6.5 billion that we will have to borrow from somebody or we will do nothing at all.

Well, I am here to suggest that is a false choice, as President Obama likes to say from time to time. We can do better than that. As a matter of fact, several of my Republican colleagues have offered their suggestions. I have in my hand a list of 23 amendments that would deal with everything from improving access to workforce training to finding a way to pay for this money that would otherwise have to be borrowed from the Chinese or other creditors of the United States and added to our \$17.3 trillion debt.

In other words, there are a lot of good ideas. We just have not been given the opportunity to debate them and offer these amendments and actually do what the Senate used to do. As the

Republican leader said yesterday, we actually used to have committees that voted on amendments and then passed bills that came to the floor. We used to actually have an open amendment process where people could offer their amendments, and then we would debate them and vote on them. What a novel idea. That, of course, is called legislating. That is what the legislative branch—Congress—is supposed to be doing. That is not what we have been doing.

The majority leader is basically the traffic cop for the Senate floor. He is the one who determines whether we have an opportunity to have this sort of fulsome debate so we can offer these constructive, bipartisan—in many instances—ideas.

We would like to try to reform our unemployment compensation system in order to help grow the economy, help the private sector create jobs, and get more people back to work so they don't have to depend on extended unemployment insurance. However, if they do find themselves in a difficult circumstance, as many Americans unfortunately do, they can then go back to school by using the Pell grant, for example, to go to our community colleges, which do a fantastic job of helping people learn new skills that make them a good fit for the good jobs, of which there are many. Unfortunately, there are not enough skilled workers in the workforce who are qualified for those jobs.

To give the Senate a flavor for some of the ideas, my colleague from Oklahoma, Senator COBURN, who is always full of a lot of ideas, filed an amendment to ensure that people don't claim unemployment insurance and Social Security disability benefits simultaneously. If there is a case of double dipping, that would seem to be it, and it is an abuse of the system. He has filed an amendment that would prevent millionaires and billionaires from receiving unemployment checks. I know it is hard to believe, but people with incomes of \$1 million or more have claimed nearly \$21 million worth of unemployment benefits in a single year. That is unbelievable. What an abuse. That is an insult, really, to people who are in dire straits and need help, to know there are people gaming the system either by double dipping or being millionaires and claiming unemployment benefits. Again, we have borrowed \$250 billion to pay these extended unemployment benefits since 2008, and there are some millionaires and billionaires who are gaming the system for their benefit. Why wouldn't we want to fix that? Why wouldn't we want to have a vote on those good ideas by our colleague Senator COBURN?

Meanwhile, our colleague from South Carolina, Senator SCOTT, has filed a commonsense amendment that would

define full-time employment as a 40-hour workweek for the purposes of ObamaCare. The Presiding Officer—and since he walked in, I will pick on my friend from Maryland—remembers when we had a number of leaders from organized labor who came to the White House and said that ObamaCare is turning full-time work into part-time work. Because of the penalties associated with the employer mandate and the like, many employers are shifting full-time workers into part-time workers. That is not just a concern on this side of the aisle; it is a broad concern which impacts a lot of people.

I remember recently being in Tyler, TX, at a diner, and the owner of that diner said he tragically had to put a single mom on a 30-hour workweek in order to avoid some of the penalties of ObamaCare. So to make up for that lost income, she had to go and get a second part-time job because of ObamaCare and its unintended consequences. So Senator SCOTT has an amendment that would address that problem.

I hope the majority leader will rethink his longstanding position—at least over the last 6 months—of basically shutting out any other constructive ideas not just on this side of the aisle but on the other side of the aisle as well, as the Republican leader pointed out yesterday.

In addition, our colleague from Indiana, Senator COATS, has several ideas. One would offset the extension of long-term unemployment benefits by delaying the individual and employer mandates under ObamaCare until 2015. We all recall that the President and this administration on its own initiative—I am looking hard to find where they have the authority, but nevertheless they did—delayed the employer mandate for a year on their own. Well, this would take the money saved from delaying the individual employer mandate and use that to pay for the extension of unemployment benefits.

Another amendment would offset the cost of this extension by requiring people to provide a Social Security number before they claim the child tax credit. All it would do is make them provide a Social Security number to make sure that we root out fraud and abuse in the child tax credit claims. It would save billions of dollars, and it would allow us to pay for this short-term extension of long-term unemployment benefits.

I would also add that I think most people need to be reminded that actually the basic program of unemployment insurance covers people for up to half a year, but over the last 5 years Congress has extended that up to 99 weeks, which is about 2 years. Well, this is supposed to be an emergency program, and thankfully the economy is starting to show some signs of improvement and growth. So what we

need to do is get off of this temporary emergency measure and get back to normal circumstances and try to find ways to pay our bills and make sure people don't abuse the American taxpayer by gaming the system. We need to continue to look for ways to help people learn the skills they need in order to get the good, high-paying jobs that exist, among other things.

Well, here is another idea. Our colleague from New Hampshire, Senator AYOTTE, has filed an amendment that would restore the military pension benefits. This is something, if you will remember, that was taken out of the Murray-Ryan budget deal that passed before we left for Christmas, and I think it is fair to say there is broad bipartisan support for restoring those cuts to the military pensions, and Senator AYOTTE's amendment would do that.

All of these amendments deserve debate, which I am trying in some small way to provide here, but others have their ideas and have their way of talking about it, and they also deserve a vote. But, again, the majority leader, Senator REID, is the traffic cop on the Senate floor. As Senator MCCONNELL pointed out yesterday, the Senate has been dramatically transformed from a place where the Senate was justifiably claimed as the greatest deliberative body on the planet but no more.

We can return to the way the Senate used to be by having this sort of constructive, bipartisan, fulsome discussion and vote on good ideas and make legislation better and not settle for something less. I said—and it is true—that Senators have a right to debate and offer legislation. I am not sure many people across America have thought very deeply about what that means.

This isn't about the Presiding Officer's rights as a Senator or my rights as a Senator. This is about the rights and the voices of the 26 million people I represent, because when I am shut out of the process—when I can't offer amendments and ideas about how to improve legislation—they are shut out as well, and that is wrong.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I was unaware there was a time limit. I ask unanimous consent for an additional 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CORNYN. I thank the Chair.

So these amendments represent just a small sample of the ideas our side of the aisle has put forward to help the long-term unemployed, accelerate job creation, and grow the economy—something I know we all want. We all want it, so why not talk about it. Why not vote on these ideas. Why not get the Senate back into the position where we have the give and take of

ideas and where we come up with the best for the American people.

A few other amendments my colleagues from Ohio and Kansas, Senator PORTMAN and Senator ROBERTS, have offered would increase accountability and much stronger safeguards in the U.S. regulatory system. Regulations are what the bureaucracy does. We can't vote for them or against them. We can't hold them accountable that way, and they are out of control. If someone wants to know why those bills are so important, it is because last year the Obama administration imposed \$112 billion worth of new regulations on the U.S. economy—\$112 billion worth of new regulations in 2013 alone.

Our colleague from Alaska, Senator MURKOWSKI, who is the ranking member of the energy committee, is rightly concerned about the impact of misguided regulations on our energy industry—primarily the oil and gas industry—and she has taken the time to draft a bold plan for reforming U.S. energy policy that would promote economic growth, job creation, national security, and responsible stewardship of our environment.

In conclusion, I wish to recognize—in terms of a summary of some of the ideas, 23 of which I have on this card, but I will just mention a few of them—the ideas of our colleague from Utah, Senator MIKE LEE, and his efforts to reform our dysfunctional tax system in a way that supports middle class families who are working hard to provide for their children. We should agree, as Senator LEE has advocated, that tax reform should aim not just to simplify the Tax Code and fuel job growth, but also to ease the burden on hard-working, middle-class families.

There are a lot of great ideas out there. I can't think of a better time to talk about them than this time, when the President of the United States has made a priority of income inequality which, unfortunately, has become worse under his administration, not better. This has been further exacerbated by burdens such as ObamaCare, which we find out is just a bundle of broken promises, including: "If you like what you have, you can keep it." "It will lower costs, not increase them." We are finding out none of that is true.

There are a lot of great ideas that we could, working together in the interests of the American people, agree on that would actually improve their economic situation and help restore the American dream. But what is the American dream to somebody who has been out of work and can't find work? It is a disappointment to say the least. We need to help people to not maintain their dependency on a government benefit in perpetuity but to liberate them from that dependency, to help them regain their self respect and sense of dignity by finding work and providing for

themselves and their families, and to live their version of the American dream. In the process we all benefit. The Federal Government can pay its bills because people are paying taxes because they have good jobs, and America will be the same America we inherited from our parents and grandparents and, hopefully, we will make it better for the next generation and beyond.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

SOUTH SUDAN

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I have taken the floor of the Senate—and when I was a Member of the House, the floor of the House—to talk about circumstances that are occurring somewhere in the world where people are being killed, displaced; people are being uprooted simply because of their ethnicity. Ethnic cleansing has occurred around the world. I have taken the opportunity to put a spotlight on it in an effort to say that the civilized world needs to bring an end to those types of crimes against humanity. I have used the opportunity as a member of the Helsinki Commission, and now as chairman of the Helsinki Commission, to point out what America's priority needs to be, and that is to be a leader in the world to prevent ethnic cleansing.

Many of us believed, after World War II, that the world would never again allow circumstances wherein people were killed simply because of the ethnic community to which they belong. I have spoken about Bosnia, Rwanda, Darfur, and Syria, and now we see the same thing happening again in South Sudan.

I just came from a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that was convened to discuss the crisis in South Sudan with two witnesses: the Honorable Linda Thomas-Greenfield, Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of African Affairs, and the Honorable Nancy E. Lindborg, Assistant Administrator of the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance. These two witnesses were giving an update to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as to the circumstances in South Sudan and what we can do to try to bring about a resolution.

I rise today to discuss the deteriorating circumstances in South Sudan. As some of my colleagues may know, ongoing political tensions between forces loyal to President Salva Kiir and forces loyal to the former Vice President Riek Machar, coupled with pre-existing ethnic tensions, erupted in violence the night of December 15. I join the President and Secretary Kerry in calling for an immediate end to the violence in South Sudan. Currently, it is estimated that nearly 200,000 people

have been internally displaced as a result of the conflict, with another 32,000 having fled to neighboring States. The U.N. estimates that thousands of Sudanese people have been killed since December 15. Let me just remind my colleagues that three years ago today the people of South Sudan started a voting process that later that year led to their independence as the youngest new country in the world.

Our U.S. Ambassador, Susan Page, has remained in Juba, along with a security detail and minimum key personnel. I thank her; it is very courageous of her to remain in South Sudan so we have our leadership on the ground to try to help the people. I applaud her bravery and sacrifice and those who are with her.

The worsening violence has spurred a humanitarian crisis. The President has nominated Ambassador Booth to be our ambassador to that region to try to get a peace process started. He is currently in Ethiopia trying to get the international community to respond to a political solution to South Sudan. The international community has responded rapidly, including by working to significantly expand the size of the U.N. mission in South Sudan, but since the evacuation of foreign aid workers, most humanitarian agencies and the international NGOs are heavily reliant on brave South Sudanese staff who put their lives at risk to help their people.

These are large numbers for the country of Sudan—the number of people displaced and the number of people killed. Let me share with my colleagues one of many examples of the crisis and how it has affected people in that region.

I recently learned that at the onset of the December clashes, one local staff person from an American NGO was rounded up, along with seven members of his family, and taken to a police station in Juba. He ultimately escaped to the U.N. compound, but his family was killed, along with more than 200 others. He is from the Nuer ethnic group, which now lives in fear of ethnic targeting by members of the country's security forces from another ethnic group, the Dinka. Media reports also suggest that individuals in uniforms have entered the U.N. bases in several locations and forcibly removed civilians taking shelter there. On December 21, two U.N. peacekeepers were killed after a group attacked a U.N. peacekeeping base that was sheltering 20 civilians.

There is no safe harbor today in South Sudan. The U.N.'s base can be overrun, and people killed because of their ethnicity. The international community must respond.

I remain extremely concerned at the reports out of South Sudan, all of which suggest serious crimes against humanity are occurring in the country. The world cannot stand by and bear

witness to another ethnic cleansing as we have seen in so many other places around the world. We must do all we can to ensure a peaceful resolution of the crisis and accountability for war crimes and crimes against humanity in South Sudan.

Our first priority is to get peace on the ground, to stop the killings, so people can live in peace. We need to work with the international community so humanitarian aid can get to the people who need it—and that is very challenging considering that international NGOs cannot operate today in South Sudan—and we must hold accountable those who have committed crimes against humanity. We have said it over and over, but unless we hold accountable those who have perpetrated these atrocities, we will see it again and again. U.S. leadership is critically important to make sure that we document what has taken place and that we bring to justice those who are responsible for the crimes that have been committed.

There is no question that a solution to the crisis in South Sudan must be political and not military. We understand that. South Sudan again is at a crossroads, and after coming so far, it must choose to renounce violence immediately and pursue a path of peaceful reconciliation.

I am encouraged that President Kiir and former President Machar have sent negotiators to Ethiopia to participate in mediation talks. While these talks are a good first step, in the interim the violence must end, and both sides must be committed to negotiating in good faith. It is my hope these talks can bring about the bright future so many South Sudanese aspire for. The people of South Sudan deserve to understand the true meaning of safety and security, of peace, and prosperity. The United States stands with the people of South Sudan through these difficult times. We must pledge to continue to support those who seek peace, democracy, human rights, and justice for all of the citizens of the world's newest nation.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCAIN. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. I ask consent to address the Senate as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCAIN. My colleague from South Carolina will join me shortly on the floor, but I will make some remarks while I am waiting.

When the Senator from South Carolina joins me, I ask unanimous consent to engage in a colloquy with the Senator from South Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FALLUJAH

Mr. MCCAIN. Some of us were in the Senate 10 years ago in 2004 when U.S. troops led two major offensives against Al Qaeda and other militants in the Iraqi city of Fallujah. Some of us remember how 146 of our brave men and women in uniform lost their lives and more than 1,000 were wounded. Those fights were some of the bloodiest and toughest battles since the Vietnam war. Success was costly, but success we had. Ten years later, Al Qaeda fighters have once again raised their black flags over Fallujah, and they are battling to control other parts of Iraq.

This tragic setback is leaving many of our brave Iraq war veterans—and especially those who shed their blood, risked their lives, and lost their friends in fighting against Fallujah—questioning what their sacrifice was worth. Sadly, they find themselves agreeing with Congressman DUNCAN HUNTER, a former marine who fought in Fallujah.

He said:

We did our job. We did what we were asked to do, and we won. Every single man and woman who fought in Iraq, and especially in those cities, feels a kick in the gut for all they did, because this President decided to squander their sacrifice.

Prior to 2011, President Obama frequently referred to a responsible withdrawal from Iraq, which was based on leaving behind a stable and representative government in Baghdad and avoiding a power vacuum that terrorists could exploit.

The President's Deputy National Security Adviser Antony Blinken in 2012—and I am not making this up—stated that “Iraq today is less violent, more democratic, and more prosperous . . . than any other time in history.”

Based on the President's own markers, the administration is falling short of its own goals. The illusion of a stable and representative government has been shattered by increasing sectarian tension, and it is clear terrorists are exploiting the power vacuum left behind.

The Obama administration blames Iraqis for failing to grant the necessary privileges and immunities for a U.S. force presence beyond 2011. This is misleading—in fact, false—because as we saw firsthand, the administration never took the necessary diplomatic effort to reach such an agreement.

The Senator from South Carolina and I traveled to Iraq in May 2011, only several months away from the deadline that our commanders had set for the beginning of the withdrawal. We met with all the leaders of Iraq's main po-

litical blocs and we heard a common message during all of these private conversations: Iraqi leaders recognized it was in their country's interest to maintain a limited number of U.S. troops to continue training and assisting Iraqi security forces beyond 2011.

But when we asked Ambassador Jeffrey and the Commander of U.S. Forces in Iraq Lloyd Austin, while in a meeting with Prime Minister Maliki, how many U.S. troops remaining in Iraq would perform and how many the administration sought to maintain, they couldn't tell us or the Iraqis. The White House still had not made a decision.

It went on like this for the next few months. By August 2011, leaders of Iraq's main political blocs joined together and stated they were prepared to enter negotiations to keep some U.S. troops in Iraq. An entire month passed and still the White House made no decision. All the while, during this internal deliberation, as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff GEN Martin Dempsey later testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee, the size of a potential U.S. force presence kept cascading down from upwards of 16,000 to an eventual low of less than 3,000. By that point, the force would be able to do little other than protect itself, and Prime Minister Maliki and other Iraqi leaders realized the political cost of accepting this proposal was not worth the benefit.

To blame this failure entirely on the Iraqis is convenient, but it misses the real point. The reason to keep around 10,000 to 15,000 U.S. forces in Iraq was not for the sake of Iraq alone. It was first and foremost in our national security interest to continue training and advising Iraqi forces and to maintain greater U.S. influence in Iraq. That core principle should have driven a very different U.S. approach to the SOFA—the status of forces agreement—diplomacy.

The Obama administration should have recognized that after years of brutal conflict, Iraqi leaders still lacked trust in one another, and a strong U.S. role was required to help Iraqis broker their most politically sensitive decisions. For this reason the administration should have determined what tasks and troop numbers were in the national interest to maintain in Iraq and done so with ample time to engage with Iraqis at the highest level of the U.S. Government to shape political conditions in Baghdad to achieve our goal.

We focus on this failure not because U.S. troops would have made a decisive difference in Iraq by engaging in unilateral combat operations against Al Qaeda and other threats to Iraq's stability. By 2011, U.S. forces were no longer in Iraqi cities or engaged in security operations. However, residual U.S. troop presence could have assisted

Iraqi forces in their continued fight against Al Qaeda, it could have provided a platform for greater diplomatic engagement and intelligence cooperation with our Iraqi partners, it could have made Iranian leaders think twice about using Iraqi airspace to transit military assistance and weapons and arms and equipment to Assad and his forces in Syria and, most importantly, it could have maintained the significant diplomatic influence the United States at that time possessed in Iraq—influence that had been and still was essential in guaranteeing Iraq's nascent political system, reassuring Iraqi leaders they could resolve their differences peacefully and politically, despite their mistrust of one another, and checking the authoritarian and sectarian tendencies of Prime Minister Maliki and his allies.

The administration's failure in Iraq has been further compounded by its failure in Syria. In Syria, where President Obama has refused to take any meaningful action, the initially peaceful protests of early 2011 were met by horrific violence by the Assad regime.

This President and this administration have stood back and watched while over 130,000 people have been brutally killed and a fourth of the population displaced. In his promise to avoid military action and reduce the U.S. footprint in the Middle East, we have seen the resurgence of Al Qaeda throughout the region, Hezbollah and Iran emboldened in Syria, Russia reasserting its principal presence for the first time since it was kicked out of Egypt by Egyptian President Sadat in 1973, and the destabilization of the region in ways that will inevitably reverberate here in America.

Again, there are those who may applaud President Obama's decision to disengage, arguing this isn't America's problem to solve. That the United States is fundamentally limited in its ability to influence developments in the Middle East is a consistent theme within the administration. No one denies there are limits to what the United States can do. That is always the case. But as Secretary Hillary Clinton told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as she was leaving office:

Let me underscore the importance of the United States continuing to lead in the Middle East, North Africa and around the world. When America is absent, especially from unstable environments, there are consequences. Extremism takes root, our interests suffer, and our security at home is threatened.

Nowhere do her words ring more true than in Syria and Iraq today, begging the question that by fleeing Iraq and sidestepping Syria has the administration helped empower terrorist forces in ways that have created long-term threats to U.S. national security? I am afraid it is hard to argue the answer is no.

The administration must recognize its failed policies and change its

course. America has lost credibility and influence over the past years, and we simply can't afford to remain disengaged. It is time that America stands and take its rightful role in resolving these conflicts to best serve American interests. It is time we adopt a comprehensive strategy for addressing the growing threats that are now emanating from the region and move forward from a position of strength. A return of Al Qaeda to Anbar Province is a sobering reminder for the administration that the tide of war is not receding.

I see my colleague from South Carolina is here. I am sorry I didn't realize he had come to the floor. I know the Senator from South Carolina and I need to discuss a recent unfortunate development in Afghanistan, but before we do, could I recall for my friend from South Carolina the many visits—and I have lost count, but many visits—we made to Iraq from 2003 really up to 2012, and that one of the most interesting visits we had was when we were in Ramadi and Colonel MacFarland announced to us that the Sunni sheiks had come over—that the major sheik had come over, and he had sent some tanks over—and that was the beginning of what we know as the Anbar awakening—a turning point in the entire conflict. That, coupled with the surge, changed the fortunes of war in Iraq.

By the way, the surge was opposed vehemently by the President of the United States and the former Secretary of State, then Senator Clinton, who stated in a hearing with General Petraeus that she would have to have a “willing suspension of disbelief in order to believe that the surge would succeed.”

But setting that aside, later, when we came back again to Fallujah and Ramadi, the Senator from South Carolina and I walked down the main street of Ramadi—down the main street—with Iraqis everywhere, proving the success of the surge in Anbar Province. Yet now, on the same streets we walked down—the exact same streets—there are now vehicles filled with Al Qaeda, flying the black flag of Al Qaeda.

The bloodiest war of the conflict that was fought during our entire involvement with Iraq was the second battle of Fallujah. There were 95 brave Americans killed and over 600 wounded. What do we tell these young people and their families? What do we tell them? I tell you what we have to tell them. We have to tell them their sacrifice was squandered by an administration that wanted out and didn't want to remain and consolidate the gains that were made through the sacrifice of American blood and treasure.

Mr. GRAHAM. I would be glad to respond to the Senator's comments.

No. 1, I understand the average American thinks of the wars in Iraq

and Afghanistan as having been long and difficult wars costing a lot of money and a lot of American lives. But the point of the war is to make sure that radical Islam is contained and eventually defeated, and that is going to take an effort on our part.

Does it matter that the Al Qaeda flag flies over Fallujah and Ramadi? I think it does. I think when Al Qaeda occupies a city anywhere in the world, it potentially affects every city throughout the world. Imagine the Nazis having come back in Germany and occupying part of Germany. We didn't let that happen. We had a following force in Japan and Germany to make sure the transition from totalitarian and dictatorial states to functioning democracies would occur. We are still in Japan and Germany. We are not taking casualties.

To go into the Mideast and replace dictatorships and think you can do it in a matter of months or even a decade is probably not going to hold water, quite frankly. The good news is we were in a position in Iraq in 2010 where if we had left behind a residual force not to be in combat but to provide the logistical, air support, training, intelligence capabilities missing in the Iraqi Army, this would have been a very different outcome.

And it does matter to my fellow citizens here in the United States. If Al Qaeda is on the rise anywhere, it does affect us. Remember Afghanistan? Remember when the Russians left and the Taliban took over and they invited Al Qaeda and bin Laden in to be their honored guests? The rest is history. The reason 3,000 Americans died on 9/11 and not 3 million is the terrorists, the radical Islamists, Al Qaeda and their affiliates can't get the weapons to kill 3 million of us. If they could, they would.

So the goal is to create stability and marginalize Al Qaeda throughout the region. Unfortunately, as Senator McCain has predicted for a very long time, the absence of a following force allows security to break down and the vacuum was filled by the emergence of Al Qaeda in Iraq.

I would like to go over some testimony from June of 2010, when General Austin was about to take over from General Odierno the command of our operations in Iraq. General Austin told me during my questioning that we were inside the 10-yard line when it came to being successful in Iraq. In other words, the surge had worked. The surge Senator McCain supported during his Presidential campaign worked.

President Bush made his fair share of mistakes in Iraq, but to his undying credit he adjusted policies. We were all in. He gave General Petraeus all the troops we had to give and he stood behind General Petraeus, and over a 2- or 3-year period there was a phenomenal turnaround in the security situation in Iraq. The surge started in late 2007, early 2008.

Here is what had existed in 2010 in June. Basically, we were inside the 10-yard line, and General Odierno said: I think the next 18 months will determine whether we get to the goal line or give the Iraqis an opportunity to hit the goal line beyond 2011.

So we were in a good spot. The surge had worked, and we needed to close this thing out. I asked this question back in 2010: What would happen if Iraq had become a failed state? Let's say we are inside the 10-yard line but we are not smart enough to get in the end zone. What would happen? Here is what General Odierno said:

... if we had a failed state in Iraq, it would create uncertainty and significant instability probably within the region. Because of the criticality of Iraq, its relationship to Iran, its relationship to the other Arab states in the region, if it became unstable, it could create an environment that could continue to increase the instability.

I don't believe we are close to that. I believe we are very far away from that happening. I think we are definitely on the right path. But those are the kinds of things which would happen if we had a complete breakdown inside Iraq. Here was a quote:

The top U.S. commander in Iraq, Army Gen. Lloyd Austin, has said repeatedly that Iraq is not yet fully capable of defending its own air space or land borders, and that it needs help in other areas such as intelligence and logistics.

Our military commanders were telling us that the surge had worked, but we were not there yet.

Here is what I would like to say to the administration: If you believe Iraq was the wrong war to fight and we shouldn't be there, own your decision. Don't blame the Iraqis.

The truth is the administration, led by President Obama, had absolutely no desire to leave one person behind in Iraq because this was Bush's war and America was tired, and he ran on the idea of ending the war in Iraq. When it came time to make that fateful decision about a small 10,000 or 12,000, whatever the number was, residual force to maintain the gains we fought so hard and to keep Iraq stable, he now wants to tell the world it was the Iraqis. I know differently.

I know, and so does Senator MCCAIN, that this administration made it impossible for the Iraqis to say yes because this administration would never give the Iraqi Government a troop number from the White House as to the size of the force.

I remember General Austin saying publicly we needed 18,000. The bottom line from the Pentagon was somewhere slightly north of 10,000. I remember the discussions in the White House got down to 3,500 and it was cascading down.

I remember General Dempsey answering my question as to how the numbers were reduced: Was it as a result of the Iraqis saying, no, that is too

many troops to leave behind in Iraq or were the numbers reduced because the White House did not want to have that many people left behind? He said the cascading down from 18,000 all the way to 3,500 had nothing to do with the Iraqis. It was the uncertainty and unwillingness of the White House to commit to a number.

So what happened? We left the country with 200 U.S. troops advising and assisting, no capability. Everything they talked about happening if we do not get Iraq right and get into the end zone from the 10-yard line in 2010 is happening on steroids. Everything our generals told us about what would await Iraq if we didn't get this right is coming true at an accelerated pace.

So I turn it back over to Senator MCCAIN.

Mr. MCCAIN. Could I ask the Senator again: One, Iraq and Syria now are in danger of becoming a base for Al Qaeda and movement back and forth between that area of Anbar Province, which obviously poses an enormous threat, because we know what the ultimate goal of Al Qaeda is.

Could I also recall for my friend from South Carolina the meeting we had with Maliki—after we had met with Allawi, after we had met with Barzani, the leader of the Kurds, who all agreed we would get together and endorse a U.S. troop presence to remain in Iraq. This administration refused—even after we came back and begged them to give us a number—refused to give the number, claiming it had to be endorsed by their Parliament, which was absolutely false.

But now we see Iranian aircraft overflying Iraq with weapons and arms for Bashar al-Assad. We see Anbar and that area of Syria and Iraq now becoming possibly a base for Al Qaeda to operate. We see the two major cities in Anbar, Ramadi, and Fallujah—where so much American blood was shed—now with vehicles driving around with the black flag of Al Qaeda on display.

I think it is important we make it clear. The Senator from South Carolina and I are not advocating sending combat troops back to Iraq. That is impossible. It may be an avenue, but it is impossible, and we are not advocating that. We are advocating that we give advice, send equipment, and we give them some capabilities. We help them with intelligence. There are certain places we can help them. But at the same time, now Prime Minister Maliki has to reach out to the Sunnis and get a reconciliation.

From the day U.S. troops left Iraq, Maliki began to persecute the Sunni. He even charged his own Vice President, who was a Sunni, with treason and the Vice President had to leave the country.

So if any of this is going to work, if we have any influence—and have no doubt who has the influence in Iraq

today: Iran. But if we have any influence, we have to tell Maliki we want to help and we want to give him the kind of technical assistance he needs. But he has to reach out to the Sunni in the way that took place in the Anbar awakening back in 2008. Because without national reconciliation, all the equipment and all the assistance we can give the Iraqis will not help.

So I do blame Prime Minister Maliki. Responsibility lies with his behavior toward the Sunni, but we were not there to influence him. We were not there. It is not only the kind of assistance we could have provided them that they need, but it also is the influence issue. No expert on Iraq today will tell you we have anything but a minimal influence and Iran has that. If anybody thinks Al Qaeda's control of large portions of Iraq and Syria is not a threat to the United States of America, then they don't understand the nature of Al Qaeda.

Mr. GRAHAM. As to the future of how to move forward, Prime Minister Maliki with all thought did go to Basra and take on the Shia militia.

The political gains we made in Iraq are being lost by lack of security. If we would have had a residual force, the political momentum toward reconciling Iraq would have continued. Without security, people go back to their sectarian corners. I would argue that the Sunnis need to up their game too.

But the immediate problem is how do you repel Al Qaeda from Fallujah and Ramadi? The way it worked before is you had the Sunni awakening, where the Sunni tribal leaders in Anbar had a taste of the Al Qaeda agenda and said: No, thank you. They were literally killing children in front of their parents for smoking. The stories coming out of Anbar Province about the abuse the people of Anbar suffered under Al Qaeda control would break your heart. So the Sunni leaders married with American military personnel to drive the Al Qaeda elements out of Anbar.

We are not there now. So how do you get Al Qaeda dislodged from Anbar Province, Ramadi and Fallujah? You are going to have to get the Sunni tribal leaders to work with the Iraqi Army.

I think now is a good time to send a former military commander of the U.S. forces—someone who is retired if that is what is required—to see if they can bring these parties together to form a military alliance between the Sunni tribal leaders and the Iraqi Army so the weight of the Iraqi Army can be brought into this fight. The distrust is high. But the way Al Qaeda was defeated in the past was the U.S. military working with the Sunni tribal leaders. We are not there.

Mr. MCCAIN. I would argue, I say to the Senator from South Carolina, two names which spring to mind would be General Petraeus and Ambassador Crocker, probably the two most respected people in Iraq today. Maybe we

are getting into too much detail, but I do agree with him on that.

Mr. GRAHAM. The bottom line is we have to change the momentum. We are not there. But Senator MENENDEZ, to his great credit, is willing to release his hold on the sale of Apache helicopters to allow the Iraqi military an advantage over Al Qaeda. I think Senator MENENDEZ did the right thing.

So supplying arms in a smart way is part of the strategy to move forward. But we have to get the military in Iraq working with the Sunni tribal leaders.

I would ask Senator MCCAIN this question: On the other side of the border in Syria is complete chaos, is hell on Earth. I don't know how we stabilize Iraq long term until we deal with the dismantling of Syria where Al Qaeda occupies the region right across the Iraqi border. How does a breakdown in Syria affect Iraq?

Mr. MCCAIN. I don't think there is any doubt, I would say to my friend from South Carolina, that this has become an almost safe operating area on both sides of the Syria-Iraq border for Al Qaeda.

It is interesting. There has been a little good news in the last day or two; that is, some of the more moderate forces in Syria have struck back at this radical Islamist group because of the incredible cruelty of al-Nusra and ISIS, which is the radical Islamic group both in Iraq and Syria. Interestingly enough, that is being accomplished without any U.S. help. Thank God for the other countries such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and others which have been of assistance to these people. They have been driving out some of the more extremist element. We are working with the Russians to remove the chemical weapons.

In Syria today, Bashar al-Assad, from helicopters, is dropping these crude cluster bombs which are just shrapnel that kill anybody within lethal range. Since dropping it on populated areas, Bashar al-Assad has slaughtered innocent men, women, and children.

So here we are working with the Russians. Today there was a U.N. resolution from the Security Council condemning Bashar al-Assad's barbaric behavior. Guess who vetoed that. Our friends, the Russians. This is the most Orwellian situation in Iraq anybody has ever seen throughout history. Russians are working with us to remove chemical weapons from Syria and at the same time aircraft from Russia are landing full of weapons to kill Syrian men, women, and children. I am not sure a Syrian mother can differentiate between her child dying from a chemical weapon or dying from one of these cluster bombs that Bashar al-Assad is unloading from his helicopters.

So we have this grandiose idea the Secretary of State and the administration have been pushing for months and

months to have a Geneva II. The first Geneva failed. Does anyone on God's green Earth believe that Bashar al-Assad, who is winning, is going to preside over his own transition from power? Of course not.

I will never forget—I am sure the Senator from South Carolina will never forget—the testimony of our now still Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and then-Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta before the Armed Services Committee: Bashar al-Assad inevitably will leave.

The President of the United States: Bashar al-Assad, it is not a matter of when, it is not a matter of whether he will leave but a matter of when.

Meanwhile, the weapons pour in from Iran; Hezbollah, 5,000 of them; 130,000 people slaughtered, and one-quarter of the population being slaughtered, while this administration not only sits by and does nothing but the President of the United States says nothing.

This will go down as one of the most shameful chapters in American history. If the policy of this administration is to only focus on counterterrorism, get out of the Middle East, and remove any involvement of the United States in the Middle East, I can assure my colleagues the Middle East will not allow the United States of America to not be involved.

Mr. GRAHAM. If I may just conclude. I have a quote from Speaker BOEHNER, who said he would support the Obama administration if it decides to leave troops in Iraq beyond 2011.

I remember Senator Obama and Senator Clinton not being particularly helpful to the mistakes made in Iraq during the Bush administration. In fact, the entire election in 2008 and the primary was about Iraq. I remember the politics of Candidate Barack Obama, who basically used the Iraq war to win the nomination, for lack of a better word. I remember during the campaign he talked about Afghanistan being a good war. We will talk about Afghanistan later. It is not a happy story either, I am afraid.

But the bottom line is that there was bipartisan support for troop presence beyond 2011, a residual force. This administration chose to ignore the advice of the commanders, and they created the situation where the Iraqis could not say yes. Yet they want history to record this being a problem created by the Iraqis for not giving legal immunity to U.S. soldiers. History is going to be written about our times. How this ends, nobody knows. But I know this: It is not fair to say that the reason we have nobody left behind in Iraq is because of the Iraqis. It is fair to say that the administration got the result they wanted, and they should own that—good, bad, or indifferent. Don't create a straw person for the situation that you drove and you created.

As to Syria, please understand that this whole conflict started when people

went to the streets peacefully to ask for more political freedom after the uprising in Egypt; that this war in Syria did not start with a Sunni uprising or Al Qaeda invading the country. The conflict in Syria started when the people of Syria, from all walks of life, started demanding more from their government, from this dictatorship, and the response they received from their government was to use lethal force.

It has broken down now to a regional conflict where the Iranians are backing Assad and you have Sunni Arab States backing parts of the opposition and you have Al Qaeda types coming from Iraq and other places filling in the vacuum created by this breakdown in Syria.

At the end of the day, what Senator MCCAIN had been talking about for 3 years is that once you say Assad has to go—no President should say that unless they are willing to make it happen. Assad was on the ropes. With just any effort on our part, a no-fly zone to boots on the ground, any assistance at all in the last couple of years and Assad would be gone, the transition would be well underway. It would have been bloody at first, but we would have behind us now a Syria moving toward stability because the good news is the average Syrian is not a radical Al Qaeda Islamist. Syrians have been living peacefully with each other—Christians, Sunnis, and Alawites—for hundreds of years. Now Syria has become the central battle for every radical Islamist in the region, and it is just sad and sorry to witness.

But what does it mean to us? It means that if this war continues—our friend the King of Jordan is under siege. The Lebanese Ambassador testified a couple of weeks ago in our committee that the country is saturated. Almost 1 million refugees from Syria have gone to Lebanon. There are over 5 million in Lebanon today. They have added almost 1 million refugees from Syria. They didn't plan to get to 5 million people until 2050. The Kingdom of Jordan—the Jordanians have received over 600,000 refugees, with no end in sight.

Syria is not a civil war. Syria is a regional conflict where you have proxies backing each side in Syria that are taking the entire region into chaos. It is killing Iraq. It is destabilizing Lebanon and Jordan. It has to be addressed in an effective way.

If you want to be President of the United States, certain requirements come with the job: having a vision, making tough calls at the time when it would matter. On President Obama's watch, you had the Arab Spring come about and you had a desire by this administration to leave the region at any and all costs. Now you have absolute chaos. The only way we are going to fix this is for America to get reengaged.

We do not need boots on the ground, but we need leadership.

It just breaks my heart to see how close we were in 2010. The surge did work in spite of opposition from President Obama as Senator and Secretary Clinton as Senator. In spite of their vehement opposition, the surge did work, and on their watch we are about to lose everything we fought for. Al Qaeda is the biggest beneficiary of our withdrawal from Iraq. Al Qaeda is the biggest beneficiary of our indifference in Syria. Al Qaeda is thriving, and our allies and our friends are in retreat.

Mr. MCCAIN. Madam President, thank you for your patience.

We yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:35 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. HEITKAMP).

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate be in a period of morning business until 3 p.m. today, and that I be recognized at 3 p.m., with all other provisions of the previous order remaining in effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. PORTMAN pertaining to the introduction of S. 1900 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I yield back my time.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING JAVIER MARTINEZ

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, many of us have come back from a couple of wonderful weeks in our home States, traveling and visiting

with families, and had the privilege of spending time with loved ones and sharing our hopes and plans for the new year. Not everyone was so fortunate.

I rise today to honor the memory of yet another tragic victim of gun violence in Connecticut and our country.

On December 28, in New Haven, shortly before the beginning of this new year, one family's time together with their son was cut short when Javier Martinez was shot and killed.

I have his picture here in the Chamber. His memory is with us today, as I ask this body to honor him, along with other victims of gun violence who have died since Newtown, and those who have died before Newtown, and now I ask them to be remembered not only in words but also in action by this body, so that Javier shall not have died in vain.

He was only 18 years old. He was a senior at Common Ground High School in New Haven, one of the really extraordinary educational institutions in our State.

His teachers and classmates describe him as a kind, intelligent young man who was becoming a leader in the school and in his community.

He had a bright future. In fact, he had the whole world, his whole life ahead of him.

At Common Ground, a charter school that focuses on sustainability and connecting students with natural resources in their own communities, he was absolutely thriving.

I have heard that some of his classmates and teachers at Common Ground are perhaps watching right now or will watch at some point, and I want to thank them for joining in honoring his memory and continuing his work to make our planet, our world, our Nation, and the community of New Haven better, and keeping faith with his memory.

Javier cared about his community and the environment and the issues of sustainability and clean air and clean water, and he took action to improve the world around him.

Last summer he participated in a highly competitive internship at the Nature Conservancy, where he worked to protect endangered species. A director of this program regarded Javier as one of the most outstanding participants that the program ever had.

He spent last spring planting trees—planting trees—with the New Haven Urban Resources Initiative. He planted trees that he will never sit under, but the world will be better for all that he did—one small act, one small part of what Javier did to make New Haven and the world better.

This past fall he joined a crew of West River Stewards, identifying and documenting sources of pollution along the West River in the New Haven area.

Not only did he have a bright future ahead of him, but he knew what he

wanted. He was pursuing the American dream. He was seeking and working to make America a better place for him and for his fellow students at Common Ground.

By all accounts he was not only dedicated and hard working, but he had a good heart. He had a great sense of himself. He stayed out of trouble. He had no criminal record whatsoever, it goes without saying. He worked hard at his studies.

He was loved in New Haven by his classmates, by his teachers, and by all who knew him. He had a growing dedication to protecting that world. Unfortunately, our society failed to protect him, failed to protect him during the simple act of walking home, failed to protect him from gun violence, failed to protect him in a neighborhood where he thought he would be safe as he walked.

On that early morning of December 28, shortly before 1 a.m., he was found shot to death on the streets of New Haven. In fact, he was walking from his house to a friend's house. He did not have a car, so his only choice was to walk. He sustained multiple gunshot wounds and was pronounced dead at the scene.

The police are continuing to investigate. Have no doubt that they are working hard. The New Haven Police have been extraordinarily responsive and responsible in combating gun violence, so I know they are going to get answers. Whether they will ever get enough answers to prosecute someone remains to be seen. But I know they are dedicated to finding out what happened on that night.

The death of Javier Martinez is a tragedy, heartbreaking. It is heartbreaking, as are many of the random deaths in America resulting from gun violence. This young man is a testament to our continuing responsibility, our obligation, and our opportunity to combat and prevent gun violence on the streets and in the neighborhoods across our country.

Just a few weeks ago I spoke on this floor, in this very place, about another promising young person from Connecticut who was killed by a person with a gun whose name was Erika Robinson. The victim of that crime, Erika Robinson, just like Javier, was killed because she was at the wrong place at the wrong time.

We ought to remember some of the other victims. We should keep in mind all of the now tens of thousands, just since Newtown, who maybe survived but who are changed and challenged in ways they never could have envisioned. Their lives have been changed forever.

Amber Smith, who worked as a manager in a New Haven Burger King restaurant, was shot on September 15, 2013, when two robbers entered that Burger King.

The robbers demanded that she open a safe in the business, and one of them

shot her in the upper hip and through her leg. She was just 19 years old at the time on September 15, 2013.

She remembers thinking that she was going to die and wondering who would take care of her two small children. She almost bled to death but was saved, fortunately, by receiving surgery in the emergency room. So she survived the shooting, but she lives with the psychological and the physical trauma of that shooting every day.

These random acts of violence may not always make the national news, they may not always take a life, but they change lives, and they take lives one or two at a time.

Those shooting deaths of Javier Martinez and Erika Robinson have become all too often the mundane evil of our time. The banality of evil is found in gun violence, and we seem to accept it all too often with indifference as another news item. Yet it should be as repugnant and abhorrent and unacceptable as the deaths of 20 innocent children in Newtown and 6 great educators because every act of gun violence diminishes us as a nation and as a community.

Our country has come to the point that gun violence can happen anywhere. If your life has not been touched by it, there is a near certainty that it will be at some point—tragically, unfortunately—because far too often communities suffer in silence. We need to end that silence. We need to end the inaction and the acceptance of this mundane and banal evil that lives among us.

While we have failed to act in this Chamber, even though we had a majority of 55 Senators ready to approve very simple, commonsense measures to stop gun violence, the President has done what he can through executive action, most recently on mental health. I commend him for those actions. He has done what he can to strengthen Federal background checks for firearms purchases. I thank him for that action.

These changes are incremental, but they are steps in the right direction.

States have taken the leadership on this issue as well, maybe even more so than the Federal Government. My own State of Connecticut, laudably, has passed laws to effectively ban, for example, the sale of assault weapons.

But this body and this government need to act. The Federal Government has a responsibility that only it can address, because we know that guns are trafficked across State lines. Stolen and illegally bought guns are trafficked across State lines. No single State can put a stop to it.

We know that without action in this body, mental health will remain an unmet need in this country. We know that without action in this country, background checks for people who buy firearms will be incomplete and inadequate.

So Javier's death should be a reminder and a call to action. As the people of his family and New Haven mourn his death, we should celebrate his contributions in making our planet better, in protecting the precious resources that, unfortunately, he was unable to enjoy, and resolve to protect better the innocent people, particularly our children, who at any moment, at any place, may become victims of gun violence.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in morning business for debate only until 3:15; that the majority leader be recognized at 3:15, with all other provisions of the previous order remaining in effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COATS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COATS. Madam President, we have been discussing, the last couple of days, the unemployment insurance issue. A number of us have had concerns relative to the effectiveness of the program relative to the cost that would undertake and how it would be paid for if it goes forward and is extended and the reforms we think would be needed to make this a much more effective program. We have not been offered the opportunity to do more than just discuss it on the floor. We have not been offered the opportunity to offer amendments, offer our ideas, have them debated and voted on. It is my understanding that the majority leader will be coming to the floor shortly to potentially—well, to tell us what the decision is relative to whether we will have that opportunity.

Let me very quickly say I have been working with my colleagues Senator AYOTTE from New Hampshire and Senator PORTMAN from Ohio. All three of us voted for the motion to proceed because we felt this is an issue that ought to be discussed and debated, and not simply dismissed, and because we would like to make corrections to the program that make it more viable.

We would like to raise the issue of, is there a better way to deal with unemployment in this country? We have some amendments that would allow us to move and improve and move to what we think is a better way, as well as pay for a bill that, without being paid for,

exceeds the budget agreement we just entered into.

I offered four amendments. I was not insisting on offering all four. They were similar to what my colleagues had offered. The three of us want to very briefly speak to these and indicate to our colleagues what it is we would be doing. I offered the original bill way last fall, which would delay the individual mandate under the Affordable Care Act.

As we all know, the President has delayed for 1 year the mandates on employers who provide health insurance for their employees, but did not so do so for individuals, for those who do not have coverage under their employer. We did not feel that was fair. Why one entity and not the other? It also violated the law that the President took the liberty to exercise.

We are saying: Well, let's at least be fair, that those who are not covered by the 1-year delay on the mandate of employers would be subject to having to comply and we have—I will not go through all of the details, but we have seen the disaster that has happened in terms of that rollout.

My amendment, No. 2611 to this bill, I am going to select out as the amendment I am going forward with. My colleagues also have excellent ideas. They will be offering those. Frankly, I agree with all of their amendments and what they are doing also, so I think we are pretty much on the same page.

This amendment would delay the individual employer mandate under ObamaCare for 1 year. The estimated cost savings on this is \$35 billion. I think that is a savings that obviously could be used for a number of offsets. I think at this particular point in time, I would yield the floor and let my colleague from New Hampshire explain her amendment and how the savings would be applied to some very necessary things.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Ms. AYOTTE. Madam President, I thank my colleague from Indiana. As he said, I, as did my colleague from Indiana and my colleague from Ohio, moved to allow this bill to go forward for debate. I thought it was important that we have a debate on obviously the situation of struggling workers in our country and on the issue of whether to extend unemployment benefits for them.

I have been clear that on the pending bill if there is a way we can responsibly pay for this temporary 3-month extension to do that, I would be willing to support that—except the current bill does not have a way to pay for it—because I do not believe we should be adding to our debt, \$17 trillion, and our yearly deficits in order to do this.

But let me say that I have a very commonsense amendment. It is amendment No. 2603. Let me say what it is

about. My amendment fixes what is an abuse in our Tax Code. The Treasury inspector general found that individuals who are not authorized to work in this country are collecting billions of dollars in tax refunds by filing for an additional child tax credit. The disturbing part about this trend is that there has been a steady increase each year of billions of dollars collected by illegal workers seeking these refunds.

Investigations of these tax refunds have found some gross examples of fraud; examples of refunds for children, children who do not live in the United States of America; examples of fraud of many children who may not even exist. For example, in Indiana, they found four unauthorized workers claiming over 20 children who lived in a residence, fraudulently collecting tens of thousands of taxpayer dollars. They found examples of tax refund claims for children who live in Mexico, not the United States of America. In North Carolina, 1,000 tax returns were linked to 8 addresses—1,000 tax returns were linked to 8 addresses, refunding \$5 million in tax refunds. Another example in North Carolina: 398 returns associated with 2 apartments—398 returns, refunding \$1.9 million to workers who are not authorized to work in our country. There was no evidence that the children being claimed either lived in the United States of America or even existed, for that matter.

My amendment is very straightforward in terms of the fix. The filer of the tax return who is going to claim the additional child tax credit would have to list a Social Security number. This is the same requirement for those who claim the earned income tax credit for which you can receive a tax refund if you qualify. So it would be simply to add that same requirement.

What the Joint Committee on Taxation has estimated is that we could save \$20 billion over the next 10 years simply by treating this child tax credit just like the earned filers income tax credit, that filers would have to use a Social Security number as well.

What would this \$20 billion go for? With this \$20 billion, we can pay for the recent cuts in the budget that were unfair, where our men and women in uniform, military retirees, were singled out for cuts to their retirement, to their cost-of-living increases, including, by the way, our wounded warriors, those who have medically retired, who got a cut to their cost-of-living increase in this recent budget. This was the only group that was singled out in this way, those who have taken a bullet for our country, many who have done multiple tours for us in Afghanistan and Iraq, and some who have suffered horrible wounds, including those many of us have had the privilege of visiting at Walter Reed. So we can pay for and fix the military retirement cuts, as many Members on both sides of

the aisle have said we have a commitment to do, because we think that was unfair.

What else can we do with this? We can also pay for the bill pending on the floor, the 3 months extension of unemployment benefits for American workers who are struggling during this period, who are trying to get back to work.

Finally, we can also take the remainder of the savings and apply it to the deficit. Again, fix tax abuse, where there has been fraud, rampant fraud found by investigations by requiring a Social Security number, such as the earned-income tax credit, and in return it is a three-for.

We can pay for the 3-month unemployment extension on this floor, we can fix the unfair cut to military retirees and to our wounded warriors, and we can help reduce our deficit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. WARREN). The Senator's time has expired.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXTENSION ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all postcloture time with respect to the motion to proceed to S. 1845 is considered expired.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1845) to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. This is similar to "Groundhog Day" because this is a picture we have already seen in the very lucid speech given by my friend from New Hampshire.

She should have gone back through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. We have been through this before.

We are not going to hurt American children, and that is what it does. We have been through this. This is something we have tried to use in the past to pay for things that are very unfair to American children.

The other issue is there have been some efforts made, and good-faith efforts made by the Senator from Ohio, to stop double dipping—people who are on disability and are drawing unemployment insurance. We agree with him. We can take care of that, but it does not save \$5.4 or \$5.6 billion.

The disability community at this point is outraged that anyone will even suggest this. We can stop the double dipping. We are happy to join with them in doing that, but that savings is a little over \$1 billion. We are pleased, and that is part of the proposal we will all have in a little bit.

I received a phone call from a person who has done more for helping people who are disabled than any person in the history of this body, the senior Senator from the State of Iowa. He had been previously engaged and he heard about this. Those of us who know TOM HARKIN know what he does to protect the disabled. I know my friend from Ohio has good intentions, but the disability community will never allow this to happen, and they are right.

My friend, the junior Senator from Nevada, as some of us know, has had casts on one leg and now the other leg. He has had some surgery on his ankles. He has had to replace the Achilles tendons in both of his legs. A cast broke, I think it was on his left leg—maybe it was his right leg. I don't remember.

I talked to him this morning and he had to go to the emergency room to get his cast replaced. I am waiting to hear from him. I have explained this proposal in some detail to him and his staff, but he hasn't had an opportunity to speak to his staff since he had to rush to the emergency room—at least that is my understanding—so I am waiting until he gets back.

The proposal Senator REED has come up with extends unemployment insurance through mid-November. The package does what the Republicans wanted. It is entirely paid for. There are structural changes which they have been demanding, and we have done that. It has reforms that reduce slightly the number of weeks an unemployed person can remain on the unemployment insurance, while all along preserving extending the weeks of high-unemployment States.

The legislation proposed by Senator JACK REED tightens the rules for unemployment insurance. It would include a proposal, much like that advocated by the Senator from Ohio Mr. PORTMAN, that would prevent people from collecting both unemployment insurance and disability insurance at the same time. That is clear.

Much of this offset is simply an extension of the Murray-Ryan agreement we all voted for—or a lot of us voted for earlier. This provision would extend the sequester on mandatory programs for another year. If Republicans have a complaint about this, don't call and complain to JACK REED. Call PAUL RYAN. This is his. This is his idea—maybe not on this specific issue, but this is his proposal, his idea.

We believe if it is good enough to help other proposals propounded by my Republican friends in the House, it is good enough to help the unemployed.

In this proposal, there has been a desire to address the concerns of the Republicans and Democrats. Is it perfect? Of course not, but JACK REED has done a remarkably good job, and we believe this is a sound and balanced proposal.

I would also say this takes care of it for the good part of this year. I wish we

could have done it until the first of the year. We can't find enough money. I have been waiting here for more than 24 hours for a reasonable proposal by my Republican friends to pay for this. We don't have one yet.

We are not going to strip the rights of people who have health insurance, and we are certainly not going to go after little boys and girls in America who have the child tax credit. There comes a time when we have to move forward.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection has been heard.

Mr. PORTMAN. Is there objection?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, objection was heard.

The clerk will continue to call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk continued with the call of the roll.

Mr. PORTMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk continued with the call of the roll.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I first of all appreciate everyone's cooperation here—patience more than cooperation. We are doing our best. I have already said what we are trying to do here, and I will repeat just a part of it.

We have a proposal that is paid for. It is a pay-for that we have used and it is something I think is totally valid. The original idea came from PAUL RYAN, but we have used it on another occasion. This has nothing to change that original proposal except to extend it for 1 year. The proposal of my friend from Ohio—an issue he has alerted us to—we think we have taken care of in this amendment. I think it is a fine proposal, but the breadth of what he is trying to do is really unfair and we can't do that. So we are doing our utmost.

We have structural changes in this. It is paid for—a pay-for for almost to the first of the year, as much money as

we are able to find. But we have done everything the Republicans have wanted: It is paid for, there are structural changes, and we have taken care of the double dipping of those in the disability community on unemployment.

AMENDMENT NO. 2631

Mr. REID. Madam President, on behalf of Senator REED of Rhode Island I have an amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. REED of Rhode Island, proposes an amendment numbered 2631.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

Mr. REID. I ask for the yeas and nays on that amendment, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 2632 TO AMENDMENT NO. 2631

Mr. REID. I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 2632 to amendment No. 2631.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 1 day after enactment.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. I have a cloture motion on the Reed of Rhode Island amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on amendment No. 2631 to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

Harry Reid, Jack Reed (RI), Martin Heinrich, Richard Blumenthal, Michael F. Bennet, Richard J. Durbin, Patty Murray, Max Baucus, Debbie Stabenow, Bill Nelson, Amy Klobuchar, Thomas R. Carper, Edward J. Markey, Benjamen L. Cardin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Charles E. Schumer, Patrick J. Leahy.

MOTION TO COMMIT WITH AMENDMENT NO. 2633

Mr. REID. Madam President, I have a motion to commit on S. 1845 and it has instructions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] moves to commit the bill to the Committee on Fi-

nance with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment numbered 2633.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 3 days after enactment.

Mr. REID. I ask for the yeas and nays on that motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 2634

Mr. REID. I have an amendment to the instructions at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 2634 to the instructions of the motion to commit S. 1845.

The amendment is as follows:

In the amendment, strike "3 days" and insert "4 days".

Mr. REID. I ask for the yeas and nays, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 2635 TO AMENDMENT NO. 2634

Mr. REID. I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 2635 to amendment No. 2634.

The amendment is as follows:

In the amendment, strike "4 days" and insert "5 days".

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. I have a cloture motion at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

Harry Reid, Jack Reed, Amy Klobuchar, Elizabeth Warren, Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Edward J. Markey, Tammy Baldwin, Patrick J. Leahy, Christopher A. Coons, Barbara A. Mikulski, Patty Murray, Mark R. Warner, Mazie Hirono, Christopher Murphy, Tom Harkin, Sherrod Brown.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. I thank the Chair.

Madam President, I tried to be recognized before the majority leader decided to fill the tree, which means taking away the opportunity for amendments to be offered—although there will be an attempt in a moment to offer some. I am disappointed in that, because I think we were very close to reaching an agreement which would have enabled us to move forward with allowing Senators on both sides of the aisle to offer some of their ideas on the unemployment insurance extension.

Recall. This is an important debate we are having for the American people. It is about whether we go beyond the roughly 26 weeks in unemployment insurance to having an emergency extension again. On this side of the aisle, there were a few of us who, in fact, crossed over to vote with the entire Democratic majority to say let's have that debate. We thought we were doing so in good faith in that there would actually be a debate on two issues. One is whether it should be paid for and how it should be paid for, which I will address in a second, but second is how we should reform the unemployment insurance program and do other appropriate policies to get at the underlying problem, which is a record level, a record number of Americans who are long-term unemployed.

Clearly what we are doing isn't working, and we believe this is an opportunity for us to help improve the program to actually address the real problem. The President of the United States wants us to do that. He called me on Monday and told me he had hoped we would be able to address this issue by voting for the motion to proceed to begin the debate so that over the next few months, while we had a short-term extension of this program, there could be even more detailed discussions about how to improve the legislation and how to add other elements to it—specifically, on how to give people who are long-term unemployed the skills they need to access the jobs that are available. Unfortunately, we are not going to have that opportunity now, it appears, to have the debate over how to pay for it, what the pay-fors ought to be, and, again, how to improve the program.

But let me say this is unfortunate, because we had 60 votes to proceed.

That includes certainly three of us who are here on the floor today, and all three of us are willing to move forward with this with a reasonable provision to pay for this over the 3 months, and again, during that period to come up with a better and improved unemployment insurance program. We were not part of the discussion as to the pay-for that the majority leader has just put forward.

I appreciate his good faith in wanting to include one of the proposals I had in my amendment. I honestly do appreciate that. I will say the offset he has put in, which I have just learned about because I didn't have an opportunity to see until now, has an important difference—a difference between what was just offered in the new Democratic proposal and what is in my proposal. My proposal, which I have come to the floor to talk about three times now, has been previously proposed by the House. It says that if you get unemployment insurance or you get trade adjustment assistance, then you also do not receive Social Security disability insurance in that same month.

Why? Because these programs are mutually exclusive. If you are on Social Security disability—SSDI—that means you are not working, by definition. If you are working and lose your job, you are then continuing to look for work and you get TAA. If you have lost your job and you are continuing to look for work, which is required, you get unemployment insurance.

This is why this same general program is laid out in the President's budget, and in fact it is something I believe the administration supports in others.

The proposal the Democrats included says that if you receive unemployment insurance in the month you receive Social Security, then your SSDI is reduced by the amount of unemployment insurance received.

Why does that matter? It is not the same. And it matters because the proposal the majority leader has proposed it saves a lot less money. According to the Congressional Budget Office, my proposal would save about \$5.4 billion; theirs, as I understand it from the distinguished majority leader today, will save about \$1 billion.

So again, I appreciate his wanting to include it, and I think it is in the same spirit as the amendment I offered, but honestly we haven't had the chance to talk about this. I tried today to sit down with the Democratic sponsor of the underlying legislation, the other Senator REED, who in good faith said he wanted to talk about it, but we haven't been able to schedule that. So we have not had the discussion. So we are just learning today what is again the sort of take-it-or-leave-it proposal that is in the majority leader's proposal in filling the tree.

There is a possibility, I think procedurally—and the majority has ex-

pressed some interest in looking at this—in taking that agreement and altering it somewhat over the next couple of days, because the cloture would not ripen, as I understand it, until Monday afternoon, but that still doesn't give all of our other colleagues a chance to offer their good ideas, and there are a bunch of them out there.

The Senator from New Hampshire offered hers day before yesterday, and she talked about it today on the floor, where she wants to take away some of the existing missed payments that are in the child tax credit. I would think all of us would want to do that—to preserve child tax credits for those who are truly eligible. For those who are not eligible, obviously, they shouldn't have access to it. It seems like a sensible amendment to me. I am a cosponsor of that amendment.

Senator COATS raised his ideas today, and I think he has some good ideas that ought to be debated.

So my hope is we would be able to go back to where we were prior to filling the tree and to say let's have a discussion. It can be limited. I think there are a very limited number of amendments.

I see the distinguished Republican whip on the floor, and he indicated to me today there are something under 20 amendments offered by the Republican side. I don't know how many of those have actually been filed, but it seems to me we could have had a good debate on that and still should.

So my hope is that we can come up with a solution here. I do think it is going to require us providing some opportunity for other people to be engaged, and specifically those who want to get to a solution, which is a lot of people on this side of the aisle and that side of the aisle—both sides of the aisle. Let's sit down and talk. We are adults. We have been elected by millions of people to represent them, and it is our responsibility, indeed our commitment to them, we would sit down across the aisle and work these things out, as you would in any other relationship—in your marriage, in your business, with your neighbors.

We had some discussion about this yesterday, that for some reason in the Senate it seems we are unable to have even the most basic level of discussion and debate. So I am open to that. I had hoped to do it today. I put my ideas out there; parts of them have been accepted, and I appreciate that, but, frankly, not the way we had laid it out in my own amendment. I do believe, if we have the opportunity, if we were to back up and to actually solve this problem, meaning to provide what the President says he wants, which is a 3-month extension of long-term unemployment, we can sit down, roll up our sleeves as Republicans and Democrats, and come up with a better way to address what is a crisis in this country,

which is more long-term unemployed people than ever in the history of our country.

Those people are hurting, and clearly the current system isn't working. So to just extend it is not the answer. The answer is to allow the Senate to do its job; that is, to reform these programs so they work for the people we represent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. It is the same time and time again. Things are never quite right. They want to offer amendments. We have been waiting here since Monday for pay-fors. The only pay-for we have heard realistically to take care of this is something everyone knows we disagree with—to take away health care benefits from the American people.

The proposal by my friend from Ohio is not a good proposal. It hurts people who are disabled, and that is the fact. We have stopped dual payments. That is what our amendment does.

This is something we have been going through—the American people have been going through now for years.

My friend worked with the senior Senator from New Hampshire on energy efficiency. Now, if that wasn't quite a show. I had conversations on numerous occasions: Yeah, we have it all taken care of. Republicans are trying to move forward on this.

It went on for weeks and weeks. We never got anything done.

So we are where we are. Democrats don't need a memo to tell them to have a good conscience about people who are disabled, to be compassionate about people who are unemployed. We don't need a memo. We know that people who are long-term unemployed are desperate for help. We are compassionate. We don't need a memo to tell us that.

The American people want to know where we stand. Are we going to extend unemployment benefits for people who have been out of work for a long time? That is the issue before this body. And we have bent over backward, through JACK REED, to come up with a proposal to pay for this, to get rid of this issue for this year. We have structural changes in this amendment. We have a pay-for which came from PAUL RYAN, the Republican Vice Presidential candidate this last election cycle. He is chairman of the Budget Committee. So I think we have done a yeoman's job through JACK REED, we need to move on, and that is what we are going to do.

If there is a proposal my friend has—and we know his expertise, but the problem with his expertise is it is never quite right. It is almost but not quite right.

So the time is now to fish or cut bait. And they can make all the motions they want to try to complain about “We didn't offer enough amendments. We need to be more like the Senate

used to be.” Well, I know what the Senate used to be because I was a used-to-be Senator, and it doesn't work the way it used to not because of anything we do wrong but because of the obstruction of President Obama's agenda. Every day it is more obstruction.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, would the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. REID. Of course.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask the distinguished majority leader whether it is the position of his caucus and his position personally that people ought to be able to collect unemployment compensation and disability benefits simultaneously?

Mr. REID. No. And that is why JACK REED's proposal stops it.

Mr. CORNYN. I would further ask the majority leader, it is my understanding that the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Ohio would discontinue the simultaneous collection of disability and unemployment benefits. But the majority leader objects to that amendment and instead is blocking that amendment and other amendments by the Republican side of the aisle by one which changes the effective date of the bill 1 day. In other words, it is purely a blocker amendment, has zero substance whatsoever, and does nothing to improve the underlying bill.

Mr. REID. Is there a question in all of this?

Mr. CORNYN. Isn't that right?

Mr. REID. Is what right?

Mr. CORNYN. What I just said.

Mr. REID. No, it is not right, because what the amendment of the Senator from Ohio does is hurt people who are disabled. Part of JACK REED's amendment stops people from drawing both benefits at the same time.

Mr. CORNYN. I would ask the distinguished majority leader one more question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. I would be happy to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Is the majority leader aware there are 24 Republican amendments on file, almost all of which deal with the underlying bill in an attempt to either improve workforce education and training, provide other reforms to the unemployment compensation system, or otherwise help the economy recover so that people won't have to depend on unemployment insurance and they can get a job? Is the majority leader aware that there are those amendments and those ideas on this side of the aisle?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. I don't know the exact number, but there are always a lot of proposed amendments around. What I

would say is this: Rather than continually denigrating our economy, our President, and, frankly, I believe, our country, I think we should have some more constructive things around here.

For example, we had today a conversation for 1½ hours with Chairman Bernanke. He is going to be there until the first of next month. It was a very good discussion. He talked about the vibrancy of this economy now. He said, as we have been saying here, it is not as good as it should be, but with a little bit of help, it would be on fire. Now, why isn't it on fire? Because of the obstruction over here.

As the Presiding Officer knows, the new Fed chair, Chairman Yellen, has also said unemployment benefits are a great impetus in helping the economy. For every \$1 put into the economy in unemployment benefits, we get \$1.50 back.

This bill recognizes that these benefits don't go on forever. That is why we make structural changes. We would be happy anytime to sit down and have a good discussion with the senior Senator from Texas and anyone else to talk about things we can do.

We have had a lot of programs that deal with job retraining. In 1998 when we did that, it wasn't a bad deal. Here it is all these many years later, and of course we need to sit down and talk about ways to improve retraining. This whole country needs that. That is also something Chairman Bernanke said today.

So I repeat, let's start being constructive around here, and instead of talking about how terrible things are, let's talk about how things are improving. We have had 8 million new jobs since Obama has been President. We have a lot of good things that have happened. Has it been perfect? Not even close to perfect.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Would the majority leader yield for a question?

Mr. REID. Of course.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Is it the majority leader's intent to allow votes on any Republican amendments?

Mr. REID. On what?

Mr. MCCONNELL. On the bill we were just discussing.

Mr. REID. This is Thursday. We have been waiting since Monday to get a proposal from the minority, the Republicans, as to what they believe would be a good way to pay for this.

Nothing, other than whack ObamaCare. So the answer is that we are where we are now. We have tried a number of different ways on many different pieces of legislation to say, OK, let's just do germane amendments. No. How about relevant amendments? No. How about having a specific number of amendments and giving the minority more than the majority? No, can't do that either. We want unlimited amendments on everything. As a result of that, we have continued obstruction

which has taken place in this body for 5 years. It is time we get back to legislating the way we used to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Is the answer to my question, I would say to the majority leader, no?

Mr. REID. The answer to the Senator's question is no.

Mr. MCCONNELL. No.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I wish to make two corrections quickly and then yield to my colleague from Indiana.

One is that the proposal I did offer had nothing to do with ObamaCare, as I thought the majority leader understood, and others do not, including the amendment from the Senator from New Hampshire. So we do have a number of amendments and a number of good ideas. We had a debate.

Second, it is in the President's budget. So if it is such a terrible proposal, I am surprised the President would have proposed it.

Mr. REID. Would my friend yield for a question?

Mr. PORTMAN. Of course.

Mr. REID. Does the Senator also understand that in the President's budget, he calls for revenue, does he not?

Mr. PORTMAN. Yes, he does. He calls for major tax increases.

Mr. REID. And my friend would also acknowledge that when Presidents submit these budgets, don't they propose a budget rather than nitpicking different pieces of the budget one at a time?

Mr. PORTMAN. The Senator is correct. After having put together a budget myself, I would say you have to stand by all those policies. And I think if we were to call on the Office of Management and Budget or the Treasury Department, they would tell you they stand by these proposals. So, yes, it is a package, but they put them in because they think they are good policy.

So my point is that we have some good ideas not related to ObamaCare, since that seems to be an objection by the majority leader, and I hope we can work something out. I do think there is an opportunity for us to do so. But I don't think we can do it unless there is a little bit of give-and-take and some discussion, at least, which we have not been able to have yet.

With that, I yield for my friend from Indiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. COATS. Madam President, I will be brief. I know my colleagues probably have travel plans. But this is something we had earnestly hoped that by six of us supporting the motion to proceed, we would have the opportunity to offer an amendment, debate that amendment, and have our colleagues vote on that amendment.

For the majority leader to simply say—and I quote him: I have looked at

these amendments that Republicans have offered, and none of them are reasonable.

Isn't that something this body is supposed to achieve by something called a vote? Do we have one person here who runs the place and says: I will decide whether your amendment is not reasonable. And if I decide your amendment is reasonable, along with all the other 23, then we won't have any vote or debate or the ability to offer any amendment whatsoever.

I thought the way we settle things here as to whether this body thought something was reasonable or helpful or might correct some of the inequities which have been talked about here was decided by a vote of 100 Senators. But it has been decided by the decision of one Senator who has the power to do what he is doing. But this just perpetuates.

The majority leader said he has been waiting since Monday for Republicans to offer a pay-for. I was down here Tuesday offering four options to pay for.

I know the majority leader doesn't sit in the office and come to the floor when I come down to speak or turn on the television, but I think his staff would have told him: Well, Coats has four pay-fors.

And I said: I am not asking for all four, Mr. Leader. You select the one you think best fits the thoughts and ideas and values of your caucus.

So I put four out. The majority leader said we are delaying time. We have been waiting for nearly 2 days now for the majority leader to make up his mind in terms of what he wanted to do.

The three of us who were listed as surprise votes for the motion to proceed weren't even asked to be part of any negotiations. We were trying to look for a solution to the problem, come together and have something to offer to our colleagues to vote on, but we weren't even asked to be part of that.

So here we are. I am representing the people of Indiana. Their voice is shut down. I don't even have the ability to offer an amendment, which my constituents sent me here to do. They didn't send me here just to be told: Sit down and forget it; one person decides. So I am very disappointed.

With that, in the interest of time I ask unanimous consent to call up my amendment No. 2611.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The majority leader.

Mr. REID. If he will just withhold—and he can offer his amendment—I do want to say this. We get nowhere with dueling amendments. We have learned that in the past. Dueling amendments don't do the trick.

The issue is pronounced, it is here before us, and we went a step further. In the past we haven't paid for this. Five times, President Bush signed bills extending unemployment benefits not paid for.

Again, we have done a good job reducing the debt. We have a lot more we can do, but we have reduced it almost \$3 trillion already. The issue now before us is are we going to extend benefits for people who have been unemployed for a long time. That is the question. We bent over backward to try to come up with a compromise, a bipartisan piece of legislation. I repeat, it is paid for with a PAUL RYAN pay-for. There are structural changes. It is a pretty good deal. I am very disappointed we are at a point now where we have been for 5 years. Nothing is ever quite good enough. They always want more amendments. They always want more amendments.

But the issue is before us. Is this body going to vote to extend unemployment benefits paid for with PAUL RYAN's pay-for and with structural changes or are they going to turn their back on people who are desperate?

Mr. COATS. Madam President, may I ask the majority leader to yield for just one question?

Mr. REID. Sure.

Mr. COATS. The majority leader just said this body gets nowhere by offering amendments. Does he mean throughout this year it is worthless, meaningless for Republicans to offer any amendments to any bill to try to make improvements to the bills or to try to make their voice heard or the voice of the people I represent, the people of Indiana, heard on this floor?

Mr. REID. My friend, the Senator from Indiana, is of those Senators who used to be here when the good old times were here. We didn't have "gotcha" amendments. Every amendment offered, with rare exception, is a "gotcha" amendment. That is not what we do here.

I have been waiting since Monday to get pay-fors as to how we can extend unemployment benefits for people. They come up with stuff that doesn't even pay for 3 months' worth of extensions. Amendments are important, but I think we have to go back to the time when Senator COATS was here the first time and start working together to get things done in this body.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. COATS. Madam President, this is 100 percent different from the time I was here the first time. We were able to offer any amendment to any bill at any time and the majority leader, both Republicans and Democrats, allowed us to do that. This is the first time I have had the experience of not being able to offer an amendment.

I think I heard the majority leader object, but I was not sure. Did he object to my unanimous consent request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COONS). The objection was heard.

Mr. REID. I was there, just like my friend. Things were different then, they certainly were, because we did not have hundreds of filibusters that would take place. Filibuster was something that was used rarely. In those days would you ever filibuster the Secretary of Defense or all the other Cabinet officers? Of course you would not. That is why action had to be taken.

But what my Republican friends have to realize is that filibuster is not a right, it is a privilege. It has been abused. My friend can lecture me, and I am happy to listen to his many lectures, but I was here. I know how things used to work and what has gone on in the last 5 years would never have taken place in those days.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Will the majority leader yield for a question?

Mr. REID. Yes.

Mr. MCCONNELL. He brings up the Secretary of Defense frequently. Was the Secretary of Defense defeated or confirmed?

Mr. REID. No, he was only delayed while we had two wars going on in this country.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Has a member of the President's Cabinet ever been defeated on a filibuster in the history of the Senate?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, in response to the question of my friend, in fact what has happened—and we find this with the judges—they stall for weeks, months, and sometimes years. When the vote comes it is pretty good, but in the meantime they have done significant damage to this institution and our country by stalling and making it so the President of the United States has a very difficult time doing his job because he doesn't have his people there when he needs them.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask my friend, the majority leader, then is what he finds offensive the fact that there are debates about these matters? Since none of these members are being defeated, what is the issue? I am having a hard time understanding it. Is it the fact that there is controversy, that there is debate? Since none of them are being defeated, is he also suggesting we have no controversy about anybody sent by the President of the United States?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, of course that is a question that is a great big softball—of course not. We need debate. We need good, strong debate about nominations and everything else. But what we don't need is hours and days and weeks and months of obstruction. That is what we have here.

My friend, the Republican leader, is picturing to everyone within the sound of his voice something that doesn't exist. There has been obstruction that has been carried to an extent that no one ever dreamed would happen in this great Republic.

That is what the objection is. The objection is to obstruction. Was it only a debate when my Republican colleagues decided the DC Circuit—some say the most important court in this country, even, some say, more important than the Supreme Court—when they decided there were vacant seats there and for 5 years held up filling those seats? Is that a debate? No. It is obstruction.

If we turn to the dictionary and look up “obstruction,” they would point right over here.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Will the majority leader yield for another question?

Since he has conceded that no Cabinet members have been defeated prior to the decision of the majority leader to break the rules of the Senate to change the rules of the Senate, is it not the case that 215 of President Barack Obama's judges have been confirmed and only 2 have been defeated?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, during the time we have been a country, and I don't know exactly long it has been, more than 230 years—I can't come up with it this second—there have been 23 district court nominees filibustered. Twenty of them have been during the 5 years of the Obama administration, and that example is throughout the government.

The American people know what is taking place in this body. They can try to paint over a picture that things are just fine, all we are doing is wanting a little bit of debate. There has been stalling, obstruction that is untoward and never considered. I just can't imagine how my Republican colleagues can justify what they have done. But they do, I accept that.

But we have an issue before this body. Again, they are trying to divert attention and go to how many amendments, what are the rules. The issue before this body is whether the long-term unemployed get an extension of their benefits. As we speak, there are people all over this country who are desperate to be able to get \$300 a week to be able to survive for another week, hoping they will find a job. The sad part about that—my friends say we need to do something about making sure these people fill these vacant jobs. There are lots of places people find work. For every job opening there are three people unemployed trying to find a job.

I have answered the question to the best of my ability.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, my friend from Indiana had a consent request? Oh, I wanted my friend from Indiana to know I was not trying to object to something he has a right to do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, let me just say I share in the comments of my colleague from Indiana and my col-

league from Ohio. The three of us voted in good faith to debate this bill. I did so because I thought we should try to debate this issue; that both sides, if they had an idea about how to pay for this in a responsible way, we should bring it forward. When I hear the majority leader say I have been waiting since Monday, I filed an amendment on Tuesday. That amendment is straight-forward. That amendment is one that would fix fraud in our Tax Code that came to light in 2011 in a Treasury IG report. What it would simply require is those who seek the additional child tax credit to file a Social Security number just like those who seek the earned-income tax credit in this country.

Why is that? Because the investigations of this tax refund people receive found they were claiming it for people who, No. 1, were basically not authorized to work in this country but were claiming it and, second, for children who may not even exist. Investigations found that for children who do not even live in this country. So a commonsense amendment that—by the way, would it pay for it? It would pay for 3 months of unemployment insurance for American workers and for this issue we have before this Chamber. It would pay for it to fix the military retirement cuts to the COLAs—that also impacted our wounded warriors—that were done in the most recent budget that were unfair, that Members of both sides of the aisle have come together to say we should fix and agree it is unfair.

What else would it do? It would reduce the deficit. What I hear from the majority leader is: I hear that idea. We have heard that before. You may have heard it before, but we have not been allowed a vote on it.

Are they so afraid of having a vote on something such as this that the people of New Hampshire whom I represent can't get a vote on, trying to fix this abuse in our Tax Code, on trying to solve this issue pending on the floor and to pay for it so we do not add to our \$17 trillion in debt?

By the way, is it so unreasonable? I happened to sign a letter from a Member of the Democratic conference who, after the Treasury IG report was issued that I am citing, was equally as concerned as I am about this abuse in the Tax Code, in fact, described it as improper payments and said it seemed reasonable to presume that unauthorized workers were not eligible for this tax credit and called on the Commissioner of the IRS—this is a respected Member of the Democratic conference who expressed concerns about it. That Member said: “We need to stop these unauthorized payments immediately.”

That was in 2011 and we cannot even get a vote on this? We can reasonably disagree, but the only way we can express those disagreements in this body,

as my colleagues have said, is to be allowed to vote and to be able to represent our States and to get votes on amendments.

With that, I will ask unanimous consent to call up my amendment No. 2603.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mrs. BOXER. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, talk about fiddling while Rome burns. If you are one of the 1.3 million people in this country, 222,000 in my State, whose house is burning down because they are going to lose the safety net of \$300 a week to feed their family, to take care of their kids, to heat their homes, and my colleague talks about letters? I will tell you about a letter I got from a woman who sets her thermostat at 55 degrees and she has a 2-year-old and a 1-year-old, and all they do on that side is complain that their amendments, they are so important—24 of them. They know they are all partisan.

We are trying to work on a bipartisan solution. Somebody explain to me why the Republicans never objected to extending unemployment so many times when George W. Bush was President. Not a one. It was fine.

So do we make economic policy by who is in the White House or by the needs of our people?

This idea of going after children is one of the worst ideas I have ever heard, and I am shocked. I am shocked. You are going to hurt children. You are going to take food out of their mouths. It is outrageous. If there are abuses, I say to my friend, put those people in jail.

If there were one corrupt Senator—and there could be and there might be and there was in the past—and every one of us got painted with that brush, which is what the Senator did in her speech, is to taint every poor child who happens to benefit from that credit. Let us not go down that partisan route. Let us support our leader and let us work through the weekend to come up with a plan. I think the majority leader has one.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, I would say, first of all, I voted in good faith, one of six Republicans, to debate this bill to solve this problem. I cannot get a vote. If the Senator from California objects to this amendment, then why don't we vote on it? This is nothing about protecting children—unless the Senator is trying to protect children who may not exist or trying to protect children who do not live in the United States of America. This is about protecting abuse within the Tax Code

which, again—I have a letter from a Member of her caucus who recognized this problem as well, based on a Treasury IG report done during this administration. This amendment is about protecting the American taxpayer, and the American taxpayer needs some protection in this body when it comes to tax fraud.

Let me say that we need to be able to have votes on behalf of our States and on behalf of the American people, and if we disagree, let's vote them down. I don't see what the issue is unless they are worried it is going to pass because it just makes too much sense.

I have a parliamentary inquiry. Is it correct that no Senator is permitted to offer an amendment to the unemployment insurance bill while the majority leader's motion to commit with instructions with further amendments is pending?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Ms. AYOTTE. I have a further parliamentary inquiry. If a motion to table the Reid motion to commit with a further amendment is successful, would there still be Reid amendments pending that would prevent me from offering my amendment or any of my colleagues from offering their amendments which would pay for this and improve it and try to address the problems we are supposed to be debating on this floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Ms. AYOTTE. I have an important amendment, and that amendment would fix the abuse within the Tax Code that has been identified by a Treasury IG report and subsequent investigations. My amendment would pay for this 3-month unemployment extension for American workers—those who are struggling to find work. It is an amendment that would fix the unfair cuts to our military retirees and wounded warriors. I am concerned about the \$17 trillion in debt and what it will do to the future of our children and this country, and this amendment would reduce the deficit as well.

I would ask for a vote on my amendment, amendment No. 2603, but in order for the Senate to consider my important amendment and amendments that my colleagues have talked about—and I hope amendments on the other side that we should be voting on—I move to table the pending Reid motion to commit with instructions, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) is necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL).

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 54, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 3 Leg.]

YEAS—42

Alexander	Enzi	McCain
Ayotte	Fischer	McConnell
Barrasso	Flake	Murkowski
Blunt	Graham	Portman
Boozman	Grassley	Risch
Burr	Hatch	Roberts
Chambliss	Hoeven	Rubio
Coats	Inhofe	Scott
Cochran	Isakson	Sessions
Collins	Johanns	Shelby
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Cornyn	Kirk	Toomey
Crapo	Lee	Vitter
Cruz	Manchin	Wicker

NAYS—54

Baldwin	Harkin	Murray
Baucus	Heinrich	Nelson
Begich	Heitkamp	Pryor
Bennet	Heller	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reid
Booker	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Boxer	Kaine	Sanders
Brown	King	Schatz
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cardin	Landrieu	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Levin	Tester
Donnelly	Markey	Udall (CO)
Durbin	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Feinstein	Menendez	Warner
Franken	Merkley	Warren
Gillibrand	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Hagan	Murphy	Wyden

NOT VOTING—4

Casey	Moran
Coburn	Paul

The motion was rejected.

NOMINATION OF ROBERT LEON WILKINS TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. REID. I now move to proceed to the motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on the nomination of Robert Leon Wilkins to be a U.S. Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the

Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 4 Leg.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Heinrich	Nelson
Baucus	Heitkamp	Pryor
Begich	Hirono	Reed
Bennet	Johnson (SD)	Reid
Blumenthal	Kaine	Rockefeller
Booker	King	Sanders
Brown	Klobuchar	Schatz
Cantwell	Landrieu	Schumer
Cardin	Leahy	Shaheen
Carper	Levin	Stabenow
Coons	Manchin	Tester
Donnelly	Markey	Udall (CO)
Durbin	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Feinstein	Menendez	Warner
Franken	Merkley	Warren
Gillibrand	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Hagan	Murphy	Wyden
Harkin	Murray	

NAYS—41

Alexander	Enzi	McConnell
Ayotte	Fischer	Murkowski
Barrasso	Flake	Portman
Blunt	Graham	Risch
Boozman	Grassley	Roberts
Burr	Hatch	Rubio
Chambliss	Heller	Scott
Coats	Hoeven	Sessions
Cochran	Isakson	Shelby
Collins	Johanns	Thune
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Toomey
Cornyn	Kirk	Vitter
Crapo	Lee	Wicker
Cruz	McCain	

NOT VOTING—6

Boxer	Coburn	Moran
Casey	Inhofe	Paul

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion upon the table.

The motion to lay upon the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on the Wilkins nomination.

I ask unanimous consent that the next votes be 10 minutes in duration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator

from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 5 Ex.]

YEAS—54

Baldwin	Heinrich	Murray
Baucus	Heitkamp	Nelson
Begich	Hirono	Pryor
Bennet	Johnson (SD)	Reed
Blumenthal	Kaine	Reid
Booker	King	Rockefeller
Brown	Klobuchar	Sanders
Cantwell	Landrieu	Schatz
Cardin	Leahy	Schumer
Carper	Levin	Shaheen
Coons	Manchin	Stabenow
Donnelly	Markey	Tester
Durbin	McCaskill	Udall (CO)
Feinstein	Menendez	Udall (NM)
Franken	Merkley	Warner
Gillibrand	Mikulski	Warren
Hagan	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Harkin	Murphy	Wyden

NAYS—40

Alexander	Enzi	McConnell
Ayotte	Fischer	Portman
Barrasso	Flake	Risch
Blunt	Graham	Roberts
Boozman	Grassley	Rubio
Burr	Hatch	Scott
Chambliss	Heller	Sessions
Coats	Hoeven	Shelby
Cochran	Isakson	Thune
Collins	Johanns	Toomey
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Vitter
Cornyn	Kirk	Wicker
Crapo	Lee	
Cruz	McCain	

NOT VOTING—6

Boxer	Coburn	Moran
Casey	Inhofe	Paul

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. This will be the last vote today. The next vote will be Monday, January 13, 2014, at 5:30 p.m.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion.

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Robert Leon Wilkins, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Tom Udall, Mark Begich, Brian Schatz, Al Franken, Barbara Boxer, Richard J. Durbin, Christopher A. Coons, Tammy Baldwin, Debbie Stabenow, Benjamin L. Cardin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Patty Murray, Barbara A. Mikulski, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Tom Harkin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination

of Robert Leon Wilkins, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. HATCH (when his name was called). "Present."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 55, nays 38, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 6 Ex.]

YEAS—55

Baldwin	Heinrich	Nelson
Baucus	Heitkamp	Pryor
Begich	Hirono	Reed
Bennet	Johnson (SD)	Reid
Blumenthal	Kaine	Rockefeller
Booker	King	Sanders
Brown	Klobuchar	Schatz
Cantwell	Landrieu	Schumer
Cardin	Leahy	Shaheen
Carper	Levin	Stabenow
Collins	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Udall (CO)
Donnelly	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Durbin	Menendez	Warner
Feinstein	Merkley	Warren
Franken	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murkowski	Wyden
Hagan	Murphy	
Harkin	Murray	

NAYS—38

Alexander	Enzi	McConnell
Ayotte	Fischer	Portman
Barrasso	Flake	Risch
Blunt	Graham	Roberts
Boozman	Grassley	Rubio
Burr	Heller	Scott
Chambliss	Hoeven	Sessions
Coats	Isakson	Shelby
Cochran	Johanns	Thune
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Toomey
Cornyn	Kirk	Vitter
Crapo	Lee	Wicker
Cruz	McCain	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Hatch

NOT VOTING—6

Boxer	Coburn	Moran
Casey	Inhofe	Paul

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 55, the nays are 38, and one Senator responded "Present." Upon reconsideration, the motion is agreed to.

NOMINATION OF ROBERT LEON WILKINS TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Robert Leon Wilkins, of

the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, as we begin 2014, I hope we can set aside our differences and do what is best for this country by confirming qualified nominees to fill critical vacancies facing our Federal judiciary. We can do this today by voting to end the filibuster of Judge Robert Wilkins, who has been nominated to serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit. Judge Wilkins was nominated last June, and it is time that he received an up-or-down vote on his nomination. Last month, before we adjourned the Senate, we were able to confirm two other exceptional nominees to this court—Patricia Millett and Nina Pillard. Once Judge Wilkins is confirmed, the DC Circuit, which is often considered to be the second most important court in the Nation, will finally be operating at full strength. The American people deserve no less.

Judge Wilkins is an outstanding nominee. He was unanimously confirmed to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia less than 3 years ago. He has presided over hundreds of cases and issued significant decisions in various areas of the law, including in the fields of administrative and constitutional law. Prior to serving on the bench, he was a partner for nearly 10 years in private practice and served more than 10 years as a public defender in the District of Columbia.

During his time at the Public Defender Service, Judge Wilkins served as the lead plaintiff in a racial profiling case, which arose out of an incident in which he and three family members were stopped and detained while returning from a funeral in Chicago. This lawsuit led to landmark settlements that required systematic statewide compilation and publication of highway traffic stop-and-search data by race. These settlements inspired an Executive order by President Clinton, legislation in the House and Senate, and legislation in at least 28 States prohibiting racial profiling or requiring data collection.

Despite the progress made in the past several decades, the struggle to diversify our Federal bench continues. If confirmed, Judge Wilkins would be only the sixth African American to have ever served on the DC Circuit.

Judge Wilkins earned the ABA's highest possible rating of unanimously "well qualified." He also has the support of the National Bar Association, the Nation's largest professional association of African American lawyers and judges, as well as several other prominent legal organizations. I ask unanimous consent to include a list of support in the RECORD.

I urge my fellow senators to end the filibuster on this outstanding nominee. This Nation will be better off with

Judge Robert Wilkins serving on the DC Circuit.

I would also note that on December 31, 2013, before the new year, Chief Justice Roberts once again issued his annual year-end report on the Federal judiciary. In this report, he focused on the significant financial strain on our Federal courts. The cuts from sequestration have had a real impact for Americans seeking justice and pose real threats to the dedicated public servants who work in our Nation's Federal courts as well as to members of the public. I hope that we can return to regular order in our appropriations process and ensure that our courts have the resources they require. As the Chief noted, the Federal Judiciary's entire budget "consumes only the tiniest sliver of Federal revenues, just two-tenths of 1 percent of the Federal government's total outlays." We receive the benefit of the greatest judicial system in the world for less than 1 percent of our entire Federal budget. It makes no sense to indiscriminately cut services from our independent Federal judiciary. There are better and smarter ways to save taxpayer dollars.

Another threat facing our courts which is unaddressed in the Chief's year-end report are the continuing vacancies experienced by the Federal courts. Over the last year, the number of vacancies has hovered around 90 because obstruction in Congress has led to filibuster after filibuster of qualified nominees. And the unfortunate action taken by Republicans at the end of the first session of this Congress will only mean further delay in filling these vacancies—Republicans, for the first time ever, refused to allow any currently pending judicial nominees to be held over so that they could be ready for immediate action this year. For purely political reasons, Senate Republicans are forcing us to duplicate work this year that we already completed in 2013. In the jurisdiction of the Senate Judiciary Committee alone, more than 65 judicial and executive nominees were returned to the President and had to be renominated this week. It is a waste of taxpayer dollars and valuable resources that could be spent addressing the difficult issues facing our Nation. We must not take for granted that we have the greatest justice system in the world, and ensuring this continues requires the Senate to fulfill its constitutional duty of advice and consent.

Fortunately, due to the procedural posture of the nomination from last year, we did not have to send the nomination of Robert Wilkins to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit back to the President for renomination. I thank the majority leader for prioritizing this nomination in the first week of the second session of this Congress. I hope my fellow Senators will join me today to end the filibuster of the nomination of this good man to serve on this important court.

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I was unable to attend the roll call vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Robert Wilkins to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the D.C. Circuit. Had I been present for this vote and the two related procedural votes, I would have voted aye. •

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized to proceed as though in morning business for 15 minutes, but prior to that I be able to yield to Senator REED of Rhode Island for 5 minutes and that not be counted against my time; and that I then be recognized after he is done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, the Senator from Michigan is recognized and yields to the Senator from Rhode Island.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from Michigan, my chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and I simply wish to make a few comments about this afternoon's proceedings with respect to unemployment insurance. The reason we were here, and we can't lose sight of that, is that 1.3 million Americans, as of December 28, lost their extended unemployment benefits. They are without the modest support of roughly \$300 to \$350 a week. Every week, 73,000 more Americans lose this support. We are going to see this number grow and grow and grow and grow while we talk and talk and talk and talk.

Along with Senator HELLER, we proposed a very straightforward mechanism: a 90 day extension and picking up retroactively those who had lost it, unpaid for, so we could work on some of the difficult issues my colleagues have all explored this afternoon.

In listening to my colleagues, we made the determination there was a sincere concern and desire on the part of my Republican colleagues particularly that any extension of benefits be paid for. Most frequently, we don't pay for these benefits. We have on occasion, but most times we consider it emergency spending. We go ahead and authorize the payments and we don't offset it. But the concern was raised repeatedly and very strenuously that these benefits should be paid for. Also, there were several proposals to do that.

So working closely with my colleagues, we considered the best approach for it was not simply to bring up the Reed-Heller bill, the 90 day extension, but to respond as best we could to these concerns. So the provision we brought up today is fully offset, but it goes beyond 90 days because the simple logic was that going through the travail of finding pay-fors is not something we want to do every

90 days. It is something we should do seriously but for as long as possible. So our provision would be able to carry these benefits through to the middle of November, and it required finding off-sets.

The other thing we have heard from our Republican colleagues is that we shouldn't use any revenue—no tax provisions. In the Democratic caucus we have seen this extension of extended unemployment insurance benefits come up so many times under Republican Presidents and Democratic Presidents completely unpaid for. But also in terms of seriously and thoughtfully balancing the way we pay for provisions, we have many times suggested, which I think is commonsense, let's have a mix of revenue and other provisions—spending provisions. Let's do that; 50-50 or some fair combination. In fact, I think the American people would see that as the most sensible approach to doing the work of government. But once again we yielded to the perceptions and the demands, in some respects, that there be no revenue provisions in this bill.

As a result, we had to look for a series of pay-fors that didn't involve revenues. That was a deliberate attempt to reach across and to say: We hear you. You want it fully paid for, you want no spending, and you want provisions that will not involve revenue. So we proposed a major provision—an extension of the mandatory sequestration—that was included in the budget agreement and that had overwhelming support in the Senate—for a bit over an additional year, which gained us, roughly—and these are rough figures—about \$17 billion.

Then we took one of the provisions that was offered by my colleague Senator PORTMAN, who has been working very assiduously and very thoughtfully on these issues, with respect to the double collection of both SSDI benefits and unemployment compensation benefits and we tried to focus it and make it narrower, and that resulted in \$1 billion, giving us sufficient funds to carry this program through—if we voted today, starting as soon as the House passed it—all the way to the middle of November. That is where we are today.

We still are open to alternatives to try to deal with this issue. I know many of my colleagues on the Democratic side have a long list of revenue provisions. In fact, Chairman LEVIN has, through his work, a list of what many would call—many Americans—egregious loopholes that corporations enjoy. But certainly there are other ways to pay for this. But we are still trying to work through this.

We are still trying to find a bipartisan approach to deal with the issue of the moment, the crisis of the moment, and that is 1.4 million Americans today—and that number is growing—who worked hard and through no fault

of their own lost their job and who are now struggling to get by with a modest \$300 or \$350 a week.

One final point. This is a crisis of the moment. I know some of my colleagues are talking about an issue—the issue of military pensions—that doesn't become effective, as I understand it, until 2015. There are other ways to deal with it. But that is a fair position to advance at any time, and I have great sympathy for that position.

I would hate to see other issues, systematic reform of our training programs—which takes time, effort, and focused attention by committees typically—essentially prevent a response to the immediate crisis of people who are without jobs, who are desperately looking, and now don't have very modest support to pay for their rent, pay for their heat, and provide some support for their families.

We are still engaged. We will have a vote Monday. I hope we can succeed on that procedural vote. Regardless, we are going to come back and back, because this number of Americans—growing each week by approximately 70,000—needs our response, not just our comments on the floor of the Senate.

I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

IRAQ

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, the current situation in Iraq is deeply disturbing. The violence there is a human tragedy, and the resurgence of Al Qaeda-affiliated forces in Fallujah and elsewhere represents a threat not just to the people of Iraq but to our own security and that of our friends and allies in the region. So I very much share in concerns many of us have expressed about recent developments in Iraq.

The United States has announced it will expedite military assistance, including delivery of unmanned aerial vehicles and HELLFIRE missiles. That is appropriate. The administration has stepped up intelligence sharing to help Iraq security forces in their fight. That is appropriate. The administration is holding ongoing conversations with Iraq about other ways in which the United States might assist, and that is appropriate.

One form that assistance might take is in the sale of weapons such as attack helicopters to Iraq. The issue is not whether such aircraft would help Iraq fight violent extremists; they would. The question is whether the Maliki government would use those aircraft, for instance, only against violent extremists, and whether we receive credible assurances that such weapons will be used to target Iraq's real enemies and not to further sectarian political objectives. With credible assurances, it would be appropriate to provide Iraq such assistance.

What it is wrong to do is to blame the Obama administration for the po-

litical failures of Iraqi leaders. Blaming the administration for failures and decisions by the Iraqi Government ignores not only history, it also leads to policy approaches that would not be in our interest or in the interests of the Iraqi people.

For example, here is what Senator MCCAIN and Senator GRAHAM said recently:

When President Obama withdrew all U.S. forces from Iraq in 2011, over the objections of our military leaders and commanders on the ground, many of us predicted that the vacuum would be filled by America's enemies and would emerge as a threat to U.S. national security interests. Sadly, that reality is now clearer than ever.

That argument ignores some important history. First, it ignores the fact that the 2011 withdrawal date for U.S. forces in Iraq was not set by President Obama but by President Bush. In December of 2008, just before he left office, President Bush signed an agreement with the Iraqi Government that called for withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraqi cities in 2009, and the complete withdrawal of U.S. forces by the end of 2011. President Bush himself, standing next to Prime Minister Maliki in Baghdad as they announced their agreement, said, "The agreement lays out a framework for the withdrawal of American forces in Iraq." So the 2011 withdrawal date was set by President Bush, not by President Obama.

As to whether our military commanders objected to our withdrawal from Iraq, here is what happened: While there was no mention from President Bush or Prime Minister Maliki when they announced their agreement of a U.S. troop presence after 2011, Secretary Gates and others discussed the possibility of some U.S. forces remaining in Iraq after 2011. Then, during 2011, the Obama administration entered into negotiations with the Iraqi Government with the goal of keeping some U.S. troops, in limited roles, in Iraq to assist Iraqi security forces after the 2011 withdrawal date set by President Bush. I and many other Members of Congress supported the idea of continuing a smaller, specialized U.S. military assistance force. While there was disagreement in the administration over the size of a residual force, what decided the issue wasn't how many troops would remain; rather, it was the Iraqi Government's refusal to agree to legal protections for U.S. troops, whatever their number. In the absence of such protections, it was the opinion of the military leaders that no U.S. forces should remain in Iraq, regardless of whether the number was 3,500 or 20,000.

At a November 2011 Armed Services Committee hearing, I asked General Dempsey, then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, about the importance of legal protections for our troops as part of any agreement to keep troops in

Iraq after 2011. This is what the questions and answers were:

Sen. Levin: Are you willing to have those forces remain without an agreement relative to immunity for those troops?

Gen. Dempsey: No, sir, I am not. . . . It was the recommendation, advice and strong belief of the Joint Chiefs that we should not leave service men and women there without protections.

Sen. Levin: And why is that?

Gen. Dempsey: Because the—of the many institutions in Iraq that are still evolving and immature. The Iraqi judicial system is certainly among those. And we did not believe it was—it was appropriate, prudent to leave service men and women without judicial protections in a country that still had the challenge, as we know it has, and a very immature judicial system.

Later in that same hearing, I asked General Dempsey if our commanders on the ground in Iraq shared that opinion. He responded:

It was the topic of many secure video teleconferences and engagements person to person. . . . I can state that they also believed we needed the protections, both General Austin and General Mattis, in order to leave our troops there.

Before our committee in February of 2013, General Austin, our commander on the ground in Iraq during the 2011 negotiations, testified that there were extensive discussions with Iraq about a continuing U.S. troop presence. He testified:

We worked with the Iraqi leadership all the way up until the point in time when they decided they weren't going to be able to give us the protections that we needed to keep our troops there.

As Secretary Panetta put it before our committee, the key moment in the negotiations was “once [the Iraqis] made the decision that they were not going to provide any immunities for any level of force that we would have there.”

So our military leaders were very much unwilling to leave any U.S. forces on the ground in Iraq if they could be subjected to the vicissitudes of the Iraqi judicial system. It is therefore wrong to say that the withdrawal took place “over the objections of our military leaders.” It was Iraq's refusal to grant important legal protections to our troops that decided the matter.

This criticism of the administration's Iraq policy also understates the importance of factors that have come to the forefront since the 2011 withdrawal. Foremost among these has been an Iraqi Government that has repeatedly pursued a sectarian agenda, disenfranchised Sunni Iraqis, failed to address Kurdish concerns over the status of Kirkuk and the hydrocarbons law, and alienated moderate Shia Iraqis who seek a more democratic and inclusive government. Prime Minister Maliki's governance shortfalls has stoked the sectarian tensions on which Al Qaeda and other extremist groups try to capitalize.

Many Members of Congress have made clear that it is extremely dif-

ficult to support more robust assistance to the Iraqi Government unless the Iraqi leadership places the good of their country ahead of sectarian politics and unless it produces a practical strategy for governing Iraq on a more inclusive and less sectarian basis.

For example, last October, I joined five colleagues—Senators McCain, Menendez, Corker, Inhofe, and Graham—in writing to President Obama, expressing our concern about deteriorating conditions in Iraq.

I ask unanimous consent that our October 29, 2013, letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, October 29, 2013.

Hon. BARACK OBAMA,

*President of the United States,
The White House, Washington, DC.*

DEAR PRESIDENT OBAMA: We are deeply concerned about the deteriorating situation in Iraq. As Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki visits Washington this week, we urge you to press him to formulate a comprehensive political and security strategy that can stabilize the country, enable Iraq to realize its vast potential, and help to safeguard our nation's enduring national security interests in Iraq.

By nearly every indicator, security conditions in Iraq have dramatically worsened over the past two years. Al-Qaeda in Iraq has returned with a vengeance: It has regenerated the manpower, terrorist infrastructure, resources, and safe havens to sustain and increase the tempo and intensity of attacks and to penetrate deeper into all parts of Iraq than at any time in recent years. Indeed, an analysis this month by the Washington Institute for Near East Policy found, “In 2010, the low point for the al-Qaeda effort in Iraq, car bombings declined to an average of 10 a month and multiple location attacks occurred only two or three times a year. In 2013, so far there has been an average of 68 car bombings a month and a multiple-location strike every 10 days.” The United Nations estimates that more than 7,000 civilians have been killed in Iraq thus far this year—a level of violence not seen since the worst days of 2008.

What's worse, the deteriorating conflict in Syria has enabled al-Qaeda in Iraq to transform into the larger and more lethal Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS), which now has a major base for operations spanning both Iraq and Syria. As the situation in both countries grows worse, and as ISIS gathers strength, we are deeply concerned that Al-Qaeda could use its new safe haven in Iraq and Syria to launch attacks against U.S. interests and those of our friends and allies.

Unfortunately, Prime Minister Maliki's mismanagement of Iraqi politics is contributing to the recent surge of violence. By too often pursuing a sectarian and authoritarian agenda, Prime Minister Maliki and his allies are disenfranchising Sunni Iraqis, marginalizing Kurdish Iraqis, and alienating the many Shia Iraqis who have a democratic, inclusive, and pluralistic vision for their country. This failure of governance is driving many Sunni Iraqis into the arms of Al-Qaeda in Iraq and fueling the rise of violence, which in turn is radicalizing Shia Iraqi communities and leading many Shia militant groups to remobilize. These were

the same conditions that drove Iraq toward civil war during the last decade, and we fear that fate could befall Iraq once again.

We therefore urge you to take the following steps as Prime Minister Maliki visits Washington:

First, we believe the Prime Minister's visit is an important opportunity to reengage with the American people about the continuing strategic importance of Iraq. Though the war in Iraq is over, Americans need to understand that the United States has an enduring national security interest in the development of a sovereign, stable, and democratic Iraq that can secure its own citizens and territory, sustain its own economic growth, resolve its own internal disputes through inclusive and pluralistic politics, and cooperate as a strategic partner of the United States—a vision of our relationship that was best expressed in the 2008 Strategic Framework Agreement.

Second, we urge you to make clear to Prime Minister Maliki that the extent of Iran's malign influence in the Iraqi government is a serious problem in our bilateral relationship, especially for the Congress. Published reports demonstrate that the Iranian regime uses Iraqi airspace to transit military assistance into Syria to support Assad and his forces. Furthermore, attacks against the residents of Camp Ashraf in Iraq are reprehensible, especially because the Iraqi government pledged to protect these people. Prime Minister Maliki must understand that actions such as these need to stop. Not only do they make it difficult for Iraq's friends in the United States to build public support, especially in the Congress, to enhance our strategic partnership, but they also undermine Iraq's standing as a responsible member of the international community.

Third, we encourage you to step up our counterterrorism support for Iraq. It is in our national security interest to enhance the effectiveness of Iraq's security forces, especially through greater intelligence sharing. However, in addition to our aforementioned concerns, we must see more evidence from Prime Minister Maliki that U.S. security assistance and arms sales are part of a comprehensive Iraqi strategy that addresses the political sources of the current violence and seeks to bring lasting peace to the country.

This leads us to the final and most important point that we urge you to stress with Prime Minister Maliki: If he devises and implements a real governance strategy for Iraq, the United States is ready to provide the appropriate support to help that strategy succeed. Iraq's challenges will never be solved through security operations alone. Indeed, as the United States learned through its own hard experience in Iraq, applying security solutions to political problems will only make those problems worse.

It is essential that you urge Prime Minister Maliki to adopt a strategy to address Iraq's serious problems of governance. Such a strategy should unite Iraqis of every sect and ethnicity in a reformed constitutional order, based on the rule of law, which can give Iraqis a real stake in their nation's progress, marginalize Al-Qaeda in Iraq and other violent extremists, and bring lasting peace to the country. To be effective, an Iraqi political strategy should involve sharing greater national power and revenue with Sunni Iraqis, reconciling with Sunni leaders, and ending de-Baathification and other policies of blanket retribution. It should include agreements with the Kurdistan Regional Government to share hydrocarbon revenues and resolve territorial disputes. And it requires a clear commitment that the elections scheduled for next year will happen

freely, fairly, and inclusively in all parts of Iraq, and that the necessary preparations will be taken.

If Prime Minister Maliki were to take actions such as these, he could cement his legacy as the leader who safeguarded his country's sovereignty and laid the foundation for the new Iraq. In this endeavor, Prime Minister Maliki and our other Iraqi partners would have our support, including appropriate security assistance, and we would encourage you to provide U.S. diplomatic support at the highest levels to help Iraqis reach the necessary political agreements before the 2014 elections. However, if Prime Minister Maliki continues to marginalize the Kurds, alienate many Shia, and treat large numbers of Sunnis as terrorists, no amount of security assistance will be able to bring stability and security to Iraq. That is not a legacy we want for Prime Minister Maliki, and that is not an outcome that would serve America's national interests.

Sincerely,

CARL LEVIN.
JOHN MCCAIN.
ROBERT MENENDEZ.
BOB CORKER.
JAMES M. INHOFE.
LINDSEY GRAHAM.

Mr. LEVIN. In our letter, written as Prime Minister Maliki was visiting Washington, we supported an increase in support for Iraq's counterterrorism efforts. But we made clear that the Iraqi Government must provide a practical plan for using such aid and provide assurances relative to whom advanced weapons would be used against. We wrote President Obama as follows:

It is in our national security interest to enhance the effectiveness of Iraq's security forces, especially through greater intelligence sharing. However . . . we must see more evidence from Prime Minister Maliki that U.S. security assistance and arms sales are part of a comprehensive Iraqi strategy that addresses the political sources of the current violence and seeks to bring lasting peace to the country.

We further wrote:

This leads us to the final and most important point that we urge you to stress with Prime Minister Maliki: If he devises and implements a real governance strategy for Iraq, the United States is ready to provide the appropriate support to help that strategy succeed.

And:

If Prime Minister Maliki continues to marginalize the Kurds, alienate many Shia, and treat large numbers of Sunnis as terrorists, no amount of security assistance will be able to bring stability and security to Iraq.

It is a tragedy for the Iraqi people and a real security concern for the United States that Prime Minister Maliki has yet to produce a strategy for broadly based governance in Iraq. We should not forget the 2011 withdrawal date for American troops from Iraq was negotiated by President Bush. We should not forget the decision to reject an ongoing U.S. troop presence after 2011 was Iraq's, because of Iraq's refusal to assure us that our troops would have protections from Iraqi courts and prosecution. We should not forget that our military leaders sup-

ported the decision not to leave our troops in Iraq without legal protections from Iraqi prosecution. We should not forget that while an ongoing relationship is in our interests, no amount of military equipment from us will protect the Iraqi people if their government continues to place sectarian goals ahead of sound governance.

So we should use opportunities to assist Iraq in its struggle against violent extremism and for stability and security, but Iraq's fate ultimately rests with its people and their leaders.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. UDALL of Colorado). The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when I conclude my remarks, Senator MURKOWSKI of Alaska be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I have been honored to serve with Senator LEVIN on the Armed Services Committee. He does an excellent job. He has spent a lot of time and many hours working to try to help us be successful in Iraq and other areas of national defense.

I think Generals Dempsey and Austin were right to say we could not keep our troops there unless they had immunity from local prosecutions. But as I recall the net feeling about the President's decision to withdraw from continued negotiations on this contentious issue, the military felt this was not wise—at least many of them did—and they believed that had we continued to pursue negotiations, we may have been able to reach the kind of agreement which would allow us to help the Iraqi Government be stable and successful. Pulling out as we did always seemed to me to be too rapid, too precipitous, and created dangers which could place at risk that which our soldiers fought and died for. I do believe that is what happened. It is a tragic thing.

I was in Falluja, not long after that bitter battle. We had hundreds wounded and almost 100 killed. The Marines performed with such valor and courage. It was one of the great, courageous performances of the U.S. Marine Corps. It is sad, sad to me to see that today Al Qaeda is flying its flag in parts of that city. It is a tragedy. It did not maintain the faith that we ought to have maintained with those that we in Congress directed to go out and fight this war and to be successful. Maybe yet something can be done successfully to deal with this situation, which I feel deeply about.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. SESSIONS. I am here to share some thoughts about the remarks delivered today by President Obama on the growing problem of poverty and our chronic unemployment that has occurred during the 6 years of his Presi-

dency, after he has declared that the recession is over and was over. Just this week the Senate majority leader, HARRY REID, said that "the rich keep getting richer and the poor keep getting poorer and the middle class is under siege."

Wages are not doing well. Americans in large numbers are not doing well, and they are hurting. Washington Democrats, led by the President, are now proposing increased unemployment insurance and new wage-price controls, wage controls to mandate wages that have to be paid, to treat the consequences of a failed economy—a stagnant, slow-growth economy that is not creating jobs. These words and actions represent an admission that the White House economic agenda has been a disaster for poor and middle class people. It has not worked.

I know he believed it would work. I know he has advocated these policies. I know he promised that they would work. But they are not working. Worst still, the President remains fully committed to the policy regime that he has been advocating, and that is not working. These policies have failed, not just for the last 5 years; they have failed for the last 50 years. They will never work. The President and Majority Leader REID are correct, a nervous American business community is hoarding profits because they don't know what the future is going to be like. Those struggling to get by are feeling the results of corporate cost cutting and the policies that we are seeing executed by the government are impacting this situation negatively. They just are.

I know the people proposing these solutions think they are caring about people who are hurting today. But if we care about them, we will use our heads as well as our hearts, and we will think through as to how to make growth occur in our economy, how to help jobs be created, how to have wages rise instead of stagnating or declining.

Mr. President, \$16 trillion has been spent fighting poverty since the war on poverty began 50 years ago, yet where do we stand today? Mr. President, 47 million Americans are on food stamps, 91.5 million are outside the labor force not working, and 46 million are living in poverty. In low-income communities the pain is especially severe. For example, in the city of Baltimore, 1 in 3 residents receives food stamps. In Chicago, 51 percent of the city's children live in a single-parent family. In Detroit, almost 1 in 3 households had not had a single person working at any time throughout the year—almost 1 in 3 households. The city's violent crime rate is among the worst in the country. More than half of all Detroit children live in poverty.

The welfare bureaucracy that the left is determined to defend and expand is failing our fellow Americans. It is just not working. We can do better. We

have to do better. No longer can we define compassion by how much money we spend on poverty but by how many people we lift out of poverty.

The amount of money State and Federal governments spend on the welfare bureaucracy each year amounts to more than \$1 trillion. That is a huge sum. It is twice the Defense Department budget. If all these funds were converted to cash and mailed to every household in poverty, it would equate to \$60,000 per household. Yet as the President now admits, chronic poverty and a widening income gap is the new normal.

We have huge bureaucracies, huge multiple conflicting programs, and programs that are not working and are not helping the people we are supposed to help. They just are not.

Isn't it time that we broke from decades of policies that are proven not to work? Imagine how much better it would be if we combined dozens of overlapping welfare programs into a single credit with better oversight standards focused on the goal of helping people become financially self-sufficient. We need fresh approaches. We have to have fresh approaches. I believe it will happen. The sooner it happens the better off this country will be and the better off poor people will be.

But all we get from the White House are the stale policies of yesterday. What is the agenda the President persists in pushing? Consider the cornerstones of the President's economic agenda, the things he has been pushing in the Senate and the Congress and advocating unilaterally through the powers of the executive President—some beyond all law, it seems to me. These are the things he has consistently advocated for. He wants a government healthcare takeover, and that is proven to be a job killer. It is killing jobs and two-thirds of the jobs this year that have been created were part-time and in large part that has been a reaction to the Affordable Care Act.

What else? He has a hostility, a consistent hostility to the production of American energy, which makes the country more wealthy, to produce our own energy rather than transferring our wealth abroad, to buy energy from abroad. It creates jobs in America, high-paying jobs.

We have proposals for more and more taxes and more and more regulations that make it more difficult for U.S. workers to compete in the global marketplace. It makes it harder for their companies to be able to export and therefore create more American jobs.

We have a lawless immigration policy that undermines American workers and their wages. It just does. They can say whatever they want to say, but the bill that passed the Senate, the comprehensive immigration bill, would have doubled the number of guest workers. Some say: Well, JEFF, they

are just going to be agricultural workers. That is not so. Only a small number are going to be agricultural workers. They are going to be a million-plus workers traveling around the country taking jobs all over America—twice as many lawfully as would be the case under current law. This is supposed to be immigration reform? This is supposed to help American workers find a job or have a pay raise?

We have a weak trade policy. We have to stand up for the American workers on the world stage and make sure that our trading partners are accepting our products like we accept their products, and if they do not, we have to defend the interests of the American worker. That is the way to help them have more jobs and better pay.

We have a welfare bureaucracy that penalizes work. The President is proposing more massive spending, creating more debt. He has had the greatest debt increases in the history in our country. That is destroying and weakening growth in America. It places a cloud over the American economy, as experts have told us.

These policies have been the order of the day for 5 years. That is what we heard. We need to spend more, we need to invest more, and we need to tax more. We have had more regulations than we have ever had in American history. We have had trillion dollar deficits the likes of which we have never seen before, and people wonder why the economy is not doing well.

We blocked oil production in the gulf for an inordinate period of time and are only slowly allowing that to occur. We blocked a Canadian pipeline that would create thousands of American jobs. We blocked energy production on Federal lands. We make it harder for energy production on private lands to occur, and we wonder why we cannot create sufficient jobs and growth. We need lower-cost energy, cheaper energy. That is good for the economy. Falling natural gas prices have been a help because of new techniques in the production of natural gas.

These statist, leftist policies have been tried in America before, and they have been tried throughout the world for decades, and they will never work. Taxes, regulating, more government, and taking over the healthcare industry will not create prosperity and jobs in America. It just won't. If it would, we would be doing so much better.

Since the President has entered office we have added an incredible \$7 trillion to the debt of the United States, and what do we have to show for that? Real wages are lower today than they were in 1999. Take-home pay has fallen for 5 consecutive years. Average household wealth is 60 percent lower today than it was in 2007; 1.3 million fewer people are working today than in 2007. Have we had a recovery? We have fewer

people working today than we had 6 years ago, and every month we add 150,000 or more people, basically, to the age cohort of Americans that could be working, because the population is increasing that much. So you have to create real jobs to stay ahead of just normal population growth. There is 1.3 million fewer people working today, even though the population has grown by 14.5 million. There are 1.3 million fewer people who are working today than in 2007, even though the population has grown 14.5 million. That is not good.

So the President is right to be worried about the health of the American middle class and lower-income workers in America. It sure has not been going well. I know he thought his statist ideas would work, and he pushed them steadfastly. He had a Senate that rubber stamped for 2 years what he wanted, including a \$800 billion stimulus bill that was supposed to create jobs and prosperity in America, every penny of that borrowed.

If we continue down this road, I fear we are going to sentence an entire generation of young Americans to poverty, joblessness, and stagnant economic growth in our economy. Majority Leader REID said this week that, "We should realize that today there is only one job available for three people seeking a job. Think about it."

I agree that we absolutely must think about that. We should think seriously about it. My first thought is this. Since three people are looking for every one job that is open, then why has the President embraced an immigration bill that would double the flow of guest workers into America? They will take jobs that would be available for American workers. Why? That is what I think about.

As David Cameron, the prime minister of the United Kingdom, said recently: Immigration cannot be a substitute for training our own workforce. Is there something wrong with him saying that? Isn't that an honest, correct statement, speaking for the interest of the average Briton?

We need to help struggling Americans get off welfare, off unemployment, and into good-paying jobs.

We have a loose labor market. We don't have a tight labor market. Byron York recently wrote an excellent column. He showed that the very same companies that signed letters to the President and the Congress demanding more guest workers are laying off American workers by the thousands. Big companies are signing letters that demand more workers, and they are laying off thousands of workers. It is a fact. He listed them. There were 10 or 15 companies. Some of them laid off thousands of people the very year they wrote to this Congress demanding more foreign workers. So now we have to extend unemployment benefits because

people can't find jobs. We have to pass a law to set the wage so the wage can be higher because it is not going up through the natural free market as it should if we had a normal market for labor.

Whom do we work for? I know who I work for, and that is the hard-working people of Alabama and the United States. I don't work for the masters of the universe. They are demanding more workers from Congress when millions of Americans are unemployed.

America is not an oligarchy. House Republicans need to firmly tell this President that we work for the American people. We reject any immigration plan that puts special interests or corporate interests before working Americans. They need to say: We are going to defend the working people of this country. They are not being defended in the Senate by the Democratic majority, that is for sure, with regard to the immigration policy.

A small group of CEOs don't get to set immigration policy for the country, no matter how much money they have. How many ads do they buy? We are not going to enrich the political class at the expense of the middle class, and we will reject the immigration bill that passed the Senate.

That is one of the things we could do to help improve job prospects for Americans. It wouldn't cost us a dime. We wouldn't have to borrow money. It would actually get people off welfare and food stamps. It would put them back into the workforce, and put us on a better path.

If we want to reverse the middle-class decline, we need a new economic vision. We need concrete steps to restore opportunity to the American people without adding a penny to the national debt. We need policies that work to create prosperity without borrowing and creating more debt. We just have to do that.

What are some of the things that we can do? Produce more American energy. We can turn the welfare office into a job-training center. We can do this. We are going to have to do this. We are going to have to move people from dependence to independence. We need to streamline the Tax Code and make it more growth oriented, which will help us to be more competitive worldwide. We need to eliminate every Washington regulation that is not needed. These are regulations that kill jobs and kill competitiveness.

We need to enforce trade rules with our partners that defend the legitimate interest of U.S. workers. We need to enforce an immigration policy that serves the national interest—the people's interest—and protects jobs for Americans. We need to make our government leaner and more accountable. Our government needs to do more for less just like good businesses and good corporations and good companies are

doing all over America. We need to do that with our government. That will help the economy.

We need to balance the Federal budget, restore the confidence of the American people, the world financial community, the vitality and the future of America, and spare our children from a lifetime of debt.

These are all positive steps that are true to our constitutional heritage and our legacy of freedom and opportunity. Those are the things we should be doing and we can do. They are all steps that will create more jobs and more growth without borrowing money, and these are all steps that will lift millions out of poverty, and help struggling Americans realize the dream of financial independence.

I don't know what the President was thinking when he talked about a few little promise zones—is that what he called them—around the country. This is somehow going to deal with the unemployment problem in America?

He announced this today. I haven't had a chance to study it yet, but these are just a few spots on the map of the country. This is not going to have any kind of systemic impact on our declining growth and the weak recovery we are seeing today. If the recovery doesn't exceed 2 percent GDP growth per year, it will not create jobs faster than the population grows.

I am afraid we are not in a good position there. We are not seeing the growth that we had, and experts are predicting slow growth in the years to come. We have to get off the path we are on and get on the path to growth, job creation, and prosperity. We have to make sure our American citizens are trained, skilled, and moved into good jobs so they can be independent and take care of their families without being dependent on the government of the United States.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, it has been a disappointing week here in the Senate. I started out the week feeling pretty good and optimistic. I had a major presentation before the Brookings Institution. I talked about the enormous potential in this country for energy production and the fact that we are at the highest level of energy production domestically than we have been in 20 years and what great prospects we have for that. When we talk about jobs and economic opportunity, it is really one of the bright spots out there.

Of course, the debate this week has been over unemployment compensation and the extension, initially proposed by the President to be a 3-month extension—an emergency, temporary extension. I was one of six Republicans who came together and said: This is an im-

portant conversation for us to be having at this particular point in time.

As we know, the long-term employment benefits expired on December 28, 2013. It impacted over 1 million Americans around the country. In my home State of Alaska about 6,500 people lost long-term benefits at the end of the year, and it was one of these cold turkey things. Those who still had eligibility for certain benefits were cut off hard. There was no tapering down. This is hard.

Back here in Washington, DC, we have been living with some pretty cold weather. It is cold weather all the time in Alaska at this time of the year. It is hard to be out of work. It is expensive to keep your homes heated. It is expensive to live there, and so I recognize that the safety nets we put in place are important. It is important for us to have discussions and debates so we can argue and compromise on the issue of long-term employment benefits. That is a conversation we should have. I wanted to have that debate.

I wanted the opportunity for full-on amendments so we could bring up good ideas, such as, good ideas about reform and perhaps tying benefits to job training, retooling, giving people that opportunity to move forward, and debate about how we pay for it. There have been times when we extended long-term unemployment benefits with an offset, and then there have been times when we extended it on an emergency basis with no offset. But let's talk about it, let's debate it, and let's put up some amendments.

I was part of that group that really thought we would not only be able to talk, but that we would actually be able to weigh in as Members representing our States, presenting our ideas, and speaking for our constituents on issues that are very important around the country. Usually in a body such as the Senate, actions don't happen unless there is an opportunity to vote on issues.

So this afternoon when I listened to the majority leader's statement, he said very clearly that we weren't going to have any amendments on the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act. In fact, his words were: We get nowhere with doing amendments. I find that so disturbing.

I have only been in the Senate for 10 years, but what I have seen in my 10 years is a change in the process—a change in an institution where we are no longer taking the good ideas from this side and the good ideas from the other side through an amendment process—or even from a committee process for that matter—and building better policy based on the good ideas that we all have.

Why would we be afraid to vote on amendments? They may take us a little bit longer throughout the day to go through. It disrupts our schedules. My

schedule is to work for the people of Alaska, and if that business isn't conducted here through debate and voting, then what is it? What is it?

I was really quite discouraged after the exchange on the floor earlier. Colleagues have worked hard to come up with some good proposals. These are not "gotcha" amendments as was suggested by the majority leader.

I think the proposal of the Senator from Ohio—a proposal that is actually contained in the President's budget proposal—was absolutely legitimate. So to suggest that it is an amendment without merit is not fair.

At the end of the day, don't we judge the merit of an amendment, of an idea or of a proposal by presenting it to the body for a vote?

If we truly are at that point where we are simply not going to amend bills, that we are simply going to vote straight up or down on a bill that has been presented to us—probably not even out of the committee process but more likely from the majority leader's chambers—that is a tough place for us to be as a body. That is not what this process is all about.

The minority leader reminded us yesterday that we can do better. We can do better as an institution, but we sure didn't demonstrate that today.

I want to work with my colleagues on the issue of unemployment compensation. I want to be able to recognize that compassion that we show for other Americans who are dealing with great difficulty right now. I want to try to move this country forward with policies that are good and strong and create those jobs.

ENERGY

When I started my comments, I talked about energy production being that bright light. Look at what is happening in the State of North Dakota where, boy, anybody who wants a job can get one. In fact, they can get two or three jobs.

They are ground zero in this type of oil revolution. Their unemployment rate was 2.7 percent last October. There has been a lot of back-and-forth going on about Keystone and its potential for providing direct jobs, direct and indirect end use jobs around the country—42,000 jobs around the country. Wouldn't that be helpful?

When we talk about our opportunities in this country, we need to be putting in place policies that help advance jobs and job creation and the wealth then that comes with it. We can and must be doing more.

One of the areas we need to address is where this administration, in my view, has seen some real policy failures; that is, in restricting access to Federal lands for resource development, blocking and slowing the permitting process. We need to be doing more. The President has touted the gains made in energy production. But I think it is im-

portant to recognize that most of those gains have been on private and State lands. The Presiding Officer and I know there are enormous resources on our Federal lands. Let's access them. Let's access them safely and in an environmentally responsible way but in a way that is going to help our economy, help the job situation in this country. I feel we can do so much more. I am hopeful again that we will, in this body, in this institution, be able to work together to solve some of the issues that confront us. But, again, I am disappointed.

I did not come to the floor this evening to talk about the comments made earlier on where we are in the amendment process and not being able to advance an amendment process. But my colleagues can tell I care deeply about this institution. I care deeply about our responsibility to govern around here. I am not convinced we are governing to our ability. We need to make some changes, and it only comes when we acknowledge that those changes have to come and that cooperation has to come from both sides.

EMERGENCY CONNECTOR ROAD

Tonight I come to the floor to talk about a decision that came out of the Department of Interior the day before Christmas Eve. This is a decision that in my view is absolutely unconscionable, and it is a decision that was made by the Secretary of the Interior the afternoon of December 23, in which she rejected a medical emergency connector road between two very remote Alaskan communities, the community of King Cove and Cold Bay.

I have thought long and hard about my public comments to my colleagues in the Senate because I have spoken out about this at home and I was very direct. I was very direct about my anger, my disappointment, and my frustration. I recognize I have to work with folks in this administration, and when we are talking about the Secretary of the Interior, I recognize she is effectively Alaska's landlord. I need to be able to figure out a way to get along with her. But I have to tell my colleagues that this was absolutely a heartless decision by Secretary Jewell. It was a decision that she alone made, and it will only serve to endanger the Alaskan Native village residents of King Cove.

With the decision the Secretary made, she has put the interests of certain environmental groups and the alleged peace and comfort of the birds, the waterfowl in the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge above the lives of hundreds of Alaskans, because 950 Alaskans live in King Cove. By the Secretary's act of denying this short road needed to ensure the people of King Cove reliable and safe access to an all-weather airport in nearby Cold Bay, Secretary Jewell has effectively turned her back on the Aleut people of western Alaska. She has discarded her duty

to uphold the trust responsibility the Federal Government owes to its Native peoples.

The uncle of the Presiding Officer served as Secretary of the Interior. He knew full well that trust responsibility. It is a high trust and the Secretary has turned her back on the Native people out in King Cove.

To add insult to what could very well be real injury or even death, Secretary Jewell did this on the day before Christmas Eve. On the day before Christmas Eve, I received a voice mail message from the Secretary telling me that she later in that afternoon was going to deny the road to King Cove. What was I doing? I was doing the exact same thing most of the people around me were doing—we were at the last minute getting ready for Christmas. I was in the parking lot of a Fred Meyer store going inside to get Scotch tape and wrapping paper.

The decision made by the Secretary is one that goes beyond building a 10-mile, one-lane, gravel, noncommercial-use road between King Cove and Cold Bay. This decision makes clear to us in Alaska that our lives—the lives of the people, the human beings who are there—just don't seem to matter to the Secretary. It is clear to me that either she does not understand or she does not care about the most basic needs of our remote residents, and it is quite clear that we have, once again, received unfair treatment at the hands of our Federal Government.

Sometimes it just feels as though those on the outside, whether it is the Federal Government, back here, 4,000 miles away from home, that there is this sense that Alaskans need to be protected from themselves. Quite honestly, that is offensive. Quite frankly, I have a very hard time believing that if this same situation occurred somewhere in the lower 48, the decision would be the same. The fact is we are out of sight, we are out of mind. There are only 720,000 people in Alaska. There are only 950 people, or thereabouts, in King Cove. Who is going to be upset? Well, I am upset. I am upset. Not only have the people of King Cove been wronged, but the people of Alaska have been wronged. This is not a decision that is going to just go away because we all got caught up in the Christmas holidays. This is not going to be something the people of Alaska or this Senator will forget, because we are not done.

I have been to this floor many times—many times—in fact, I think the Presiding Officer has been in the chair on previous occasions—when I have come to call attention to this life-saving road and the land exchange that was approved by Congress, signed into law by the President. I feel as though I have told this story so many times I don't need to remind folks, but I am going to provide a brief refresher.

The recent story of King Cove actually started pretty well. Congress came together almost 5 years ago to give the Interior Secretary reason and authority to act in the public interest when it comes to providing access. But as is so often the case, this has become yet another terrible example of the interests of our people put at risk by their own Federal Government. So back in 2009 we passed—I introduced legislation—we passed legislation that proposed to add more than 56,000 acres of State and tribal land to the Izembek Refuge in exchange for a 206-acre road corridor through a corner of the refuge. Again, I wish to repeat the numbers because some people say I must have forgotten a zero: In exchange for 56,000 acres of State and tribal land, a 206-acre road corridor. In addition to the fact that this is basically a 300-to-1 exchange that was offered, there was agreement that this road would be so limited—so limited as to have an infinitesimally small impact on the refuge. The people of King Cove are not insensitive to the fact that this is a very rich ecosystem out there. This is a very rich area. This is where the birds come through. They have no interest in harming or damaging the refuge.

So the agreement was for a one-lane, between 10 and 11 miles long, gravel road, severely restricted by law—restricted by law; not just an agreement where the mayor says, oh, during my tenure, we are not going to use it for commercial purposes. This is in law: noncommercial purposes, one-lane, 11-mile-long gravel road. In addition, there were going to be roping corridors so that if a vehicle is on the road, it wouldn't be able to go off the road and onto the refuge and lay tire marks or impact the refuge at all.

The Department of Interior EIS clearly showed that the actual acreage inside the refuge to be impacted by fill material was just around 2.7 acres. Again, think about the exchange. They are giving up 56,000 acres in exchange for a 206-acre road corridor and, of that, the impact by fill material is just about 2.7 acres. So consider also that the exchange would have added 2,300 acres of eelgrass beds to the refuge.

This is prime habitat and feed for the black brant, and this was something that clearly Secretary Jewell felt was very valuable because she chose to place higher value on those black brants than she did on human and wildlife values. That 2,300 acres, then, is about 20 times more than the eelgrass that the EIS said might have been impacted by erosion as a result of the road. So the rejection of this exchange just dumbfounds me. I don't understand it.

The State of Alaska and the local tribal groups were willing to give up 56,000 acres of land. Keep in mind, these are lands that were given to them under the Native Land Claims Settle-

ment Act. These lands represent who they are, and they are willing to give up 56,000 acres of it for a lousy one-lane, 11-mile gravel, noncommercial-use road. That is how much this road meant to them, because it was more than a road. It was a lifesaving connector. It was a way for them to get to an all-weather airport, the second longest runway in the State of Alaska that was built during World War II; an amazing runway, actually, that isn't encumbered by the topography and the weather as the King Cove Airport is.

So you have a people who are desperate for a solution, so desperate for their solution that they are willing to give up their lands. The most prized thing the Native people have in our State are the lands around them, and they are willing to exchange them for a small road corridor—a 300 to 1 exchange—and the proposed land that would have been provided to the Federal Government is pristine land that is valuable for the waterfowl, for the wildlife, certainly would enhance and benefit the refuge.

But Secretary Jewell said no to this. She said no to this 300 to 1 exchange—an exchange that would enhance the habitat for the birds she wants to protect. It really makes you wonder: Has there ever been such a lopsided land exchange that has been rejected by the Federal Government?

The former head of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Dale Hall, was the one who largely picked the lands and had approved of this exchange back in 2006—long before this legislation was ever introduced. So the Federal agencies, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the head of the Fish and Wildlife Service had looked at all this and said: OK, in order to get this corridor, there is going to have to be some exchange, so let's figure out what it is going to be. He gave his blessing to that back in 2006.

But what this does speak to is how strongly Alaskans feel about protecting the health and safety of our residents, and rightly so. I would submit to you, Mr. President, if Secretary Jewell and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service truly had—truly had—the best interests of both the human residents and the birds of the Izembek Refuge in mind, they would have recognized that adding 56,000 acres, while taking out just 206 acres—and, then again, of that, the amount that would have actually been impacted by fill is 2.7 acres—I think they would provide far greater benefit to the refuge than any small, single-lane, gravel, noncommercial road ever possibly could subtract.

The legislation directed the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to conduct an EIS for the road. So the 2009 legislation that passed the House, that passed the Senate, that was signed into law by the President, directed Fish and Wildlife to conduct an EIS. That agency prepared

a faulty EIS. They failed to adhere to the underlying law, choosing a “no action” alternative and failing to adequately account for health and human safety when selecting the preferred alternative. This is more evidence of systematic disregard for the well-being of the Aleut who have lived in this region for thousands of years.

I also want to touch very briefly upon Interior's trust responsibility to Alaska Native peoples. The Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Kevin Washburn, went to King Cove. He visited. He actually spent 2 days there. In fact, they actually had some pretty stinky weather when he was there, and I think he saw firsthand what the residents of King Cove deal with in getting in and out. The Assistant Secretary wrote a report for Secretary Jewell. It was not made public until after the Secretary announced her decision, which I think was unfortunate. But again, back to the trust responsibility—the responsibility that the Federal Government has to protect the health and safety of Native Americans.

But here you have the Fish and Wildlife Service, you have Assistant Secretary Washburn, and now, finally, Secretary Jewell, who had the opportunity to encourage or actually make a decision that would improve the lives of the residents of King Cove. They turned their backs on these people, and they diminished the hopes of these first peoples.

The EIS, which recommended no action—no action—to help the people of King Cove has a clear negative impact on the health and safety of Alaska Natives who live in that village. The official report that was prepared by Mr. Washburn regarding his visit to King Cove, I believe, was inadequate—wholly inadequate—and, quite frankly, very weak.

He, the Assistant Secretary, is viewed as a leading legal scholar on Native trust responsibility. I truly have high hopes for him because I believe that his heart clearly is in that right place. But his report falls woefully short of his duty to the Aleut people, and I expected more of him—truly I did—and I know the people of King Cove deserve better.

The health and safety of the people of King Cove is not some speculative issue. We are not just talking about, oh, the weather is bad there or somebody might get hurt. The fact of the matter is that since 1980, 18 people have died, and they have died because of medevac delays or because of the dangers connected with the medevac flights out of the fishing village.

It is not easy to get in and out of King Cove. They have an airstrip, yes, they do, but they are surrounded on three sides by mountains, and a valley on one and the ocean on another. The Coast Guard describes medevacs into King Cove as one of the more frightening, more challenging operations

that the Coast Guard is tasked to do. You might say, why is the Coast Guard doing medevacs? Well, because medevac flights from Anchorage—some 600 miles away—cannot get in. They say: The risk to us to fly in for somebody who is in the midst of a difficult labor and needs to get out to the nearest hospital—which is Anchorage, 600 miles away—is too great or we are not willing to risk our lives. So whom do you call? You call the Coast Guard.

In 2012, the Coast Guard was called in, I believe, five times, at a cost of up to \$210,000 to the taxpayers per trip, to bring in a crew to medevac that individual out. So if you can fly in—if the Coast Guard is able to do it, they will be there. But, in the meantime, you have had people die, and you have had planes crash.

If you cannot get out, the alternative is—because there is no road; there is no 10-mile, one-lane, gravel, noncommercial-use connector road—you can go across the water. Think about it. If the weather is bad enough up in the air, think about what it is doing down in that ocean. It is pretty tough.

So you can come across the water for hours in 15-, 20-foot seas, but then, once you get over to Cold Bay, it is not like they can just load you into a nice airplane on the runway there. You have to get docked, and up off the dock to get to the airport.

The fact of the matter is King Cove and Cold Bay—it is a little bit rustic out there. What is in this picture I have in the Chamber is probably a little difficult to see. This is the top of the dock at night. This is about a 20-foot drop to the ocean here. You have metal ladders that you climb up, if you are able. But if you are able, you probably do not need to be medevaced out. A person with a heart condition, how is he climbing up this metal ladder—as the waves are crashing against him in the dark and in the wind? What you are seeing here is basically a sled that has been hoisted up on a crane, swinging around in the wind in the dark.

I do not have the picture here of the elder who had suffered a heart condition and could not make it up the steps. They could not hoist him up. They put him in a crab pot and hauled him up by crane on to the top of the dock so that they could then take him to the airport, where he was safely evacuated out and made it to Anchorage.

As I say, when we are talking about the health and safety of the people of King Cove, it is not speculative. People are dying. People have died. People are afraid to fly. The testimony that the Secretary heard, that my colleagues have heard—as the people of King Cove have come back, they have said: Enough.

The Secretary, in her visit to King Cove in August, stood before the schoolchildren there at an assembly—

and she is very good with children, and it was good to watch the exchange—but those children spoke up to her and told her why they needed a road out of King Cove. To hear a child say: We need a road so that I am not afraid to fly and because I don't want anyone to die. This is an issue, again, where the stories we have heard, the Secretary has heard—because I was there with her; we heard the stories together—they are heartwrenching. They bring tears to your eyes. The people, the families who have lived with this have been devastated. The Secretary heard all this, and yet it seems that she has just chosen to ignore the voices of those children, the stories of those elders, the pictures of an elder being hauled up in a crab pot so he can make a medevac to Anchorage.

I want my colleagues to know here in the Senate, as well as the administration, that I am not going to let this issue die. There is a simple reason why. Because I am not willing to let anyone in King Cove suffer or die because they do not have emergency access out of their village.

This decision rested squarely on the shoulders of Secretary Jewell, who then announced this devastating news only hours before Christmas Eve—a heartless decision delivered at a heartless time. The Secretary said to me that there is no good time to deliver bad news, and I would agree. But the timing of this decision was solely hers. There was no deadline within which she had to act. She chose to announce it on Monday afternoon, at 3 p.m., Washington, DC time, knowing that everyone was going to be skating out of here for the holidays, hoping that everyone was going to be distracted with their family events, hoping that no one was going to be watching. She knew that the people of King Cove would be upset. She knew that I would be upset—but less than a thousand people, she thinks. That is not how you do things. It is not how you do things.

The people of King Cove are without hope right now for one reason; and that is because of this decision from the Secretary. I have come here to tell the Senate what happened to them in what was supposed to be—what was supposed to be—a season of joy and celebration. I truthfully cannot use strong enough words to show the depth of my anger for this decision.

I cannot fathom why she came to it, why she was willing to sign her name to it. But I, for one, never thought that we would see a day where, under the guise of making a public interest determination, a Cabinet Secretary would so blatantly disregard the public's health and safety. But we have.

So the question now is, does it stand? Are we going to do what we know is right and make sure that those who live in King Cove are protected? I have my answer. I am going to stand in soli-

darity with the people of King Cove and others in Alaska and across the country whose well-being is put at risk by misguided government decisions, devoid of proper balance between human and wildlife considerations.

I have not yet identified every opportunity I may have to draw attention to, resist, and seek redress from Secretary Jewell's bad decision.

An obvious and perhaps an easy step would be to introduce yet another bill. But I am not willing to concede that the last word has been spoken on the law, the law we enacted in 2009. That law passed after a great deal of effort. There was debate. There was significant compromise as I have outlined. But that was a law we had all negotiated. I do not believe that law has been properly implemented. Who knows how and whether the courts may address that injustice.

A messaging bill might get some attention. But I am concerned that its immediate consequence may be to legitimize in the eyes of many a bad decision we should be fighting rather than accepting. I think the people of King Cove deserve better.

The Department of Interior needs more balance. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service needs better direction. I am not ruling out any possible remedy. In this case, Alaskans have been made the victim. But I think that all Americans are at risk from this kind of unbalanced decisionmaking. I pledge to my colleagues and my constituents that I am going to keep fighting for what is right, both morally and legally.

This fight is not over. Again, the attention is drawn to the residents of King Cove and a small connector road in a very remote part of our country. But I do think it is emblematic of the bigger struggle, the bigger fight we are seeing as a State with our own agencies, with our own Federal Government.

I have taken a great deal of time this evening. I appreciate the Presiding Officer's attention as I have made my case. I am certain the administration is listening to my words as well. As I indicated at the outset, in Alaska we have no choice but to figure out how we deal with our agencies because they consume, they occupy so much of how we are even able to move forward as a State. I will continue to do what I can to work with this administration in a manner that is going to benefit the people whom I work for. But I will always put the health and safety and best interests of Alaskans first.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, today has been an eventful day on the unemployment compensation front. We began the day working with Republican colleagues to put together what we thought was an amendment they would join us in pushing forward. But surprisingly and disappointingly to me, those whom we worked with were unable to join on the amendment.

I am disappointed for a number of reasons, not the least of which is we gave the Republicans what they wanted. It is entirely paid for. The amendment made structural reforms in the unemployment compensation bill, which is something they said they wanted. The amendment includes a proposal, much like that advocated by Senator PORTMAN, that would prevent people from collecting both unemployment insurance and disability insurance at the same time.

Our amendment includes an offset that is PAUL RYAN's offset. It was the same thing we used in the Murray-Ryan budget agreement this body supported a few weeks ago.

So it is totally paid for with something PAUL RYAN suggested and we adopted a short period of time ago. It makes structural reforms they said they wanted—maybe not all of them, but it made structural reforms. It is hard to understand why they cannot take yes for an answer. Maybe it is because they do not want the legislation passed. It is possible.

But I have not given up. I have discussions with a number of Republican colleagues this evening. They said they are going to try to come up with something else. I certainly hope that is the case. We need to understand that there are 1.4 million Americans hurting. It is hard for me to comprehend why something that meets the outlines of what we understood they wanted is not good enough.

Maybe they do not like it because it does not give them an opportunity to—I withdraw that. I think we have had enough talk here today. I am not going to add to that. All I wish to close the Senate with tonight is it is very unfortunate for a lot of people who are truly hurting.

It is paid for with something that is certainly standard around here. We won't be able to use that anymore. States won't be able to use the same money anymore, but it doesn't affect the budget in any way. It doesn't raise the deficit one penny. It sounds as if it is a very good deal to help 1.4 million people.

Explain to somebody who is on long-term unemployment in the State of Colorado, State of Illinois, State of anyplace, and they will say they didn't vote for this because they didn't get to offer unlimited amendments, even

though there was a proposal that wouldn't run up the deficit one penny. It was all paid for. It is hard for me to comprehend that. We could explain it to someone, but it is their job to explain it, not mine. My explanation is that it is something the American people want, need, and should have.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VERMONT ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AWARD

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, as the U.S. mission in Afghanistan winds down this year, one thing can be said with certainty: The dedication and service our men and women in uniform is unparalleled. It will truly be with the thanks of a grateful nation that our troops will finally withdraw from Afghanistan by year's end.

This weekend, that appreciation will be front and center in Vermont, when the 3rd Battalion, 172nd Infantry Regiment, Mountain, will receive the Valorous Unit Award for extraordinary heroism in action, against an armed enemy of the United States, during their 2010 deployment to Afghanistan. The Mountain Battalion, as they are known, led Task Force Avalanche in Paktia, a province in western Afghanistan, and they were responsible for security in an area the size of Delaware so that aid and development efforts could go forward.

In the best tradition of the ever ready Green Mountain Boys, the Mountain Battalion knows a thing or two about operating in mountainous terrain. They are the only unit in the U.S. Army specifically designed to neutralize the enemy in a mountainous terrain—expertise that proved invaluable as they supported seven forward operating bases and combat outposts spread throughout the mountains of Paktia. Upon their arrival in 2010, in advance of the parliamentary elections, they found many unsecure roads and zones. The men and women of the Mountain Battalion helped to neutralize supply lines and occupied formerly safe zones to provide a level of security during the election that increased voter turnout in those districts by 15 percent. In large part because of their efforts, Paktia province held the distinction of being the only province that cycle with zero civilian casualties during the election.

Throughout their deployment, the men and women of Task Force Avalanche formed close partnerships with their counterparts in the Afghan National Security Force, living and oper-

ating together. They credit success in increasing proficiency and dedication of these forces in Paktia to the close relationship they forged. When the area of operations was hit hard by flooding, it was the Mountain Battalion and their Afghan partners who were there to respond for the civilians facing devastation. They even dispatched a platoon across the border to Pakistan to help flood victims—a border more often in the news for the crossing of foreign fighters and the Haqqani Network. The Task Force trained more than 50 Afghan National Army medics, who in turn provided care to U.S. personnel as well. These medics are just one part of the lasting contribution left by the Mountain Battalion in Paktia.

Also remaining in Afghanistan as a testament to their valor are 2 schools, 4 mosques, a community center, and 22 other projects. The Mountain Battalion is estimated to have contributed \$700,000 into the local economy in money and jobs, and it is further estimated that almost 30,000 Afghans were beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance alone after the floods. Despite having been one of the most chaotic provinces in Afghanistan, our Green Mountain Boys left Paktia a better place for the people who live there, and they did so in partnership with the people who live there.

Through 5 months in Paktia, these men and women led 4,300 combat patrols, 9 air assault operations, and 65 named operations. A total of 600 individuals were awarded combat badges, 26 individuals were awarded the Purple Heart, and, tragically, 2 of these brave soldiers sacrificed their lives. Those who returned home brought with them the wisdom and experience of their deployment. As a Vermonter, I could not be more proud of these men and women. They and the mission they so ably performed help define what valor means.

Importantly, this incredible unit is a National Guard unit. Made up of citizen soldiers from Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire, the men and women of the 3rd Battalion, 172nd Infantry Regiment, Mountain returned from their distinguished service and went back to their jobs and their neighborhoods throughout Vermont and New England. This story was duplicated repeatedly in Afghanistan and also in Iraq. Because of soldiers like these, today's National Guard is a ready and reliable component of America's fighting force, indistinguishable on the battlefield from their Active Duty counterparts, and trusted with essential missions.

I congratulate the Mountain Battalion of the Vermont National Guard on the Valorous Unit Award. You make us proud. You have given us and you have renewed and built upon an incredible legacy.

TRIBUTE TO LOIS MCCLURE

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to commemorate the outstanding achievements of Ms. Lois McClure, voted the 2013 Vermonter of the Year by The Burlington Free Press.

I am honored to count Lois among my closest friends. Marcelle and I are constantly inspired by her deep and sustained commitment to Vermont and to those of us who call it home.

As I have worked in public service, I have often looked for guidance in the breadth and depth of Lois McClure's philanthropic work. Year after year, Lois has found just the right points of leverage for her work to make Vermont a better place.

Lois McClure continues to build on a legacy of support for the arts, cultural and historic preservation, and environmental conservation, and yet her most meaningful work may be the help that she has provided Vermonters confronting serious medical problems. Whether or not they recognize it, many, many Vermonters have Lois in their corner as they fight back against cancer and other serious illness.

The Leahy Center for Lake Champlain, the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, the Visiting Nurses Association, the American Cancer Society of Vermont, Fletcher Allen Health Care, and many other Vermont institutions are able to better serve Vermonters today because of Lois's commitment.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article about this exceptional Vermonter who has dedicated her life to improving her community and the lives of those around her.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Burlington Free Press, Dec. 31, 2013]

2013 VERMONTER OF THE YEAR: LOIS MCCLURE

The true measure of an act of philanthropy can be taken in the lasting impact of what the initial donation set in motion.

Years after the act of giving, the efforts and institutions Lois McClure has chosen to support continue their good work.

McClure's engagement reflects a broad range, many with a common theme a focus on building a better life for people of all ages in her community.

For her life-long commitment to enriching people's lives in ways big and small, the Burlington Free Press editorial board names philanthropist Lois McClure 2013 Vermonter of the Year.

Over the years, McClure has built a legacy of generosity and caring, started decades ago with her late husband, J. Warren "Mac" McClure, former owner of the Burlington Free Press who sold the newspaper to the Gannett Co. in 1971.

The McClure name can be seen on buildings throughout Burlington and the surrounding area speaking to the long record of giving for which this couple has long been known in this community.

Lois McClure carried on the work after her husband's death in 2004, and clearly made her

own mark on her friends and neighbors, as well as people who may never have heard her name. These are just some of McClure's good works.

She continues to serve as a director of the J. Warren and Lois McClure Foundation founded in 1995, which focuses on improving access for Vermonters to higher education and life-long learning.

She is a major benefactor of the ECHO Lake Aquarium and Science Center—Leahy Center for Lake Champlain on the Burlington waterfront, a wonderland to children, especially, who explore what lies beneath the waters of the lake.

The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum named its schooner Lois McClure in honor of her support for the effort to build a replica of a sailing canal boat that plied the Broad Lake in the early 1860s.

McClure, along with her husband, have long been enthusiastic supporters of the Shelburne Museum, and she has made generous gifts to organizations ranging from the Burlington Community Land Trust to the Vermont Historical Society.

Following a \$1 million donation to the Visiting Nurse Association in 2006, McClure told the Free Press, "I get a kick out of donating money and seeing that money make a difference." Yet among all her giving, the realization of a temporary home for cancer patients and their families who are receiving treatment at near-by Fletcher Allen Health Care perhaps became McClure's signature project.

The American Cancer Society's Hope Lodge opened in Burlington in 2008, named the Lois McClure-Bee Tabakin Building in honor of McClure and her long-time friend who each lost a daughter to cancer.

The call for nominations for Vermonter of the Year asked readers to "Think of someone who has made a difference this year or through a lifetime of work; someone who stepped up in a time of need or proved to be a leader; someone whose acts or accomplishments embodied the best of Vermont."

McClure has been nominated by readers many times over the years. In 2006, Jane Osborne McKnight wrote in a particularly telling nominating letter, "I have never met Lois, but have admired her good works for many years. . . . She has personally enriched our cultural life in Vermont and furthered our understanding of Vermont history. These are good deeds that will be felt, undoubtedly, for many generations."

McClure has lived a life that embodies the best qualities of a Vermonter who looks out for her neighbor and lives for the betterment of her community.

The Burlington Free Press' imminent departure from the College Street building it has occupied since the 1830s creates an appropriate occasion to give McClure the applause she deserves. The paper once owned by McClure's family is moving soon into new quarters on Bank Street.

McClure has built a legacy of making a real difference to many people.

The Burlington Free Press names Lois McClure—a friend to Vermonters, today and for generations to come—2013 Vermonter of the Year.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER TWO RANDY L. BILLINGS

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, on December 19, 2013, Chief Warrant Officer Two Billings gave the ultimate sac-

rifice to our country while serving as a U.S. Army UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter pilot in support of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan. Chief Warrant Officer Two Billings' sacrifice brings great credit upon his family, his home State of Oklahoma, and his country. On January 9, 2014, a U.S. flag was flown above the U.S. Capitol in honor of CW2 Randy L. Billings and for his sacrifice to our Country."

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HOCKEY WEEK IN FAIRBANKS

• Mr. BEGICH. Mr. President, I wish to recognize Hockey Week in Fairbanks, a terrific annual celebration that takes place every winter. It has become so popular it will run for 10 days, from January 31 to February 9, 2014. During our long Alaskan winters, we welcome entertainment that celebrations like this offer and the outdoor and indoor activity that hockey represents.

Ice hockey has long been a popular sport all over Alaska, with leagues that run all year for players of all age groups. Due to the commitment and interest of players, coaches, and boosters, a Fairbanks Hockey Hall of Fame was established to honor those who helped develop the sport in Interior Alaska. Because of the foresight and enthusiasm of the hall's board, they also sponsor hockey week.

The activities during 2014 hockey week are varied. There is the popular "Wear Your Jersey to School Day," tournaments for youth, puck shooting, a contest for the best backyard rink, ice sculptures with hockey themes, and much more. Typical of the civic spirit of the organizers and partisans, they sponsor reading programs in elementary schools and conduct blood donation drives as well, during the week.

This year, the organizers have attracted a major exhibit. The outreach program of the Hockey Hall of Fame in Toronto will send artifacts from its collection to be on display in Fairbanks and, later, in Anchorage. Fans will see jerseys, sticks, skates, and many other items belonging to some of the greats who have played professionally.

Each year, the celebration seems to top the previous year's. One of the reasons it does is because of the major force behind the event: Randy Zarnke, the president of the Fairbanks Hockey Hall of Fame. The year after he wrote a book about Fairbanks hockey pioneers in 2005, he started this remarkable celebration. I am happy to add my thanks for his leadership.●

TRIBUTE TO MARIE AND JOHN NOLAN

• Mr. JOHANNIS. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate Marie and John

“Jack” Nolan of Lincoln, NE, on their 70th wedding anniversary. Their commitment to one another and their devotion to family and faith are an inspiration.

Jack Nolan and Marie Barrett met in Pennington, NJ, where Jack and Marie’s brothers were classmates at Pennington Prep School. Jack and Marie became friends and then started to date. They kept dating as Jack left for college to play center for Temple University’s football team in Philadelphia, PA. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and the U.S. entrance into the war, Jack volunteered for Army Air Forces Aviation. In an instant, Jack was no longer playing football for Temple but, rather, beginning his primary training in San Antonio, Texas.

Jack’s move to San Antonio would be the first of many moves to follow. After completing flight school and additional trainings, he was sent to B-25 bomber school in Greenville, SC. During this time, Jack and Marie wrote letters and remained devoted to one another. Jack knew that he would soon be sent overseas to fight in World War II, but he had one last thing to do at home: Marry Marie. Marie traveled on a troop train to Greenville, SC, and married Jack on January 6, 1944. Three weeks later, Jack was sent to fight in New Guinea.

After his service in New Guinea, Jack and Marie were moved to Pampa, TX, and then to Enid, OK, where he taught others to fly the B-25 bombers. World War II ended while they were living in Enid. After the war, Jack remained in the Air Force, continuing his service to our great Nation. I am told that Marie and Jack like to reminisce about their more than 20 moves throughout his military career. They lived in numerous places across the United States, and Jack spent more than a year in Japan. Marie’s support of Jack and his military service was unwavering. She remained focused on her husband, faith, and growing family.

His last assignment was at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base in Kansas City, MO. After his retirement from the Air Force in the early 1960s, Marie and Jack remained in Kansas City. Jack coordinated emergency preparedness for the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. Marie served as a church secretary at St. Elizabeth Catholic Church in Kansas City. They called Kansas City home for 30 years.

Since 1990, they have lived in Lincoln, NE. Being active in their church and community and helping others has always been of great importance to them. Marie and Jack have been blessed with four children, six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. The family has shared that they are grateful for Jack and Marie’s relentless love, example of faith in action, and encouragement. Their partnership as

husband and wife sets a great example for others to follow. Congratulations to Marie and Jack on seventy years of marriage. May God bless them always.●

REMEMBERING RICHARD E. GUTTING

● Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize a man who, although not a constituent, was very important to my State. Richard E. Gutting Jr., who died on Christmas Eve, spent over 40 years working in and for the commercial seafood industry. As many of my colleagues are aware, the seafood harvesting and processing industry is the largest private sector employer in Alaska. The seafood industry is crucial to the economic health of Alaska and employs more than 63,000 workers in my State, and overall Alaska’s fisheries support over 165,000 American jobs.

The successful development and growth of the modern U.S. seafood industry is the result of the hard work of many individuals, and Dick played an important role in many key areas. He was recognized as the foremost U.S. expert on seafood safety and trade policies, and he continued to dedicate his time and energy to the seafood industry right until the weeks before he passed, publishing a daily update on seafood trade developments.

Dick’s long career in both government and the private sector coincided with a period of rapid development and expansion of my State’s seafood industry. In the 1960s we were focused mostly on salmon and watched as foreign fleets took a wide variety of marine resources from the waters off our shores. The passage of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act—now the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act—on which Dick provided advice and counsel, was a crucial step in allowing U.S. citizens to utilize the fisheries resources just off our shores. His work at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, at the National Fisheries Institute, NFI, and in private law practice helped not just Alaskans but the seafood industry throughout the country.

During his long tenure at NFI, Dick frequently testified before Congress on issues of great importance to the Nation’s commercial seafood industry. His legal and policy insights, combined with his calm demeanor, made him a valued advisor to ocean policy leaders such as Senator Ted Stevens, Congressman DON YOUNG, and my father, Senator Frank Murkowski, as they crafted legislation necessary to develop U.S. fisheries while also promoting the consumption of seafood. He also helped mentor an entire generation of both governmental and private sector policy leaders in the commercial seafood industry. Many of those people are now

in significant positions in government, academia and the private sector, and they continue to benefit from what they learned from Dick.

Above all, Dick loved seafood, and he loved to share his passion for promoting seafood throughout the country and the world. That is something that as an Alaskan I understand very well, and I appreciate his contributions to my State and to the country.

Although Dick is no longer with us, we are left with his many contributions to the responsible growth of the domestic seafood industry. Our system of fishery management and our robust global trade in seafood products have in many ways been shaped by Dick’s four decades of work. These professional achievements, combined with the love and admiration of family and friends, form a legacy that anyone would be proud to leave behind. He will be missed by many Alaskans and by the entire seafood industry.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:04 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 724. An act to amend the Clean Air Act to remove the requirement for dealer certification of new light-duty motor vehicles.

H.R. 3527. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign, and grant program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3628. An act to eliminate certain unnecessary reporting requirements and consolidate or modify others, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 2:17 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 667. An act to redesignate the Dryden Flight Research Center as the Neil A. Armstrong Flight Research Center and the Western Aeronautical Test Range as the Hugh L. Dryden Aeronautical Test Range.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 724. An act to amend the Clean Air Act to remove the requirement for dealer certification of new light-duty motor vehicles; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 3628. An act to eliminate certain unnecessary reporting requirements and consolidate or modify others, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-4193. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a proposed permanent transfer of major defense equipment to a Middle Eastern country (OSS 2013-1926); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4194. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, an addendum to a certification, of the proposed sale or export of defense articles and/or defense services to a Middle East country regarding any possible effects such a sale might have relating to Israel's Qualitative Military Edge over military threats to Israel (OSS-2013-1936); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4195. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, an addendum to a certification, of the proposed sale or export of defense articles and/or defense services to a Middle East country regarding any possible effects such a sale might have relating to Israel's Qualitative Military Edge over military threats to Israel (OSS-2013-1935); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4196. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report prepared by the Department of State on progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus question covering the period August 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4197. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to sections 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (DDTC 13-166); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4198. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to sections 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (DDTC 13-158); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4199. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the

Case-Zablocki Act, 1 U.S.C. 112b, as amended, the report of the texts and background statements of international agreements, other than treaties (List 2013-0202—2013-0204); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4200. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Third Rule Implementing Export Control Reform" (RIN1400-AD46) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 2, 2014; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4201. A communication from the President of the United States to the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, transmitting, consistent with the War Powers Act, a report relative to the deployment of U.S. forces to support the security of U.S. personnel and our Embassy in South Sudan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4202. A communication from the Secretary of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a violation of the Antideficiency Act that occurred in the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding (OFCGCR) appropriation, Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbol 7090116; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-4203. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "2,5-Furandione, polymer with ethenylbenzene, reaction products with polyethylene-polypropylene glycol 2-aminopropyl Me ether; Tolerance Exemption" (FRL No. 9902-90) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4204. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance" (FRL No. 9904-30) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4205. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Isopyrazam; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 9903-53) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4206. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Extension of Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions (Multiple Chemicals)" (FRL No. 9904-15) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4207. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Photovoltaic Devices" ((RIN0750-A118) (DFARS Case 2014-D006)) re-

ceived during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4208. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Trade Agreements Thresholds" ((RIN0750-A117) (DFARS Case 2013-D032)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4209. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Special Operations/Low-Intensity Conflict), transmitting, pursuant to law, the fiscal year 2013 annual report on the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4210. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology), transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report relative to the Department's Chemical Demilitarization Program (CDP); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4211. A communication from the Acting Deputy Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to North Korea that was declared in Executive Order 13466 of June 26, 2008; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4212. A communication from the Acting Deputy Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to blocking property of the Government of the Russian Federation relating to the disposition of highly enriched uranium extracted from nuclear weapons that was declared in Executive Order 13617 of June 25, 2012; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4213. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 12947 with respect to terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4214. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Removal of Certain References to Credit Ratings Under the Investment Company Act" (RIN3235-AL02) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4215. A communication from the Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Appraisals for Higher-Priced Mortgage Loans" ((RIN3170-AA11) (Docket No. CFPB-2013-0020)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 6, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4216. A communication from the Acting Deputy Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans that was declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4217. A communication from the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of the Comptroller's 2012 Annual Report to Congress; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4218. A communication from the Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to transactions involving U.S. exports to Ireland; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4219. A communication from the Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to transactions involving U.S. exports to Russia; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4220. A communication from the Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to transactions involving U.S. exports to the United Arab Emirates; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4221. A communication from the Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Truth in Lending (Regulation Z): Adjustment to Asset-Size Exemption Threshold" (12 CFR Part 1026) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 6, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4222. A communication from the Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Home Mortgage Disclosure (Regulation C): Adjustment to Asset-Size Exemption Threshold" (12 CFR Part 1003) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 3, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4223. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Removal of Certain References to Credit Ratings Under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934" (RIN3235-AL14) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4224. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Prohibitions and Restrictions on Proprietary Trading and Certain Interests In and Relationships With Hedge Funds and Private Equity Funds" (RIN3235-AL07) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. LEVIN for the Committee on Armed Services.

*Jessica Garfola Wright, of Pennsylvania, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.

*Jo Ann Rooney, of Massachusetts, to be Under Secretary of the Navy.

*Jamie Michael Morin, of Michigan, to be Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, Department of Defense.

*Frank G. Klotz, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Nuclear Security.

By Mr. LEAHY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Robert L. Hobbs, of Texas, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Gary Blankinship, of Texas, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Amos Rojas, Jr., of Florida, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida for the term of four years.

Peter C. Tobin, of Ohio, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio for a term of four years.

Kevin W. Techau, of Iowa, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Iowa for the term of four years.

Andrew Mark Luger, of Minnesota, to be United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota for the term of four years.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota):

S. 1899. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a consumer renewable credit for a utility that sells renewable power, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 1900. A bill to establish congressional trade negotiating objectives and enhanced consultation requirements for trade negotiations, to provide for consideration of trade agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. CORKER):

S. 1901. A bill to authorize the President to extend the term of the nuclear energy agreement with the Republic of Korea until March 19, 2016; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. JOHANNES, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. BURR):

S. 1902. A bill to require notification of individuals of breaches of personally identifiable information through Exchanges under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WARNER:

S. 1903. A bill to provide greater fee disclosures for consumers who have prepaid cards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1904. A bill to amend the eligibility requirements for funding under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965; to the Com-

mittee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 1905. A bill to provide direction to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency regarding the establishment of standards for emissions of any greenhouse gas from fossil fuel-fired electric utility generating units, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 1906. A bill to establish the Office of Net Assessment within the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KIRK (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 1907. A bill to amend a provision of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 regarding prohibitions on investments in certain funds to clarify that such provision shall not be construed to require the divestiture of certain collateralized debt obligations backed by trust-preferred securities or debt securities of collateralized loan obligations; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. VITTER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BURR, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. JOHANNES):

S. 1908. A bill to allow reciprocity for the carrying of certain concealed firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT (for himself and Mr. ALEXANDER):

S. 1909. A bill to expand opportunity through greater choice in education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mr. CORKER):

S. 1910. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Pat Summitt, in recognition of her remarkable career as an unparalleled figure in women's team sports, and for her courage in speaking out openly and courageously about her battle with Alzheimer's; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT (for himself, Mr. BURR, and Mr. COBURN):

S. 1911. A bill to reform and strengthen the workforce investment system of the Nation to put Americans back to work and make the United States more competitive in the 21st century, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 1912. A bill to clarify that certain banking entities are not required to divest from collateralized debt obligations backed by trust preferred securities under the Volcker Rule; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 41

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 41, a bill to provide a permanent deduction for State and local general sales taxes.

S. 127

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 127, a bill to provide a permanent deduction for State and local general sales taxes.

S. 217

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 217, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to require the Secretary of Education to collect information from coeducational elementary schools and secondary schools on such schools' athletic programs, and for other purposes.

S. 946

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 946, a bill to prohibit taxpayer funded abortions, and for other purposes.

S. 1174

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1174, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the Borinqueneers.

S. 1306

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1306, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in order to improve environmental literacy to better prepare students for postsecondary education and careers, and for other purposes.

S. 1383

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1383, a bill to provide subsidized employment for unemployed, low-income adults, provide summer employment and year-round employment opportunities for low-income youth, and carry out work-related and educational strategies and activities of demonstrated effectiveness, and for other purposes.

S. 1406

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1406, a bill to amend the Horse Protection Act to designate additional unlawful acts under the Act, strengthen penalties for violations of the Act, improve Department of Agriculture enforcement of the Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1410

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1410, a bill to focus limited Federal resources on the most serious offenders.

S. 1431

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr.

ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1431, a bill to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act.

S. 1590

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1590, a bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require transparency in the operation of American Health Benefit Exchanges.

S. 1719

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1719, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign, and grant program, and for other purposes.

S. 1733

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1733, a bill to stop exploitation through trafficking.

S. 1737

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1737, a bill to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend increased expensing limitations and the treatment of certain real property as section 179 property.

S. 1798

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. 1798, a bill to ensure that emergency services volunteers are not counted as full-time employees under the shared responsibility requirements contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 1846

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1846, a bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes.

S. 1848

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1848, a bill to amend section 1303(b)(3) of Public Law 111-148 concerning the notice requirements regarding the extent of health plan coverage of abortion and abortion premium surcharges.

S. 1881

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1881, a bill to expand sanctions imposed with respect to Iran and to impose ad-

ditional sanctions with respect to Iran, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1881, *supra*.

S. RES. 317

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 317, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the continuing relationship between the United States and Georgia.

AMENDMENT NO. 2603

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2603 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2608

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2608 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2613

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2613 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2626

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2626 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 1900. A bill to establish congressional trade negotiating objectives and enhanced consultation requirements for trade negotiations, to provide for consideration of trade agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, 52 years ago, in 1962, President John Kennedy signed the Trade Expansion Act into law. At the signing he spoke about the importance of trade to the United States and its partners abroad, on how

it helps secure our preeminence in a global economy.

Here is what he said:

We now have the means to make certain that we build our strength together and that we can maintain this preeminence.

His words still ring true today. International trade is a cornerstone of our economy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, my friend from Montana is absolutely right. International trade is crucial to America's economy. Last year exports supported 9.8 million American jobs, including 25 percent of all manufacturing jobs.

Jobs created through trade are good jobs. On average, U.S. plants that export overseas pay their workers up to 18 percent more than nonexporting plants. They increase employment 2 to 4 percent faster than nonexporting plants. But we can do even better.

More than 95 percent of the world's population and 80 percent of the world's purchasing power is outside of the United States. To succeed in today's world, our farmers, ranchers, and job creators must be able to fairly access the world market.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. I hope everyone listened to my good friend's words. He made very important points about statistics that I think most Americans are unaware of, and if they would think about it more, they would realize the importance of trade.

We export so much more now. Exporting is such a large percent of our economy and offers such good-paying jobs that, frankly, I am perplexed more Americans don't want to work harder to get trade agreements passed so we can export more and get more good-paying jobs in America.

I must say that today we have a bold plan to strengthen our trade ties with nations across the Pacific and in Europe.

What is our goal? Our goal is to seize new export opportunities so that we can boost our economy and create jobs here at home. We all know the big to-and-fro here with unemployment insurance. The key is to have fewer people unemployed. How does that happen? More good-paying jobs.

But there is a big first step we need to take before we can act on our trade agenda. What is that? It is Trade Promotion Authority, otherwise known as TPA.

That is why this afternoon Senator HATCH and I introduced the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities Act of 2014.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Our bill will help guarantee these landmark trade deals get done—and get done right.

First, the bill updates TPA by addressing 21st century issues. What are these issues? Nonscientific barriers to U.S. agricultural products, unfair competition from state-owned enterprises, arbitrary localization barriers which require U.S. companies to turn over their intellectual property or locate facilities in a foreign country in order to access foreign markets, and unnecessary restrictions on digital trade and data which flows across borders.

Mr. BAUCUS. That is right. Our bill also addresses critical issues such as labor, environment, and innovation and for the first time currency manipulation. Our bill addresses it.

Senator HATCH and I worked with our good friend from the other body, the Ways and Means Committee Chairman DAVE CAMP, to carefully craft these negotiating objectives and ensure that Congress is a full partner in trade negotiations.

Our bill helps lay out in clear terms what Congress's priorities are for trade. It is our opportunity to tell the administration and our partners overseas what we must see in an agreement if it is going to be approved by Congress.

It boosts congressional oversight, increases transparency in trade negotiations, and it gives every Member of Congress the right to a strong voice in the process.

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, I want to praise the distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Committee over in the House. He has worked long and hard on these issues and is not only a great partner to the two of us but to every Senator.

What the Senator from Montana just said is absolutely right. Our bill empowers Congress, but it also empowers our negotiators. Its approval will help them conclude high-standard agreements that will open new markets for U.S. exports, ultimately bringing jobs and economic growth to the United States.

Lastly, before I turn back to the chairman, I just want to say again how critical this legislation is for our Nation and to commend my friend from Montana, the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee, for working to make Trade Promotion Authority a reality. He has always been a tremendous leader on international trade, and I am glad to stand by his side to ensure that the Finance Committee and the Senate considers this job-creating legislation in a fair, thorough, and expeditious manner.

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, I thank very much my good friend from Utah. As President Kennedy said 52 years ago, this is about working with our trade partners to build strength together. It is about maintaining U.S. preeminence. That is why TPA is so important—because it makes our job-creating trade agenda work, and it helps to secure our future.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I am happy to be on the floor to hear the news from Senator HATCH and Senator BAUCUS that they have reached an agreement on trade promotion authority. I wish to congratulate them on that, working with Chairman CAMP on the House side.

This is incredibly important. These two Senators have worked closely together, as Republican and Democrat, over the last few months with the administration to put in place the opportunity for American workers, American farmers, and American service providers to be able to sell their goods and their services on a level playing field by opening more markets for U.S. products. I congratulate them. It is sad to me that for the past 5 or 6 years we haven't had trade promotion authority, and without their strong efforts we still wouldn't have it today.

It has been noted that this administration, the Obama administration, is the first one since FDR not to have asked for even the ability to open these markets through what is called trade promotion authority and its predecessors until last March. So until last spring they hadn't even asked for it. They did ask for it, and thanks to the hard work of these two Senators and Congressman CAMP, we are now going to have that opportunity. This gives our workers, our farmers, and our service providers the ability to access these markets Senator BAUCUS and Senator HATCH spoke about.

It is critical to economic growth. If we look at the growth in the last two or three recoveries, much of it was because of expanding exports. We all believe the current level of economic growth is disappointing. It is anemic growth. We are looking at long-term unemployment being at historic levels, as we have spoken about on the floor all week. One solution, clearly, is for the United States to do more exporting, and we can't do that without trade promotion authority.

I speak as a former U.S. Trade Representative who had the honor of traveling the world representing our great country. I will tell my colleagues, when we got down to the negotiating across the table with another country in terms of how to knock down both tariff and nontariff barriers to trade, if they didn't know there was an ability with an up-or-down vote to get that trade agreement done in the U.S. Congress with something like trade promotion authority, they would not have put their last and best offer on the table. That is a reality.

Our system is different from most systems in countries around the world.

We have to have trade promotion authority—that has been our experience—in order to get these trade agreements done to help knock down barriers to the people in the United States who make the best products in the world, who provide the best services in the world and are just looking for a fair shake and a level playing field.

So these two Senators, by doing this today, have opened up the possibility now for us to have trade agreements that give us the opportunity to grow our economy and create, as they both said, good-paying jobs and good benefits, and I congratulate them for that.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will my colleague from Ohio yield?

Mr. PORTMAN. I am happy to yield to my colleague and ranking member from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I wish to compliment the distinguished Senator because he served as the US Trade Representative. He traveled all over the world. He understands how important these issues are. He understands that without TPA, we wouldn't be able to get these particular trade agreements done. He understands how hard we have worked to try to come up with language we could all accept in spite of some of the proclivities of this administration.

He worked diligently with both sides of the aisle on these issues as the U.S. Trade Representative and continues to as a member of the Senate Finance Committee. I am so grateful we have him on the Senate Finance Committee, with all of his knowledge and his experience, to be able to help us on these particular issues.

I was a little nonplussed last week when one of the leading trade union presidents in this country got on television and was decrying international trade. I made the point a little bit earlier that it means tremendous numbers of jobs, high-paying jobs, growth in our economy. It is hard for me to understand why anybody in the union movement would be against these free-trade policies. They basically allow us to export our goods while, yes, we import others, but that is what free trade is all about.

I wish to personally express my very high opinion of the distinguished Senator from Ohio because I can tell my colleagues that we are so lucky to have him in the Senate with all of his experience in this particular area but in many other areas as well. He was at OMB as well. There are very few Senators in this body who can claim they have experience equivalent to that of our distinguished friend from Ohio. I personally express my admiration and my resolve to help him help those on the other side of the aisle understand how important his words are here today, how important it is to have free trade, and how important it is to have trade promotion authority so we can have free trade.

Every President since FDR—including him—has been for trade promotion authority—every President.

There is a fear around here amongst some of the Democrats that the unions are going to turn against them. My gosh, the Unions are going to be main beneficiaries of major trade legislation. It is hard for me to comprehend how they can even make a semi-argument against this matter. Hopefully, they will realize this is in their interests, too, because it puts us in the real world, getting real jobs that have higher pay than we wouldn't otherwise get if we didn't have these free-trade agreements and if we aren't able to get TPA passed. I suspect we will get this passed in large measure. I think, with the distinguished chairman of the committee, my friend who has just spoken, will be one of the main reasons why we do.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield for a question?

Mr. PORTMAN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, first of all, I wish to ask my good friend from Ohio if he could expand on what I think is a very important point, and it is namely this: With the world becoming more competitive and with globalization, it is evermore important for the United States of America to strive ahead and to keep working to develop good products, good high-technology products, and to compete in the world. I believe, frankly, when we are treading water, we are sinking. We have to keep moving ahead if we are going to make products and boost incomes and help the American people.

That leads me to another point. If the Senator could tell us a little more and explain to, frankly, some people who may not realize this, what is involved in TPP. What is TPP? Of course, we need trade promotion authority in order to get TPP.

Isn't it important, isn't it critical, isn't it crucial that the United States include a strong Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement not only for economic reasons but also for geopolitical reasons to show to the world, to show to Asian countries that are wondering where the United States is—is the United States going to show up? Is the United States going to maintain its presence in Asia? What will happen if we don't pass trade promotion authority? How will that affect the Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations, and what effect will that have on other countries in Asia and their perception of the United States?

My understanding is—and we know this better than anybody—that unfortunately President Obama was unable to travel to Southeast Asia to attend the ASEAN conference, and many people around the world are wondering whether the United States is going to show up anymore in Asia.

If the Senator could address how important is it that we engage countries

in the Pacific as we negotiate a Trans-Pacific Partnership, including the economic reasons, but also if he could address the geopolitical issue, the degree to which it is important for the United States to negotiate a successful agreement and to be there, to show up.

Mr. PORTMAN. Reclaiming my time, I appreciate the question from my colleague from Montana. I will say just based on his question that we are going to miss his wisdom and his experience on the trade issue. He takes some political risks sometimes, I know, as he did in coming up with an agreement on trade promotion authority, because there are many on both sides of the aisle—especially his side of the aisle—who take a different view of this issue. He has been willing to help to educate them as to why this is in the interests of Montana farmers and ranchers and workers.

Senator HATCH spoke earlier about the impact of trade on the people he represents.

My colleague is absolutely right. The trade promotion authority enables us to take that step toward things such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership, called TPP—a lot of alphabet soup here with TPA to TPP. That is important, as the Senator just said, because this is the fastest growing region of the world—these are the Pacific countries, countries in South American but also in Asia; it is where the majority of the global GDP is now; and it is an area where, frankly, because of China's strong interest in trade, other countries in the region are looking to the United States to provide not only a market but also to help them with regard to their own markets; therefore, more U.S. exports, more of that, as my colleague said. The best technology in the world is in the United States, the best products in the world that are made here—to be able to export to those countries. So they want to have this relationship with us.

As a future Ambassador to China, I will stipulate that I think the Senator from Montana understands this issue very well. But what this Trans-Pacific Partnership does is two things.

No. 1, it expands trade in an area of the world that again is the fastest growing part of our globe and a place where the tariffs and nontariff barriers are higher, relatively speaking, than they are here. In other words, by lowering barriers we get a relative advantage.

This agreement also, I hope, will deal with the currency issue, as my colleagues have negotiated in this trade promotion authority, which I support. This is pioneering work they have done in this area. We have to ensure that currency levels are appropriate, that there are not unfair trade advantages being given by countries that depreciate their currency by interfering in it.

So I believe it is about trade, and that is very important for our workers and our farmers and our service providers, but, second, it does have this geopolitical element where those countries in the Asia Pacific area are allies of ours and are looking to us to develop a stronger relationship on the commercial side but also on the intergovernmental side to be able to ensure that the U.S. role continues in that area.

I think this TPA that these Senators have negotiated today that they are announcing is incredibly important because it is the first step toward the Trans-Pacific Partnership and other agreements we can complete, as we just have recently under the old TPA, with South Korea, with Panama, with Colombia—countries where we are seeing expansion of exports as well as a stronger relationship with key countries in the region.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, if I might ask one more question very briefly, and that is this. One more opportunity here with trade promotion authority—with trade promotion authority, clearly we are going to get a Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement, and without trade promotion authority, we won't. Other countries will go their ways in the Pacific and wonder, where is the United States?

There is another issue in addition to that. I wonder whether my good friend would agree with this. Not only does trade promotion authority enable our country to negotiate trade agreements with the Pacific—TPP—but isn't it also true that it allows the United States, with the passage of the TPA, to negotiate with European countries? And doesn't that mean that between Asia TPP and TTIP with the European countries, that it is about 70 percent of world trade and is an opportunity for the United States to lead in the harmonization of trade provisions and regulatory provisions not only in Asia and in the Pacific but also in Europe? It is an opportunity to lead? And if we don't pass TPA, is the United States squandering a huge opportunity to lead here in a way that would raise productivity and raise incomes not just in our country but in other countries of the world?

Mr. PORTMAN. Reclaiming my time, the Senator is absolutely right. The alternative is not to pass a trade promotion authority and to have continue to happen what has frankly been going on over the last 6 or 7 years, which is these other countries around the world are actively negotiating agreements, as the Senator from Montana says, using their own standards but also opening markets for their workers, their farmers, and their service providers, and cutting us out of market share.

So what has happened is the European Union, the Chinese, the Canadians, and others have been actively pursuing agreements while we have

been on the sidelines because we have not had trade promotion authority. So not only does this give us an opportunity, with this possible agreement with the European Union—which would be an agreement not like a free trade agreement but would be a partnership on investment, on standards, on being sure there is a harmonization that is more like the beneficial metrics that we use in this country that can help both in our economy and, as the Senator says, globally—none of this can happen without us being able to say we are going to have the possibility of taking trade agreements to the Congress for an up-or-down vote—a fair vote. Every one of these agreements will have to be voted on separately because in these other countries they will not put that last, best offer on the table until they know that. They are not going to be nicked and dined and amended to death as they get to the Congress. That is just reality.

We have to get off the sidelines. We have to get reengaged. We have to help our economy, our workers to get their fair share, to get their market share. Right now we are losing that market share, as literally over 100 trade agreements have been negotiated while we have been sitting on the sidelines without having trade promotion authority on both bilateral and regional agreements.

So the Senator is absolutely correct. This is a great opportunity for us to, frankly, take this anemic economy and give it a little shot in the arm. It is part of an overall effort we ought to be doing to provide the kind of economic opportunity we all want for the people we represent.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I am happy to yield to the Senator from Utah.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I think we should all be listening to this man, this Senator from Ohio, who has had a wealth of experience not just in budget matters but also especially in these trade matters.

There are 11 countries in the TPP, the Trans-Pacific Partnership, and we would like to come to an agreement on it. There are 28 different countries in the European agreement on TTIP that we would like to bring to fruition, and you can go on from there.

Having said that, I cannot compliment my friend from Ohio enough. But I also want to pay tribute to our chairman of the committee. He is willing to do this. He believes in it. He has had plenty of witness that this is the way to do good trade, and he is willing to stand up and see that it is done. I cannot think of a better sendoff to China as the new Ambassador—as soon as we finally finish these confirmation

proceedings—than having passed TPA, which enables us to do free trade agreements all over the world and enables our fellow countries to realize that we can get it done.

I want to pay tribute to the chairman, as well as my colleague from Ohio, for their work in this area, and to say that this country will be much the better once we pass TPA and then get these trade agreements done so the United States resumes its role in the world as the world's chief economic competitor, and doing it in a way that would benefit the whole world but, more importantly, benefit this country.

So I want to thank my colleague from Montana, and my colleague from Ohio as well. My colleague from Montana is going to be here at least a little bit longer, and hopefully we can get this passed in his honor. I think he deserves that honor. I know the distinguished Senator from Ohio and myself will do everything in our power to assist in this matter.

Mr. BAUCUS. I thank the Senator.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2627. Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2628. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2629. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2630. Mr. FLAKE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2631. Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1845, *supra*.

SA 2632. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2631 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) to the bill S. 1845, *supra*.

SA 2633. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1845, *supra*.

SA 2634. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2633 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1845, *supra*.

SA 2635. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2634 proposed by Mr. REID to the amendment SA 2633 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1845, *supra*.

SA 2636. Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2637. Mr. SCOTT (for himself, Mr. BURR, and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2638. Mr. REID (for Mr. NELSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the resolution S. Res. 312, urging the Government of Iran to fulfill their promises of assistance in this case of

Robert Levinson, one of the longest held United States civilians in our Nation's history.

SA 2639. Mr. REID (for Mr. NELSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the resolution S. Res. 312, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2627. Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. —. MODIFICATION OF DEFINITION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE.

(a) **FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS.**—Paragraph (2)(E) of section 4980H(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “by 120” and inserting “by 174”.

(b) **FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES.**—Paragraph (4)(A) of section 4980H(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “30 hours” and inserting “40 hours”.

SA 2628. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE II—WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 201. STEERING FEDERAL TRAINING DOLLARS TOWARD SKILLS NEEDED BY INDUSTRY.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 101 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(54) **CREDENTIAL.**—

“(A) **INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED.**—The term ‘industry-recognized’, used with respect to a credential, means a credential that is sought or accepted by employers within the industry sector involved as recognized, preferred, or required for recruitment, screening, hiring, or advancement. If a credential is not yet available for a certain skill that is so sought or accepted, completion of an industry-recognized training program shall be considered to be an industry-recognized credential, for the purposes of this paragraph.

“(B) **NATIONALLY PORTABLE.**—The term ‘nationally portable’, used with respect to credential, means a credential that is sought or accepted as described in subparagraph (A) across multiple States.

“(C) **REGIONALLY RELEVANT.**—The term ‘regionally relevant’, used with respect to a credential, means a credential that is determined by the Governor and the head of the State workforce agency to be sought or accepted as described in subparagraph (A) in that State and neighboring States.

“(55) **STATE WORKFORCE AGENCY.**—The term ‘State workforce agency’ means the lead State agency with responsibility for workforce investment activities carried out under subtitle B.”.

(b) **YOUTH ACTIVITIES.**—Section 129(c)(1)(C) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2854(c)(1)(C)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating clauses (ii) through (iv) as clauses (iii) through (v), respectively; and

(2) inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) training, with priority consideration given, after consultation with the Governor and the head of the State workforce agency and beginning not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act, to programs that lead to an industry-recognized, nationally portable, and regionally relevant credential, if the local board determines that such programs are available and appropriate;”.

(c) **GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—Section 134(d)(4)(F) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2864(d)(4)(F)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) **PRIORITY FOR PROGRAMS THAT PROVIDE AN INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED, NATIONALLY PORTABLE, AND REGIONALLY RELEVANT CREDENTIAL.**—In selecting and approving programs of training services under this section, a one-stop operator and employees of a one-stop center referred to in subsection (c) shall, after consultation with the Governor and the head of the State workforce agency and beginning not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act, give priority consideration to programs (approved by the appropriate State agency and local board in conjunction with section 122) that lead to an industry-recognized, nationally portable, and regionally relevant credential.

“(v) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in clause (iv) or section 129(c)(1)(C) shall be construed to require an entity with responsibility for selecting or approving a workforce investment activities program to select a program that leads to a credential specified in clause (iv).”.

(d) **STATE ADMINISTRATION.**—

(1) **GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—Section 122(b)(2)(D) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2842(b)(2)(D)) is amended—

(A) in clause (ii), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in clause (iii), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) in the case of a provider of a program of training services that leads to an industry-recognized, nationally portable, and regionally relevant credential, that the program leading to the credential meets such quality criteria (which may be accreditation by a State-recognized, third party accrediting agency) as the Governor (in consultation with representatives of the relevant industry sectors and labor groups) shall establish not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act.”.

(2) **YOUTH ACTIVITIES.**—Section 123 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2843) is amended by inserting “(including such quality criteria (which may be accreditation by a State-recognized, third party accrediting agency) as the Governor (in consultation with representatives of the relevant industry sectors and labor groups) shall establish not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act for a training program that leads to an industry-recognized, nationally portable, and regionally relevant credential)” after “plan”.

(e) **REPORT ON INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED CREDENTIALS.**—Section 122 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2842) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) **REPORT ON INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED CREDENTIALS.**—

“(1) **DATA COLLECTION.**—Each State shall submit to the Secretary data on programs determined, under section 129(c)(1)(C) or 134(d)(4)(F)(iv), to lead to industry-recognized and regionally relevant credentials, and on the need of that State for such credentials.

“(2) **REPORT.**—Based on data provided by the States under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall annually compile the data and prepare a report identifying industry-recognized credentials that are regionally relevant or nationally portable. The report shall include information on the needs of each State and of the Nation for such credentials.

“(3) **AVAILABILITY.**—The Secretary shall make the report available and easily searchable on a website.

“(4) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as an official endorsement of a credential by the Department of Labor.”.

SEC. 202. ESTABLISHING INCENTIVES FOR ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) **PROGRAM.**—Subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 is amended by inserting after section 112 (29 U.S.C. 2822) the following:

“SEC. 112A. PAY FOR PERFORMANCE PILOT PROGRAM.

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act, the Secretary of Labor shall establish a Pay for Performance pilot program. The Secretary shall select not fewer than 5 States, including at least 1 rural State and at least 1 non-rural State, to participate in the pilot program by carrying out a Pay for Performance State program.

“(2) **VOLUNTARY NATURE OF PROGRAM.**—

Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to require a State to participate in the pilot program without the State's consent.

“(3) **DEFINITION.**—In this subsection, the term ‘rural State’ means a State that has a population density of 52 or fewer persons per square mile, or a State in which the largest county has fewer than 150,000 people, as determined on the basis of the most recent decennial census of population conducted pursuant to section 141 of title 13, United States Code.

“(b) **SUBMISSION OF PLANS.**—To be eligible to participate in the pilot program, a State shall submit to the Secretary and obtain approval of a Pay for Performance plan described in section 112(e) as a supplement to the State plan described in section 112. The State shall submit the supplement in accordance with such process as the Secretary may specify after consultation with States.

“(c) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In a State that carries out a Pay for Performance State program, the State shall reserve and the local areas shall use the amount described in paragraph (2) to provide a portion of the training services authorized under section 134(d)(4) (referred to in this section as ‘training services’) under the State's Pay for Performance plan, in addition to the other requirements of this Act.

“(2) **AMOUNT.**—The amount reserved under paragraph (1) shall be—

“(A) a portion of not more than 25 percent, as determined by the State, of the funds available to be allocated under section 133(b) within the State, and estimated by the State to be available for training services, for the fiscal year involved; and

“(B) a portion of not more than 17.5 percent, as determined by the State, of the

grant funds awarded under section 211(b) for the State (which portion shall be taken from the funds described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 222(a)) for the fiscal year involved.

“(d) TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide, by grant or contract, training and technical assistance to States, and local areas in States, carrying out a Pay for Performance State program.

“(e) STATE REPORTS.—Each State carrying out a Pay for Performance State program shall annually prepare and submit to the Secretary a report regarding the performance of the State on the outcome measures described in section 112(e)(2)(C).

“(f) EVALUATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the conclusion of the transition period described in section 112(e)(2)(H), the Secretary shall enter into an arrangement for an entity to carry out an independent evaluation of Pay for Performance State programs carried out under this subtitle.

“(2) CONTENTS.—For each Pay for Performance State program, the entity shall evaluate the program design and performance on the outcome measures, evaluate (wherever possible) the level of satisfaction with the program among employers and employees benefiting from the program, and estimate public returns on investment, including such returns as reduced dependence on public assistance, reduced unemployment, and increased tax revenue paid by participants exiting the program for employment.

“(3) REPORT.—The entity shall prepare a report containing the results of the evaluation, and submit the report to the Secretary, not later than 18 months after the conclusion of the transition period.

“(g) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 months after the submission of the report described in subsection (f)(3), the Secretary shall prepare and submit to Congress a report that contains the results of the evaluations described in subsection (f) and recommendations. The recommendation shall include the Secretary’s opinions concerning whether the pilot program should be continued and whether the pay for performance model should be expanded within this Act, and related considerations.

“(h) PERFORMANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), section 136 of this Act shall not apply to a State, or a local area in a State, with respect to activities carried out through a Pay for Performance State program.

“(2) FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY INFORMATION SYSTEMS.—Section 136(f)(1) shall apply with respect to reporting and monitoring of the use of funds under this section for activities described in paragraph (1).”.

(b) PAY FOR PERFORMANCE PLAN.—Section 112 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2822) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) PAY FOR PERFORMANCE PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For a State seeking to carry out a Pay for Performance State program (referred to in this subsection as a ‘State program’) under the pilot program described in section 112A, the State plan shall include a plan supplement, consisting of a Pay for Performance plan developed by the State and local areas in the State.

“(2) CONTENTS.—The Pay for Performance plan shall, with respect to the State program—

“(A) provide for technical support to local areas and providers in order to carry out a

pay for performance model, which shall at a minimum provide assistance with data collection and data entry requirements;

“(B) specify target populations who are eligible to receive training services authorized under section 134(d)(4) (referred to in this subsection as ‘training services’) through the State program, with appropriate consideration of and participation targets for special participant populations that face multiple barriers to employment, as defined in section 134(d)(4)(G)(iv);

“(C) specify employment placement, employment retention, and earnings outcome measures and timetables for each target population;

“(D) provide for curricula in terms of competencies required for education and career advancement that are, where feasible, tied to industry-recognized credentials and related standards (where the quality of the program leading to the credential or standard is recognized by the State or local area involved), or State licensing requirements;

“(E) describe how the State or local areas will provide information to participants in the State program about appropriate support services, where feasible, including career assessment and counseling, case management, child care, transportation, financial aid, and job placement services;

“(F) specify a fixed amount that, except as provided in subparagraph (H), local areas in the State will pay to providers of training services in the State program, for each eligible participant who achieves the applicable outcome measures or is an excepted participant described in subparagraph (G)(i), according to the timetables described in subparagraph (C), which amount—

“(i) shall represent 115 percent of the historical cost of providing training services to a participant under this subtitle, as established by the State or local area involved; and

“(ii) may vary by target population;

“(G) provide assurances that—

“(i) no funds reserved for the State program will be paid to a provider for a participant who does not achieve the outcome measures according to the timetables, except for a participant who does not achieve the outcome measures through no fault of the provider, as determined by the Governor in consultation with the head of the State board, relevant local boards, and at least 1 representative of the State’s providers of training services; and

“(ii) each local area in the State will re-allocate funds not paid to a provider, because the achievement described in clause (i) did not occur, for further activities under the State program in the local area; and

“(H) specify a transition period of not more than 1 year during which the reserved funds may be paid to providers of training services based on the previous year’s performance on the core indicators of performance described in 136(b)(2)(A)(i), in order to enable the providers to begin to provide services under the State program and adjust to a pay for performance model, including adjusting by—

“(i) developing partnerships with local employers; and

“(ii) seeking financial support and volunteer services from private sector sources.

“(3) APPROVAL.—In determining whether to approve the plan supplement, the Secretary shall consider the quality of the data system the State will use to track performance on outcome measures in carrying out a Pay for Performance plan.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) USE OF FUNDS.—Section 211(b)(2) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (20 U.S.C. 9211(b)(2)) is amended by inserting “or training services in accordance with section 112A(c)” before the period at the end.

(2) FUNDING.—Section 223(a) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (20 U.S.C. 9223(a)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (12), and moving that paragraph to the end of that section 223(a); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) Providing training services in accordance with section 112A(c).”.

SA 2629. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . DEFINITION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE.

Section 4980H(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(E), by striking “by 120” and inserting “by 174”; and

(2) in paragraph (4)(A) by striking “30 hours” and inserting “40 hours”.

SA 2630. Mr. FLAKE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 6, after line 11, add the following:

SEC. ____ . REDUCTION IN SHARE OF CROP INSURANCE PREMIUM PAID BY FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 508(e)(2) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(e)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking “67” and inserting “55”; and

(2) in subparagraph (E)(i), by striking “55” and inserting “24”; and

(3) in subparagraph (F)(i), by striking “48” and inserting “17”; and

(4) in subparagraph (G)(i), by striking “38” and inserting “13”; and

(5) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (G) as subparagraphs (G) through (K), respectively; and

(6) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) In the case of additional coverage equal to or greater than 55 percent, but less than 60 percent, of the recorded or appraised average yield indemnified at not greater than 100 percent of the expected market price, or a comparable coverage for a policy or plan of insurance that is not based on individual yield, the amount shall be equal to the sum of—

“(i) 46 percent of the amount of the premium established under subsection (d)(2)(B)(i) for the coverage level selected; and

“(ii) the amount determined under subsection (d)(2)(B)(ii) for the coverage level selected to cover operating and administrative expenses.

“(D) In the case of additional coverage equal to or greater than 60 percent, but less than 65 percent, of the recorded or appraised average yield indemnified at not greater

than 100 percent of the expected market price, or a comparable coverage for a policy or plan of insurance that is not based on individual yield, the amount shall be equal to the sum of—

“(i) 38 percent of the amount of the premium established under subsection (d)(2)(B)(i) for the coverage level selected; and

“(ii) the amount determined under subsection (d)(2)(B)(ii) for the coverage level selected to cover operating and administrative expenses.

“(E) In the case of additional coverage equal to or greater than 65 percent, but less than 70 percent, of the recorded or appraised average yield indemnified at not greater than 100 percent of the expected market price, or a comparable coverage for a policy or plan of insurance that is not based on individual yield, the amount shall be equal to the sum of—

“(i) 42 percent of the amount of the premium established under subsection (d)(2)(B)(i) for the coverage level selected; and

“(ii) the amount determined under subsection (d)(2)(B)(ii) for the coverage level selected to cover operating and administrative expenses.

“(F) In the case of additional coverage equal to or greater than 70 percent, but less than 75 percent, of the recorded or appraised average yield indemnified at not greater than 100 percent of the expected market price, or a comparable coverage for a policy or plan of insurance that is not based on individual yield, the amount shall be equal to the sum of—

“(i) 32 percent of the amount of the premium established under subsection (d)(2)(B)(i) for the coverage level selected; and

“(ii) the amount determined under subsection (d)(2)(B)(ii) for the coverage level selected to cover operating and administrative expenses.”

(b) **BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**—The budgetary effects of this section, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this section, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

SA 2631. Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike sections 2 through 6 and insert the following:

SEC. 2. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) **EXTENSION.**—Section 4007(a)(2) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “January 1, 2014” and inserting “November 16, 2014”.

(b) **MODIFICATIONS RELATING TO WEEKS OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.**—

(1) **NUMBER OF WEEKS IN FIRST TIER BEGINNING AFTER DECEMBER 28, 2013.**—Section 4002(b) of such Act is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the heading, by inserting “, AND WEEKS ENDING BEFORE DECEMBER 30, 2013” after “2012”; and

(ii) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, and before December 30, 2013” after “2012”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) **SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO AMOUNTS ESTABLISHED IN AN ACCOUNT AS OF A WEEK ENDING AFTER DECEMBER 29, 2013.**—Notwithstanding any provision of paragraph (1), in the case of any account established as of a week ending after December 29, 2013—

“(A) paragraph (1)(A) shall be applied by substituting ‘24 percent’ for ‘80 percent’; and

“(B) paragraph (1)(B) shall be applied by substituting ‘6 times’ for ‘20 times’.”

(2) **NUMBER OF WEEKS IN SECOND TIER BEGINNING AFTER DECEMBER 28, 2013.**—Section 4002(c) of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) **SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO AMOUNTS ADDED TO AN ACCOUNT AS OF A WEEK ENDING AFTER DECEMBER 29, 2013.**—Notwithstanding any provision of paragraph (1), if augmentation under this subsection occurs as of a week ending after December 29, 2013—

“(A) paragraph (1)(A) shall be applied by substituting ‘24 percent’ for ‘54 percent’; and

“(B) paragraph (1)(B) shall be applied by substituting ‘6 times’ for ‘14 times’.”

(c) **FUNDING.**—Section 4004(e)(1) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (I), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (J), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

“(K) the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) of section 2 of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act;.”

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-240).

SEC. 3. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF EXTENDED BENEFIT PROVISIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 2005 of the Assistance for Unemployed Workers and Struggling Families Act, as contained in Public Law 111-5 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note), is amended—

(1) by striking “December 31, 2013” each place it appears and inserting “November 15, 2014”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “June 30, 2014” and inserting “May 15, 2015”.

(b) **EXTENSION OF MATCHING FOR STATES WITH NO WAITING WEEK.**—Section 5 of the Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-449; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “June 30, 2014” and inserting “May 15, 2015”.

(c) **EXTENSION OF MODIFICATION OF INDICATORS UNDER THE EXTENDED BENEFIT PROGRAM.**—Section 203 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “November 15, 2014”; and

(2) in subsection (f)(2), by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “November 15, 2014”.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-240).

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF FUNDING FOR REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND REEMPLOYMENT AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 4004(c)(2)(A) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008

(Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “through fiscal year 2014” and inserting “through August 15 of fiscal year 2015”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-240).

SEC. 5. ADDITIONAL EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS UNDER THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

(a) **EXTENSION.**—Section 2(c)(2)(D)(iii) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 352(c)(2)(D)(iii)) is amended—

(1) by striking “June 30, 2013” and inserting “May 15, 2014”; and

(2) by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “November 15, 2014”.

(b) **CLARIFICATION ON AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS.**—Funds appropriated under either the first or second sentence of clause (iv) of section 2(c)(2)(D) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act shall be available to cover the cost of additional extended unemployment benefits provided under such section 2(c)(2)(D) by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a) as well as to cover the cost of such benefits provided under such section 2(c)(2)(D), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) **FUNDING FOR ADMINISTRATION.**—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated to the Railroad Retirement Board \$250,000 for administrative expenses associated with the payment of additional extended unemployment benefits provided under section 2(c)(2)(D) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a), to remain available until expended.

SEC. 6. FLEXIBILITY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM AGREEMENTS.

(a) **FLEXIBILITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (g) of section 4001 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) shall not apply with respect to a State that has enacted a law before December 1, 2013, that, upon taking effect, would violate such subsection.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Paragraph (1) is effective with respect to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after December 29, 2013.

(b) **PERMITTING A SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENT.**—Nothing in title IV of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) shall preclude a State whose agreement under such title was terminated from entering into a subsequent agreement under such title on or after the date of the enactment of this Act if the State, taking into account the application of subsection (a), would otherwise meet the requirements for an agreement under such title.

SEC. 7. REDUCTION IN BENEFITS BASED ON RECEIPT OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 224 the following new section:

“REDUCTION IN BENEFITS BASED ON RECEIPT OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

“SEC. 224A (a)(1) If for any month prior to the month in which an individual attains retirement age (as defined in section 216(l)(1))—

“(A) such individual is entitled to benefits under section 223, and

“(B) such individual is entitled for such month to unemployment compensation,

the total of the individual's benefits under section 223 for such month and of any benefits under section 202 for such month based on the individual's wages and self-employment income shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the total amount of unemployment compensation received by such individual for such month.

“(2) The reduction of benefits under paragraph (1) shall apply to any past-due benefits under section 223 for any month in which the individual was entitled to—

“(A) benefits under such section, and

“(B) unemployment compensation.

“(b) If any unemployment compensation is payable to an individual on other than a monthly basis (including a benefit payable as a lump sum to the extent that it is a commutation of, or a substitute for, such periodic compensation), the reduction under this section shall be made at such time or times and in such amounts as the Commissioner of Social Security (referred to in this section as the ‘Commissioner’) determines will approximate as nearly as practicable the reduction prescribed by subsection (a).

“(c) Reduction of benefits under this section shall be made after any applicable reductions under section 203(a) and section 224, but before any other applicable deductions under section 203.

“(d)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), if the Commissioner determines that an individual may be eligible for unemployment compensation which would give rise to a reduction of benefits under this section, the Commissioner may require, as a condition of certification for payment of any benefits under section 223 to any individual for any month and of any benefits under section 202 for such month based on such individual's wages and self-employment income, that such individual certify—

“(A) whether the individual has filed or intends to file any claim for unemployment compensation, and

“(B) if the individual has filed a claim, whether there has been a decision on such claim.

“(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), the Commissioner may, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, rely upon a certification by the individual that the individual has not filed and does not intend to file such a claim, or that the individual has so filed and no final decision thereon has been made, in certifying benefits for payment pursuant to section 205(i).

“(e) Whenever a reduction in total benefits based on an individual's wages and self-employment income is made under this section for any month, each benefit, except the disability insurance benefit, shall first be proportionately decreased, and any excess of such reduction over the sum of all such benefits other than the disability insurance benefit shall then be applied to such disability insurance benefit.

“(f)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the head of any Federal agency shall provide such information within its possession as the Commissioner may require for purposes of making a timely determination of the amount of the reduction, if any, required by this section in benefits payable under this title, or verifying other information necessary in carrying out the provisions of this section.

“(2) The Commissioner is authorized to enter into agreements with States, political subdivisions, and other organizations that administer unemployment compensation, in order to obtain such information as the Commissioner may require to carry out the provisions of this section.

“(g) For purposes of this section, the term ‘unemployment compensation’ has the meaning given that term in section 85(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the total amount of unemployment compensation to which an individual is entitled shall be determined prior to any applicable reduction under State law based on the receipt of benefits under section 202 or 223.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 224(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 424a(a)) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “the age of 65” and inserting “retirement age (as defined in section 216(1)(1))”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall apply to benefits payable for months beginning on or after the date that is 12 months after the date of enactment of this section.

SEC. 8. EXTENSION OF DIRECT SPENDING REDUCTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024.

Section 251A(6)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901a(6)(B)) is amended in the matter preceding clause (i) by striking “for fiscal year 2022 and for fiscal year 2023” and inserting “for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024”.

SEC. 9. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) PAYGO SCORECARD.—The budgetary effects of this Act shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 933(d)).

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARD.—The budgetary effects of this Act shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress).

SA 2632. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2631 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 1 day after enactment.

SA 2633. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 3 days after enactment.

SA 2634. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2633 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; as follows:

In the amendment, strike “3 days” and insert “4 days”.

SA 2635. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2634 proposed by Mr. REID to the amendment SA 2633 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; as follows:

In the amendment, strike “4 days” and insert “5 days”.

SA 2636. Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 7. REQUIREMENT FOR PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC SERVICE AS A CONDITION FOR RECEIPT OF EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3304 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to approval of State unemployment compensation laws) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (18), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (19) as paragraph (20); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (18) the following new paragraph:

“(19) extended compensation, including any such compensation under a temporary program, shall not be payable to an individual for any week in which such individual does not perform at least 10 hours of public service (as described in subsection (g)); and”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) PUBLIC SERVICE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (a)(19), the term ‘public service’ means unpaid service by an individual to a Federal, State, or local agency (as permitted in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local law), with tangible evidence to be provided to the State agency by the individual on a weekly basis demonstrating that the individual has performed such service during the previous week.

“(2) EXCEPTIONS.—For purposes of the public service requirement under subsection (a)(19), an individual shall be deemed to have satisfied such requirement for that week if the individual—

“(A) provides tangible evidence to the State agency demonstrating that such individual was unable to perform the required public service for that week due to an illness or family emergency;

“(B) is a parent of a qualifying child (as defined in section 152(c)) and provides tangible evidence to the State agency demonstrating an inability to perform the required number of hours of public service due to responsibility for child care; or

“(C) provides tangible evidence of a bona fide attempt to perform public service and, pursuant to such criteria as is determined appropriate by the State agency, is determined to be unable to perform such service due to a lack of available public service opportunities in the area in which the individual resides.

“(3) PERFORMANCE OF WORK ACTIVITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The total number of hours of public service required under subsection (a)(19) shall be reduced by 1 hour for each hour during that week that an individual performs work activities.

“(B) DEFINITION OF WORK ACTIVITIES.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘work activities’ has the same meaning as provided under subsection (d) of section 407 of the Social Security Act, except that such activities shall not include job searching, as described in paragraph (6) of such subsection.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) DELAY PERMITTED IF STATE LEGISLATION REQUIRED.—In the case of a State which the Secretary of Labor determines requires State legislation (other than legislation appropriating funds) in order for the State law to meet the additional requirements imposed by the amendments made by subsection (a), the State law shall not be regarded as failing to comply with the requirements of section 3304(a)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by such amendments, solely on the basis of the failure of the State law to meet such additional requirements before the 1st day of the 1st calendar quarter beginning after the close of the 1st regular session of the State legislature that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act. For purposes of the previous sentence, in the case of a State that has a 2-year legislative session, each year of such session shall be deemed to be a separate regular session of the State legislature.

SA 2637. Mr. SCOTT (for himself, Mr. BURR, and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, insert the following:

TITLE II—SUPPORTING KNOWLEDGE AND INVESTING IN LIFELONG SKILLS

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Supporting Knowledge and Investing in Lifelong Skills Act” or the “SKILLS Act”.

SEC. 202. REFERENCES.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, wherever in this title an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the amendment or repeal shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.).

SEC. 203. APPLICATION TO FISCAL YEARS.

Except as otherwise provided, this title and the amendments made by this title shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2015 and succeeding fiscal years.

Subtitle A—Amendment to the Workforce Investment Act of 1998

CHAPTER 1—WORKFORCE INVESTMENT DEFINITIONS

SEC. 206. DEFINITIONS.

Section 101 (29 U.S.C. 2801) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY EDUCATION ACTIVITIES.—The term ‘adult education and family literacy education activities’ has the meaning given the term in section 203.”;

(2) by striking paragraphs (13) and (24);

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (12) as paragraphs (3) through (14), and paragraphs (14) through (23) as paragraphs (15) through (24), respectively;

(4) by striking paragraphs (52) and (53);

(5) by inserting after “In this title:” the following new paragraphs:

“(1) ACCRUED EXPENDITURES.—The term ‘accrued expenditures’ means—

“(A) charges incurred by recipients of funds under this title for a given period requiring the provision of funds for goods or other tangible property received;

“(B) charges incurred for services performed by employees, contractors, sub-

grantees, subcontractors, and other payees; and

“(C) other amounts becoming owed, under programs assisted under this title, for which no current services or performance is required, such as amounts for annuities, insurance claims, and other benefit payments.

“(2) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The term ‘administrative costs’ means expenditures incurred by State boards and local boards, direct recipients (including State grant recipients under subtitle B and recipients of awards under subtitles C and D), local grant recipients, local fiscal agents or local grant subrecipients, and one-stop operators in the performance of administrative functions and in carrying out activities under this title that are not related to the direct provision of workforce investment activities (including services to participants and employers). Such costs include both personnel and non-personnel expenditures and both direct and indirect expenditures.”;

(6) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated), by striking “Except in sections 127 and 132, the” and inserting “The”;

(7) by amending paragraph (5) (as so redesignated) to read as follows:

“(5) AREA CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION SCHOOL.—The term ‘area career and technical education school’ has the meaning given the term in section 3(3) of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302(3)).”;

(8) in paragraph (6) (as so redesignated), by inserting “(or such other level as the Governor may establish)” after “8th grade level”;

(9) in paragraph (10)(C) (as so redesignated), by striking “not less than 50 percent of the cost of the training” and inserting “a significant portion of the cost of training, as determined by the local board involved (or, in the case of an employer in multiple local areas in the State, as determined by the Governor), taking into account the size of the employer and such other factors as the local board or Governor, respectively, determines to be appropriate”;

(10) in paragraph (11) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(ii)(II), by striking “section 134(c)” and inserting “section 121(e)”;

(B) in subparagraph (B)(iii)—

(i) by striking “134(d)(4)” and inserting “134(c)(4)”;

(ii) by striking “intensive services described in section 134(d)(3)” and inserting “work ready services described in section 134(c)(2)”;

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking “or” after the semicolon;

(D) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period and inserting “; or”;

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(E)(i) is the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty for a period of more than 30 days (as defined in section 101(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code) who has experienced a loss of employment as a direct result of relocation to accommodate a permanent change in duty station of such member; or

“(ii) is the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty (as defined in section 101(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code) who meets the criteria described in paragraph (12)(B).”;

(11) in paragraph (12)(A) (as redesignated)—

(A) by striking “and” after the semicolon and inserting “or”;

(B) by striking “(A)” and inserting “(A)(i)”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) is the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty for a period of more than 30 days (as defined in section 101(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code) whose family income is significantly reduced because of a deployment (as defined in section 991(b) of title 10, United States Code, or pursuant to paragraph (4) of such section), a call or order to active duty pursuant to a provision of law referred to in section 101(a)(13)(B) of title 10, United States Code, a permanent change of station, or the service-connected (as defined in section 101(16) of title 38, United States Code) death or disability of the member; and”;

(12) in paragraph (13) (as so redesignated), by inserting “or regional” after “local” each place it appears;

(13) in paragraph (14) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “section 122(e)(3)” and inserting “section 122”;

(B) by striking subparagraph (B), and inserting the following:

“(B) work ready services, means a provider who is identified or awarded a contract as described in section 117(d)(5)(C); or”;

(C) by striking subparagraph (C); and

(D) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (C);

(14) in paragraph (15) (as so redesignated), by striking “adult or dislocated worker” and inserting “individual”;

(15) in paragraph (20), by striking “The” and inserting “Subject to section 116(a)(1)(E), the”;

(16) in paragraph (25)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “higher of—” and all that follows through clause (ii) and inserting “poverty line for an equivalent period.”;

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (F) as subparagraphs (E) through (G), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) receives or is eligible to receive a free or reduced price lunch under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.);”;

(17) in paragraph (32), by striking “the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia,”;

(18) by amending paragraph (33) to read as follows:

“(33) OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH.—The term ‘out-of-school youth’ means—

“(A) an at-risk youth who is a school dropout; or

“(B) an at-risk youth who has received a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent but is basic skills deficient, unemployed, or underemployed.”;

(19) in paragraph (38), by striking “134(a)(1)(A)” and inserting “134(a)(1)(B)”;

(20) in paragraph (41), by striking “, and the term means such Secretary for purposes of section 503”;

(21) in paragraph (43), by striking “clause (iii) or (v) of section 136(b)(3)(A)” and inserting “section 136(b)(3)(A)(iii)”;

(22) by amending paragraph (49) to read as follows:

“(49) VETERAN.—The term ‘veteran’ has the same meaning given the term in section 2108(1) of title 5, United States Code.”;

(23) by amending paragraph (50) to read as follows:

“(50) CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The term ‘career and technical education’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302).”;

(24) in paragraph (51), by striking “, and a youth activity”;

(25) by adding at the end the following:

“(52) AT-RISK YOUTH.—Except as provided in subtitle C, the term ‘at-risk youth’ means an individual who—

“(A) is not less than age 16 and not more than age 24;

“(B) is a low-income individual; and

“(C) is an individual who is one or more of the following:

“(i) A secondary school dropout.

“(ii) A youth in foster care (including youth aging out of foster care).

“(iii) A youth offender.

“(iv) A youth who is an individual with a disability.

“(v) A migrant youth.

“(53) INDUSTRY OR SECTOR PARTNERSHIP.—The term ‘industry or sector partnership’ means a partnership of—

“(A) a State board or local board; and

“(B) one or more industry or sector organizations, and other entities, that have the capability to help the State board or local board determine the immediate and long-term skilled workforce needs of in-demand industries or sectors and other occupations important to the State or local economy, respectively.

“(54) INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED CREDENTIAL.—The term ‘industry-recognized credential’ means a credential that is sought or accepted by companies within the industry sector involved, across multiple States, as recognized, preferred, or required for recruitment, screening, or hiring and is awarded for completion of a program listed or identified under subsection (d) or (i) of section 122, for the local area involved.

“(55) PAY-FOR-PERFORMANCE CONTRACT STRATEGY.—The term ‘pay-for-performance contract strategy’ means a strategy in which a pay-for-performance contract to provide a program of employment and training activities incorporates provisions regarding—

“(A) the core indicators of performance described in subclauses (I) through (IV) and (VI) of section 136(b)(2)(A)(i);

“(B) a fixed amount that will be paid to an eligible provider of such employment and training activities for each program participant who, within a defined timetable, achieves the agreed-to levels of performance based upon the core indicators of performance described in subparagraph (A), and may include a bonus payment to such provider, which may be used to expand the capacity of such provider;

“(C) the ability for an eligible provider to recoup the costs of providing the activities for a program participant who has not achieved those levels, but for whom the provider is able to demonstrate that such participant gained specific competencies required for education and career advancement that are, where feasible, tied to industry-recognized credentials and related standards, or State licensing requirements; and

“(D) the ability for an eligible provider that does not meet the requirements under section 122(a)(2) to participate in such pay-for-performance contract and to not be required to report on the performance and cost information required under section 122(d).

“(56) RECOGNIZED POSTSECONDARY CREDENTIAL.—The term ‘recognized postsecondary credential’ means a credential awarded by a provider of training services or postsecondary educational institution based on completion of all requirements for a program of study, including coursework or tests or other performance evaluations. The term means an industry-recognized credential, a certificate of completion of a registered apprenticeship program, or an associate or bac-

calaureate degree from an institution described in section 122(a)(2)(A)(i).

“(57) REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The term ‘registered apprenticeship program’ means a program described in section 122(a)(2)(B).”

CHAPTER 2—STATEWIDE AND LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT SYSTEMS

SEC. 211. PURPOSE.

Section 106 (29 U.S.C. 2811) is amended by adding at the end the following: “It is also the purpose of this subtitle to provide workforce investment activities in a manner that enhances employer engagement, promotes customer choices in the selection of training services, and ensures accountability in the use of taxpayer funds.”

SEC. 212. STATE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARDS.

Section 111 (29 U.S.C. 2821) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking subparagraph (B);

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B); and

(iii) in subparagraph (B) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by amending clause (i)(I), by striking “section 117(b)(2)(A)(i)” and inserting “section 117(b)(2)(A)”;

(II) by amending clause (i)(II) to read as follows:

“(II) represent businesses, including large and small businesses, each of which has immediate and long-term employment opportunities in an in-demand industry or other occupation important to the State economy; and”;

(III) by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following:

“(iii) a State agency official responsible for economic development; and”;

(IV) by striking clauses (iv) through (vi);

(V) by amending clause (vii) to read as follows:

“(vii) such other representatives and State agency officials as the Governor may designate, including—

“(I) members of the State legislature;

“(II) representatives of individuals and organizations that have experience with respect to youth activities;

“(III) representatives of individuals and organizations that have experience and expertise in the delivery of workforce investment activities, including chief executive officers of community colleges and community-based organizations within the State;

“(IV) representatives of the lead State agency officials with responsibility for the programs and activities that are described in section 121(b) and carried out by one-stop partners; or

“(V) representatives of veterans service organizations.”; and

(VI) by redesignating clause (vii) (as so amended) as clause (iv); and

(B) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) MAJORITY.—A $\frac{3}{4}$ majority of the members of the board shall be representatives described in paragraph (1)(B)(i).”;

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “(b)(1)(C)(i)” and inserting “(b)(1)(B)(i)”;

(3) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

“(d) FUNCTIONS.—The State board shall assist the Governor of the State as follows:

“(1) STATE PLAN.—Consistent with section 112, the State board shall develop a State plan.

“(2) STATEWIDE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM.—The State board shall review and develop statewide policies and programs in

the State in a manner that supports a comprehensive statewide workforce development system that will result in meeting the workforce needs of the State and its local areas. Such review shall include determining whether the State should consolidate additional amounts for additional activities or programs into the Workforce Investment Fund in accordance with section 501(e).

“(3) WORKFORCE AND LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The State board shall develop a statewide workforce and labor market information system described in section 15(e) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491-2(e)), which may include using information collected under Federal law other than this Act by the State economic development entity or a related entity in developing such system.

“(4) EMPLOYER ENGAGEMENT.—The State board shall develop strategies, across local areas, that meet the needs of employers and support economic growth in the State by enhancing communication, coordination, and collaboration among employers, economic development entities, and service providers.

“(5) DESIGNATION OF LOCAL AREAS.—The State board shall designate local areas as required under section 116.

“(6) ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM.—The State board shall identify and disseminate information on best practices for effective operation of one-stop centers, including use of innovative business outreach, partnerships, and service delivery strategies.

“(7) PROGRAM OVERSIGHT.—The State board shall conduct the following program oversight:

“(A) Reviewing and approving local plans under section 118.

“(B) Ensuring the appropriate use and management of the funds provided for State employment and training activities authorized under section 134.

“(C) Preparing an annual report to the Secretary described in section 136(d).

“(8) DEVELOPMENT OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES.—The State board shall develop and ensure continuous improvement of comprehensive State performance measures, including State adjusted levels of performance, as described under section 136(b).”;

(4) by striking subsection (e) and redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e);

(5) in subsection (e) (as so redesignated), by inserting “or participate in any action taken” after “vote”;

(6) by inserting after subsection (e) (as so redesignated), the following:

“(f) STAFF.—The State board may employ staff to assist in carrying out the functions described in subsection (d).”; and

(7) in subsection (g), by inserting “electronic means and” after “on a regular basis through”.

SEC. 213. STATE PLAN.

Section 112 (29 U.S.C. 2822)—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “127 or”; and

(B) by striking “5-year strategy” and inserting “3-year strategy”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

“(4) information describing—

“(A) the economic conditions in the State;

“(B) the immediate and long-term skilled workforce needs of in-demand industries, small businesses, and other occupations important to the State economy;

“(C) the knowledge and skills of the workforce in the State; and

“(D) workforce development activities (including education and training) in the State.”;

(B) by amending paragraph (7) to read as follows:

“(7) a description of the State criteria for determining the eligibility of training service providers in accordance with section 122, including how the State will take into account the performance of providers and whether the training services relate to in-demand industries and other occupations important to the State economy;”;

(C) by amending paragraph (8) to read as follows:

“(8)(A) a description of the procedures that will be taken by the State to assure coordination of, and avoid duplication among, the programs and activities identified under section 501(b)(2); and

“(B) a description of and an assurance regarding common data collection and reporting processes used for the programs and activities described in subparagraph (A), which are carried out by one-stop partners, including—

“(i) an assurance that such processes use quarterly wage records for performance measures described in section 136(b)(2)(A) that are applicable to such programs or activities; or

“(ii) if such wage records are not being used for the performance measures, an identification of the barriers to using such wage records and a description of how the State will address such barriers within 1 year of the approval of the plan;”;

(D) in paragraph (9), by striking “, including comment by representatives of businesses and representatives of labor organizations,”;

(E) in paragraph (11), by striking “under sections 127 and 132” and inserting “under section 132”;

(F) by striking paragraph (12);

(G) by redesignating paragraphs (13) through (18) as paragraphs (12) through (17), respectively;

(H) in paragraph (12) (as so redesignated), by striking “111(f)” and inserting “111(e)”;

(I) in paragraph (13) (as so redesignated), by striking “134(c)” and inserting “121(e)”;

(J) in paragraph (14) (as so redesignated), by striking “116(a)(5)” and inserting “116(a)(3)”;

(K) in paragraph (16) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (ii)—

(aa) by striking “to dislocated workers”;

and

(bb) by inserting “and additional assistance” after “rapid response activities”;

(II) in clause (iii), by striking “134(d)(4)” and inserting “134(c)(4)”;

(III) by striking “and” at the end of clause (iii);

(IV) by amending clause (iv) to read as follows:

“(iv) how the State will serve the employment and training needs of dislocated workers (including displaced homemakers), low-income individuals (including recipients of public assistance such as supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits pursuant to the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), long-term unemployed individuals (including individuals who have exhausted entitlement to Federal and State unemployment compensation), English learners, homeless individuals, individuals training for nontraditional employment, youth (including out-of-school youth and at-risk youth), older workers, ex-offenders, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, refugees and entrants, veterans (including disabled and homeless veterans), and Native Americans; and”;

(V) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(v) how the State will—

“(I) consistent with section 188 and Executive Order No. 13217 (42 U.S.C. 12131 note), serve the employment and training needs of individuals with disabilities; and

“(II) consistent with sections 504 and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794, 794d), include the provision of outreach, intake, assessments, and service delivery, the development of performance measures, the training of staff, and other aspects of accessibility for individuals with disabilities to programs and services under this subtitle;”;

and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “to the extent practicable” and inserting “in accordance with the requirements of the Jobs for Veterans Act (Public Law 107-288) and the amendments made by such Act”;

and

“(17) a description of the strategies and services that will be used in the State—

“(A) to more fully engage employers, including small businesses and employers in in-demand industries and occupations important to the State economy;

“(B) to meet the needs of employers in the State; and

“(C) to better coordinate workforce development programs with economic development activities;

“(18) a description of how the State board will convene (or help to convene) industry or sector partnerships that lead to collaborative planning, resource alignment, and training efforts across a targeted cluster of multiple firms for a range of workers employed or potentially employed by the industry or sector—

“(A) to encourage industry growth and competitiveness and to improve worker training, retention, and advancement in the industry or sector;

“(B) to address the immediate and long-term skilled workforce needs of in-demand industries, small businesses, and other occupations important to the State economy; and

“(C) to address critical skill gaps within and across industries and sectors;

“(19) a description of how the State will utilize technology, to facilitate access to services in remote areas, which may be used throughout the State;

“(20) a description of the State strategy and assistance to be provided by the State for encouraging regional cooperation within the State and across State borders, as appropriate;

“(21) a description of the actions that will be taken by the State to foster communication, coordination, and partnerships with nonprofit organizations (including public libraries, community, faith-based, and philanthropic organizations) that provide employment-related, training, and complementary services, to enhance the quality and comprehensiveness of services available to participants under this title;

“(22) a description of the process and methodology for determining—

“(A) one-stop partner program contributions for the costs of infrastructure of one-stop centers under section 121(h)(1); and

“(B) the formula for allocating such infrastructure funds to local areas under section 121(h)(3);

“(23) a description of the strategies and services that will be used in the State to assist at-risk youth and out-of-school youth in acquiring the education and skills, credentials (including recognized postsecondary

credentials, such as industry-recognized credentials), and employment experience to succeed in the labor market, including—

“(A) training and internships in in-demand industries or occupations important to the State and local economy;

“(B) dropout recovery activities that are designed to lead to the attainment of a regular secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, or other State-recognized equivalent (including recognized alternative standards for individuals with disabilities); and

“(C) activities combining remediation of academic skills, work readiness training, and work experience, and including linkages to postsecondary education and training and career-ladder employment; and

“(24) a description of—

“(A) how the State will furnish employment, training, including training in advanced manufacturing, supportive, and placement services to veterans, including disabled and homeless veterans;

“(B) the strategies and services that will be used in the State to assist in and expedite reintegration of homeless veterans into the labor force; and

“(C) the veterans population to be served in the State.”;

(3) in subsection (c), by striking “period, that—” and all that follows through paragraph (2) and inserting “period, that the plan is inconsistent with the provisions of this title.”; and

(4) in subsection (d), by striking “5-year” and inserting “3-year”.

SEC. 214. LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT AREAS.

Section 116 (29 U.S.C. 2831) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) PROCESS.—In order to receive an allotment under section 132, a State, through the State board, shall establish a process to designate local workforce investment areas within the State. Such process shall—

“(i) support the statewide workforce development system developed under section 111(d)(2), enabling the system to meet the workforce needs of the State and its local areas;

“(ii) include consultation, prior to the designation, with chief elected officials;

“(iii) include consideration of comments received on the designation through the public comment process as described in section 112(b)(9); and

“(iv) require the submission of an application for approval under subparagraph (B).

“(B) APPLICATION.—To obtain designation of a local area under this paragraph, a local or regional board (or consortia of local or regional boards) seeking to take responsibility for the area under this Act shall submit an application to a State board at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the State board may require, including—

“(i) a description of the local area, including the population that will be served by the local area, and the education and training needs of its employers and workers;

“(ii) a description of how the local area is consistent or aligned with—

“(I) service delivery areas (as determined by the State);

“(II) labor market areas; and

“(III) economic development regions;

“(iii) a description of the eligible providers of education and training, including postsecondary educational institutions such as community colleges, located in the local area

and available to meet the needs of the local workforce;

“(iv) a description of the distance that individuals will need to travel to receive services provided in such local area; and

“(v) any other criteria that the State board may require.

“(C) PRIORITY.—In designating local areas under this paragraph, a State board shall give priority consideration to an area proposed by an applicant demonstrating that a designation as a local area under this paragraph will result in the reduction of overlapping service delivery areas, local market areas, or economic development regions.

“(D) ALIGNMENT WITH LOCAL PLAN.—A State may designate an area proposed by an applicant as a local area under this paragraph for a period not to exceed 3 years.

“(E) REFERENCES.—For purposes of this Act, a reference to a local area—

“(i) used with respect to a geographic area, refers to an area designated under this paragraph; and

“(ii) used with respect to an entity, refers to the applicant.”;

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall, if requested by the Governor of a State, provide the State with technical assistance in making the determinations required under paragraph (1). The Secretary shall not issue regulations governing determinations to be made under paragraph (1).”;

(C) by striking paragraph (3);

(D) by striking paragraph (4);

(E) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (3); and

(F) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated), by striking “(2) or (3)” both places it appears and inserting “(1)”;

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) SINGLE STATES.—Consistent with subsection (a), the State board of a State may designate the State as a single State local area for the purposes of this title.”; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following: “The State may require the local boards for the designated region to prepare a single regional plan that incorporates the elements of the local plan under section 118 and that is submitted and approved in lieu of separate local plans under such section.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “employment statistics” and inserting “workforce and labor market information”.

SEC. 215. LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARDS.

Section 117 (29 U.S.C. 2832) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “include—” and all that follows through “representatives” and inserting “include representatives”;

(II) by striking clauses (ii) through (vi);

(III) by redesignating subclauses (I) through (III) as clauses (i) through (iii), respectively (and by moving the margins of such clauses 2 ems to the left);

(IV) by striking clause (ii) (as so redesignated) and inserting the following:

“(ii) represent businesses, including large and small businesses, each of which has immediate and long-term employment opportunities in an in-demand industry or other occupation important to the local economy; and”;

(V) by striking the semicolon at the end of clause (iii) (as so redesignated) and inserting “; and”;

(ii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) may include such other individuals or representatives of entities as the chief elected official in the local area may determine to be appropriate, including—

“(i) the superintendent or other employee of the local educational agency who has primary responsibility for secondary education, the presidents or chief executive officers of postsecondary educational institutions (including a community college, where such an entity exists), or administrators of local entities providing adult education and family literacy education activities;

“(ii) representatives of community-based organizations (including organizations representing individuals with disabilities and veterans, for a local area in which such organizations are present); or

“(iii) representatives of veterans service organizations.”;

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking “A majority” and inserting “A ¾ majority”; and

(ii) by striking “(2)(A)(i)” and inserting “(2)(A)”; and

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking “(2)(A)(i)” and inserting “(2)(A)”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraph (C); and

(B) in paragraph (3)(A)(ii), by striking “paragraphs (1) through (7)” and inserting “paragraphs (1) through (8)”; and

(3) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

“(d) FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL BOARD.—The functions of the local board shall include the following:

“(1) LOCAL PLAN.—Consistent with section 118, each local board, in partnership with the chief elected official for the local area involved, shall develop and submit a local plan to the Governor.

“(2) WORKFORCE RESEARCH AND REGIONAL LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The local board shall—

“(i) conduct, and regularly update, an analysis of—

“(I) the economic conditions in the local area;

“(II) the immediate and long-term skilled workforce needs of in-demand industries and other occupations important to the local economy;

“(III) the knowledge and skills of the workforce in the local area; and

“(IV) workforce development activities (including education and training) in the local area; and

“(ii) assist the Governor in developing the statewide workforce and labor market information system described in section 15(e) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491-2(e)).

“(B) EXISTING ANALYSIS.—In carrying out requirements of subparagraph (A)(i), a local board shall use an existing analysis, if any, by the local economic development entity or related entity.

“(3) EMPLOYER ENGAGEMENT.—The local board shall meet the needs of employers and support economic growth in the local area by enhancing communication, coordination, and collaboration among employers, economic development entities, and service providers.

“(4) BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION.—

“(A) BUDGET.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The local board shall develop a budget for the activities of the local board in the local area, consistent with the requirements of this subsection.

“(ii) TRAINING RESERVATION.—In developing a budget under clause (i), the local board

shall reserve a percentage of funds to carry out the activities specified in section 134(c)(4). The local board shall use the analysis conducted under paragraph (2)(A)(i) to determine the appropriate percentage of funds to reserve under this clause.

“(B) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(i) GRANT RECIPIENT.—The chief elected official in a local area shall serve as the local grant recipient for, and shall be liable for any misuse of, the grant funds allocated to the local area under section 133, unless the chief elected official reaches an agreement with the Governor for the Governor to act as the local grant recipient and bear such liability.

“(ii) DESIGNATION.—In order to assist in administration of the grant funds, the chief elected official or the Governor, where the Governor serves as the local grant recipient for a local area, may designate an entity to serve as a local grant subrecipient for such funds or as a local fiscal agent. Such designation shall not relieve the chief elected official or the Governor of the liability for any misuse of grant funds as described in clause (i).

“(iii) DISBURSAL.—The local grant recipient or an entity designated under clause (ii) shall disburse the grant funds for workforce investment activities at the direction of the local board, pursuant to the requirements of this title. The local grant recipient or entity designated under clause (ii) shall disburse the funds immediately on receiving such direction from the local board.

“(C) STAFF.—The local board may employ staff to assist in carrying out the functions described in this subsection.

“(D) GRANTS AND DONATIONS.—The local board may solicit and accept grants and donations from sources other than Federal funds made available under this Act.

“(5) SELECTION OF OPERATORS AND PROVIDERS.—

“(A) SELECTION OF ONE-STOP OPERATORS.—Consistent with section 121(d), the local board, with the agreement of the chief elected official—

“(i) shall designate or certify one-stop operators as described in section 121(d)(2)(A); and

“(ii) may terminate for cause the eligibility of such operators.

“(B) IDENTIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE TRAINING SERVICE PROVIDERS.—Consistent with this subtitle, the local board shall identify eligible providers of training services described in section 134(c)(4) in the local area, annually review the outcomes of such eligible providers using the criteria under section 122(b)(2), and designate such eligible providers in the local area who have demonstrated the highest level of success with respect to such criteria as priority eligible providers for the program year following the review.

“(C) IDENTIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS OF WORK READY SERVICES.—If the one-stop operator does not provide the services described in section 134(c)(2) in the local area, the local board shall identify eligible providers of such services in the local area by awarding contracts.

“(6) PROGRAM OVERSIGHT.—The local board, in partnership with the chief elected official, shall be responsible for—

“(A) ensuring the appropriate use and management of the funds provided for local employment and training activities authorized under section 134(b); and

“(B) conducting oversight of the one-stop delivery system, in the local area, authorized under section 121.

“(7) NEGOTIATION OF LOCAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES.—The local board, the chief elected official, and the Governor shall negotiate and reach agreement on local performance measures as described in section 136(c).”

“(8) TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENTS.—The local board shall develop strategies for technology improvements to facilitate access to services authorized under this subtitle and carried out in the local area, including access in remote areas.”;

(4) in subsection (e)—

(A) by inserting “electronic means and” after “regular basis through”; and

(B) by striking “and the award of grants or contracts to eligible providers of youth activities.”;

(5) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “section 134(d)(4)” and inserting “section 134(c)(4)”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) WORK READY SERVICES; DESIGNATION OR CERTIFICATION AS ONE-STOP OPERATORS.—A local board may provide work ready services described in section 134(c)(2) through a one-stop delivery system described in section 121 or be designated or certified as a one-stop operator only with the agreement of the chief elected official and the Governor.”;

(6) in subsection (g)(1), by inserting “or participate in any action taken” after “vote”; and

(7) by striking subsections (h) and (i).

SEC. 216. LOCAL PLAN.

Section 118 (29 U.S.C. 2833) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “5-year” and inserting “3-year”;

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) CONTENTS.—The local plan shall include—

“(1) a description of the analysis of the local area’s economic and workforce conditions conducted under subclauses (I) through (IV) of section 117(d)(2)(A)(i), and an assurance that the local board will use such analysis to carry out the activities under this subtitle;

“(2) a description of the one-stop delivery system in the local area, including—

“(A) a description of how the local board will ensure—

“(i) the continuous improvement of eligible providers of services through the system; and

“(ii) that such providers meet the employment needs of local businesses and participants; and

“(B) a description of how the local board will facilitate access to services described in section 117(d)(8) and provided through the one-stop delivery system consistent with section 117(d)(8);

“(3) a description of the strategies and services that will be used in the local area—

“(A) to more fully engage employers, including small businesses and employers in in-demand industries and occupations important to the local economy;

“(B) to meet the needs of employers in the local area;

“(C) to better coordinate workforce development programs with economic development activities; and

“(D) to better coordinate workforce development programs with employment, training, and literacy services carried out by non-profit organizations, including public libraries, as appropriate;

“(4) a description of how the local board will convene (or help to convene) industry or sector partnerships that lead to collabor-

ative planning, resource alignment, and training efforts across multiple firms for a range of workers employed or potentially employed by a targeted industry or sector—

“(A) to encourage industry growth and competitiveness and to improve worker training, retention, and advancement in the targeted industry or sector;

“(B) to address the immediate and long-term skilled workforce needs of in-demand industries, small businesses, and other occupations important to the local economy; and

“(C) to address critical skill gaps within and across industries and sectors;

“(5) a description of how the funds reserved under section 117(d)(4)(A)(ii) will be used to carry out activities described in section 134(c)(4);

“(6) a description of how the local board will coordinate workforce investment activities carried out in the local area with statewide workforce investment activities, as appropriate;

“(7) a description of how the local area will—

“(A) coordinate activities with the local area’s disability community, and with transition services (as defined under section 602 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401)) provided under that Act by local educational agencies serving such local area, to make available comprehensive, high-quality services to individuals with disabilities;

“(B) consistent with section 188 and Executive Order No. 13217 (42 U.S.C. 12131 note), serve the employment and training needs of individuals with disabilities, with a focus on employment that fosters independence and integration into the workplace; and

“(C) consistent with sections 504 and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794, 794d), include the provision of outreach, intake, assessments, and service delivery, the development of performance measures, the training of staff, and other aspects of accessibility for individuals with disabilities to programs and services under this subtitle;

“(8) a description of the local levels of performance negotiated with the Governor and chief elected official pursuant to section 136(c), to be—

“(A) used to measure the performance of the local area; and

“(B) used by the local board for measuring performance of the local fiscal agent (where appropriate), eligible providers, and the one-stop delivery system, in the local area;

“(9) a description of the process used by the local board, consistent with subsection (c), to provide an opportunity for public comment prior to submission of the plan;

“(10) a description of how the local area will serve the employment and training needs of dislocated workers (including displaced homemakers), low-income individuals (including recipients of public assistance such as supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits pursuant to the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), long-term unemployed individuals (including individuals who have exhausted entitlement to Federal and State unemployment compensation), English learners, homeless individuals, individuals training for nontraditional employment, youth (including out-of-school youth and at-risk youth), older workers, ex-offenders, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, refugees and entrants, veterans (including disabled veterans and homeless veterans), and Native Americans;

“(11) an identification of the entity responsible for the disbursement of grant funds described in section 117(d)(4)(B)(iii), as deter-

mined by the chief elected official or the Governor under such section;

“(12) a description of the strategies and services that will be used in the local area to assist at-risk youth and out-of-school youth in acquiring the education and skills, credentials (including recognized postsecondary credentials, such as industry-recognized credentials), and employment experience to succeed in the labor market, including—

“(A) training and internships in in-demand industries or occupations important to the local economy;

“(B) dropout recovery activities that are designed to lead to the attainment of a regular secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, or other State-recognized equivalent (including recognized alternative standards for individuals with disabilities); and

“(C) activities combining remediation of academic skills, work readiness training, and work experience, and including linkages to postsecondary education and training and career-ladder employment;

“(13) a description of—

“(A) how the local area will furnish employment, training, including training in advanced manufacturing, supportive, and placement services to veterans, including disabled and homeless veterans;

“(B) the strategies and services that will be used in the local area to assist in and expedite reintegration of homeless veterans into the labor force; and

“(C) the veteran population to be served in the local area;

“(14) a description of—

“(A) the duties assigned to the veteran employment specialist consistent with the requirements of section 134(f);

“(B) the manner in which the veteran employment specialist is integrated into the one-stop career system described in section 121;

“(C) the date on which the veteran employment specialist was assigned; and

“(D) whether the veteran employment specialist has satisfactorily completed related training by the National Veterans’ Employment and Training Services Institute; and

“(15) such other information as the Governor may require.”; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “such means” and inserting “electronic means and such means”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “, including representatives of business and representatives of labor organizations.”.

SEC. 217. ESTABLISHMENT OF ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Section 121 (29 U.S.C. 2841) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(A) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ONE-STOP PARTNERS.—Each entity that carries out a program or activities described in subparagraph (B) shall—

“(i) provide access through a one-stop delivery system to the program or activities carried out by the entity, including making the work ready services described in section 134(c)(2) that are applicable to the program or activities of the entity available at one-stop centers (in addition to any other appropriate locations);

“(ii) use a portion of the funds available to the program or activities of the entity to maintain the one-stop delivery system, including payment of the costs of infrastructure of one-stop centers in accordance with subsection (h);

“(iii) enter into a local memorandum of understanding with the local board, relating to the operation of the one-stop delivery system, that meets the requirements of subsection (c); and

“(iv) participate in the operation of the one-stop delivery system consistent with the terms of the memorandum of understanding, the requirements of this title, and the requirements of the Federal laws authorizing the program or activities carried out by the entity.”;

(B) in paragraph (1)(B)—

(i) by striking clauses (ii), (v), and (vi);

(ii) by redesignating clauses (iii) and (iv) as clauses (ii) and (iii), respectively;

(iii) by redesignating clauses (vii) through (xii) as clauses (iv) through (ix), respectively;

(iv) in clause (ii), as so redesignated, by striking “adult education and literacy activities” and inserting “adult education and family literacy education activities”

(v) in clause (viii), as so redesignated, by striking “and” at the end;

(vi) in clause (ix), as so redesignated, by striking the period and inserting “; and”;

(vii) by adding at the end the following:

“(x) subject to subparagraph (C), programs authorized under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).”;

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1)(B) the following:

“(C) DETERMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR.—Each entity carrying out a program described in subparagraph (B)(x) shall be considered to be a one-stop partner under this title and carry out the required partner activities described in subparagraph (A) unless the Governor of the State in which the local area is located provides the Secretary and Secretary of Health and Human Services written notice of a determination by the Governor that such an entity shall not be considered to be such a partner and shall not carry out such required partner activities.”;

(D) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking “section 134(d)(2)” and inserting “section 134(c)(2)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking clauses (i), (ii), and (v);

(II) in clause (iv), by striking “and” at the end;

(III) by redesignating clauses (iii) and (iv) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively; and

(IV) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) employment and training programs administered by the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration;

“(iv) employment and training programs carried out by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration;

“(v) employment, training, and literacy services carried out by public libraries; and

“(vi) other appropriate Federal, State, or local programs, including programs in the private sector.”;

(2) in subsection (c)(2), by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) provisions describing—

“(i) the services to be provided through the one-stop delivery system consistent with the requirements of this section, including the manner in which the services will be coordinated through such system;

“(ii) how the costs of such services and the operating costs of such system will be funded, through cash and in-kind contributions, to provide a stable and equitable funding stream for ongoing one-stop system operations, including the funding of the costs of

infrastructure of one-stop centers in accordance with subsection (h);

“(iii) methods of referral of individuals between the one-stop operator and the one-stop partners for appropriate services and activities, including referrals for training for non-traditional employment; and

“(iv) the duration of the memorandum of understanding and the procedures for amending the memorandum during the term of the memorandum, and assurances that such memorandum shall be reviewed not less than once every 3-year period to ensure appropriate funding and delivery of services under the memorandum; and”;

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the heading for paragraph (1), by striking “DESIGNATION AND CERTIFICATION” and inserting “LOCAL DESIGNATION AND CERTIFICATION”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “section 134(c)” and inserting “subsection (e)”;

(ii) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) shall be designated or certified as a one-stop operator through a competitive process; and”;

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking clause (ii) and redesignating clauses (iii) through (vi) as clauses (ii) through (v), respectively; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “vocational” and inserting “career and technical”;

(4) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

“(e) ESTABLISHMENT OF ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be established in a State that receives an allotment under section 132(b) a one-stop delivery system, which shall—

“(A) provide the work ready services described in section 134(c)(2);

“(B) provide access to training services as described in paragraph (4) of section 134(c), including serving as the point of access to career enhancement accounts for training services to participants in accordance with paragraph (4)(F) of such section;

“(C) provide access to the activities carried out under section 134(d), if any;

“(D) provide access to programs and activities carried out by one-stop partners that are described in subsection (b); and

“(E) provide access to the data and information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 15(a)(1) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491–2(a)(1)).

“(2) ONE-STOP DELIVERY.—At a minimum, the one-stop delivery system—

“(A) shall make each of the programs, services, and activities described in paragraph (1) accessible at not less than one physical center in each local area of the State; and

“(B) may also make programs, services, and activities described in paragraph (1) available—

“(i) through a network of affiliated sites that can provide one or more of the programs, services, and activities to individuals; and

“(ii) through a network of eligible one-stop partners—

“(I) in which each partner provides one or more of the programs, services, and activities to such individuals and is accessible at an affiliated site that consists of a physical location or an electronically- or technologically-linked access point; and

“(II) that assures individuals that information on the availability of the work ready services will be available regardless of where

the individuals initially enter the statewide workforce investment system, including information made available through an access point described in subclause (I).

“(3) SPECIALIZED CENTERS.—The centers and sites described in paragraph (2) may have a specialization in addressing special needs.”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) CERTIFICATION OF ONE-STOP CENTERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The State board shall establish objective procedures and criteria for certifying, at least once every 3 years, one-stop centers for the purpose of awarding the one-stop infrastructure funding described in subsection (h).

“(B) CRITERIA.—The criteria for certification of a one-stop center under this subsection shall include—

“(i) meeting the expected levels of performance for each of the corresponding core indicators of performance as outlined in the State plan under section 112;

“(ii) meeting minimum standards relating to the scope and degree of service integration achieved by the center, involving the programs provided by the one-stop partners; and

“(iii) meeting minimum standards relating to how the center ensures that eligible providers meet the employment needs of local employers and participants.

“(C) EFFECT OF CERTIFICATION.—One-stop centers certified under this subsection shall be eligible to receive the infrastructure funding authorized under subsection (h).

“(2) LOCAL BOARDS.—Consistent with the criteria developed by the State, the local board may develop, for certification referred to in paragraph (1)(A), additional criteria or higher standards on the criteria referred to in paragraph (1)(B) to respond to local labor market and demographic conditions and trends.

“(h) ONE-STOP INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING.—

“(1) PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS.—

“(A) PROVISION OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, as determined under subparagraph (B), a portion of the Federal funds provided to the State and areas within the State under the Federal laws authorizing the one-stop partner programs described in subsection (b)(1)(B) and participating additional partner programs described in subsection (b)(2)(B), for a fiscal year shall be provided to the Governor by such partners to carry out this subsection.

“(B) DETERMINATION OF GOVERNOR.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (C), the Governor, in consultation with the State board, shall determine the portion of funds to be provided under subparagraph (A) by each one-stop partner and in making such determination shall consider the proportionate use of the one-stop centers in the State by each such partner, the costs of administration for purposes not related to one-stop centers for each such partner, and other relevant factors described in paragraph (3).

“(ii) SPECIAL RULE.—In those States where the State constitution places policy-making authority that is independent of the authority of the Governor in an entity or official with respect to the funds provided for adult education and family literacy education activities authorized under title II and for postsecondary career and technical education activities authorized under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.), the determination described in clause (i) with respect to the corresponding 2 programs shall be

made by the Governor with the appropriate entity or official with such independent policy-making authority.

“(iii) **APPEAL BY ONE-STOP PARTNERS.**—The Governor shall establish a procedure for the one-stop partner administering a program described in subsection (b) and subparagraph (A) to appeal a determination regarding the portion of funds to be provided under this paragraph on the basis that such determination is inconsistent with the requirements described in the State plan for the program or with the requirements of this paragraph. Such procedure shall ensure prompt resolution of the appeal.

“(C) **LIMITATIONS.**—

“(i) **PROVISION FROM ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS.**—The funds provided under this paragraph by a one-stop partner shall be provided only from funds available for the costs of administration under the program administered by such partner, and shall be subject to the limitations with respect to the portion of funds under such program that may be used for administration.

“(ii) **FEDERAL DIRECT SPENDING PROGRAMS.**—

“(I) **IN GENERAL.**—A program that provides Federal direct spending under section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900(c)(8)) shall not, for purposes of this paragraph, be required to provide more than the maximum amount determined under subclause (II).

“(II) **MAXIMUM AMOUNT.**—The maximum amount for the program is the amount that bears the same relationship to the costs referred to in paragraph (2) for the State as the use of the one-stop centers by such program bears to the use of such centers by all one-stop partner programs in the State.

“(2) **ALLOCATION BY GOVERNOR.**—From the funds provided under paragraph (1), the Governor shall allocate funds to local areas in accordance with the formula established under paragraph (3) for the purposes of assisting in paying the costs of infrastructure of one-stop centers certified under subsection (g).

“(3) **ALLOCATION FORMULA.**—The State board shall develop a formula to be used by the Governor to allocate the funds provided under paragraph (1) to local areas. The formula shall include such factors as the State board determines are appropriate, which may include factors such as the number of centers in a local area that have been certified, the population served by such centers, and the performance of such centers.

“(4) **COSTS OF INFRASTRUCTURE.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘costs of infrastructure’ means the nonpersonnel costs that are necessary for the general operation of a one-stop center, including the rental costs of the facilities involved, and the costs of utilities and maintenance, and equipment (including assistive technology for individuals with disabilities).

“(i) **OTHER FUNDS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In addition to the funds provided under subsection (h), a portion of funds made available under Federal law authorizing the one-stop partner programs described in subsection (b)(1)(B) and participating additional partner programs described in subsection (b)(2)(B), or the noncash resources available under such 2 types of programs, shall be used to pay the costs relating to the operation of the one-stop delivery system that are not paid for from the funds provided under subsection (h), to the extent not inconsistent with the Federal law involved. Such portion shall be used to pay for costs including—

“(A) costs of infrastructure (as defined in subsection (h)) that are in excess of the funds provided under subsection (h);

“(B) common costs that are in addition to the costs of infrastructure (as so defined); and

“(C) the costs of the provision of work ready services applicable to each program.

“(2) **DETERMINATION AND STANDARDS.**—The method for determining the appropriate portion of funds and noncash resources to be provided by each program under paragraph (1) shall be determined as part of the memorandum of understanding under subsection (c). The State board shall provide standards to facilitate the determination of appropriate allocation of the funds and noncash resources to local areas.”.

SEC. 218. IDENTIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS OF TRAINING SERVICES.

Section 122 (29 U.S.C. 2842) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 122. IDENTIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS OF TRAINING SERVICES.

“(a) **ELIGIBILITY.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Governor, after consultation with the State board, shall establish criteria and procedures regarding the eligibility of providers of training services described in section 134(c)(4) to receive funds provided under section 133(b) for the provision of such training services and be included on the list of eligible providers of training services described in subsection (d).

“(2) **PROVIDERS.**—Subject to the provisions of this section, to be eligible to receive the funds and be included on the list, the provider shall be—

“(A) a postsecondary educational institution that—

“(i) is eligible to receive Federal funds under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.); and

“(ii) provides a program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential;

“(B) an entity that carries out programs under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the ‘National Apprenticeship Act’; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.); or

“(C) another public or private provider of a program of training services.

“(3) **INCLUSION IN LIST OF ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS.**—A provider described in subparagraph (A) or (C) of paragraph (2) shall comply with the criteria and procedures established under this subsection to be eligible to receive the funds and be included on the list. A provider described in paragraph (2)(B) shall be eligible to receive the funds and be included on the list with respect to programs described in paragraph (2)(B) for so long as the provider remains certified by the Secretary of Labor to carry out the programs.

“(b) **CRITERIA.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The criteria established by the Governor pursuant to subsection (a) shall take into account—

“(A) the performance of providers of training services with respect to the performance measures described in section 136, measures for other matters for which information is required under paragraph (2), and other appropriate measures of performance outcomes for those participants receiving training services under this subtitle;

“(B) whether the training programs of such providers relate to in-demand industries or occupations important to the local economy;

“(C) the need to ensure access to training services throughout the State, including in rural areas;

“(D) the ability of the providers to offer programs that lead to a recognized postsec-

ondary credential, and the quality of such programs;

“(E) the performance of the providers as reflected in the information such providers are required to report to State agencies with respect to other Federal and State programs (other than the program carried out under this subtitle), including one-stop partner programs; and

“(F) such other factors as the Governor determines are appropriate.

“(2) **INFORMATION.**—The criteria established by the Governor shall require that a provider of training services submit appropriate, accurate, and timely information to the State for purposes of carrying out subsection (d), with respect to participants receiving training services under this subtitle in the applicable program, including—

“(A) information on recognized postsecondary credentials received by such participants;

“(B) information on costs of attendance for such participants;

“(C) information on the program completion rate for such participants; and

“(D) information on the performance of the provider with respect to the performance measures described in section 136 for such participants.

“(3) **RENEWAL.**—The criteria established by the Governor shall also provide for a review on the criteria every 3 years and renewal of eligibility under this section for providers of training services.

“(4) **LOCAL CRITERIA.**—A local board in the State may establish criteria in addition to the criteria established by the Governor, or may require higher levels of performance than required on the criteria established by the Governor, for purposes of determining the eligibility of providers of training services under this section in the local area involved.

“(5) **LIMITATION.**—In carrying out the requirements of this subsection, no entity may disclose personally identifiable information regarding a student, including a Social Security number, student identification number, or other identifier, without the prior written consent of the parent or student in compliance with section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g).

“(c) **PROCEDURES.**—The procedures established under subsection (a) shall—

“(1) identify—

“(A) the application process for a provider of training services to become eligible under this section; and

“(B) the respective roles of the State and local areas in receiving and reviewing applications and in making determinations of eligibility based on the criteria established under this section; and

“(2) establish a process, for a provider of training services to appeal a denial or termination of eligibility under this section, that includes an opportunity for a hearing and prescribes appropriate time limits to ensure prompt resolution of the appeal.

“(d) **INFORMATION TO ASSIST PARTICIPANTS IN CHOOSING PROVIDERS.**—In order to facilitate and assist participants under chapter 5 in choosing providers of training services, the Governor shall ensure that an appropriate list of providers determined eligible under this section in the State, including information provided under subsection (b)(2) with respect to such providers, is provided to the local boards in the State and is made available to such participants and to members of the public through the one-stop delivery system in the State.

“(e) **ENFORCEMENT.**—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The procedures established under this section shall provide the following:

“(A) INTENTIONALLY SUPPLYING INACCURATE INFORMATION.—Upon a determination, by an individual or entity specified in the procedures, that a provider of training services, or individual providing information on behalf of the provider, intentionally supplied inaccurate information under this section, the eligibility of such provider under this section shall be terminated for a period of time that is not less than 2 years.

“(B) SUBSTANTIAL VIOLATIONS.—Upon a determination, by an individual or entity specified in the procedures, that a provider of training services substantially violated any requirement under this title, the eligibility of such provider under this section shall be terminated for a period of time that is not less than 10 years.

“(C) REPAYMENT.—A provider of training services whose eligibility is terminated under subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be liable for the repayment of funds received under chapter 5 during a period of noncompliance described in such subparagraph. For purposes of subparagraph (A), that period shall be considered to be the period beginning on the date on which the inaccurate information described in subparagraph (A) was supplied, and ending on the date of the termination described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Paragraph (1) shall be construed to provide remedies and penalties that supplement, but do not supplant, other civil and criminal remedies and penalties.

“(f) AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER STATES.—A State may enter into an agreement with another State, on a reciprocal basis, to permit eligible providers of training services to accept career enhancement accounts provided in the other State.

“(g) RECOMMENDATIONS.—In developing the criteria (including requirements for related information) and procedures required under this section, the Governor shall solicit and take into consideration the recommendations of local boards and providers of training services within the State.

“(h) OPPORTUNITY TO SUBMIT COMMENTS.—During the development of the criteria and procedures, and the list of eligible providers required under this section, the Governor shall provide an opportunity for interested members of the public to submit comments regarding such criteria, procedures, and list.

“(i) ON-THE-JOB TRAINING OR CUSTOMIZED TRAINING EXCEPTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Providers of on-the-job training or customized training shall not be subject to the requirements of subsections (a) through (d).

“(2) COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—A one-stop operator in a local area shall collect such performance information from on-the-job training and customized training providers as the Governor may require, determine whether the providers meet such performance criteria as the Governor may require, and disseminate information identifying providers that meet the criteria as eligible providers, and the performance information, through the one-stop delivery system. Providers determined to meet the criteria shall be considered to be identified as eligible under this section, to be providers of the training services involved.”.

SEC. 219. GENERAL AUTHORIZATION.

Chapter 5 of subtitle B of title I is amended—

(1) by striking the heading for chapter 5 and inserting the following: “**EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES**”; and

(2) in section 131 (29 U.S.C. 2861)—

(A) by striking “paragraphs (1)(B) and (2)(B) of”; and

(B) by striking “adults, and dislocated workers,” and inserting “individuals”.

SEC. 220. STATE ALLOTMENTS.

Section 132 (29 U.S.C. 2862) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

“(1) reserve $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of the total amount appropriated under section 137 for a fiscal year, of which—

“(A) 50 percent shall be used to provide technical assistance under section 170; and

“(B) 50 percent shall be used for evaluations under section 172;

“(2) reserve 1 percent of the total amount appropriated under section 137 for a fiscal year to make grants to, and enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with Indian tribes, tribal organizations, Alaska Native entities, Indian-controlled organizations serving Indians, or Native Hawaiian organizations to carry out employment and training activities;

“(3) reserve not more than 25 percent of the total amount appropriated under section 137 for a fiscal year to carry out the Jobs Corps program under subtitle C;

“(4) reserve not more than 3.5 percent of the total amount appropriated under section 137 for a fiscal year to—

“(A) make grants to State boards or local boards to provide employment and training assistance to workers affected by major economic dislocations, such as plant closures, mass layoffs, or closures and realignments of military installations; and

“(B) provide assistance to Governors of States with an area that has suffered an emergency or a major disaster (as such terms are defined in paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively, of section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122)) to provide disaster relief employment in the area; and

“(5) from the remaining amount appropriated under section 137 for a fiscal year (after reserving funds under paragraphs (1) through (4)), make allotments in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.”; and

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) WORKFORCE INVESTMENT FUND.—

“(1) RESERVATION FOR OUTLYING AREAS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—From the amount made available under subsection (a)(5) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall reserve not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent to provide assistance to the outlying areas.

“(B) RESTRICTION.—The Republic of Palau shall cease to be eligible to receive funding under this paragraph upon entering into an agreement for extension of United States educational assistance under the Compact of Free Association (approved by the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-188) after the date of enactment of the SKILLS Act.

“(2) STATES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—After determining the amount to be reserved under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall allot the remainder of the amount referred to in subsection (a)(5) for a fiscal year to the States pursuant to subparagraph (B) for employment and training activities and statewide workforce investment activities.

“(B) FORMULA.—Subject to subparagraphs (C) and (D), of the remainder—

“(i) 25 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemploy-

ment in each State, compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment in all States;

“(ii) 25 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative number of individuals in the civilian labor force in each State, compared to the total number of such individuals in all States;

“(iii) 25 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative number of individuals in each State who have been unemployed for 15 weeks or more, compared to the total number of individuals in all States who have been unemployed for 15 weeks or more; and

“(iv) 25 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative number of disadvantaged youth in each State, compared to the total number of disadvantaged youth in all States.

“(C) MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM PERCENTAGES.—

“(i) MINIMUM PERCENTAGE.—The Secretary shall ensure that no State shall receive an allotment under this paragraph for—

“(I) each of fiscal years 2015 through 2017, that is less than 100 percent of the allotment percentage of the State for fiscal year 2013; and

“(II) fiscal year 2018 and each succeeding fiscal year, that is less than 90 percent of the allotment percentage of the State for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year involved.

“(ii) MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE.—Subject to clause (i), the Secretary shall ensure that no State shall receive an allotment under this paragraph for—

“(I) each of fiscal years 2015 through 2017, that is more than 130 percent of the allotment percentage of the State for fiscal year 2013; and

“(II) fiscal year 2018 and each succeeding fiscal year, that is more than 130 percent of the allotment percentage of the State for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year involved.

“(D) SMALL STATE MINIMUM ALLOTMENT.—Subject to subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall ensure that no State shall receive an allotment under this paragraph for a fiscal year that is less than $\frac{1}{5}$ of 1 percent of the remainder described in subparagraph (A) for the fiscal year.

“(E) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of the formula specified in this paragraph:

“(i) ALLOTMENT PERCENTAGE.—The term ‘allotment percentage’—

“(I) used with respect to fiscal year 2013, means the percentage of the amounts allotted to States under title I of this Act, title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.), the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations Act (29 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), sections 4103A and 4104 of title 38, United States Code, and sections 1 through 14 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.), as such provisions were in effect for fiscal year 2013, that is received under such provisions by the State involved for fiscal year 2013; and

“(II) used with respect to fiscal year 2017 or a succeeding fiscal year, means the percentage of the amounts allotted to States under this paragraph for the fiscal year, that is received under this paragraph by the State involved for the fiscal year.

“(ii) AREA OF SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT.—The term ‘area of substantial unemployment’ means any area that is of sufficient size and scope to sustain a program of workforce investment activities carried out under this subtitle and that has an average rate of unemployment of at least 7 percent for the most recent 12 months, as determined by the Secretary. For purposes of this

clause, determinations of areas of substantial unemployment shall be made once each fiscal year.

“(iii) **DISADVANTAGED YOUTH.**—The term ‘disadvantaged youth’ means an individual who is not less than age 16 and not more than age 24 who receives an income, or is a member of a family that receives a total family income, that in relation to family size, does not exceed the higher of—

“(I) the poverty line; or

“(II) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.

“(iv) **INDIVIDUAL.**—The term ‘individual’ means an individual who is age 16 or older.”.

SEC. 221. WITHIN STATE ALLOCATIONS.

Section 133 (29 U.S.C. 2863) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) **RESERVATIONS FOR STATEWIDE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES.**—

“(1) **STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—The Governor of a State shall reserve not more than 15 percent of the total amount allotted to the State under section 132(b)(2) for a fiscal year to carry out the statewide activities described in section 134(a).

“(2) **STATEWIDE RAPID RESPONSE ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.**—Of the amount reserved under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, the Governor of the State shall reserve not more than 25 percent for statewide rapid response activities and additional assistance described in section 134(a)(4).

“(3) **STATEWIDE GRANTS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT.**—Of the amount reserved under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, the Governor of the State shall reserve 15 percent to carry out statewide activities described in section 134(a)(5).

“(4) **STATE ADMINISTRATIVE COST LIMIT.**—Not more than 5 percent of the funds reserved under paragraph (1) may be used by the Governor of the State for administrative costs of carrying out the statewide activities described in section 134(a).”.

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) **WITHIN STATE ALLOCATION.**—

“(1) **METHODS.**—The Governor, acting in accordance with the State plan, and after consulting with chief elected officials in the local areas in the State, shall—

“(A) allocate the funds that are allotted to the State under section 132(b)(2) and not reserved under subsection (a), in accordance with paragraph (2)(A); and

“(B) award the funds that are reserved by the State under subsection (a)(3) through competitive grants to eligible entities, in accordance with section 134(a)(1)(C).

“(2) **FORMULA ALLOCATIONS FOR THE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT FUND.**—

“(A) **ALLOCATION.**—In allocating the funds described in paragraph (1)(A) to local areas, a State shall allocate—

“(i) 25 percent on the basis described in section 132(b)(2)(B)(i);

“(ii) 25 percent on the basis described in section 132(b)(2)(B)(ii);

“(iii) 25 percent on the basis described in section 132(b)(2)(B)(iii); and

“(iv) 25 percent on the basis described in section 132(b)(2)(B)(iv),

except that a reference in a section specified in any of clauses (i) through (iv) to ‘each State’ shall be considered to refer to each local area, and to ‘all States’ shall be considered to refer to all local areas.

“(B) **MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM PERCENTAGES.**—

“(i) **MINIMUM PERCENTAGE.**—The State shall ensure that no local area shall receive an allocation under this paragraph for—

“(I) each of fiscal years 2015 through 2017, that is less than 100 percent of the allocation percentage of the local area for fiscal year 2013; and

“(II) fiscal year 2018 and each succeeding fiscal year, that is less than 90 percent of the allocation percentage of the local area for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year involved.

“(ii) **MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE.**—Subject to clause (i), the State shall ensure that no local area shall receive an allocation for a fiscal year under this paragraph for—

“(I) each of fiscal years 2015 through 2017, that is more than 130 percent of the allocation percentage of the local area for fiscal year 2013; and

“(II) fiscal year 2018 and each succeeding fiscal year, that is more than 130 percent of the allocation percentage of the local area for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year involved.

“(C) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purpose of the formula specified in this paragraph, the term ‘allocation percentage’—

“(i) used with respect to fiscal year 2013, means the percentage of the amounts allocated to local areas under title I of this Act, title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.), the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations Act (29 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), sections 4103A and 4104 of title 38, United States Code, and sections 1 through 14 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.), as such provisions were in effect for fiscal year 2013, that is received under such provisions by the local area involved for fiscal year 2013; and

“(ii) used with respect to fiscal year 2017 or a succeeding fiscal year, means the percentage of the amounts allocated to local areas under this paragraph for the fiscal year, that is received under this paragraph by the local area involved for the fiscal year.”.

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Governor may, in accordance with this subsection, reallocate to eligible local areas within the State amounts that are allocated under subsection (b) for employment and training activities and that are available for reallocation.”.

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “paragraph (2)(A) or (3) of subsection (b) for such activities” and inserting “subsection (b) for such activities”;

(C) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) **REALLOCATIONS.**—In making reallocations to eligible local areas of amounts available pursuant to paragraph (2) for a program year, the Governor shall allocate to each eligible local area within the State an amount based on the relative amount allocated to such local area under subsection (b)(2) for such activities for such prior program year, as compared to the total amount allocated to all eligible local areas in the State under subsection (b)(2) for such activities for such prior program year.”.

(D) in paragraph (4), by striking “paragraph (2)(A) or (3) of” and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) **LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE COST LIMIT.**—Of the amount allocated to a local area under this section for a fiscal year, not more than 10 percent of the amount may be used by the local board involved for the administrative costs of carrying out local workforce investment activities in the local area under this chapter.”.

SEC. 222. USE OF FUNDS FOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.

Section 134 (29 U.S.C. 2864) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) **STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—

“(A) **DISTRIBUTION OF STATEWIDE ACTIVITIES.**—Funds reserved by a Governor for a State as described in section 133(a)(1) and not reserved under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 133(a)—

“(i) shall be used to carry out the statewide employment and training activities described in paragraph (2); and

“(ii) may be used to carry out any of the statewide employment and training activities described in paragraph (3).

“(B) **STATEWIDE RAPID RESPONSE ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.**—Funds reserved by a Governor for a State as described in section 133(a)(2) shall be used to provide the statewide rapid response activities and additional assistance described in paragraph (4).

“(C) **STATEWIDE GRANTS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT.**—Funds reserved by a Governor for a State as described in section 133(a)(3) shall be used to award statewide grants for individuals with barriers to employment on a competitive basis, and carry out other activities, as described in paragraph (5).

“(2) **REQUIRED STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—A State shall use funds referred to in paragraph (1)(A) to carry out statewide employment and training activities, which shall include—

“(A) disseminating the State list of eligible providers of training services described in section 122(d), information identifying eligible providers of on-the-job training and customized training described in section 122(i), and performance information and program cost information described in section 122(b)(2);

“(B) supporting the provision of work ready services described in subsection (c)(2) in the one-stop delivery system;

“(C) implementing strategies and services that will be used in the State to assist at-risk youth and out-of-school youth in acquiring the education and skills, recognized postsecondary credentials, and employment experience to succeed in the labor market;

“(D) conducting evaluations under section 136(e) of activities authorized under this chapter in coordination with evaluations carried out by the Secretary under section 172;

“(E) providing technical assistance to local areas that fail to meet local performance measures;

“(F) operating a fiscal and management accountability system under section 136(f); and

“(G) carrying out monitoring and oversight of activities carried out under this chapter.

“(3) **ALLOWABLE STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—A State may use funds referred to in paragraph (1)(A) to carry out statewide employment and training activities which may include—

“(A) implementing innovative programs and strategies designed to meet the needs of all employers in the State, including small employers, which may include incumbent worker training programs, sectoral and industry cluster strategies and partnership initiatives, career ladder programs, micro-enterprise and entrepreneurial training and support programs, utilization of effective business intermediaries, activities to improve linkages between the one-stop delivery

system in the State and all employers (including small employers) in the State, and other business services and strategies that better engage employers in workforce investment activities and make the workforce investment system more relevant to the needs of State and local businesses, consistent with the objectives of this title;

“(B) providing incentive grants to local areas—

“(i) for regional cooperation among local boards (including local boards in a designated region as described in section 116(c));

“(ii) for local coordination of activities carried out under this Act; and

“(iii) for exemplary performance by local areas on the local performance measures;

“(C) developing strategies for effectively integrating programs and services among one-stop partners;

“(D) carrying out activities to facilitate remote access to services provided through a one-stop delivery system, including facilitating access through the use of technology;

“(E) incorporating pay-for-performance contract strategies as an element in funding activities under this section and providing technical support to local areas and eligible providers in order to carry out such a strategy, which may involve providing assistance with data collection and data entry requirements;

“(F) carrying out the State option under subsection (f)(8); and

“(G) carrying out other activities authorized under this section that the State determines to be necessary to assist local areas in carrying out activities described in subsection (c) or (d) through the statewide workforce investment system.

“(4) STATEWIDE RAPID RESPONSE ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.—A State shall use funds reserved as described in section 133(a)(2)—

“(A) to carry out statewide rapid response activities, which shall include provision of rapid response activities, carried out in local areas by the State or by an entity designated by the State, working in conjunction with the local boards and the chief elected officials in the local areas; and

“(B) to provide additional assistance to local areas that experience disasters, mass layoffs, or plant closings, or other events that precipitate substantial increases in the number of unemployed individuals, carried out in local areas by the State or by an entity designated by the State, working in conjunction with the local boards and the chief elected officials in the local areas.

“(5) STATEWIDE GRANTS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds reserved as described in section 133(a)(3), the Governor of a State—

“(i) may reserve up to 5 percent to provide technical assistance for, and conduct evaluations as described in section 136(e) of, the programs carried out under this paragraph; and

“(ii) using the remainder, shall award grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities (that meet specific performance outcomes and criteria established by the Governor) described in subparagraph (B) to carry out employment and training programs authorized under this paragraph for individuals with barriers to employment.

“(B) ELIGIBLE ENTITY DEFINED.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘eligible entity’ means an entity that—

“(i) is a—

“(I) local board or a consortium of local boards;

“(II) nonprofit entity, for-profit entity, or a consortium of nonprofit or for-profit entities; or

“(III) consortium of the entities described in subclauses (I) and (II);

“(ii) has a demonstrated record of placing individuals into unsubsidized employment and serving hard-to-serve individuals; and

“(iii) agrees to be reimbursed primarily on the basis of meeting specified performance outcomes and criteria established by the Governor.

“(C) GRANT PERIOD.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A grant under this paragraph shall be awarded for a period of 1 year.

“(ii) GRANT RENEWAL.—A Governor of a State may renew, for up to 4 additional 1-year periods, a grant awarded under this paragraph.

“(D) ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS.—To be eligible to participate in activities under this paragraph, an individual shall be a low-income individual age 16 or older.

“(E) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this paragraph shall use the grant funds for programs of activities that are designed to assist eligible participants in obtaining employment and acquiring the education and skills necessary to succeed in the labor market. To be eligible to receive a grant under this paragraph for an employment and training program, an eligible entity shall submit an application to a State at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the State may require, including—

“(i) a description of how the strategies and activities of the program will be aligned with the State plan submitted under section 112 and the local plan submitted under section 118, with respect to the area of the State that will be the focus of the program under this paragraph;

“(ii) a description of the educational and skills training programs and activities the eligible entity will provide to eligible participants under this paragraph;

“(iii) how the eligible entity will collaborate with State and local workforce investment systems established under this title in the provision of such programs and activities;

“(iv) a description of the programs of demonstrated effectiveness on which the provision of such educational and skills training programs and activities are based, and a description of how such programs and activities will improve education and skills training for eligible participants;

“(v) a description of the populations to be served and the skill needs of those populations, and the manner in which eligible participants will be recruited and selected as participants;

“(vi) a description of the private, public, local, and State resources that will be leveraged, with the grant funds provided, for the program under this paragraph, and how the entity will ensure the sustainability of such program after grant funds are no longer available;

“(vii) a description of the extent of the involvement of employers in such program;

“(viii) a description of the levels of performance the eligible entity expects to achieve with respect to the indicators of performance for all individuals specified in section 136(b)(2);

“(ix) a detailed budget and a description of the system of fiscal controls, and auditing and accountability procedures, that will be used to ensure fiscal soundness for the program provided under this paragraph; and

“(x) any other criteria the Governor may require.”;

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) LOCAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.—Funds allocated to a local area under section 133(b)—

“(1) shall be used to carry out employment and training activities described in subsection (c); and

“(2) may be used to carry out employment and training activities described in subsection (d).”;

(3) by striking subsection (c);

(4) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e), as subsections (c) and (d), respectively;

(5) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds allocated to a local area under section 133(b) shall be used—

“(A) to establish a one-stop delivery system as described in section 121(e);

“(B) to provide the work ready services described in paragraph (2) through the one-stop delivery system in accordance with such paragraph; and

“(C) to provide training services described in paragraph (4) in accordance with such paragraph.”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “CORE SERVICES” and inserting “WORK READY SERVICES”;

(ii) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “(1)(A)” and inserting “(1)”;

(II) by striking “core services” and inserting “work ready services”; and

(III) by striking “who are adults or displaced workers”;

(iii) by redesignating subparagraph (K) as subparagraph (V);

(iv) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (J) as subparagraphs (C) through (K), respectively;

(v) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) assistance in obtaining eligibility determinations under the other one-stop partner programs through activities, where appropriate and consistent with the authorizing statute of the one-stop partner program involved, such as assisting in—

“(i) the submission of applications;

“(ii) the provision of information on the results of such applications; and

“(iii) the provision of intake services and information.”;

(vi) by amending subparagraph (E), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

“(E) labor exchange services, including—

“(i) job search and placement assistance, and where appropriate, career counseling;

“(ii) appropriate recruitment services for employers, including small employers, in the local area, which may include services described in this subsection, including provision of information and referral to specialized business services not traditionally offered through the one-stop delivery system; and

“(iii) reemployment services provided to unemployment claimants, including claimants identified as in need of such services under the worker profiling system established under section 303(j) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 503(j));”;

(vii) in subparagraph (F), as so redesignated, by striking “employment statistics” and inserting “workforce and labor market”;

(viii) in subparagraph (G), as so redesignated, by striking “and eligible providers of youth activities described in section 123,”;

(ix) in subparagraph (H), as so redesignated, by inserting “under section 136” after “local performance measures”;

(x) in subparagraph (J), as so redesignated, by inserting “and information regarding the administration of the work test for the unemployment compensation system” after “compensation”;

(xi) by amending subparagraph (K), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

“(K) assistance in establishing eligibility for programs of financial aid assistance for education and training programs that are not funded under this Act and are available in the local area;”;

(xii) by inserting the following new subparagraphs after subparagraph (K), as so redesignated:

“(L) the provision of information from official publications of the Internal Revenue Service regarding Federal tax credits, available to participants in employment and training activities, and relating to education, job training, and employment;

“(M) comprehensive and specialized assessments of the skill levels and service needs of workers, which may include—

“(i) diagnostic testing and use of other assessment tools; and

“(ii) in-depth interviewing and evaluation to identify employment barriers and appropriate employment goals;

“(N) development of an individual employment plan, to identify the employment goals, appropriate achievement objectives, and appropriate combination of services for the participant;

“(O) group counseling;

“(P) individual counseling and career planning;

“(Q) case management;

“(R) short-term pre-career services, including development of learning skills, communications skills, interviewing skills, punctuality, personal maintenance skills, and professional conduct, to prepare individuals for unsubsidized employment or training;

“(S) internships and work experience;

“(T) literacy activities relating to basic work readiness, information and communication technology literacy activities, and financial literacy activities, if the activities involved are not available to participants in the local area under programs administered under the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (20 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.);

“(U) out-of-area job search assistance and relocation assistance; and”;

(C) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) DELIVERY OF SERVICES.—The work ready services described in paragraph (2) shall be provided through the one-stop delivery system and may be provided through contracts with public, private for-profit, and private nonprofit service providers, approved by the local board.”;

(D) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Funds described in paragraph (1)(C) shall be used to provide training services to individuals who—

“(i) after an interview, evaluation, or assessment, and case management, have been determined by a one-stop operator or one-stop partner, as appropriate, to—

“(I) be in need of training services to obtain or retain employment; and

“(II) have the skills and qualifications to successfully participate in the selected program of training services;

“(ii) select programs of training services that are directly linked to the employment opportunities in the local area involved or in another area in which the individual receiving such services are willing to commute or relocate; and

“(iii) who meet the requirements of subparagraph (B).”;

(i) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking “Except” and inserting “Notwithstanding section 479B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087uu) and except”;

(iii) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

“(D) TRAINING SERVICES.—Training services authorized under this paragraph may include—

“(i) occupational skills training;

“(ii) on-the-job training;

“(iii) skill upgrading and retraining;

“(iv) entrepreneurial training;

“(v) education activities leading to a regular secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent in combination with, concurrently or subsequently, occupational skills training;

“(vi) adult education and family literacy education activities provided in conjunction with other training services authorized under this subparagraph;

“(vii) workplace training combined with related instruction;

“(viii) occupational skills training that incorporates English language acquisition;

“(ix) customized training conducted with a commitment by an employer or group of employers to employ an individual upon successful completion of the training; and

“(x) training programs operated by the private sector.”;

(iv) by striking subparagraph (E) and redesignating subparagraphs (F) and (G) as subparagraphs (E) and (F), respectively; and

(v) in subparagraph (E) (as so redesignated)—

(I) in clause (ii)—

(aa) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “subsection (c)” and inserting “section 121”;

(bb) in subclause (I), by striking “section 122(e)” and inserting “section 122(d)” and by striking “section 122(h)” and inserting “section 122(i)”;

(cc) in subclause (II), by striking “subsections (e) and (h)” and inserting “subsections (d) and (i)”;

(II) by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following:

“(iii) CAREER ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNTS.—An individual who seeks training services and who is eligible pursuant to subparagraph (A), may, in consultation with a case manager, select an eligible provider of training services from the list or identifying information for providers described in clause (ii)(I). Upon such selection, the one-stop operator involved shall, to the extent practicable, refer such individual to the eligible provider of training services, and arrange for payment for such services through a career enhancement account.

“(iv) COORDINATION.—Each local board may, through one-stop centers, coordinate career enhancement accounts with other Federal, State, local, or private job training programs or sources to assist the individual in obtaining training services from (notwithstanding any provision of this title) eligible providers for those programs and sources.

“(v) ASSISTANCE.—Each local board may, through one-stop centers, assist individuals receiving career enhancement accounts in obtaining funds (in addition to the funds provided under this section) from other programs and sources that will assist the individual in obtaining training services.”;

(vi) in subparagraph (F) (as so redesignated)—

(I) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “INDIVIDUAL TRAINING ACCOUNTS” and inserting “CAREER ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNTS”;

(II) in clause (i), by striking “individual training accounts” and inserting “career enhancement accounts”;

(III) in clause (ii)—

(aa) by striking “an individual training account” and inserting “a career enhancement account”;

(bb) by striking “subparagraph (F)” and inserting “subparagraph (E)”;

(cc) in subclause (II), by striking “individual training accounts” and inserting “career enhancement accounts”;

(dd) in subclause (II), by striking “or” after the semicolon;

(ee) in subclause (III), by striking the period and inserting “; or”; and

(ff) by adding at the end the following:

“(IV) the local board determines that it would be most appropriate to award a contract to a postsecondary educational institution that has been identified as a priority eligible provider under section 117(d)(5)(B) in order to facilitate the training of multiple individuals in in-demand industries or occupations important to the State or local economy, that such contract may be used to enable the expansion of programs provided by a priority eligible provider, and that such contract does not limit customer choice.”;

(IV) in clause (iii), by striking “adult or dislocated worker” and inserting “individual”;

(V) in clause (iv)—

(aa) by redesignating subclause (IV) as subclause (V); and

(bb) by inserting after subclause (III) the following:

“(IV) Individuals with disabilities.”;

(6) in subsection (d) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) DISCRETIONARY ONE-STOP DELIVERY ACTIVITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Funds allocated to a local area under section 133(b)(2) may be used to provide, through the one-stop delivery system—

“(i) customized screening and referral of qualified participants in training services to employers;

“(ii) customized employment-related services to employers on a fee-for-service basis;

“(iii) customer supports, including transportation and child care, to navigate among multiple services and activities for special participant populations that face multiple barriers to employment, including individuals with disabilities;

“(iv) employment and training assistance provided in coordination with child support enforcement activities of the State agency carrying out subtitle D of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 651 et seq.);

“(v) incorporation of pay-for-performance contract strategies as an element in funding activities under this section;

“(vi) activities to facilitate remote access to services provided through a one-stop delivery system, including facilitating access through the use of technology; and

“(vii) activities to carry out business services and strategies that meet the workforce investment needs of local area employers, as determined by the local board, consistent with the local plan under section 118.”;

(B) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3); and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) INCUMBENT WORKER TRAINING PROGRAMS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The local board may use funds allocated to a local area under section 133(b)(2) to carry out incumbent worker training programs in accordance with this paragraph.

“(B) TRAINING ACTIVITIES.—The training programs for incumbent workers under this paragraph shall be carried out by the local area in conjunction with the employers of such workers for the purpose of assisting such workers in obtaining the skills necessary to retain employment and avert layoffs.

“(C) EMPLOYER MATCH REQUIRED.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Employers participating in programs under this paragraph shall be required to pay a proportion of the costs of providing the training to the incumbent workers of the employers. The local board shall establish the required payment toward such costs, which may include in-kind contributions.

“(ii) CALCULATION OF MATCH.—The wages paid by an employer to a worker while they are attending training may be included as part of the required payment of the employer.”; and

(7) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) PRIORITY FOR PLACEMENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS.—In providing employment and training activities authorized under this section, the State board and local board shall give priority to placing participants in jobs in the private sector.

“(f) VETERAN EMPLOYMENT SPECIALIST.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (8), a local board shall hire and employ one or more veteran employment specialists to carry out employment, training, supportive, and placement services under this subsection in the local area served by the local board.

“(2) PRINCIPAL DUTIES.—A veteran employment specialist in a local area shall—

“(A) conduct outreach to employers in the local area to assist veterans, including disabled veterans, in gaining employment, including—

“(i) conducting seminars for employers; and

“(ii) in conjunction with employers, conducting job search workshops, and establishing job search groups; and

“(B) facilitate the furnishing of employment, training, supportive, and placement services to veterans, including disabled and homeless veterans, in the local area.

“(3) HIRING PREFERENCE FOR VETERANS AND INDIVIDUALS WITH EXPERTISE IN SERVING VETERANS.—Subject to paragraph (8), a local board shall, to the maximum extent practicable, employ veterans or individuals with expertise in serving veterans to carry out the services described in paragraph (2) in the local area served by the local board. In hiring an individual to serve as a veteran employment specialist, a local board shall give preference to veterans and other individuals in the following order:

“(A) To service-connected disabled veterans.

“(B) If no veteran described in subparagraph (A) is available, to veterans.

“(C) If no veteran described in subparagraph (A) or (B) is available, to any member of the Armed Forces transitioning out of military service.

“(D) If no veteran or member described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) is available, to any spouse of a veteran or a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces transitioning out of military service.

“(E) If no veteran or member described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) is available and no spouse described in paragraph (D) is available, to any other individuals with expertise in serving veterans.

“(4) ADMINISTRATION AND REPORTING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each veteran employment specialist shall be administratively re-

sponsible to the one-stop operator of the one-stop center in the local area and shall provide, at a minimum, quarterly reports to the one-stop operator of such center and to the Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training for the State on the specialist's performance, and compliance by the specialist with Federal law (including regulations), with respect to the—

“(i) principal duties (including facilitating the furnishing of services) for veterans described in paragraph (2); and

“(ii) hiring preferences described in paragraph (3) for veterans and other individuals.

“(B) REPORT TO SECRETARY.—Each State shall submit to the Secretary an annual report on the qualifications used by each local board in the State in making hiring determinations for a veteran employment specialist and the salary structure under which such specialist is compensated.

“(C) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate an annual report summarizing the reports submitted under subparagraph (B), and including summaries of outcomes achieved by participating veterans, disaggregated by local areas.

“(5) PART-TIME EMPLOYEES.—A part-time veteran employment specialist shall perform the functions of a veteran employment specialist under this subsection on a halftime basis.

“(6) TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—Each veteran employment specialist described in paragraph (2) shall satisfactorily complete training provided by the National Veterans' Employment and Training Institute during the 3-year period that begins on the date on which the employee is so assigned.

“(7) SPECIALIST'S DUTIES.—A full-time veteran employment specialist shall perform only duties related to employment, training, supportive, and placement services under this subsection, and shall not perform other non-veteran-related duties if such duties detract from the specialist's ability to perform the specialist's duties related to employment, training, supportive, and placement services under this subsection.

“(8) STATE OPTION.—At the request of a local board, a State may opt to assume the duties assigned to the local board under paragraphs (1) and (3), including the hiring and employment of one or more veteran employment specialists for placement in the local area served by the local board.”.

SEC. 223. PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM.

Section 136 (29 U.S.C. 2871) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by amending paragraphs (1) and (2) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For each State, the State performance measures shall consist of—

“(A)(i) the core indicators of performance described in paragraph (2)(A); and

“(ii) additional indicators of performance (if any) identified by the State under paragraph (2)(B); and

“(B) a State adjusted level of performance for each indicator described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE.—

“(A) CORE INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The core indicators of performance for the program of employment and training activities authorized under sec-

tions 132(a)(2) and 134, the program of adult education and family literacy education activities authorized under title II, and the program authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 720 et seq.), other than section 112 or part C of that title (29 U.S.C. 732, 741), shall consist of the following indicators of performance (with performance determined in the aggregate and as disaggregated by the populations identified in the State and local plan in each case):

“(I) The percentage and number of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second full calendar quarter after exit from the program.

“(II) The percentage and number of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the fourth full calendar quarter after exit from the program.

“(III) The difference in the median earnings of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second full calendar quarter after exit from the program, compared to the median earnings of such participants prior to participation in such program.

“(IV) The percentage and number of program participants who obtain a recognized postsecondary credential (such as an industry-recognized credential or a certificate from a registered apprenticeship program), or a regular secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent (subject to clause (ii)), during participation in or within 1 year after exit from the program.

“(V) The percentage and number of program participants who, during a program year—

“(aa) are in an education or training program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential (such as an industry-recognized credential or a certificate from a registered apprenticeship program), a certificate from an on-the-job training program, a regular secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, or unsubsidized employment; and

“(bb) are achieving measurable basic skill gains toward such a credential, certificate, diploma, or employment.

“(VI) The percentage and number of program participants who obtain unsubsidized employment in the field relating to the training services described in section 134(c)(4) that such participants received.

“(ii) INDICATOR RELATING TO CREDENTIAL.—For purposes of clause (i)(IV), program participants who obtain a regular secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent shall be included in the percentage counted as meeting the criterion under such clause only if such participants (in addition to obtaining such diploma or its recognized equivalent), within 1 year after exit from the program, have obtained or retained employment, have been removed from public assistance, or have begun an education or training program leading to a recognized postsecondary credential.

“(B) ADDITIONAL INDICATORS.—A State may identify in the State plan additional indicators for workforce investment activities authorized under this subtitle.”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the heading, by striking “AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION INDICATOR”;

(II) in clause (i), by striking “and the customer satisfaction indicator described in paragraph (2)(B)”;

(III) in clause (ii), by striking “and the customer satisfaction indicator of performance, for the first 3” and inserting “; for all 3”;

(IV) in clause (iii)—
(aa) in the heading, by striking “FOR FIRST 3 YEARS”; and

(bb) by striking “and the customer satisfaction indicator of performance, for the first 3 program years” and inserting “for all 3 program years”;

(V) in clause (iv)—
(aa) by striking “or (v)”;

(bb) by striking subclause (I) and redesignating subclauses (II) and (III) as subclauses (I) and (II), respectively; and

(cc) in subclause (I) (as so redesignated)—
(AA) by inserting “, such as unemployment rates and job losses or gains in particular industries” after “economic conditions”; and

(BB) by inserting “, such as indicators of poor work experience, dislocation from high-wage employment, low levels of literacy or English proficiency, disability status (including disability status among veterans), and welfare dependency,” after “program”;

(VI) by striking clause (v) and redesignating clause (vi) as clause (v); and

(VII) in clause (v) (as so redesignated),
(aa) by striking “described in clause (iv)(II)” and inserting “described in clause (iv)(I)”; and

(bb) by striking “or (v)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “paragraph (2)(C)” and inserting “paragraph (2)(B)”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by amending clause (i) of paragraph (1)(A) to read as follows:

“(i) the core indicators of performance described in subsection (b)(2)(A) for activities described in such subsection, other than statewide workforce investment activities; and”;

(B) in clause (ii) of paragraph (1)(A), by striking “(b)(2)(C)” and inserting “(b)(2)(B)”;

(C) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) DETERMINATIONS.—In determining such local levels of performance, the local board, the chief elected official, and the Governor shall ensure such levels are adjusted based on the specific economic conditions (such as unemployment rates and job losses or gains in particular industries), or demographic characteristics or other characteristics of the population to be served, in the local area.”;

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “127 or”;

(ii) by striking “and the customer satisfaction indicator” each place it appears; and

(iii) in the last sentence, by inserting before the period the following: “, and on the amount and percentage of the State’s annual allotment under section 132 the State spends on administrative costs and on the amount and percentage of its annual allocation under section 133 each local area in the State spends on administrative costs”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking subparagraphs (A), (B), and (D);

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (A);

(iii) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (B);

(iv) in subparagraph (B), as so redesignated—

(I) by striking “(excluding participants who received only self-service and informational activities)”;

(II) by striking “and” at the end;

(v) by striking subparagraph (F);

(vi) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) with respect to each local area in the State—

“(i) the number of individuals who received work ready services described in section 134(c)(2) and the number of individuals who received training services described in section 134(c)(4), during the most recent program year and fiscal year, and the preceding 5 program years, disaggregated (for individuals who received work ready services) by the type of entity that provided the work ready services and disaggregated (for individuals who received training services) by the type of entity that provided the training services, and the amount of funds spent on each of the 2 types of services during the most recent program year and fiscal year, and the preceding 5 fiscal years;

“(ii) the number of individuals who successfully exited out of work ready services described in section 134(c)(2) and the number of individuals who exited out of training services described in section 134(c)(4), during the most recent program year and fiscal year, and the preceding 5 program years, disaggregated (for individuals who received work ready services) by the type of entity that provided the work ready services and disaggregated (for individuals who received training services) by the type of entity that provided the training services; and

“(iii) the average cost per participant of those individuals who received work ready services described in section 134(c)(2) and the average cost per participant of those individuals who received training services described in section 134(c)(4), during the most recent program year and fiscal year, and the preceding 5 program years, disaggregated (for individuals who received work ready services) by the type of entity that provided the work ready services and disaggregated (for individuals who received training services) by the type of entity that provided the training services; and

“(D) the amount of funds spent on training services and discretionary activities described in section 134(d), disaggregated by the populations identified under section 112(b)(16)(A)(iv) and section 118(b)(10).”;

(C) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking “through publication” and inserting “through electronic means”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) DATA VALIDATION.—In preparing the reports described in this subsection, each State shall establish procedures, consistent with guidelines issued by the Secretary, to ensure the information contained in the reports is valid and reliable.

“(5) STATE AND LOCAL POLICIES.—

“(A) STATE POLICIES.—Each State that receives an allotment under section 132 shall maintain a central repository of policies related to access, eligibility, availability of services, and other matters, and plans approved by the State board and make such repository available to the public, including by electronic means.

“(B) LOCAL POLICIES.—Each local area that receives an allotment under section 133 shall maintain a central repository of policies related to access, eligibility, availability of services, and other matters, and plans approved by the local board and make such repository available to the public, including by electronic means.”;

(4) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or (B)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “may reduce by not more than 5 percent,” and inserting “shall reduce”;

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) FUNDS RESULTING FROM REDUCED ALLOTMENTS.—The Secretary shall return to the Treasury the amount retained, as a result of a reduction in an allotment to a State made under paragraph (1)(B).”;

(5) in subsection (h)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “or (B)”;

and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by amending the matter preceding clause (i) to read as follows:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If such failure continues for a second consecutive year, the Governor shall take corrective actions, including the development of a reorganization plan. Such plan shall—”;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively;

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (A), the following:

“(B) REDUCTION IN THE AMOUNT OF GRANT.—If such failure continues for a third consecutive year, the Governor shall reduce the amount of the grant that would (in the absence of this subparagraph) be payable to the local area under such program for the program year after such third consecutive year. Such penalty shall be based on the degree of failure to meet local levels of performance.”;

(iv) in subparagraph (C)(i) (as so redesignated), by striking “a reorganization plan under subparagraph (A) may, not later than 30 days after receiving notice of the reorganization plan, appeal to the Governor to rescind or revise such plan” and inserting “corrective action under subparagraph (A) or (B) may, not later than 30 days after receiving notice of the action, appeal to the Governor to rescind or revise such action”;

(v) in subparagraph (D) (as so redesignated), by striking “subparagraph (B)” each place it appears and inserting “subparagraph (C)”;

(6) in subsection (i)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “subsection (b)(2)(C)” and inserting “subsection (b)(2)(B)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “(b)(3)(A)(vi)” and inserting “(b)(3)(A)(v)”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “the activities described in section 502 concerning”;

and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “described in paragraph (1) and in the activities described in section 502” and inserting “and activities described in this subsection”;

(7) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(j) USE OF CORE INDICATORS FOR OTHER PROGRAMS.—Consistent with the requirements of the applicable authorizing laws, the Secretary shall use the core indicators of performance described in subsection (b)(2)(A) to assess the effectiveness of the programs described in section 121(b)(1)(B) (in addition to the programs carried out under chapter 5) that are carried out by the Secretary.

“(k) ESTABLISHING PAY-FOR-PERFORMANCE INCENTIVES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—At the discretion of the Governor of a State, a State may establish an incentive system for local boards to implement pay-for-performance contract strategies for the delivery of employment and training activities in the local areas served by the local boards.

“(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—A State that establishes a pay-for-performance incentive system shall reserve not more than 10 percent of the total amount allotted to the State under section 132(b)(2) for a fiscal year to provide

funds to local areas in the State whose local boards have implemented a pay-for-performance contract strategy.

“(3) EVALUATIONS.—A State described in paragraph (2) shall use funds reserved by the State under section 133(a)(1) to evaluate the return on investment of pay-for-performance contract strategies implemented by local boards in the State.”.

SEC. 224. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 137 (29 U.S.C. 2872) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 137. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the activities described in section 132, \$5,945,639,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years.”.

CHAPTER 3—JOB CORPS

SEC. 226. JOB CORPS PURPOSES.

Paragraph (1) of section 141 (29 U.S.C. 2881(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) to maintain a national Job Corps program for at-risk youth, carried out in partnership with States and communities, to assist eligible youth to connect to the workforce by providing them with intensive academic, career and technical education, and service-learning opportunities, in residential and nonresidential centers, in order for such youth to obtain regular secondary school diplomas and recognized postsecondary credentials leading to successful careers in in-demand industries that will result in opportunities for advancement;”.

SEC. 227. JOB CORPS DEFINITIONS.

Section 142 (29 U.S.C. 2882) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “APPLICABLE ONE-STOP” and inserting “ONE-STOP”;

(B) by striking “applicable”;

(C) by striking “customer service”; and

(D) by striking “intake” and inserting “assessment”;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking “before completing the requirements” and all that follows and inserting “prior to becoming a graduate.”; and

(3) in paragraph (5), by striking “has completed the requirements” and all that follows and inserting the following: “who, as a result of participation in the Job Corps program, has received a regular secondary school diploma, completed the requirements of a career and technical education and training program, or received, or is making satisfactory progress (as defined under section 484(c) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1091(c)) toward receiving, a recognized postsecondary credential (including an industry-recognized credential) that prepares individuals for employment leading to economic self-sufficiency.”.

SEC. 228. INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE FOR THE JOB CORPS.

Section 144 (29 U.S.C. 2884) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) not less than age 16 and not more than age 24 on the date of enrollment;”;

(2) in paragraph (3)(B), by inserting “secondary” before “school”; and

(3) in paragraph (3)(E), by striking “vocational” and inserting “career and technical education and”.

SEC. 229. RECRUITMENT, SCREENING, SELECTION, AND ASSIGNMENT OF ENROLLEES.

Section 145 (29 U.S.C. 2885) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(C)(i) by striking “vocational” and inserting “career and technical education and training”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking “To the extent practicable, the” and inserting “The”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “applicable”; and

(II) by inserting “and” after the semicolon;

(iii) by striking subparagraphs (B) and (C); and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) organizations that have a demonstrated record of effectiveness in placing at-risk youth into employment.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “and agrees to such rules” after “failure to observe the rules”; and

(ii) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

“(C) the individual has passed a background check conducted in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary, which shall include—

“(i) a search of the State criminal registry or repository in the State where the individual resides and each State where the individual previously resided;

“(ii) a search of State-based child abuse and neglect registries and databases in the State where the individual resides and each State where the individual previously resided;

“(iii) a search of the National Crime Information Center;

“(iv) a Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint check using the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System; and

“(v) a search of the National Sex Offender Registry established under the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.).”;

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) INDIVIDUALS CONVICTED OF A CRIME.—An individual shall be ineligible for enrollment if the individual—

“(A) makes a false statement in connection with the criminal background check described in paragraph (1)(C);

“(B) is registered or is required to be registered on a State sex offender registry or the National Sex Offender Registry established under the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.); or

“(C) has been convicted of a felony consisting of—

“(i) homicide;

“(ii) child abuse or neglect;

“(iii) a crime against children, including child pornography;

“(iv) a crime involving rape or sexual assault; or

“(v) physical assault, battery, or a drug-related offense, committed within the past 5 years.”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “2 years” and inserting “year”; and

(ii) by striking “an assignment” and inserting “a”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “, every 2 years.”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) by inserting “the education and training” after “including”; and

(II) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) the performance of the Job Corps center relating to the indicators described in paragraphs (1) and (2) in section 159(c), and whether any actions have been taken with respect to such center pursuant to section 159(f).”;

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “is closest to the home of the enrollee, except that the” and inserting “offers the type of career and technical education and training selected by the individual and, among the centers that offer such education and training, is closest to the home of the individual. The”;

(ii) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(iii) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “that offers the career and technical education and training desired by” after “home of the enrollee”.

SEC. 230. JOB CORPS CENTERS.

Section 147 (29 U.S.C. 2887) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “vocational” both places it appears and inserting “career and technical”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “subsections (c) and (d) of section 303 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253)” and inserting “subsections (a) and (b) of section 3304 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(II) by striking “industry council” and inserting “workforce council”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i)—

(I) by amending subclause (II) to read as follows:

“(II) the ability of the entity to offer career and technical education and training that the workforce council proposes under section 154(c).”;

(II) in subclause (III), by striking “is familiar with the surrounding communities, applicable” and inserting “demonstrates relationships with the surrounding communities, employers, workforce boards,” and by striking “and” at the end;

(III) by amending subclause (IV) to read as follows:

“(IV) the performance of the entity, if any, relating to operating or providing activities described in this subtitle to a Job Corps center, including the entity’s demonstrated effectiveness in assisting individuals in achieving the primary and secondary indicators of performance described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 159(c); and”;

(IV) by adding at the end the following new subclause:

“(V) the ability of the entity to demonstrate a record of successfully assisting at-risk youth to connect to the workforce, including by providing them with intensive academic, and career and technical education and training.”;

(iii) in subparagraph (B)(ii)—

(I) by striking “, as appropriate”; and

(II) by striking “through (IV)” and inserting “through (V)”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “In any year, no more than 20 percent of the individuals enrolled in the Job Corps may be non-residential participants in the Job Corps.”;

(3) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c) CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CENTERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Job Corps centers may include Civilian Conservation Centers,

operated under an agreement between the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Agriculture, that are located primarily in rural areas. Such centers shall adhere to all the provisions of this subtitle, and shall provide, in addition to education, career and technical education and training, and workforce preparation skills training described in section 148, programs of work experience to conserve, develop, or manage public natural resources or public recreational areas or to develop community projects in the public interest.

“(2) **SELECTION PROCESS.**—The Secretary shall select an entity that submits an application under subsection (d) to operate a Civilian Conservation Center on a competitive basis, as provided in subsection (a).”; and

(4) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

“(d) **APPLICATION.**—To be eligible to operate a Job Corps center under this subtitle, an entity shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including—

“(1) a description of the program activities that will be offered at the center, including how the career and technical education and training reflect State and local employment opportunities, including in in-demand industries;

“(2) a description of the counseling, placement, and support activities that will be offered at the center, including a description of the strategies and procedures the entity will use to place graduates into unsubsidized employment upon completion of the program;

“(3) a description of the demonstrated record of effectiveness that the entity has in placing at-risk youth into employment, including past performance of operating a Job Corps center under this subtitle;

“(4) a description of the relationships that the entity has developed with State and local workforce boards, employers, State and local educational agencies, and the surrounding communities in an effort to promote a comprehensive statewide workforce investment system;

“(5) a description of the strong fiscal controls the entity has in place to ensure proper accounting of Federal funds, and a description of how the entity will meet the requirements of section 159(a);

“(6) a description of the strategies and policies the entity will utilize to reduce participant costs;

“(7) a description of the steps taken to control costs in accordance with section 159(a)(3);

“(8) a detailed budget of the activities that will be supported using funds under this subtitle;

“(9) a detailed budget of the activities that will be supported using funds from non-Federal resources;

“(10) an assurance the entity will comply with the administrative cost limitation included in section 151(c);

“(11) an assurance the entity is licensed to operate in the State in which the center is located; and

“(12) an assurance the entity will comply with and meet basic health and safety codes, including those measures described in section 152(b).

“(e) **LENGTH OF AGREEMENT.**—The agreement described in subsection (a)(1)(A) shall be for not longer than a 2-year period. The Secretary may renew the agreement for 3 1-year periods if the entity meets the requirements of subsection (f).

“(f) **RENEWAL.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may renew the terms of an agreement described in subsection (a)(1)(A) for an entity to operate a Job Corps center if the center meets or exceeds each of the indicators of performance described in section 159(c)(1).

“(2) **RECOMPETITION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not renew the terms of the agreement for an entity to operate a Job Corps center if such center is ranked in the bottom quintile of centers described in section 159(f)(2) for any program year. Such entity may submit a new application under subsection (d) only if such center has shown significant improvement on the indicators of performance described in section 159(c)(1) over the last program year.

“(B) **VIOLATIONS.**—The Secretary shall not select an entity to operate a Job Corps center if such entity or such center has been found to have a systemic or substantial material failure that involves—

“(i) a threat to the health, safety, or civil rights of program participants or staff;

“(ii) the misuse of funds received under this subtitle;

“(iii) loss of legal status or financial viability, loss of permits, debarment from receiving Federal grants or contracts, or the improper use of Federal funds;

“(iv) failure to meet any other Federal or State requirement that the entity has shown an unwillingness or inability to correct, after notice from the Secretary, within the period specified; or

“(v) an unresolved area of noncompliance.

“(g) **CURRENT GRANTEEES.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the SKILLS Act and notwithstanding any previous grant award or renewals of such award under this subtitle, the Secretary shall require all entities operating a Job Corps center under this subtitle to submit an application under subsection (d) to carry out the requirements of this section.”.

SEC. 231. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.

Section 148 (29 U.S.C. 2888) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) **ACTIVITIES PROVIDED THROUGH JOB CORPS CENTERS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each Job Corps center shall provide enrollees with an intensive, well-organized, and supervised program of education, career and technical education and training, work experience, recreational activities, physical rehabilitation and development, and counseling. Each Job Corps center shall provide enrollees assigned to the center with access to work ready services described in section 134(c)(2).

“(2) **RELATIONSHIP TO OPPORTUNITIES.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The activities provided under this subsection shall be targeted to helping enrollees, on completion of their enrollment—

“(i) secure and maintain meaningful unsubsidized employment;

“(ii) complete secondary education and obtain a regular secondary school diploma;

“(iii) enroll in and complete postsecondary education or training programs, including obtaining recognized postsecondary credentials (such as industry-recognized credentials and certificates from registered apprenticeship programs); or

“(iv) satisfy Armed Forces requirements.

“(B) **LINK TO EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.**—The career and technical education and training provided shall be linked to the employment opportunities in in-demand industries in the State in which the Job Corps center is located.”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “**EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL**” and inserting “**ACADEMIC AND CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND**”;

(B) by striking “may” after “The Secretary” and inserting “shall”; and

(C) by striking “vocational” each place it appears and inserting “career and technical”; and

(3) by amending paragraph (3) of subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(3) **DEMONSTRATION.**—Each year, any operator seeking to enroll additional enrollees in an advanced career training program shall demonstrate, before the operator may carry out such additional enrollment, that—

“(A) participants in such program have achieved a satisfactory rate of completion and placement in training-related jobs; and

“(B) such operator has met or exceeded the indicators of performance described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 159(c) for the previous year.”.

SEC. 232. COUNSELING AND JOB PLACEMENT.

Section 149 (29 U.S.C. 2889) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “vocational” and inserting “career and technical education and”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “make every effort to arrange to”; and

(B) by striking “to assist” and inserting “assist”; and

(3) by striking subsection (d).

SEC. 233. SUPPORT.

Subsection (b) of section 150 (29 U.S.C. 2890) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) **TRANSITION ALLOWANCES AND SUPPORT FOR GRADUATES.**—The Secretary shall arrange for a transition allowance to be paid to graduates. The transition allowance shall be incentive-based to reflect a graduate's completion of academic, career and technical education or training, and attainment of a recognized postsecondary credential, including an industry-recognized credential.”.

SEC. 234. OPERATIONS.

Section 151 (29 U.S.C. 2891) is amended—

(1) in the header, by striking “**OPERATING PLAN.**” and inserting “**OPERATIONS.**”;

(2) in subsection (a), by striking “**IN GENERAL.**” and inserting “**OPERATING PLAN.**”;

(3) by striking subsection (b) and redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b);

(4) by amending subsection (b) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in the heading by inserting “**OF OPERATING PLAN**” after “**AVAILABILITY**”; and

(B) by striking “subsections (a) and (b)” and inserting “subsection (a)”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.**—Not more than 10 percent of the funds allotted under section 147 to an entity selected to operate a Job Corps center may be used by the entity for administrative costs under this subtitle.”.

SEC. 235. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.

Section 153 (29 U.S.C. 2893) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 153. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.

“The director of each Job Corps center shall encourage and cooperate in activities to establish a mutually beneficial relationship between Job Corps centers in the State and nearby communities. Such activities may include the use of any local workforce development boards established under section 117 to provide a mechanism for joint discussion of common problems and for planning programs of mutual interest.”.

SEC. 236. WORKFORCE COUNCILS.

Section 154 (29 U.S.C. 2894) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 154. WORKFORCE COUNCILS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Each Job Corps center shall have a workforce council appointed by the Governor of the State in which the Job Corps center is located.

“(b) WORKFORCE COUNCIL COMPOSITION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A workforce council shall be comprised of—

“(A) business members of the State board described in section 111(b)(1)(B)(i);

“(B) business members of the local boards described in section 117(b)(2)(A) located in the State;

“(C) a representative of the State board described in section 111(f); and

“(D) such other representatives and State agency officials as the Governor may designate.

“(2) MAJORITY.—A $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of the members of the workforce council shall be representatives described in paragraph (1)(A).

“(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The responsibilities of the workforce council shall be—

“(1) to review all the relevant labor market information, including related information in the State plan described in section 112, to—

“(A) determine the in-demand industries in the State in which enrollees intend to seek employment after graduation;

“(B) determine the skills and education that are necessary to obtain the employment opportunities described in subparagraph (A); and

“(C) determine the type or types of career and technical education and training that will be implemented at the center to enable the enrollees to obtain the employment opportunities; and

“(2) to meet at least once a year to re-evaluate the labor market information, and other relevant information, to determine any necessary changes in the career and technical education and training provided at the center.”.

SEC. 237. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 156 (29 U.S.C. 2896) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 156. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO CENTERS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—From the funds reserved under section 132(a)(3), the Secretary shall provide, directly or through grants, contracts, or other agreements or arrangements as the Secretary considers appropriate, technical assistance and training for the Job Corps program for the purposes of improving program quality.

“(b) ACTIVITIES.—In providing training and technical assistance and for allocating resources for such assistance, the Secretary shall—

“(1) assist entities, including those entities not currently operating a Job Corps center, in developing the application described in section 147(d);

“(2) assist Job Corps centers and programs in correcting deficiencies and violations under this subtitle;

“(3) assist Job Corps centers and programs in meeting or exceeding the indicators of performance described in paragraph (1) and (2) of section 159(c); and

“(4) assist Job Corps centers and programs in the development of sound management practices, including financial management procedures.”.

SEC. 238. SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Section 158(c)(1) (29 U.S.C. 2989(c)(1)) is amended by striking “title II of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of

1949 (40 U.S.C. 481 et seq.)” and inserting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code,”.

SEC. 239. PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY MANAGEMENT.

Section 159 (29 U.S.C. 2899) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “MANAGEMENT INFORMATION” and inserting “PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY AND MANAGEMENT”;

(2) in subsection (a)(3), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, or operating costs for such centers result in a budgetary shortfall”;

(3) by striking subsections (c) through (g); and

(4) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE.—

“(1) PRIMARY INDICATORS.—The annual primary indicators of performance for Job Corps centers shall include—

“(A) the percentage and number of enrollees who graduate from the Job Corps center;

“(B) the percentage and number of graduates who entered unsubsidized employment related to the career and technical education and training received through the Job Corps center, except that such calculation shall not include enrollment in education, the military, or volunteer service;

“(C) the percentage and number of graduates who obtained a recognized postsecondary credential, including an industry-recognized credential or a certificate from a registered apprenticeship program; and

“(D) the cost per successful performance outcome, which is calculated by comparing the number of graduates who were placed in unsubsidized employment or obtained a recognized postsecondary credential, including an industry-recognized credential, to total program costs, including all operations, construction, and administration costs at each Job Corps center.

“(2) SECONDARY INDICATORS.—The annual secondary indicators of performance for Job Corps centers shall include—

“(A) the percentage and number of graduates who entered unsubsidized employment not related to the career and technical education and training received through the Job Corps center;

“(B) the percentage and number of graduates who entered into postsecondary education;

“(C) the percentage and number of graduates who entered into the military;

“(D) the average wage of graduates who are in unsubsidized employment—

“(i) on the first day of employment; and

“(ii) 6 months after the first day;

“(E) the number and percentage of graduates who entered unsubsidized employment and were retained in the unsubsidized employment—

“(i) 6 months after the first day of employment; and

“(ii) 12 months after the first day of employment;

“(F) the percentage and number of enrollees compared to the percentage and number of enrollees the Secretary has established as targets in section 145(c)(1);

“(G) the cost per training slot, which is calculated by comparing the program’s maximum number of enrollees that can be enrolled in a Job Corps center at any given time during the program year to the number of enrollees in the same program year; and

“(H) the number and percentage of former enrollees, including the number dismissed under the zero tolerance policy described in section 152(b).

“(3) INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE FOR RECRUITERS.—The annual indicators of per-

formance for recruiters shall include the measurements described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) and subparagraphs (F), (G), and (H) of paragraph (2).

“(4) INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE OF CAREER TRANSITION SERVICE PROVIDERS.—The annual indicators of performance of career transition service providers shall include the measurements described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1) and subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E) of paragraph (2).

“(d) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall collect, and submit in the report described in subsection (f), information on the performance of each Job Corps center, and the Job Corps program, regarding—

“(1) the number and percentage of former enrollees who obtained a regular secondary school diploma;

“(2) the number and percentage of former enrollees who entered unsubsidized employment;

“(3) the number and percentage of former enrollees who obtained a recognized postsecondary credential, including an industry-recognized credential;

“(4) the number and percentage of former enrollees who entered into military service; and

“(5) any additional information required by the Secretary.

“(e) METHODS.—The Secretary shall collect the information described in subsections (c) and (d), using methods described in section 136(f)(2) and consistent with State law, by entering into agreements with the States to access such data for Job Corps enrollees, former enrollees, and graduates.

“(f) TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

“(1) REPORT.—The Secretary shall collect and annually submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate, and make available to the public by electronic means, a report containing—

“(A) information on the performance of each Job Corps center, and the Job Corps program, on the performance indicators described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c);

“(B) a comparison of each Job Corps center, by rank, on the performance indicators described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c);

“(C) a comparison of each Job Corps center, by rank, on the average performance of all primary indicators described in paragraph (1) of subsection (c);

“(D) information on the performance of the service providers described in paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (c) on the performance indicators established under such paragraphs; and

“(E) a comparison of each service provider, by rank, on the performance of all service providers described in paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (c) on the performance indicators established under such paragraphs.

“(2) ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary shall conduct an annual assessment of the performance of each Job Corps center which shall include information on the Job Corps centers that—

“(A) are ranked in the bottom 10 percent on the performance indicator described in paragraph (1)(C); or

“(B) have failed a safety and health code review described in subsection (g).

“(3) PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT.—With respect to a Job Corps center that is identified under paragraph (2) or reports less than 50 percent on the performance indicators described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of

subsection (c)(1), the Secretary shall develop and implement a 1 year performance improvement plan. Such a plan shall require action including—

“(A) providing technical assistance to the center;

“(B) changing the management staff of the center;

“(C) replacing the operator of the center;

“(D) reducing the capacity of the center; or

“(E) closing the center.

“(4) CLOSURE OF JOB CORPS CENTERS.—Job Corps centers that have been identified under paragraph (2) for more than 4 consecutive years shall be closed. The Secretary shall ensure—

“(A) that the proposed decision to close the center is announced in advance to the general public through publication in the Federal Register and other appropriate means; and

“(B) the establishment of a reasonable comment period, not to exceed 30 days, for interested individuals to submit written comments to the Secretary.

“(g) PARTICIPANT HEALTH AND SAFETY.—The Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the General Services Administration or the appropriate State agency responsible for inspecting public buildings and safeguarding the health of disadvantaged students, to conduct an in-person review of the physical condition and health-related activities of each Job Corps center annually. Such review shall include a passing rate of occupancy under Federal and State ordinances.”

CHAPTER 4—NATIONAL PROGRAMS

SEC. 241. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 170 (29 U.S.C. 2915) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b);

(2) by striking:

“(a) GENERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—”;

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subsections (a), (b), and (c) respectively, and moving such subsections 2 ems to the left, and conforming the casing style of the headings of such subsections to the casing style of the heading of subsection (d), as added by paragraph (7) of this section;

(4) in subsection (a) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by inserting “the training of staff providing rapid response services and additional assistance, the training of other staff of recipients of funds under this title, assistance regarding accounting and program operation practices (when such assistance would not be duplicative to assistance provided by the State), technical assistance to States that do not meet State performance measures described in section 136,” after “localities,”; and

(B) by striking “from carrying out activities” and all that follows up to the period and inserting “to implement the amendments made by the SKILLS Act”;

(5) in subsection (b) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “subsection (a)”;

(B) by striking “, or recipient of financial assistance under any of sections 166 through 169,”; and

(C) by striking “or grant recipient”;

(6) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated), by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “subsection (a)”;

(7) by inserting, after subsection (c) (as so redesignated), the following:

“(d) BEST PRACTICES COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall—

“(1) establish a system through which States may share information regarding best practices with regard to the operation of workforce investment activities under this Act; and

“(2) evaluate and disseminate information regarding best practices and identify knowledge gaps.”

SEC. 242. EVALUATIONS.

Section 172 (29 U.S.C. 2917) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “the Secretary shall provide for the continuing evaluation of the programs and activities, including those programs and activities carried out under section 171” and inserting “the Secretary, through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, shall conduct, at least once every 5 years, an independent evaluation of the programs and activities funded under this Act”;

(2) by amending subsection (a)(4) to read as follows:

“(4) the impact of receiving services and not receiving services under such programs and activities on the community, businesses, and individuals;”;

(3) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c) TECHNIQUES.—Evaluations conducted under this section shall utilize appropriate and rigorous methodology and research designs, including the use of control groups chosen by scientific random assignment methodologies, quasi-experimental methods, impact analysis and the use of administrative data. The Secretary shall conduct an impact analysis, as described in subsection (a)(4), of the formula grant program under subtitle B not later than 2016, and thereafter shall conduct such an analysis not less than once every 4 years.”;

(4) in subsection (e), by striking “the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate” and inserting “the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate”;

(5) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g) and inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) REDUCTION OF AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED TO BE APPROPRIATED FOR LATE REPORTING.—If a report required to be transmitted to Congress under this section is not transmitted on or before the time period specified for that report, amounts authorized to be appropriated under this title shall be reduced by 10 percent for the fiscal year that begins after the date on which the final report required under this section is required to be transmitted and reduced by an additional 10 percent each subsequent fiscal year until each such report is transmitted to Congress.”; and

(6) by adding at the end, the following:

“(h) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The results of the evaluations conducted under this section shall be made publicly available, including by posting such results on the Department’s website.”

CHAPTER 5—ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 246. REQUIREMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS.

Section 181 (29 U.S.C. 2931) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(6), by striking “, including representatives of businesses and of labor organizations,”;

(2) in subsection (c)(2)(A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “shall” and inserting “may”;

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking “training for” and inserting “the entry into employment, retention in employment, or increases in earnings of”;

(B) by striking “subtitle B” and inserting “this Act”;

(4) in subsection (f)(4), by striking “134(a)(3)(B)” and inserting “133(a)(4)”;

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) SALARY AND BONUS LIMITATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—No funds provided under this title shall be used by a recipient or sub-

recipient of such funds to pay the salary and bonuses of an individual, either as direct costs or indirect costs, at a rate in excess of the rate prescribed in level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

“(2) VENDORS.—The limitation described in paragraph (1) shall not apply to vendors providing goods and services as defined in OMB Circular A-133.

“(3) LOWER LIMIT.—In a case in which a State is a recipient of such funds, the State may establish a lower limit than is provided in paragraph (1) for salaries and bonuses of those receiving salaries and bonuses from a subrecipient of such funds, taking into account factors including the relative cost of living in the State, the compensation levels for comparable State or local government employees, and the size of the organizations that administer the Federal programs involved.

“(h) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor (referred to in this Act as the ‘Administration’) shall administer all programs authorized under title I and the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.). The Administration shall be headed by an Assistant Secretary appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Except for title II and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.), the Administration shall be the principal agency, and the Assistant Secretary shall be the principal officer, of such Department for carrying out this Act.

“(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Assistant Secretary shall be an individual with substantial experience in workforce development and in workforce development management. The Assistant Secretary shall also, to the maximum extent possible, possess knowledge and have worked in or with the State or local workforce investment system or have been a member of the business community.

“(3) FUNCTIONS.—In the performance of the functions of the office, the Assistant Secretary shall be directly responsible to the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary of Labor, as determined by the Secretary. The functions of the Assistant Secretary shall not be delegated to any officer not directly responsible, both with respect to program operation and administration, to the Assistant Secretary. Any reference in this Act to duties to be carried out by the Assistant Secretary shall be considered to be a reference to duties to be carried out by the Secretary acting through the Assistant Secretary.”

SEC. 247. PROMPT ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

Section 182 (29 U.S.C. 2932) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “127 or”;

(B) by striking “, except that” and all that follows and inserting a period; and

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking “sections 128 and 133” and inserting “section 133”;

(B) by striking “127 or”.

SEC. 248. FISCAL CONTROLS; SANCTIONS.

Section 184(a)(2) (29 U.S.C. 2934(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(A)” and all that follows through “Each” and inserting “Each”; and

(2) by striking subparagraph (B).

SEC. 249. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

Section 185 (29 U.S.C. 2935) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period and inserting “; and”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) shall have the option to submit or disseminate electronically any reports, records, plans, or other data that are required to be collected or disseminated under this title.”; and

(2) in subsection (e)(2), by inserting “and the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate,” after “Secretary.”.

SEC. 250. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Section 189 (29 U.S.C. 2939) is amended—

(1) in subsection (g)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Appropriations for any fiscal year for programs and activities carried out under this title shall be available for obligation only on the basis of a program year. The program year shall begin on October 1 in the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking “each State” and inserting “each recipient (except as otherwise provided in this paragraph)”;

(ii) in the second sentence, by striking “171 or”;

(2) in subsection (i)—

(A) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3);

(B) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (2);

(C) by amending paragraph (2)(A), as so redesignated—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “; and” and inserting a period at the end;

(ii) by striking “requirements of subparagraph (B)” and all that follows through “any of the statutory or regulatory requirements of subtitle B” and inserting “requirements of subparagraph (B) or (D), any of the statutory or regulatory requirements of subtitle B”;

and

(iii) by striking clause (ii); and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) EXPEDITED PROCESS FOR EXTENDING APPROVED WAIVERS TO ADDITIONAL STATES.—The Secretary may establish an expedited procedure for the purpose of extending to additional States the waiver of statutory or regulatory requirements that have been approved for a State pursuant to a request under subparagraph (B), in lieu of requiring the additional States to meet the requirements of subparagraphs (B) and (C). Such procedure shall ensure that the extension of such a waiver to additional States is accompanied by appropriate conditions relating to the implementation of such waiver.

“(E) EXTERNAL CONDITIONS.—The Secretary shall not require or impose new or additional requirements, that are not specified under this Act, on a State in exchange for providing a waiver to the State or a local area in the State under this paragraph.”.

SEC. 251. STATE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

Section 191(a) (29 U.S.C. 2941(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking “consistent with the provisions of this title” and inserting “consistent with State law and the provisions of this title”; and

(2) by striking “consistent with the terms and conditions required under this title” and inserting “consistent with State law and the terms and conditions required under this title”.

SEC. 252. GENERAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.

Section 195 (29 U.S.C. 2945) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by inserting at the end the following:

“(D) Funds received under a program by a public or private nonprofit entity that are not described in subparagraph (B), such as funds privately raised from philanthropic foundations, businesses, or other private entities, shall not be considered to be income under this title and shall not be subject to the requirements of this paragraph.”;

(2) by striking paragraph (9);

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (10) through (13) as paragraphs (9) through (12), respectively;

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(13) Funds provided under this title shall not be used to establish or operate stand-alone fee-for-service enterprises that compete with private sector employment agencies within the meaning of section 701(c) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e(c)), except that for purposes of this paragraph, such an enterprise does not include a one-stop center.

“(14) Any report required to be submitted to Congress, or to a Committee of Congress, under this title shall be submitted to both the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.”.

SEC. 253. FEDERAL AGENCY STAFF AND RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL AND LOBBYING ACTIVITIES.

Subtitle E of title I (29 U.S.C. 2931 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

“SEC. 196. FEDERAL AGENCY STAFF.

“The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall—

“(1) not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of the SKILLS Act—

“(A) identify the number of Federal government employees who, on the day before the date of enactment of the SKILLS Act, worked on or administered each of the programs and activities that were authorized under this Act or were authorized under a provision listed in section 401 of the SKILLS Act; and

“(B) identify the number of full-time equivalent employees who on the day before that date of enactment, worked on or administered each of the programs and activities described in subparagraph (A), on functions for which the authorizing provision has been repealed, or for which an amount has been consolidated (if such employee is in a duplicate position), on or after such date of enactment;

“(2) not later than 90 after such date of enactment, publish the information described in paragraph (1) on the Office of Management and Budget website; and

“(3) not later than 1 year after such date of enactment—

“(A) reduce the workforce of the Federal Government by the number of full-time equivalent employees identified under paragraph (1)(B); and

“(B) submit to Congress a report on how the Director carried out the requirements of subparagraph (A).

“SEC. 197. RESTRICTIONS ON LOBBYING AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

“(a) LOBBYING RESTRICTIONS.—

“(1) PUBLICITY RESTRICTIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), no funds provided under this Act shall be used or proposed for use, for—

“(i) publicity or propaganda purposes; or

“(ii) the preparation, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, electronic communication, radio, television,

or video presentation designed to support or defeat the enactment of legislation before the Congress or any State or local legislature or legislative body.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to—

“(i) normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships;

“(ii) the preparation, distribution, or use of the materials described in subparagraph (A)(ii) in presentation to the Congress or any State or local legislature or legislative body (except that this subparagraph does not apply with respect to such preparation, distribution, or use in presentation to the executive branch of any State or local government); or

“(iii) such preparation, distribution, or use of such materials, that are designed to support or defeat any proposed or pending regulation, administrative action, or order issued by the executive branch of any State or local government.

“(2) SALARY PAYMENT RESTRICTION.—No funds provided under this Act shall be used, or proposed for use, to pay the salary or expenses of any grant or contract recipient, or agent acting for such recipient, related to any activity designed to influence the enactment or issuance of legislation, appropriations, regulations, administrative action, or an executive order proposed or pending before the Congress or any State government, or a State or local legislature or legislative body, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships or participation by an agency or officer of a State, local, or tribal government in policymaking and administrative processes within the executive branch of that government.

“(b) POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—No funds received by a participant of a program or activity under this Act shall be used for—

“(A) any partisan or nonpartisan political activity or any other political activity associated with a candidate, or contending faction or group, in an election for public or party office; or

“(B) any activity to provide voters with transportation to the polls or similar assistance in connection with any such election.

“(2) RESTRICTION ON VOTER REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES.—No funds under this Act shall be used to conduct voter registration activities.

“(3) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘participant’ includes any State, local area, or government, nonprofit, or for-profit entity receiving funds under this Act.”.

CHAPTER 6—STATE UNIFIED PLAN

SEC. 256. STATE UNIFIED PLAN.

Section 501 (20 U.S.C. 9271) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall receive and approve State unified plans developed and submitted in accordance with this section.”;

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) STATE UNIFIED PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A State may develop and submit to the Secretary a State unified plan for 2 or more of the activities or programs set forth in paragraph (2). The State unified plan shall cover one or more of the activities or programs set forth in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) and shall cover one or more of the activities or programs set forth in subparagraphs (C) through (N) of paragraph (2).

“(2) ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term ‘activity or

program' means any 1 of the following 14 activities or programs:

"(A) Activities and programs authorized under title I.

"(B) Activities and programs authorized under title II.

"(C) Programs authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 710 et seq.).

"(D) Secondary career and technical education programs authorized under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

"(E) Postsecondary career and technical education programs authorized under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006.

"(F) Activities and programs authorized under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).

"(G) Programs and activities authorized under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the 'National Apprenticeship Act'; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.).

"(H) Programs authorized under the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et seq.).

"(I) Programs authorized under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

"(J) Programs authorized under State unemployment compensation laws (in accordance with applicable Federal law).

"(K) Work programs authorized under section 6(o) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2015(o)).

"(L) Activities and programs authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.).

"(M) Activities and programs authorized under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3121 et seq.).

"(N) Activities authorized under chapter 41 of title 38, United States Code.";

(3) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

"(d) APPROVAL.—

"(1) JURISDICTION.—In approving a State unified plan under this section, the Secretary shall—

"(A) submit the portion of the State unified plan covering an activity or program described in subsection (b)(2) to the head of the Federal agency who exercises administrative authority over the activity or program for the approval of such portion by such Federal agency head; or

"(B) coordinate approval of the portion of the State unified plan covering an activity or program described in subsection (b)(2) with the head of the Federal agency who exercises administrative authority over the activity or program.

"(2) TIMELINE.—A State unified plan shall be considered to be approved by the Secretary at the end of the 90-day period beginning on the day the Secretary receives the plan, unless the Secretary makes a written determination, during the 90-day period, that details how the plan is not consistent with the requirements of the Federal statute authorizing an activity or program described in subsection (b)(2) and covered under the plan or how the plan is not consistent with the requirements of subsection (c)(3).

"(3) SCOPE OF PORTION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the portion of the State unified plan covering an activity or program shall be considered to include the plan described in subsection (c)(3) and any proposal described in subsection (e)(2), as that part and proposal relate to the activity or program."; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"(e) ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING FUNDS.—

"(1) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this subsection to reduce inefficiencies in the administration of federally funded State and local employment and training programs.

"(2) IN GENERAL.—In developing a State unified plan for the activities or programs described in subsection (b)(2), and subject to paragraph (4) and to the State plan approval process under subsection (d), a State may propose to consolidate the amount, in whole or part, provided for the activities or programs covered by the plan into the Workforce Investment Fund under section 132(b) to improve the administration of State and local employment and training programs.

"(3) REQUIREMENTS.—A State that has a State unified plan approved under subsection (d) with a proposal for consolidation under paragraph (2), and that is carrying out such consolidation, shall—

"(A) in providing an activity or program for which an amount is consolidated into the Workforce Investment Fund—

"(i) continue to meet the program requirements, limitations, and prohibitions of any Federal statute authorizing the activity or program; and

"(ii) meet the intent and purpose for the activity or program; and

"(B) continue to make reservations and allotments under subsections (a) and (b) of section 133.

"(4) EXCEPTIONS.—A State may not consolidate an amount under paragraph (2) that is allocated to the State under—

"(A) the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.); or

"(B) title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 710 et seq.)."

Subtitle B—Adult Education and Family Literacy Education

SEC. 261. AMENDMENT.

Title II (20 U.S.C. 9201 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE II—ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY EDUCATION

"SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

"This title may be cited as the 'Adult Education and Family Literacy Education Act'.

"SEC. 202. PURPOSE.

"It is the purpose of this title to provide instructional opportunities for adults seeking to improve their literacy skills, including their basic reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics skills, and support States and local communities in providing, on a voluntary basis, adult education and family literacy education programs, in order to—

"(1) increase the literacy of adults, including the basic reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics skills, to a level of proficiency necessary for adults to obtain employment and self-sufficiency and to successfully advance in the workforce;

"(2) assist adults in the completion of a secondary school education (or its equivalent) and the transition to a postsecondary educational institution;

"(3) assist adults who are parents to enable them to support the educational development of their children and make informed choices regarding their children's education including, through instruction in basic reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics skills; and

"(4) assist adults who are not proficient in English in improving their reading, writing, speaking, listening, comprehension, and mathematics skills.

"SEC. 203. DEFINITIONS.

"In this title:

"(1) ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—The term 'adult education and family literacy education programs' means a sequence of academic instruction and educational services below the postsecondary level that increase an individual's ability to read, write, and speak English and perform mathematical computations leading to a level of proficiency equivalent to at least a secondary school completion that is provided for individuals—

"(A) who are at least 16 years of age;

"(B) who are not enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school under State law; and

"(C) who—

"(i) lack sufficient mastery of basic reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics skills to enable the individuals to function effectively in society;

"(ii) do not have a secondary school diploma or its equivalent and have not achieved an equivalent level of education; or

"(iii) are English learners.

"(2) ELIGIBLE AGENCY.—The term 'eligible agency'—

"(A) means the primary entity or agency in a State or an outlying area responsible for administering or supervising policy for adult education and family literacy education programs in the State or outlying area, respectively, consistent with the law of the State or outlying area, respectively; and

"(B) may be the State educational agency, the State agency responsible for administering workforce investment activities, or the State agency responsible for administering community or technical colleges.

"(3) ELIGIBLE PROVIDER.—The term 'eligible provider' means an organization of demonstrated effectiveness that is—

"(A) a local educational agency;

"(B) a community-based or faith-based organization;

"(C) a volunteer literacy organization;

"(D) an institution of higher education;

"(E) a public or private educational agency;

"(F) a library;

"(G) a public housing authority;

"(H) an institution that is not described in any of subparagraphs (A) through (G) and has the ability to provide adult education, basic skills, and family literacy education programs to adults and families; or

"(I) a consortium of the agencies, organizations, institutions, libraries, or authorities described in any of subparagraphs (A) through (H).

"(4) ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION PROGRAM.—The term 'English language acquisition program' means a program of instruction—

"(A) designed to help English learners achieve competence in reading, writing, speaking, and comprehension of the English language; and

"(B) that may lead to—

"(i) attainment of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent;

"(ii) transition to success in postsecondary education and training; and

"(iii) employment or career advancement.

"(5) FAMILY LITERACY EDUCATION PROGRAM.—The term 'family literacy education program' means an educational program that—

"(A) assists parents and students, on a voluntary basis, in achieving the purpose of this title as described in section 202; and

“(B) is of sufficient intensity in terms of hours and of sufficient quality to make sustainable changes in a family, is evidence-based, and, for the purpose of substantially increasing the ability of parents and children to read, write, and speak English, integrates—

“(i) interactive literacy activities between parents and their children;

“(ii) training for parents regarding how to be the primary teacher for their children and full partners in the education of their children;

“(iii) parent literacy training that leads to economic self-sufficiency; and

“(iv) an age-appropriate education to prepare children for success in school and life experiences.

“(6) GOVERNOR.—The term ‘Governor’ means the chief executive officer of a State or outlying area.

“(7) INDIVIDUAL WITH A DISABILITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘individual with a disability’ means an individual with any disability (as defined in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990).

“(B) INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.—The term ‘individuals with disabilities’ means more than one individual with a disability.

“(8) ENGLISH LEARNER.—The term ‘English learner’ means an adult or out-of-school youth who has limited ability in reading, writing, speaking, or understanding the English language, and—

“(A) whose native language is a language other than English; or

“(B) who lives in a family or community environment where a language other than English is the dominant language.

“(9) INTEGRATED EDUCATION AND TRAINING.—The term ‘integrated education and training’ means services that provide adult education and literacy activities contextually and concurrently with workforce preparation activities and workforce training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster. Such services may include offering adult education services concurrent with postsecondary education and training, including through co-instruction.

“(10) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

“(11) LITERACY.—The term ‘literacy’ means an individual’s ability to read, write, and speak in English, compute, and solve problems at a level of proficiency necessary to obtain employment and to successfully make the transition to postsecondary education.

“(12) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term ‘local educational agency’ has the meaning given the term in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(13) OUTLYING AREA.—The term ‘outlying area’ has the meaning given the term in section 101 of this Act.

“(14) POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—The term ‘postsecondary educational institution’ means—

“(A) an institution of higher education that provides not less than a 2-year program of instruction that is acceptable for credit toward a bachelor’s degree;

“(B) a tribally controlled community college; or

“(C) a nonprofit educational institution offering certificate or apprenticeship programs at the postsecondary level.

“(15) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Education.

“(16) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means each of the several States of the United States,

the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

“(17) STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term ‘State educational agency’ has the meaning given the term in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(18) WORKPLACE LITERACY PROGRAM.—The term ‘workplace literacy program’ means an educational program that is offered in collaboration between eligible providers and employers or employee organizations for the purpose of improving the productivity of the workforce through the improvement of reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics skills.

“SEC. 204. HOME SCHOOLS.

“Nothing in this title shall be construed to affect home schools, whether or not a home school is treated as a home school or a private school under State law, or to compel a parent engaged in home schooling to participate in adult education and family literacy education activities under this title.

“SEC. 205. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title, \$606,294,933 for fiscal year 2015 and for each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years.

“Subtitle A—Federal Provisions

“SEC. 211. RESERVATION OF FUNDS; GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE AGENCIES; ALLOTMENTS.

“(a) RESERVATION OF FUNDS.—From the sums appropriated under section 205 for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall reserve 2.0 percent to carry out section 242.

“(b) GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE AGENCIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From the sums appropriated under section 205 and not reserved under subsection (a) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall award a grant to each eligible agency having a State plan approved under section 224 in an amount equal to the sum of the initial allotment under subsection (c)(1) and the additional allotment under subsection (c)(2) for the eligible agency for the fiscal year, subject to subsections (f) and (g).

“(2) PURPOSE OF GRANTS.—The Secretary may award a grant under paragraph (1) only if the eligible agency involved agrees to expend the grant in accordance with the provisions of this title.

“(c) ALLOTMENTS.—

“(1) INITIAL ALLOTMENTS.—From the sums appropriated under section 205 and not reserved under subsection (a) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to each eligible agency having a State plan approved under section 224—

“(A) \$100,000, in the case of an eligible agency serving an outlying area; and

“(B) \$250,000, in the case of any other eligible agency.

“(2) ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS.—From the sums appropriated under section 205, not reserved under subsection (a), and not allotted under paragraph (1), for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to each eligible agency that receives an initial allotment under paragraph (1) an additional amount that bears the same relationship to such sums as the number of qualifying adults in the State or outlying area served by the eligible agency bears to the number of such adults in all States and outlying areas.

“(d) QUALIFYING ADULT.—For the purpose of subsection (c)(2), the term ‘qualifying adult’ means an adult who—

“(1) is at least 16 years of age;

“(2) is beyond the age of compulsory school attendance under the law of the State or outlying area;

“(3) does not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent; and

“(4) is not enrolled in secondary school.

“(e) SPECIAL RULE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From amounts made available under subsection (c) for the Republic of Palau, the Secretary shall award grants to Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Republic of Palau to carry out activities described in this title in accordance with the provisions of this title as determined by the Secretary.

“(2) TERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Republic of Palau shall be eligible to receive a grant under this title until an agreement for the extension of United States education assistance under the Compact of Free Association for the Republic of Palau becomes effective.

“(f) HOLD-HARMLESS PROVISIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (c) and subject to paragraph (2), for—

“(A) fiscal year 2015, no eligible agency shall receive an allotment under this title that is less than 90 percent of the allotment the eligible agency received for fiscal year 2012 under this title; and

“(B) fiscal year 2016 and each succeeding fiscal year, no eligible agency shall receive an allotment under this title that is less than 90 percent of the allotment the eligible agency received for the preceding fiscal year under this title.

“(2) RATABLE REDUCTION.—If, for any fiscal year the amount available for allotment under this title is insufficient to satisfy the provisions of paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ratable reduce the payments to all eligible agencies, as necessary.

“(g) REALLOTMENT.—The portion of any eligible agency’s allotment under this title for a fiscal year that the Secretary determines will not be required for the period such allotment is available for carrying out activities under this title, shall be available for reallocation from time to time, on such dates during such period as the Secretary shall fix, to other eligible agencies in proportion to the original allotments to such agencies under this title for such year.

“SEC. 212. PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM.

“Programs and activities authorized under this title are subject to the performance accountability provisions described in paragraph (2)(A) and (3) of section 136(b) and may, at a State’s discretion, include additional indicators identified in the State plan approved under section 224.

“Subtitle B—State Provisions

“SEC. 221. STATE ADMINISTRATION.

“Each eligible agency shall be responsible for the following activities under this title:

“(1) The development, submission, implementation, and monitoring of the State plan.

“(2) Consultation with other appropriate agencies, groups, and individuals that are involved in, or interested in, the development and implementation of activities assisted under this title.

“(3) Coordination and avoidance of duplication with other Federal and State education, training, corrections, public housing, and social service programs.

“SEC. 222. STATE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS; MATCHING REQUIREMENT.

“(a) STATE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—Each eligible agency receiving a grant under this title for a fiscal year—

“(1) shall use not less than 82.5 percent of the grant funds to award grants and contracts under section 231 and to carry out section 225, of which not more than 10 percent of

such amount shall be available to carry out section 225;

“(2) shall use not more than 12.5 percent of the grant funds to carry out State leadership activities under section 223; and

“(3) shall use not more than 5 percent of the grant funds, or \$65,000, whichever is greater, for the administrative expenses of the eligible agency.

“(b) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive a grant from the Secretary under section 211(b), each eligible agency shall provide, for the costs to be incurred by the eligible agency in carrying out the adult education and family literacy education programs for which the grant is awarded, a non-Federal contribution in an amount that is not less than—

“(A) in the case of an eligible agency serving an outlying area, 12 percent of the total amount of funds expended for adult education and family literacy education programs in the outlying area, except that the Secretary may decrease the amount of funds required under this subparagraph for an eligible agency; and

“(B) in the case of an eligible agency serving a State, 25 percent of the total amount of funds expended for adult education and family literacy education programs in the State.

“(2) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION.—An eligible agency's non-Federal contribution required under paragraph (1) may be provided in cash or in kind, fairly evaluated, and shall include only non-Federal funds that are used for adult education and family literacy education programs in a manner that is consistent with the purpose of this title.

“SEC. 223. STATE LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible agency may use funds made available under section 222(a)(2) for any of the following adult education and family literacy education programs:

“(1) The establishment or operation of professional development programs to improve the quality of instruction provided pursuant to local activities required under section 231(b).

“(2) The provision of technical assistance to eligible providers of adult education and family literacy education programs, including for the development and dissemination of evidence based research instructional practices in reading, writing, speaking, mathematics, and English language acquisition programs.

“(3) The provision of assistance to eligible providers in developing, implementing, and reporting measurable progress in achieving the objectives of this title.

“(4) The monitoring and evaluation of the quality of, and the improvement in, adult education and literacy activities.

“(5) The provision of technology assistance, including staff training, to eligible providers of adult education and family literacy education programs, including distance education activities, to enable the eligible providers to improve the quality of such activities.

“(6) The development and implementation of technology applications or distance education, including professional development to support the use of instructional technology.

“(7) Coordination with other public programs, including programs under title I of this Act, and other welfare-to-work, workforce development, and job training programs.

“(8) Coordination with existing support services, such as transportation, child care,

and other assistance designed to increase rates of enrollment in, and successful completion of, adult education and family literacy education programs, for adults enrolled in such activities.

“(9) The development and implementation of a system to assist in the transition from adult basic education to postsecondary education.

“(10) Activities to promote workplace literacy programs.

“(11) Other activities of statewide significance, including assisting eligible providers in achieving progress in improving the skill levels of adults who participate in programs under this title.

“(12) Integration of literacy, instructional, and occupational skill training and promotion of linkages with employees.

“(b) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this section, eligible agencies shall coordinate where possible, and avoid duplicating efforts, in order to maximize the impact of the activities described in subsection (a).

“(c) STATE-IMPOSED REQUIREMENTS.—Whenever a State or outlying area implements any rule or policy relating to the administration or operation of a program authorized under this title that has the effect of imposing a requirement that is not imposed under Federal law (including any rule or policy based on a State or outlying area interpretation of a Federal statute, regulation, or guideline), the State or outlying area shall identify, to eligible providers, the rule or policy as being imposed by the State or outlying area.

“SEC. 224. STATE PLAN.

“(a) 3-YEAR PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible agency desiring a grant under this title for any fiscal year shall submit to, or have on file with, the Secretary a 3-year State plan.

“(2) STATE UNIFIED PLAN.—The eligible agency may submit the State plan as part of a State unified plan described in section 501.

“(b) PLAN CONTENTS.—The eligible agency shall include in the State plan or any revisions to the State plan—

“(1) an objective assessment of the needs of individuals in the State or outlying area for adult education and family literacy education programs, including individuals most in need or hardest to serve;

“(2) a description of the adult education and family literacy education programs that will be carried out with funds received under this title;

“(3) an assurance that the funds received under this title will not be expended for any purpose other than for activities under this title;

“(4) a description of how the eligible agency will annually evaluate and measure the effectiveness and improvement of the adult education and family literacy education programs funded under this title using the indicators of performance described in section 136, including how the eligible agency will conduct such annual evaluations and measures for each grant received under this title;

“(5) a description of how the eligible agency will fund local activities in accordance with the measurable goals described in section 231(d);

“(6) an assurance that the eligible agency will expend the funds under this title only in a manner consistent with fiscal requirements in section 241;

“(7) a description of the process that will be used for public participation and comment with respect to the State plan, which—

“(A) shall include consultation with the State workforce investment board, the State

board responsible for administering community or technical colleges, the Governor, the State educational agency, the State board or agency responsible for administering block grants for temporary assistance to needy families under title IV of the Social Security Act, the State council on disabilities, the State vocational rehabilitation agency, and other State agencies that promote the improvement of adult education and family literacy education programs, and direct providers of such programs; and

“(B) may include consultation with the State agency on higher education, institutions responsible for professional development of adult education and family literacy education programs instructors, representatives of business and industry, refugee assistance programs, and faith-based organizations;

“(8) a description of the eligible agency's strategies for serving populations that include, at a minimum—

“(A) low-income individuals;

“(B) individuals with disabilities;

“(C) the unemployed;

“(D) the underemployed; and

“(E) individuals with multiple barriers to educational enhancement, including English learners;

“(9) a description of how the adult education and family literacy education programs that will be carried out with any funds received under this title will be integrated with other adult education, career development, and employment and training activities in the State or outlying area served by the eligible agency;

“(10) a description of the steps the eligible agency will take to ensure direct and equitable access, as required in section 231(c)(1), including—

“(A) how the State will build the capacity of community-based and faith-based organizations to provide adult education and family literacy education programs; and

“(B) how the State will increase the participation of business and industry in adult education and family literacy education programs;

“(11) an assessment of the adequacy of the system of the State or outlying area to ensure teacher quality and a description of how the State or outlying area will use funds received under this subtitle to improve teacher quality, including evidence-based professional development to improve instruction; and

“(12) a description of how the eligible agency will consult with any State agency responsible for postsecondary education to develop adult education that prepares students to enter postsecondary education without the need for remediation upon completion of secondary school equivalency programs.

“(c) PLAN REVISIONS.—When changes in conditions or other factors require substantial revisions to an approved State plan, the eligible agency shall submit the revisions of the State plan to the Secretary.

“(d) CONSULTATION.—The eligible agency shall—

“(1) submit the State plan, and any revisions to the State plan, to the Governor, the chief State school officer, or the State officer responsible for administering community or technical colleges, or outlying area for review and comment; and

“(2) ensure that any comments regarding the State plan by the Governor, the chief State school officer, or the State officer responsible for administering community or technical colleges, and any revision to the State plan, are submitted to the Secretary.

“(e) PLAN APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall—

“(1) approve a State plan within 90 days after receiving the plan unless the Secretary makes a written determination within 30 days after receiving the plan that the plan does not meet the requirements of this section or is inconsistent with specific provisions of this subtitle; and

“(2) not finally disapprove of a State plan before offering the eligible agency the opportunity, prior to the expiration of the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the eligible agency received the written determination described in paragraph (1), to review the plan and providing technical assistance in order to assist the eligible agency in meeting the requirements of this subtitle.

“SEC. 225. PROGRAMS FOR CORRECTIONS EDUCATION AND OTHER INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS.

“(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—From funds made available under section 222(a)(1) for a fiscal year, each eligible agency shall carry out corrections education and education for other institutionalized individuals.

“(b) USES OF FUNDS.—The funds described in subsection (a) shall be used for the cost of educational programs for criminal offenders in correctional institutions and for other institutionalized individuals, including academic programs for—

“(1) basic skills education;

“(2) special education programs as determined by the eligible agency;

“(3) reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics programs;

“(4) secondary school credit or diploma programs or their recognized equivalent; and

“(5) integrated education and training.

“(c) PRIORITY.—Each eligible agency that is using assistance provided under this section to carry out a program for criminal offenders within a correctional institution shall give priority to serving individuals who are likely to leave the correctional institution within 5 years of participation in the program.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.—The term ‘correctional institution’ means any—

“(A) prison;

“(B) jail;

“(C) reformatory;

“(D) work farm;

“(E) detention center; or

“(F) halfway house, community-based rehabilitation center, or any other similar institution designed for the confinement or rehabilitation of criminal offenders.

“(2) CRIMINAL OFFENDER.—The term ‘criminal offender’ means any individual who is charged with, or convicted of, any criminal offense.

“Subtitle C—Local Provisions

“SEC. 231. GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS.

“(a) GRANTS AND CONTRACTS.—From grant funds made available under section 222(a)(1), each eligible agency shall award multi-year grants or contracts, on a competitive basis, to eligible providers within the State or outlying area that meet the conditions and requirements of this title to enable the eligible providers to develop, implement, and improve adult education and family literacy education programs within the State.

“(b) LOCAL ACTIVITIES.—The eligible agency shall require eligible providers receiving a grant or contract under subsection (a) to establish or operate—

“(1) programs that provide adult education and literacy activities;

“(2) programs that provide integrated education and training activities; or

“(3) credit-bearing postsecondary coursework.

“(c) DIRECT AND EQUITABLE ACCESS; SAME PROCESS.—Each eligible agency receiving funds under this title shall ensure that—

“(1) all eligible providers have direct and equitable access to apply for grants or contracts under this section; and

“(2) the same grant or contract announcement process and application process is used for all eligible providers in the State or outlying area.

“(d) MEASURABLE GOALS.—The eligible agency shall require eligible providers receiving a grant or contract under subsection (a) to demonstrate—

“(1) the eligible provider’s measurable goals for participant outcomes to be achieved annually on the core indicators of performance described in section 136(b)(2)(A);

“(2) the past effectiveness of the eligible provider in improving the basic academic skills of adults and, for eligible providers receiving grants in the prior year, the success of the eligible provider receiving funding under this title in exceeding its performance goals in the prior year;

“(3) the commitment of the eligible provider to serve individuals in the community who are the most in need of basic academic skills instruction services, including individuals with disabilities and individuals who are low-income or have minimal reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics skills, or are English learners;

“(4) the program is of sufficient intensity and quality for participants to achieve substantial learning gains;

“(5) educational practices are evidence-based;

“(6) the activities of the eligible provider effectively employ advances in technology, and delivery systems including distance education;

“(7) the activities provide instruction in real-life contexts, including integrated education and training when appropriate, to ensure that an individual has the skills needed to compete in the workplace and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship;

“(8) the activities are staffed by well-trained instructors, counselors, and administrators who meet minimum qualifications established by the State;

“(9) the activities are coordinated with other available resources in the community, such as through strong links with elementary schools and secondary schools, postsecondary educational institutions, local workforce investment boards, one-stop centers, job training programs, community-based and faith-based organizations, and social service agencies;

“(10) the activities offer flexible schedules and support services (such as child care and transportation) that are necessary to enable individuals, including individuals with disabilities or other special needs, to attend and complete programs;

“(11) the activities include a high-quality information management system that has the capacity to report measurable participant outcomes (consistent with section 136) and to monitor program performance;

“(12) the local communities have a demonstrated need for additional English language acquisition programs, and integrated education and training programs;

“(13) the capacity of the eligible provider to produce valid information on performance results, including enrollments and measurable participant outcomes;

“(14) adult education and family literacy education programs offer rigorous reading,

writing, speaking, and mathematics content that are evidence based; and

“(15) applications of technology, and services to be provided by the eligible providers, are of sufficient intensity and duration to increase the amount and quality of learning and lead to measurable learning gains within specified time periods.

“(e) SPECIAL RULE.—Eligible providers may use grant funds under this title to serve children participating in family literacy programs assisted under this part, provided that other sources of funds available to provide similar services for such children are used first.

“SEC. 232. LOCAL APPLICATION.

“Each eligible provider desiring a grant or contract under this title shall submit an application to the eligible agency containing such information and assurances as the eligible agency may require, including—

“(1) a description of how funds awarded under this title will be spent consistent with the requirements of this title;

“(2) a description of any cooperative arrangements the eligible provider has with other agencies, institutions, or organizations for the delivery of adult education and family literacy education programs; and

“(3) each of the demonstrations required by section 231(d).

“SEC. 233. LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE COST LIMITS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), of the amount that is made available under this title to an eligible provider—

“(1) at least 95 percent shall be expended for carrying out adult education and family literacy education programs; and

“(2) the remaining amount shall be used for planning, administration, personnel and professional development, development of measurable goals in reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics, and interagency coordination.

“(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In cases where the cost limits described in subsection (a) are too restrictive to allow for adequate planning, administration, personnel development, and interagency coordination, the eligible provider may negotiate with the eligible agency in order to determine an adequate level of funds to be used for noninstructional purposes.

“Subtitle D—General Provisions

“SEC. 241. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

“Funds made available for adult education and family literacy education programs under this title shall supplement and not supplant other State or local public funds expended for adult education and family literacy education programs.

“SEC. 242. NATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

“The Secretary shall establish and carry out a program of national activities that may include the following:

“(1) Providing technical assistance to eligible entities, on request, to—

“(A) improve their fiscal management, research-based instruction, and reporting requirements to carry out the requirements of this title;

“(B) improve its performance on the core indicators of performance described in section 136;

“(C) provide adult education professional development; and

“(D) use distance education and improve the application of technology in the classroom, including instruction in English language acquisition for English learners.

“(2) Providing for the conduct of research on national literacy basic skill acquisition levels among adults, including the number of

adult English learners functioning at different levels of reading proficiency.

“(3) Improving the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of adult education and workforce development services at the national, State, and local levels.

“(4) Determining how participation in adult education, English language acquisition, and family literacy education programs prepares individuals for entry into and success in postsecondary education and employment, and in the case of prison-based services, the effect on recidivism.

“(5) Evaluating how different types of providers, including community and faith-based organizations or private for-profit agencies measurably improve the skills of participants in adult education, English language acquisition, and family literacy education programs.

“(6) Identifying model integrated basic and workplace skills education programs, including programs for English learners coordinated literacy and employment services, and effective strategies for serving adults with disabilities.

“(7) Initiating other activities designed to improve the measurable quality and effectiveness of adult education, English language acquisition, and family literacy education programs nationwide.”

Subtitle C—Amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act

SEC. 266. AMENDMENTS TO THE WAGNER-PEYSER ACT.

Section 15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491-2) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 15. WORKFORCE AND LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM.

“(a) SYSTEM CONTENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor (referred to in this section as the ‘Secretary’), in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall oversee the development, maintenance, and continuous improvement of a nationwide workforce and labor market information system that includes—

“(A) statistical data from cooperative statistical survey and projection programs and data from administrative reporting systems that, taken together, enumerate, estimate, and project employment opportunities and conditions at national, State, and local levels in a timely manner, including statistics on—

“(i) employment and unemployment status of national, State, and local populations, including self-employed, part-time, and seasonal workers;

“(ii) industrial distribution of occupations, as well as current and projected employment opportunities, wages, benefits (where data is available), and skill trends by occupation and industry, with particular attention paid to State and local conditions;

“(iii) the incidence of, industrial and geographical location of, and number of workers displaced by, permanent layoffs and plant closings; and

“(iv) employment and earnings information maintained in a longitudinal manner to be used for research and program evaluation;

“(B) information on State and local employment opportunities, and other appropriate statistical data related to labor market dynamics, which—

“(i) shall be current and comprehensive;

“(ii) shall meet the needs identified through the consultations described in subparagraphs (C) and (D) of subsection (e)(1); and

“(iii) shall meet the needs for the information identified in section 121(e)(1)(E) of the

Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2841(e)(1)(E));

“(C) technical standards (which the Secretary shall publish annually) for data and information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) that, at a minimum, meet the criteria of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code;

“(D) procedures to ensure compatibility and additivity of the data and information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) from national, State, and local levels;

“(E) procedures to support standardization and aggregation of data from administrative reporting systems described in subparagraph (A) of employment-related programs;

“(F) analysis of data and information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) for uses such as—

“(i) national, State, and local policymaking;

“(ii) implementation of Federal policies (including allocation formulas);

“(iii) program planning and evaluation; and

“(iv) researching labor market dynamics;

“(G) wide dissemination of such data, information, and analysis in a user-friendly manner and voluntary technical standards for dissemination mechanisms; and

“(H) programs of—

“(i) training for effective data dissemination;

“(ii) research and demonstration; and

“(iii) programs and technical assistance.

“(2) INFORMATION TO BE CONFIDENTIAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—No officer or employee of the Federal Government or agent of the Federal Government may—

“(i) use any submission that is furnished for exclusively statistical purposes under the provisions of this section for any purpose other than the statistical purposes for which the submission is furnished;

“(ii) disclose to the public any publication or media transmittal of the data contained in the submission described in clause (i) that permits information concerning an individual subject to be reasonably inferred by either direct or indirect means; or

“(iii) permit anyone other than a sworn officer, employee, or agent of any Federal department or agency, or a contractor (including an employee of a contractor) of such department or agency, to examine an individual submission described in clause (i), without the consent of the individual, agency, or other person who is the subject of the submission or provides that submission.

“(B) IMMUNITY FROM LEGAL PROCESS.—Any submission (including any data derived from the submission) that is collected and retained by a Federal department or agency, or an officer, employee, agent, or contractor of such a department or agency, for exclusively statistical purposes under this section shall be immune from the legal process and shall not, without the consent of the individual, agency, or other person who is the subject of the submission or provides that submission, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial or administrative proceeding.

“(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to provide immunity from the legal process for such submission (including any data derived from the submission) if the submission is in the possession of any person, agency, or entity other than the Federal Government or an officer, employee, agent, or contractor of the Federal Government, or if the submission is independently collected, retained, or produced for purposes other than the purposes of this Act.

“(b) SYSTEM RESPONSIBILITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The workforce and labor market information system described in subsection (a) shall be planned, administered, overseen, and evaluated through a cooperative governance structure involving the Federal Government and States.

“(2) DUTIES.—The Secretary, with respect to data collection, analysis, and dissemination of workforce and labor market information for the system, shall carry out the following duties:

“(A) Assign responsibilities within the Department of Labor for elements of the workforce and labor market information system described in subsection (a) to ensure that all statistical and administrative data collected is consistent with appropriate Bureau of Labor Statistics standards and definitions.

“(B) Actively seek the cooperation of other Federal agencies to establish and maintain mechanisms for ensuring complementarity and nonduplication in the development and operation of statistical and administrative data collection activities.

“(C) Eliminate gaps and duplication in statistical undertakings, with the systemization of wage surveys as an early priority.

“(D) In collaboration with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and States, develop and maintain the elements of the workforce and labor market information system described in subsection (a), including the development of consistent procedures and definitions for use by the States in collecting the data and information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(1).

“(E) Establish procedures for the system to ensure that—

“(i) such data and information are timely;

“(ii) paperwork and reporting for the system are reduced to a minimum; and

“(iii) States and localities are fully involved in the development and continuous improvement of the system at all levels.

“(c) NATIONAL ELECTRONIC TOOLS TO PROVIDE SERVICES.—The Secretary is authorized to assist in the development of national electronic tools that may be used to facilitate the delivery of work ready services described in section 134(c)(2) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2864(c)(2)) and to provide workforce and labor market information to individuals through the one-stop delivery systems described in section 121 and through other appropriate delivery systems.

“(d) COORDINATION WITH THE STATES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, working through the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration, shall regularly consult with representatives of State agencies carrying out workforce information activities regarding strategies for improving the workforce and labor market information system.

“(2) FORMAL CONSULTATIONS.—At least twice each year, the Secretary, working through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shall conduct formal consultations regarding programs carried out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics with representatives of each of the Federal regions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, elected (pursuant to a process established by the Secretary) from the State directors affiliated with State agencies that perform the duties described in subsection (e)(1).

“(e) STATE RESPONSIBILITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive Federal financial assistance under this section, the Governor of a State shall—

“(A) be responsible for the management of the portions of the workforce and labor market information system described in subsection (a) that comprise a statewide workforce and labor market information system;

“(B) establish a process for the oversight of such system;

“(C) consult with State and local employers, participants, and local workforce investment boards about the labor market relevance of the data to be collected and disseminated through the statewide workforce and labor market information system;

“(D) consult with State educational agencies and local educational agencies concerning the provision of workforce and labor market information in order to meet the needs of secondary school and postsecondary school students who seek such information;

“(E) collect and disseminate for the system, on behalf of the State and localities in the State, the information and data described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(1);

“(F) maintain and continuously improve the statewide workforce and labor market information system in accordance with this section;

“(G) perform contract and grant responsibilities for data collection, analysis, and dissemination for such system;

“(H) conduct such other data collection, analysis, and dissemination activities as will ensure an effective statewide workforce and labor market information system;

“(I) actively seek the participation of other State and local agencies in data collection, analysis, and dissemination activities in order to ensure complementarity, compatibility, and usefulness of data;

“(J) participate in the development of, and submit to the Secretary, an annual plan to carry out the requirements and authorities of this subsection; and

“(K) utilize the quarterly records described in section 136(f)(2) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2871(f)(2)) to assist the State and other States in measuring State progress on State performance measures.

“(2) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the ability of a Governor to conduct additional data collection, analysis, and dissemination activities with State funds or with Federal funds from sources other than this section.

“(f) **NONDUPLICATION REQUIREMENT.**—None of the functions and activities carried out pursuant to this section shall duplicate the functions and activities carried out under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

“(g) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$60,153,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years.”.

Subtitle D—Repeals and Conforming Amendments

SEC. 271. REPEALS.

The following provisions are repealed:

(1) Chapter 4 of subtitle B of title I, and sections 123, 155, 166, 167, 168, 169, 171, 173, 173A, 174, 192, 194, 502, 503, and 506 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the SKILLS Act.

(2) Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.).

(3) Sections 1 through 14 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.).

(4) The Twenty-First Century Workforce Commission Act (29 U.S.C. 2701 note).

(5) Public Law 91-378, 16 U.S.C. 1701 et seq. (popularly known as the “Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970”).

(6) Section 821 of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 (20 U.S.C. 1151).

(7) The Women in Apprenticeship and Non-traditional Occupations Act (29 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.).

(8) Sections 4103A and 4104 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 272. AMENDMENTS TO OTHER LAWS.

Section 104(k)(6)(A) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9604(k)(6)(A)) is amended by striking “training, research, and” and inserting “research and”.

(a) **AMENDMENTS TO THE FOOD AND NUTRITION ACT OF 2008.**—

(1) **DEFINITION.**—Section 3(t) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012(t)) is amended—

(A) by striking “means (1) the agency” and inserting the following: “means—

“(A) the agency”;

(B) by striking “programs, and (2) the tribal” and inserting the following: “programs;

“(B) the tribal”;

(C) by striking “this Act.” and inserting the following: “this Act; and

“(C) in the context of employment and training activities under section 6(d)(4), a State board as defined in section 101 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801).”.

(2) **ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS.**—Section 5 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2014) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(14) by striking “section 6(d)(4)(I)” and inserting “section 6(d)(4)(C)”, and

(B) in subsection (g)(3), in the first sentence, by striking “constitutes adequate participation in an employment and training program under section 6(d)” and inserting “allows the individual to participate in employment and training activities under section 6(d)(4)”.

(3) **ELIGIBILITY DISQUALIFICATIONS.**—Section 6(d)(4) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(d)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

“(D) **EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.**—

“(i) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—Each State agency shall provide employment and training services authorized under section 134 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2864) to eligible members of households participating in the supplemental nutrition assistance program in gaining skills, training, work, or experience that will increase their ability to obtain regular employment.

“(ii) **STATEWIDE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM.**—Consistent with subparagraph (A), employment and training services shall be provided through the statewide workforce development system, including the one-stop delivery system authorized by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.).

“(iii) **REIMBURSEMENTS.**—

“(I) **ACTUAL COSTS.**—The State agency shall provide payments or reimbursement to participants served under this paragraph for—

“(aa) the actual costs of transportation and other actual costs (other than dependent care costs) that are reasonably necessary and directly related to the individual participating in employment and training activities; and

“(bb) the actual costs of such dependent care expenses as are determined by the State agency to be necessary for the individual to participate in employment and training ac-

tivities (other than an individual who is the caretaker relative of a dependent in a family receiving benefits under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) in a local area where an employment, training, or education program under title IV of that Act is in operation), except that no such payment or reimbursement shall exceed the applicable local market rate.

“(II) **SERVICE CONTRACTS AND VOUCHERS.**—In lieu of providing reimbursements or payments for dependent care expenses under clause (i), a State agency may, at the option of the State agency, arrange for dependent care through providers by the use of purchase of service contracts or vouchers or by providing vouchers to the household.

“(III) **VALUE OF REIMBURSEMENTS.**—The value of any dependent care services provided for or arranged under clause (ii), or any amount received as a payment or reimbursement under clause (i), shall—

“(aa) not be treated as income for the purposes of any other Federal or federally assisted program that bases eligibility for, or the amount of benefits on, need; and

“(bb) not be claimed as an employment-related expense for the purposes of the credit provided under section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 21).”.

(4) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Section 11(e)(19) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2020(e)(11)) is amended to read as follows:

“(S) the plans of the State agency for providing employment and training services under section 6(d)(4);”.

(5) **ADMINISTRATIVE COST-SHARING AND QUALITY CONTROL.**—Section 16(h) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2025(h)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “carry out employment and training programs” and inserting “provide employment and training services to eligible households under section 6(d)(4);” and

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking “operating an employment and training program” and inserting “providing employment and training services consistent with section 6(d)(4);”.

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking “participation in an employment and training program” and inserting “the individual participating in employment and training activities”; and

(ii) by striking “section 6(d)(4)(I)(i)(II)” and inserting “section 6(d)(4)(C)(i)(II)”;

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking “for operating an employment and training program” and inserting “to provide employment and training services”; and

(D) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

“(E) **MONITORING.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor, shall monitor each State agency responsible for administering employment and training services under section 6(d)(4) to ensure funds are being spent effectively and efficiently.

“(ii) **ACCOUNTABILITY.**—Each program of employment and training receiving funds under section 6(d)(4) shall be subject to the requirements of the performance accountability system, including having to meet the State performance measures described in section 136 of the Workforce Investment Act (29 U.S.C. 2871).”.

(6) **RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATION, AND EVALUATIONS.**—Section 17 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2026) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(B)(iv)(III)(dd), by striking “, (4)(F)(i), or (4)(K)” and inserting “or (4)”; and

(ii) by striking paragraph (3); and

(B) in subsection (g), in the first sentence in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “programs established” and inserting “activities provided to eligible households”; and

(ii) by inserting “, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor,” after “Secretary”.

(7) MINNESOTA FAMILY INVESTMENT PROJECT.—Section 22(b)(4) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2031(b)(4)) is amended by striking “equivalent to those offered under the employment and training program”.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 412 OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—

(1) CONDITIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS.—Section 412(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking “make available sufficient resources for employment training and placement” and inserting “provide refugees with the opportunity to access employment and training services, including job placement.”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking “services,” and inserting “services provided through the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.)”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(C)(iii)(II), by inserting “and training” after “employment”;

(C) in paragraph (6)(A)(ii)—

(i) by striking “insure” and inserting “ensure”;

(ii) by inserting “and training” after “employment”; and

(iii) by inserting after “available” the following: “through the one-stop delivery system under section 121 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2841)”;

(D) in paragraph (9), by inserting “the Secretary of Labor,” after “Education.”.

(2) PROGRAM OF INITIAL RESETTLEMENT.—Section 412(b)(2) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(b)(2)) is amended—

(A) by striking “orientation, instruction” and inserting “orientation and instruction”; and

(B) by striking “, and job training for refugees, and such other education and training of refugees, as facilitates” and inserting “for refugees to facilitate”.

(3) PROJECT GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR SERVICES FOR REFUGEES.—Section 412(c) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(c)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i), by inserting “and training” after “employment”; and

(ii) by striking subparagraph (C);

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “paragraph—” and all that follows through “in a manner” and inserting “paragraph in a manner”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) In carrying out this section, the Director shall ensure that employment and training services are provided through the statewide workforce development system, as appropriate, authorized by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.). Such action may include—

“(i) making employment and training activities described in section 134 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2864) available to refugees; and

“(ii) providing refugees with access to a one-stop delivery system established under section 121 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2841).”.

(4) CASH ASSISTANCE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES.—Section 412(e) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(e)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A)(i), by inserting “and training” after “providing employment”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “The” and inserting “Consistent with subsection (c)(3), the”.

(c) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO THE SECOND CHANCE ACT OF 2007.—

(1) FEDERAL PRISONER REENTRY INITIATIVE.—Section 231 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17541) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)(E)—

(i) by inserting “the Department of Labor and” before “other Federal agencies”; and

(ii) by inserting “State and local workforce investment boards,” after “community-based organizations.”;

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking at the end “and”;

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking at the end the period and inserting “; and”;

(iii) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(D) to coordinate reentry programs with the employment and training services provided through the statewide workforce investment system under subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2811 et seq.)”; and

(C) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(F) INTERACTION WITH THE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT SYSTEM.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Director shall ensure that employment and training services, including such employment and services offered through reentry programs, are provided, as appropriate, through the statewide workforce investment system under subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2811 et seq.), which may include—

“(I) making employment and training services available to prisoners prior to and immediately following the release of such prisoners; or

“(II) providing prisoners with access by remote means to a one-stop delivery system under section 121 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2841) in the State in which the prison involved is located.

“(ii) SERVICE DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ‘employment and training services’ means those services described in section 134 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2864) offered by the Bureau of Prisons, including—

“(I) the skills assessment described in subsection (a)(1)(A);

“(II) the skills development plan described in subsection (a)(1)(B); and

“(III) the enhancement, development, and implementation of reentry and skills development programs.”.

(2) DUTIES OF THE BUREAU OF PRISONS.—Section 4042(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E), as added by section 231(d)(1)(C) of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199; 122 Stat. 685), as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively, and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(B) in paragraph (6), as so redesignated, by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(C) in paragraph (7), as so redesignated—

(i) in clause (ii), by striking “Employment” and inserting “Employment and training services (as defined in paragraph (6) of section 231(d) of the Second Chance Act of 2007), including basic skills attainment, consistent with such paragraph”;

(ii) by striking clause (iii); and

(D) by redesignating clauses (i), (ii), (iv), (v), (vi), and (vii) as subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F), respectively, and adjusting the margin accordingly.

(d) AMENDMENTS TO THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968.—Section 2976 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “vocational” and inserting “career and technical education (as defined in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302)) and training”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (4), (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (5), (6), (7), and (8), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

“(D) coordinating employment and training services provided through the statewide workforce investment system under subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2811 et seq.), including a one-stop delivery system under section 121 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2841), for offenders upon release from prison, jail, or a juvenile facility, as appropriate.”;

(2) in subsection (d)(2), by inserting “, including local workforce investment boards established under section 117 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2832),” after “nonprofit organizations”;

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “victims services, and employment services” and inserting “and victim services”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

“(D) provides employment and training services through the statewide workforce investment system under subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2811 et seq.), including a one-stop delivery system under section 121 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2841)”;

(4) in subsection (k)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting “, in accordance with paragraph (2)” after “under this section”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

“(B) EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.—The Attorney General shall require each grantee under this section to measure the core indicators of performance as described in section 136(b)(2)(A) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2871(b)(2)(A)) with respect to the program of such grantee funded with a grant under this section.”.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 3672(d)(1), by striking “disabled veterans’ outreach program specialists under section 4103A” and inserting “veteran employment specialists appointed under section 134(f) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998”;

(2) in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 41, by striking the items relating to sections 4103A and 4104;

(3) in section 4102A—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking paragraphs (5), (6), and (7); and

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (5);

(B) by striking subsections (c) and (h);
(C) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f); and

(D) in subsection (e)(1) (as so redesignated)—

(i) by striking “, including disabled veterans’ outreach program specialists and local veterans’ employment representatives providing employment, training, and placement services under this chapter in a State”; and
(ii) by striking “for purposes of subsection (c)”;

(4) in section 4104A—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(i) the appropriate veteran employment specialist (in carrying out the functions described in section 134(f) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998);” and

(B) in subsection (c)(1), by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(i) collaborate with the appropriate veteran employment specialist (as described in section 134(f)) and the appropriate State boards and local boards (as such terms are defined in section 101 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801));”;

(5) in section 4109—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “disabled veterans’ outreach program specialists and local veterans’ employment representative” and inserting “veteran employment specialists appointed under section 134(f) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998”; and

(B) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “disabled veterans’ outreach program specialists and local veterans’ employment representatives” and inserting “veteran employment specialists appointed under section 134(f) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998”; and

(6) in section 4112(d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “disabled veterans’ outreach program specialist” and inserting “veteran employment specialist appointed under section 134(f) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

SEC. 273. CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents in section 1(b) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

“Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

“TITLE I—WORKFORCE INVESTMENT SYSTEMS

“Subtitle A—Workforce Investment Definitions

“Sec. 101. Definitions.

“Subtitle B—Statewide and Local Workforce Investment Systems

“Sec. 106. Purpose.

“CHAPTER 1—STATE PROVISIONS

“Sec. 111. State workforce investment boards.

“Sec. 112. State plan.

“CHAPTER 2—LOCAL PROVISIONS

“Sec. 116. Local workforce investment areas.

“Sec. 117. Local workforce investment boards.

“Sec. 118. Local plan.

“CHAPTER 3—WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES PROVIDERS

“Sec. 121. Establishment of one-stop delivery systems.

“Sec. 122. Identification of eligible providers of training services.

“CHAPTER 5—EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

“Sec. 131. General authorization.

“Sec. 132. State allotments.

“Sec. 133. Within State allocations.

“Sec. 134. Use of funds for employment and training activities.

“CHAPTER 6—GENERAL PROVISIONS

“Sec. 136. Performance accountability system.

“Sec. 137. Authorization of appropriations.

“Subtitle C—Job Corps

“Sec. 141. Purposes.

“Sec. 142. Definitions.

“Sec. 143. Establishment.

“Sec. 144. Individuals eligible for the Job Corps.

“Sec. 145. Recruitment, screening, selection, and assignment of enrollees.

“Sec. 146. Enrollment.

“Sec. 147. Job Corps centers.

“Sec. 148. Program activities.

“Sec. 149. Counseling and job placement.

“Sec. 150. Support.

“Sec. 151. Operations.

“Sec. 152. Standards of conduct.

“Sec. 153. Community participation.

“Sec. 154. Workforce councils.

“Sec. 156. Technical assistance to centers.

“Sec. 157. Application of provisions of Federal law.

“Sec. 158. Special provisions.

“Sec. 159. Performance accountability and management.

“Sec. 160. General provisions.

“Sec. 161. Authorization of appropriations.

“Subtitle D—National Programs

“Sec. 170. Technical assistance.

“Sec. 172. Evaluations.

“Subtitle E—Administration

“Sec. 181. Requirements and restrictions.

“Sec. 182. Prompt allocation of funds.

“Sec. 183. Monitoring.

“Sec. 184. Fiscal controls; sanctions.

“Sec. 185. Reports; recordkeeping; investigations.

“Sec. 186. Administrative adjudication.

“Sec. 187. Judicial review.

“Sec. 188. Nondiscrimination.

“Sec. 189. Administrative provisions.

“Sec. 190. References.

“Sec. 191. State legislative authority.

“Sec. 193. Transfer of Federal equity in State employment security real property to the States.

“Sec. 195. General program requirements.

“Sec. 196. Federal agency staff.

“Sec. 197. Restrictions on lobbying and political activities.

“Subtitle F—Repeals and Conforming Amendments

“Sec. 199. Repeals.

“Sec. 199A. Conforming amendments.

“TITLE II—ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY EDUCATION

“Sec. 201. Short title.

“Sec. 202. Purpose.

“Sec. 203. Definitions.

“Sec. 204. Home schools.

“Sec. 205. Authorization of appropriations.

“Subtitle A—Federal Provisions

“Sec. 211. Reservation of funds; grants to eligible agencies; allotments.

“Sec. 212. Performance accountability system.

“Subtitle B—State Provisions

“Sec. 221. State administration.

“Sec. 222. State distribution of funds; matching requirement.

“Sec. 223. State leadership activities.

“Sec. 224. State plan.

“Sec. 225. Programs for corrections education and other institutionalized individuals.

“Subtitle C—Local Provisions

“Sec. 231. Grants and contracts for eligible providers.

“Sec. 232. Local application.

“Sec. 233. Local administrative cost limits.

“Subtitle D—General Provisions

“Sec. 241. Administrative provisions.

“Sec. 242. National activities.

“TITLE III—WORKFORCE INVESTMENT-RELATED ACTIVITIES

“Subtitle A—Wagner-Peyser Act

“Sec. 301. Definitions.

“Sec. 302. Functions.

“Sec. 303. Designation of State agencies.

“Sec. 304. Appropriations.

“Sec. 305. Disposition of allotted funds.

“Sec. 306. State plans.

“Sec. 307. Repeal of Federal advisory council.

“Sec. 308. Regulations.

“Sec. 309. Employment statistics.

“Sec. 310. Technical amendments.

“Sec. 311. Effective date.

“Subtitle B—Linkages With Other Programs

“Sec. 321. Trade Act of 1974.

“Sec. 322. Veterans’ employment programs.

“Sec. 323. Older Americans Act of 1965.

“Subtitle D—Application of Civil Rights and Labor-Management Laws to the Smithsonian Institution

“Sec. 341. Application of civil rights and labor-management laws to the Smithsonian Institution.

“TITLE IV—REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1998

“Sec. 401. Short title.

“Sec. 402. Title.

“Sec. 403. General provisions.

“Sec. 404. Vocational rehabilitation services.

“Sec. 405. Research and training.

“Sec. 406. Professional development and special projects and demonstrations.

“Sec. 407. National Council on Disability.

“Sec. 408. Rights and advocacy.

“Sec. 409. Employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities.

“Sec. 410. Independent living services and centers for independent living.

“Sec. 411. Repeal.

“Sec. 412. Helen Keller National Center Act.

“Sec. 413. President’s Committee on Employment of People With Disabilities.

“Sec. 414. Conforming amendments.

“TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

“Sec. 501. State unified plan.

“Sec. 504. Privacy.

“Sec. 505. Buy-American requirements.

“Sec. 507. Effective date.”.

Subtitle E—Amendments to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

SEC. 276. FINDINGS.

Section 2(a) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) there is a substantial need to improve and expand services for students with disabilities under this Act.”.

SEC. 277. REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.

(a) REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.—The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3(a) (29 U.S.C. 702(a))—

(A) by striking “Office of the Secretary” and inserting “Department of Education”;

(B) by striking “President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate” and inserting “Secretary”; and

(C) by striking “, and the Commissioner shall be the principal officer,”;

(2) by striking “Commissioner” each place it appears (except in section 21) and inserting “Director”;

(3) in section 12(c) (29 U.S.C. 709(c)), by striking “Commissioner’s” and inserting “Director’s”;

(4) in section 21 (29 U.S.C. 718)—

(A) in subsection (b)(1)—

(i) by striking “Commissioner” the first place it appears and inserting “Director of the Rehabilitation Services Administration”;

(ii) by striking “(referred to in this subsection as the ‘Director’)”; and

(iii) by striking “The Commissioner and the Director” and inserting “Both such Directors”; and

(B) by striking “the Commissioner and the Director” each place it appears and inserting “both such Directors”;

(5) in the heading for subparagraph (B) of section 100(d)(2) (29 U.S.C. 720(d)(2)), by striking “COMMISSIONER” and inserting “DIRECTOR”;

(6) in section 401(a)(1) (29 U.S.C. 781(a)(1)), by inserting “of the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research” after “Director”;

(7) in the heading for section 706 (29 U.S.C. 796d–1), by striking “COMMISSIONER” and inserting “DIRECTOR”; and

(8) in the heading for paragraph (3) of section 723(a) (29 U.S.C. 796f–2(a)), by striking “COMMISSIONER” and inserting “DIRECTOR”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall—

(1) take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) apply with respect to the appointments of Directors of the Rehabilitation Services Administration made on or after the date of enactment of this Act, and the Directors so appointed.

SEC. 278. DEFINITIONS.

Section 7 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 705) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (35) through (39) as paragraphs (36) through (40), respectively;

(2) in subparagraph (A)(ii) of paragraph (36) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)), by striking “paragraph (36)(C)” and inserting “paragraph (37)(C)”;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (34) the following:

“(35)(A) The term ‘student with a disability’ means an individual with a disability who—

“(i) is not younger than 16 and not older than 21;

“(ii) has been determined to be eligible under section 102(a) for assistance under this title; and

“(iii)(I) is eligible for, and is receiving, special education under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.); or

“(II) is an individual with a disability, for purposes of section 504.

“(B) The term ‘students with disabilities’ means more than 1 student with a disability.”.

SEC. 279. CARRYOVER.

Section 19(a)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 716(a)(1)) is amended by striking “part B of title VI.”.

SEC. 280. TRADITIONALLY UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS.

Section 21 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 718) is amended, in paragraphs (1) and (2)(A) of subsection (b), and in subsection (c), by striking “VI.”.

SEC. 281. STATE PLAN.

Section 101(a) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 721(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (10)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “on the eligible individuals” and all that follows and inserting “of information necessary to assess the State’s performance on the core indicators of performance described in section 136(b)(2)(A) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2871(b)(2)(A))”; and

(B) in subparagraph (E)(ii), by striking “, to the extent the measures are applicable to individuals with disabilities”;

(2) in paragraph (11)—

(A) in subparagraph (D)(i), by inserting before the semicolon the following: “, which may be provided using alternative means of meeting participation (such as participation through video conferences and conference calls)”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) COORDINATION WITH ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS.—The State plan shall include an assurance that the designated State unit and the lead agency or implementing entity responsible for carrying out duties under the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) have developed working relationships and coordinate their activities.”;

(3) in paragraph (15)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i)—

(I) in subclause (II), by striking “and” at the end;

(II) in subclause (III), by adding “and” at the end; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(IV) students with disabilities, including their need for transition services;”;

(ii) by redesignating clauses (ii) and (iii) as clauses (iii) and (iv), respectively; and

(iii) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) include an assessment of the transition services provided under this Act, and coordinated with transition services provided under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.), about the extent to which those 2 types of services meet the needs of individuals with disabilities;”;

(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking “and under part B of title VI”;

(C) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) by redesignating clauses (iii), (iv), and (v) as clauses (iv), (v), and (vi), respectively;

(ii) by inserting after clause (ii) the following:

“(iii) the methods to be used to improve and expand vocational rehabilitation services for students with disabilities, including the coordination of services designed to facilitate the transition of such students from the receipt of educational services in school to the receipt of vocational rehabilitation services under this title or to postsecondary education or employment;”;

(iii) in clause (v), as redesignated by clause (i) of this subparagraph, by striking “evaluation standards” and inserting “performance standards”;

(4) in paragraph (22)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “STATE PLAN SUPPLEMENT”;

(B) by striking “carrying out part B of title VI, including”; and

(C) by striking “that part to supplement funds made available under part B of”;

(5) in paragraph (24)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “CONTRACTS” and inserting “GRANTS”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “CONTRACTS” and inserting “GRANTS”; and

(ii) by striking “part A of title VI” and inserting “section 109A”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(25) COLLABORATION WITH INDUSTRY.—The State plan shall describe how the designated State agency will carry out the provisions of section 109A, including—

“(A) the criteria such agency will use to award grants under such section; and

“(B) how the activities carried out under such grants will be coordinated with other services provided under this title.

“(26) SERVICES FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES.—The State plan shall provide an assurance satisfactory to the Secretary that the State—

“(A) has developed and implemented strategies to address the needs identified in the assessments described in paragraph (15), and achieve the goals and priorities identified by the State in that paragraph, to improve and expand vocational rehabilitation services for students with disabilities on a statewide basis in accordance with paragraph (15); and

“(B) from funds reserved under section 110A, shall carry out programs or activities designed to improve and expand vocational rehabilitation services for students with disabilities that—

“(i) facilitate the transition of students with disabilities from the receipt of educational services in school, to the receipt of vocational rehabilitation services under this title, including, at a minimum, those services specified in the interagency agreement required in paragraph (11)(D);

“(ii) improve the achievement of post-school goals of students with disabilities, including improving the achievement through participation (as appropriate when career goals are discussed) in meetings regarding individualized education programs developed under section 614 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1414);

“(iii) provide career guidance, career exploration services, job search skills and strategies, and technical assistance to students with disabilities;

“(iv) support the provision of training and technical assistance to State and local educational agencies and designated State agency personnel responsible for the planning and provision of services to students with disabilities; and

“(v) support outreach activities to students with disabilities who are eligible for, and need, services under this title.”.

SEC. 282. SCOPE OF SERVICES.

Section 103 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 723) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (15) and inserting the following:

“(15) transition services for students with disabilities, that facilitate the achievement of the employment outcome identified in the individualized plan for employment involved, including services described in clauses (i) through (iii) of section 101(a)(26)(B);”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (6) and inserting the following:

“(6)(A)(i) Consultation and technical assistance services to assist State and local educational agencies in planning for the transition of students with disabilities from

school to post-school activities, including employment.

“(ii) Training and technical assistance described in section 101(a)(26)(B)(iv).

“(B) Services for groups of individuals with disabilities who meet the requirements of clauses (i) and (iii) of section 7(35)(A), including services described in clauses (i), (ii), (iii), and (v) of section 101(a)(26)(B), to assist in the transition from school to post-school activities.”; and

(3) in subsection (b), by inserting at the end the following:

“(7) The establishment, development, or improvement of assistive technology demonstration, loan, reutilization, or financing programs in coordination with activities authorized under the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) to promote access to assistive technology for individuals with disabilities and employers.”.

SEC. 283. STANDARDS AND INDICATORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 106 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 726) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “EVALUATION STANDARDS” and inserting “PERFORMANCE STANDARDS”;

(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) STANDARDS AND INDICATORS.—The performance standards and indicators for the vocational rehabilitation program carried out under this title—

“(1) shall be subject to paragraphs (2)(A) and (3) of section 136(b) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2871(b)); and

“(2) may, at a State’s discretion, include additional indicators identified in the State plan submitted under section 101.”; and

(3) in subsection (b)(2)(B), by striking clause (i) and inserting the following:

“(i) on a biannual basis, review the program improvement efforts of the State and, if the State has not improved its performance to acceptable levels, as determined by the Director, direct the State to make revisions to the plan to improve performance; and”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 107 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 727) is amended—

(1) in subsections (a)(1)(B) and (b)(2), by striking “evaluation standards” and inserting “performance standards”; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1)(B), by striking “an evaluation standard” and inserting “a performance standard”.

SEC. 284. EXPENDITURE OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS.

Section 108(a) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 728(a)) is amended by striking “under part B of title VI, or”.

SEC. 285. COLLABORATION WITH INDUSTRY.

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is amended by inserting after section 109 (29 U.S.C. 728a) the following:

“SEC. 109A. COLLABORATION WITH INDUSTRY.

“(a) ELIGIBLE ENTITY DEFINED.—For the purposes of this section, the term ‘eligible entity’ means a for-profit business, alone or in partnership with one or more of the following:

“(1) Community rehabilitation program providers.

“(2) Indian tribes.

“(3) Tribal organizations.

“(b) AUTHORITY.—A State shall use not less than one-half of one percent of the payment the State receives under section 111 for a fiscal year to award grants to eligible entities to pay for the Federal share of the cost of carrying out collaborative programs, to create practical job and career readiness and

training programs, and to provide job placements and career advancement.

“(c) AWARDS.—Grants under this section shall—

“(1) be awarded for a period not to exceed 5 years; and

“(2) be awarded competitively.

“(d) APPLICATION.—To receive a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall submit an application to a designated State agency at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as such agency shall require. Such application shall include, at a minimum—

“(1) a plan for evaluating the effectiveness of the collaborative program;

“(2) a plan for collecting and reporting the data and information described under subparagraphs (A) through (C) of section 101(a)(10), as determined appropriate by the designated State agency; and

“(3) a plan for providing for the non-Federal share of the costs of the program.

“(e) ACTIVITIES.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall use the grant funds to carry out a program that provides one or more of the following:

“(1) Job development, job placement, and career advancement services for individuals with disabilities.

“(2) Training in realistic work settings in order to prepare individuals with disabilities for employment and career advancement in the competitive market.

“(3) Providing individuals with disabilities with such support services as may be required in order to maintain the employment and career advancement for which the individuals have received training.

“(f) ELIGIBILITY FOR SERVICES.—An individual shall be eligible for services provided under a program under this section if the individual is determined under section 102(a)(1) to be eligible for assistance under this title.

“(g) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share for a program under this section shall not exceed 80 percent of the costs of the program.”.

SEC. 286. RESERVATION FOR EXPANDED TRANSITION SERVICES.

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is amended by inserting after section 110 (29 U.S.C. 730) the following:

“SEC. 110A. RESERVATION FOR EXPANDED TRANSITION SERVICES.

“Each State shall reserve not less than 10 percent of the funds allotted to the State under section 110(a) to carry out programs or activities under sections 101(a)(26)(B) and 103(b)(6).”.

SEC. 287. CLIENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Section 112(e)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 732(e)(1)) is amended by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E) and inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) The Secretary shall make grants to the protection and advocacy system serving the American Indian Consortium under the Developmental Disabilities and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15001 et seq.) to provide services in accordance with this section, as determined by the Secretary. The amount of such grants shall be the same as the amount provided to territories under this subsection.”.

SEC. 288. RESEARCH.

Section 204(a)(2)(A) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 764(a)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “VI.”.

SEC. 289. TITLE III AMENDMENTS.

Title III of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 771 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 301(a) (21 U.S.C. 771(a))—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting “and” at the end;

(B) by striking paragraphs (3) and (4); and

(C) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (3);

(2) in section 302 (29 U.S.C. 772)—

(A) in subsection (g)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “AND IN SERVICE TRAINING”; and

(ii) by striking paragraph (3); and

(B) in subsection (h), by striking “section 306” and inserting “section 304”;

(3) in section 303 (29 U.S.C. 773)—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “section 306” and inserting “section 304”; and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (4)—

(I) by amending subparagraph (A)(ii) to read as follows:

“(ii) to coordinate activities and work closely with the parent training and information centers established pursuant to section 671 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1471), the community parent resource centers established pursuant to section 672 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1472), and the eligible entities receiving awards under section 673 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1473); and”; and

(II) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “, and demonstrate the capacity for serving,” after “serve”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(8) RESERVATION.—From the amount appropriated to carry out this subsection for a fiscal year, 20 percent of such amount or \$500,000, whichever is less, shall be reserved to carry out paragraph (6).”;

(4) by striking sections 304 and 305 (29 U.S.C. 774, 775); and

(5) by redesignating section 306 (29 U.S.C. 776) as section 304.

SEC. 290. REPEAL OF TITLE VI.

Title VI of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 795 et seq.) is repealed.

SEC. 291. TITLE VII GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSE.—Section 701(3) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 796(3)) is amended by striking “State programs of supported employment services receiving assistance under part B of title VI.”.

(b) CHAIRPERSON.—Section 705(b)(5) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 796d(b)(5)) is amended to read as follows:

“(5) CHAIRPERSON.—The Council shall select a chairperson from among the voting membership of the Council.”.

SEC. 292. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.) is further amended—

(1) in section 100 (29 U.S.C. 720)—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$3,066,192,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”; and

(B) in subsection (d)(1)(B), by striking “2003” and inserting “2021”;

(2) in section 110(c) (29 U.S.C. 730(c)), by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) The sum referred to in paragraph (1) shall be, as determined by the Secretary, not less than 1 percent and not more than 1.5 percent of the amount referred to in paragraph (1) for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2020.”;

(3) in section 112(h) (29 U.S.C. 732(h)), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$11,600,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”;

(4) by amending subsection (a) of section 201 (29 U.S.C. 761(a)) to read as follows: “(a)

There are authorized to be appropriated \$103,125,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years to carry out this title.”;

(5) in section 302(i) (29 U.S.C. 772(i)), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$33,657,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”;

(6) in section 303(e) (29 U.S.C. 773(e)), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$5,046,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”;

(7) in section 405 (29 U.S.C. 785), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$3,081,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”;

(8) in section 502(j) (29 U.S.C. 792(j)), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$7,013,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”;

(9) in section 509(l) (29 U.S.C. 794e(l)), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$17,088,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”;

(10) in section 714 (29 U.S.C. 796e–3), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$22,137,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”;

(11) in section 727 (29 U.S.C. 796f–6), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$75,772,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”;

(12) in section 753 (29 U.S.C. 796l), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003” and inserting “\$32,239,000 for fiscal year 2015 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years”.

SEC. 293. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

Section 1(b) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is amended—

(1) by inserting after the item relating to section 109 the following:

“Sec. 109A. Collaboration with industry.”;

(2) by inserting after the item relating to section 110 the following:

“Sec. 110A. Reservation for expanded transition services.”;

(3) by striking the item related to section 304 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 304. Measuring of project outcomes and performance.”;

(4) by striking the items related to sections 305 and 306;

(5) by striking the items related to title VI; and

(6) by striking the item related to section 706 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 706. Responsibilities of the Director.”.

Subtitle F—Studies by the Comptroller General

SEC. 296. STUDY BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL ON EXHAUSTING FEDERAL PELL GRANTS BEFORE ACCESSING WIA FUNDS.

Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall complete and submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report that—

(1) evaluates the effectiveness of subparagraph (B) of section 134(d)(4) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C.

2864(d)(4)(B)) (as such subparagraph was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act), including—

(A) a review of the regulations and guidance issued by the Secretary of Labor to State and local areas on how to comply with such subparagraph;

(B) a review of State policies to determine how local areas are required to comply with such subparagraph;

(C) a review of local area policies to determine how one-stop operators are required to comply with such subparagraph; and

(D) a review of a sampling of individuals receiving training services under section 134(d)(4) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2864(d)(4)) to determine if, before receiving such training services, such individuals have exhausted funds received through the Federal Pell Grant program under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.); and

(2) makes appropriate recommendations with respect to the matters evaluated under paragraph (1).

SEC. 297. STUDY BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL ON ADMINISTRATIVE COST SAVINGS.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall complete and submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report that—

(1) determines the amount of administrative costs at the Federal and State levels for the most recent fiscal year for which satisfactory data are available for—

(A) each of the programs authorized under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.) or repealed under section 401 of this Act, as such programs were in effect for such fiscal year; and

(B) each of the programs described in subparagraph (A) that have been repealed or consolidated on or after the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) determines the amount of administrative cost savings at the Federal and State levels as a result of repealing and consolidating programs by calculating the differences in the amount of administrative costs between subparagraph (A) and subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1); and

(3) estimates the administrative cost savings at the Federal and State levels for a fiscal year as a result of States consolidating amounts under section 501(e) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (20 U.S.C. 9271(e)) to reduce inefficiencies in the administration of federally-funded State and local employment and training programs.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term “administrative costs” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801).

SA 2638. Mr. REID (for Mr. NELSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the resolution S. Res. 312, urging the Government of Iran to fulfill their promises of assistance in this case of Robert Levinson, one of the longest held United States civilians in our Nation’s history; as follows:

In the seventh whereas clause of the preamble, strike “and providing some initial indications that he was being held somewhere in southwest Asia”.

In the eighth whereas clause of the preamble, strike “further”.

SA 2639. Mr. REID (for Mr. NELSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the resolution S. Res. 312, 0; as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: “A resolution urging the Government of Iran to fulfill their promises of assistance in this case of Robert Levinson, one of the longest held United States civilians in our Nation’s history.”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on January 9, 2014, at 10:15 a.m., to hold a hearing entitled “The Situation in Sudan.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on January 9, 2014, at 9:30 a.m., in SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct an executive business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on January 9, 2014, at 2 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Kevin Rosenbaum, detailee to the Senate Committee on Finance, and Stephanie Dearie, clerk to the Senate Committee on Finance, be granted floor privileges for the duration of the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CALLING ON IRAN FOR ASSISTANCE IN THE CASE OF ROBERT LEVINSON

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 271, S. Res. 312.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 312) calling on the government of Iran to fulfill their promises

of assistance in this case of Robert Levinson, one of the longest held United States civilians in our Nation's history.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. I further ask that the resolution be agreed to; the Nelson amendment to the preamble be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; the amendment to the title be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 312) was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 2638) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: To make technical corrections in the preamble)

In the seventh whereas clause of the preamble, strike "and providing some initial indications that he was being held somewhere in southwest Asia".

In the eighth whereas clause of the preamble, strike "further".

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 2639) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the title)

Amend the title so as to read: "A resolution urging the Government of Iran to fulfill their promises of assistance in this case of Robert Levinson, one of the longest held United States civilians in our Nation's history."

The resolution (S. Res. 312), with its preamble, as amended, and its title, as amended, reads as follows:

S. RES. 312

Whereas United States citizen Robert Levinson is a retired agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), a resident of Coral Springs, Florida, the husband of Christine Levinson, and father of their 7 children;

Whereas Robert Levinson traveled from Dubai to Kish Island, Iran, on March 8, 2007;

Whereas after traveling to Kish Island and checking into the Hotel Maryam, Robert Levinson disappeared on March 9, 2007;

Whereas, in December 2007, Robert Levinson's wife, Christine, traveled to Kish Island to retrace Mr. Levinson's steps and met with officials of the Government of Iran who pledged to help in the investigation;

Whereas for more than 6 years, the United States Government has continually pressed the Government of Iran to provide any information on the whereabouts of Robert Levinson and to help ensure his prompt and safe return to his family;

Whereas officials of the Government of Iran promised their continued assistance to the relatives of Robert Levinson during the visit of the family to the Islamic Republic of Iran in December 2007;

Whereas, in November 2010, the Levinson family received a video of Mr. Levinson in captivity, representing the first proof of life since his disappearance;

Whereas, in April 2011, the Levinson family received a series of pictures of Mr. Levinson, which provided indications that he was being held somewhere in southwest Asia;

Whereas Secretary John Kerry stated on August 28, 2013, "The United States respectfully asks the Government of the Islamic Re-

public of Iran to work cooperatively with us in our efforts to help U.S. citizen Robert Levinson."

Whereas, on September 28, 2013, during the first direct phone conversation between the leaders of the United States and Iran since 1979, President Barack Obama raised the case of Robert Levinson to President of Iran Hassan Rouhani and urged the President of Iran to help locate Mr. Levinson and reunite him with his family;

Whereas November 26, 2013, marked the 2,455th day since Mr. Levinson's disappearance, making him one of the longest held United States civilians in our Nation's history; and

Whereas the FBI has announced a \$1,000,000 reward for information leading to Mr. Levinson's safe return: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that Robert Levinson is one of the longest held United States civilians in our Nation's history;

(2) notes recent pledges by newly appointed officials of the Government of Iran to provide their Government's assistance in the case of Robert Levinson;

(3) urges the Government of Iran, as a humanitarian gesture, to intensify its cooperation on the case of Robert Levinson and to immediately share the results of its investigation into the disappearance of Robert Levinson with the United States Government;

(4) urges the President and the allies of the United States to continue to raise with officials of the Government of Iran the case of Robert Levinson at every opportunity, notwithstanding other serious disagreements the United States Government has had with the Government of Iran on a broad array of issues, including human rights, the nuclear program of Iran, the Middle East peace process, regional stability, and international terrorism; and

(5) expresses sympathy to the family of Robert Levinson for their anguish and expresses hope that their ordeal can be brought to an end in the near future.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—MANDATORY QUORUM CALL

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum required under rule XXII be waived with respect to the two cloture motions filed earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 2014

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until Monday, January 13, 2014; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time of the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of S. 1845, the unemployment insurance extension; that the filing deadline for all first-degree amendments to S. 1845 be 3 p.m. Monday and the filing

deadline for all second-degree amendments to the Reed amendment No. 2631 be 4:30 p.m. on Monday; further, that at 5 p.m. the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the nomination of Robert Wilkins to be U.S. circuit judge for the DC Circuit, with the time until 5:30 p.m. equally divided and controlled in the usual form prior to a vote on confirmation of the nomination; finally, that following disposition of the Wilkins nomination, the Senate resume legislative session and proceed to vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the Reed amendment No. 2631.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the next vote will be at 5:30 p.m. Monday, January 13, 2014, on the confirmation of the Wilkins nomination.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 2014, AT 2 P.M.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:18 p.m., adjourned until Monday, January 13, 2014, at 2 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SUZETTE M. KIMBALL, OF WEST VIRGINIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, VICE MARCIA K. MCNUTT, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEBORAH L. BIRX, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AMBASSADOR AT LARGE AND COORDINATOR OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES TO COMBAT HIV/AIDS GLOBALLY.

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

MICHAEL W. KEMPNER, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR A TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 13, 2015, VICE MICHAEL LYNTON, RESIGNED.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

HEIDI NEEL BIGGS, OF OREGON, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2017, VICE ERIC J. TANENBLATT, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

CHRISTOPHER P. LU, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF LABOR, VICE SETH DAVID HARRIS.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

WESTLEY WATENDE OMARI MOORE, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2016, VICE STAN Z. SOLOWAY, TERM EXPIRED.

FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED PERSONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF THE CLASSES STATED.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE TO BE CONSULAR OFFICERS AND SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

RANYA F. ABDELSAYED, OF VIRGINIA
ANDREW KEKOA ABORDONADO, OF CALIFORNIA
LAURA RENEE ALDRICH, OF VIRGINIA

KAREN A. ANTONYAN, OF NEVADA
 DWAIN D. ATKINSON, OF VIRGINIA
 AZIZOU ATTE-OUDEYI, OF MASSACHUSETTS
 NICOLE R. BADEN, OF MARYLAND
 DANIEL F. BAKER, OF MICHIGAN
 CEDAR C. BALAZS, OF NORTH DAKOTA
 SARAH JEANNE BAUS, OF VIRGINIA
 CLAIRE T. BEA, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 JESSICA LUCIA BEDOYA HERMANN, OF VIRGINIA
 KAREN D. BETTENCOURT, OF CALIFORNIA
 CHARLES C. CALVO, OF VIRGINIA
 ROSS STEVENSON CAMPBELL, OF VIRGINIA
 KATIE CAPARULA, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 BENJAMIN B. CHAPMAN, OF MARYLAND
 HEATHER MICHELLE CHASE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
 MEGAN P. CHEN, OF ILLINOIS
 JOHN T. CHENG, OF MASSACHUSETTS
 GLORIA CHOU, OF CALIFORNIA
 GRACE ELLEN CHUNG, OF WASHINGTON
 JULLION MATHIAS COOPER, OF MASSACHUSETTS
 COLIN MALLOY CRAM, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 COLLEEN E. DE BERNARDO, OF VIRGINIA
 JACQUELINE A. DE OLIVEIRA, OF VIRGINIA
 EDUARD DEHELEAN, OF ILLINOIS
 BERNARDO A. DIAZ, OF MASSACHUSETTS
 BROOKS W. DIEHL, OF VIRGINIA
 EMILY CHRISTINE DIGNAN, OF FLORIDA
 CHELSI L. DILDINE, OF VIRGINIA
 CHRISTINE M. EICHINGER, OF ILLINOIS
 CAROLINA ESCALERA, OF FLORIDA
 REBECCA ELIZABETH FARMER, OF WASHINGTON
 SORIBEL L. FELIZ, OF NEW YORK
 BOLTON XAVIER FORD, OF VIRGINIA
 CRAIG M. FRIED, OF VIRGINIA
 KYLE PATRICK FRITSCHLE, OF VIRGINIA
 BART L. GEWERTZ, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 CHRISTOPHER GIDEON GRANGER, OF CONNECTICUT
 ERIC W. GROFF, OF WASHINGTON
 ALEXANDER CHARLES GUITTARD, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 JULIAN ANDREACCHI HADAS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 CHARLES NORMAN HALL, OF MASSACHUSETTS
 JOSEPH H. HART, OF PENNSYLVANIA
 ZACHARY A. HAUGEN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 AMANDA R. HECKER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 MARIE SUZANNE HEGLUND, OF VIRGINIA
 MASON BENJAMIN HOROWITZ, OF ILLINOIS
 JENNIFER HOYLE, OF VIRGINIA
 STEPHEN E. HUNEKE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 GRANT HUNTER, OF MISSISSIPPI
 KATE ERIN HUSBAND, OF MICHIGAN
 MARK GEORGE JACKSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS
 ARIEL ROSE JAHNER, OF CALIFORNIA
 ESTHER B-H JOE, OF CALIFORNIA
 CHRISTOPHER DAVID JOHNSON, OF NEW YORK
 KEVIN PAUL KETCHUM, OF TEXAS
 JUSTIN ANDREW KING, OF VIRGINIA
 JOHN-MARSHALL KLEIN, OF VIRGINIA
 ANNE MARIE ESTROSAS LEE, OF FLORIDA
 SU LEE, OF VIRGINIA
 STEPHANIE LELLA, OF NEW YORK
 ADAM MIGUEL LEVY, OF MASSACHUSETTS
 KYLE JOSEPH PATRICK LISTON, OF OHIO
 LISA A. LUDKA, OF VIRGINIA
 ANGELO MILO MAESTAS, OF WASHINGTON
 MARK ROBERT MALONEY, OF VIRGINIA
 CARA M. MAQSODI, OF VIRGINIA
 ERICA M. MARRERO, OF VIRGINIA
 SHIVA ALIM MARVASTI, OF CONNECTICUT
 JONATHAN MATZNER, OF VIRGINIA
 CATILIN ELIZABETH MAXWELL, OF VIRGINIA
 KATHLEEN E. MCDONALD, OF WASHINGTON
 TIMOTHY JAMES MCKENZIE, OF VIRGINIA
 BRADLEY MEACHAM, OF WASHINGTON
 JACOB DANIEL MECUM, OF OREGON
 TERESA MILENKOVIC, OF VIRGINIA
 RHETT MOBLEY, OF FLORIDA
 THERESA MUSACCHIO, OF ILLINOIS
 ADMIR MUZUROVIC, OF VIRGINIA
 NAUREEN M. NALIA, OF CALIFORNIA
 MARY ELIZABETH NAMEETH, OF MICHIGAN
 ASHKAN NASSABI, OF MICHIGAN
 DEBRA NEGRON, OF VIRGINIA
 EUGENE NOVIKOV, OF PENNSYLVANIA
 CHUKWUDI NWADIBIA, OF CALIFORNIA
 JUAN A. ORTIZ MARQUEZ, OF VIRGINIA
 CONNOR O'STEEN, OF WASHINGTON
 STEPHANIE KATHRYN PARENTI-GIORDANO, OF FLORIDA
 ANGELA KERRI PARHAM, OF VIRGINIA
 RACHAEL NGUYEN PARRISH, OF MARYLAND
 MEAGHAN H. PATRICK, OF VIRGINIA
 MALALY PIKAR-VOLPI, OF VIRGINIA
 SANDRA VALERIA PIZARRO, OF IDAHO
 AARON HURLEY PRATT, OF MINNESOTA
 MELISSA FISHER RANN, OF ILLINOIS
 ANTHONY MARK READ, OF NEW YORK
 ALEKSANDRA RISTOVIC, OF WEST VIRGINIA
 JOHN O. ROBERTS, OF MARYLAND
 LAUREN ROBERTS, OF VIRGINIA
 NICHOLAS ROBERT ROSSMANN, OF VIRGINIA
 MEREDITH LEIGH SANDERSON, OF VIRGINIA
 KATRINA J. SENGHER, OF VIRGINIA
 MOIRA K. SHANAHAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 GRACE A. SHUGRUE, OF VIRGINIA
 SAMARA LAKEIDRA ANNESE SIMMONS, OF NEW YORK
 ERIC J. SKARPAC, OF MARYLAND
 TABITHA JANETTE SNOWBERGER, OF TENNESSEE
 ROBERT D. SOLES, OF VIRGINIA
 DANIEL BRENT STONE, OF VIRGINIA
 BRYAN STRAUB, OF OHIO

MIKA STRICKLER, OF LOUISIANA
 KEVIN J. SU, OF VIRGINIA
 JORDAN DAVID SUN, OF VIRGINIA
 JACOB DAWES STARNES SURFACE, OF INDIANA
 SARAH A. TERRY, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
 EMILY TIETZE, OF TEXAS
 SAMUEL D. TOOTLE, OF VIRGINIA
 DANIEL GARRISON TOWNE, OF VERMONT
 SEVAK TSATURYAN, OF CALIFORNIA
 GEORGE M. TUCKER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 SARAH MELISSA VAN HORNE, OF CALIFORNIA
 SUSAN R. VAN WAES, OF VIRGINIA
 DUNCAN T. VARDA, OF VIRGINIA
 JOHN VOLKOFF, OF MARYLAND
 LILA F. WADE, OF OREGON
 IDASHLA KANE WAGNER, OF VIRGINIA
 COURTNEY M. WALTON, OF ILLINOIS
 MATTHEW A. WARD, OF UTAH
 MARC A. WHITTAKER, OF CALIFORNIA
 JEANELLE L. WICKS, OF ARIZONA
 LISA MARIE WOOD, OF NEW JERSEY
 ANGIE ZEIDAN, OF VIRGINIA
 FIRENO F. ZORA, OF VIRGINIA

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COLONEL DENNIS J. GALLEGOS
 COLONEL DAVID D. HAMLAR, JR.
 COLONEL JOHN S. TUOHY

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COLONEL PAUL D. JACOBS
 COLONEL TIMOTHY P. O'BRIEN
 COLONEL ANDREW E. SALAS

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIGADIER GENERAL JON K. KELK
 BRIGADIER GENERAL CASSIE A. STROM
 BRIGADIER GENERAL KENNETH W. WISIAN

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIGADIER GENERAL DARYL L. BOHAC
 BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT M. BRANYON
 BRIGADIER GENERAL MICHAEL B. COMPTON
 BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES E. DANIEL, JR.
 BRIGADIER GENERAL MATTHEW J. DZIALO
 BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD N. HARRIS, JR.
 BRIGADIER GENERAL WORTHE S. HOLT, JR.
 BRIGADIER GENERAL GARY W. KEEFE
 BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID T. KELLY
 BRIGADIER GENERAL DONALD A. MCGREGOR
 BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT L. SHANNON, JR.
 BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT S. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIGADIER GENERAL CHRISTOPHER J. BENCE
 BRIGADIER GENERAL JACK L. BRIGGS II
 BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID J. BUCK
 BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS A. BUSSIÈRE
 BRIGADIER GENERAL STEPHEN A. CLARK
 BRIGADIER GENERAL STEPHEN T. DENKER
 BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN L. DOLAN
 BRIGADIER GENERAL MICHAEL E. FORTNEY
 BRIGADIER GENERAL PETER E. GERSTEN
 BRIGADIER GENERAL GINA M. GROSSO
 BRIGADIER GENERAL JERRY D. HARRIS, JR.
 BRIGADIER GENERAL DARYL J. HAUCK
 BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN M. HICKS
 BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN P. HORNER
 BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES R. MARRS
 BRIGADIER GENERAL LAWRENCE M. MARTIN, JR.
 BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN K. MCMULLEN
 BRIGADIER GENERAL BRADFORD J. SHWEDO
 BRIGADIER GENERAL JAY B. SILVERIA
 BRIGADIER GENERAL LINDA R. URRUTIA-VARHALL
 BRIGADIER GENERAL JACQUELINE D. VAN OVOST
 BRIGADIER GENERAL MARK W. WESTERGERN

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. PARTRICK J. DONAHUE II

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED

WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. WILLIAM B. GARRETT III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. DAVID D. HALVERSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624, 3037, AND 3064:

To be brigadier general, judge advocate general's corps

COL. STUART W. RISCH

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

KATHRYN L. AASEN
 JASON T. BLACKHAM
 JEFFERY A. CASEY
 CHOL H. CHONG
 SHERYL L. KANE
 AMAR KOSARAJU
 JAMES M. KUTNER
 DAVID P. LEE
 ZINDELL RICHARDSON
 KEVIN J. STANGER
 MICHAEL R. SUHLER
 RICHARD D. TOWNSEND
 JOHN K. WALTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

THERESE A. BOHUSCH
 DAVID E. BYER
 JAMES M. CANTRELL
 VICTOR CARAVELLO
 MARIE PAULETTE COLASANTI
 CAROL M. COPELAND
 MAUREEN O. HARBACK
 BRENT A. JOHNSON
 JAMES W. LASSWELL
 KEVIN J. MCCAL
 KRISTAL L. MURPHY
 RICHARD SCHOSKE
 RANDOLPH R. SMITH
 JAMES A. STEPHENSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

DAVID M. BERTHE
 PAUL N. CONNER
 GREGORY S. CULLISON
 CHRISTOPHER A. DUN
 TIMOTHY A. DYKENS
 ALFRED K. FLOWERS, JR.
 LINDA M. GUERRERO
 JOHN J. MAMMANO
 TIMOTHY L. MARTINEZ
 RONALD J. MERCHANT
 TODD L. OSGOOD
 MICHELLE A. PUFALL
 SCOTT C. SUCKOW
 JEFFREY J. WHITE
 PAUL A. WILLINGHAM

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

AMY R. ASTONLASSITER
 JENNIFER R. BEIN
 MARIE ANTONETTE C. BRANCATO
 JOHN A. BREWSTER
 JARED W. CARDON
 BENJAMIN R. CLARKE
 LINDA K. COATES
 JAY FEDOROWICZ
 GEOFFREY L. GESSEL
 SCOTT F. GRUWELL
 CURTIS J. HAYES
 PAUL B. HILFER
 TYETUS T. HOHNSTEIN
 NATHAN D. KRIVITZKY
 KETU PANCHAL LINCOLN
 PATRICK M. MCDONOUGH
 DIONTE R. MONCRIEF
 IRIS B. ORTIZ GONZALEZ
 DANIEL J. PALAZZOLO
 CHRISTOPHER K. PARRIS
 JAKUB F. PIETROWSKI
 CHAD R. RAPER
 MATTHEW T. RAPER
 JAROM J. RAY
 MATTHEW M. ROGERS

DAVID A. ROTHAS
RENE SAENZ
CADE A. SALMON
LESLEY J. SALVAGGIO
BRETT A. SESHUL
KYRA Y. SHEA
CHRISTINA L. SHEETS
ANGELA K. STANTON
AIMEE N. ZAKALUZNY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR
FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

RICHARD T. BARKER
ERIC G. BARNEY
ANGELICA BLACK
CHET K. BRYANT
CANG QUOC BUI
ERIC J. CAMERON
FRANCISCO J. CATALA
HEIDI L. CLARK
MICHAEL J. CUOMO
LINDA LEE CURRIER
JOHN A. DALOMBA
MICHAEL F. DETWEILER
THOMAS J. DOKER
DAVID A. EISENACH
TROY P. FAABORG
KELLY J. GAMBINOSHIRLEY
GREG J. GARRISON
GREGORY S. HENDRICKS
GEORGE A. HESTILOW
VINA E. HOWARTH
WEILUN HSU
TERESA MEAD HUGHES
CHAD A. JOHNSON
BRIAN A. KATEN
EDWARD D. KOSTERMAN III
CHRISTOPHER M. KURINEC
PATRICE L. LYONS
THOMAS N. MAGEE
MICHAEL D. MCCARTHY
ANN D. MCMANIS
MELISSA R. MEISTER
CORY J. MIDDEL
DENIS J. NOLAN
ERIC L. PHILLIPS
JOANNA L. RENTES
LARA L. RILEY
MOCHA LEE ROBINSON
ETHIEL RODRIGUEZ
MATTHEW W. SAKAL
STEFFANIE S. SARGEANT
ERIC J. SAWVEL
MELISSA HERGAN SIMMONS
JOHN E. SIMONS
LEONARDO E. TATO
STACEY S. VAN ORDEN
MICHELLE L. WAITERS
CAROL A. WEST
ROBBIE L. WHEELER
IAN P. WIECHERT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR
FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

ELIZABETH R. ANDERSONDOZE
MARK A. ANTONACCI
KARYN JESTER AYERS
DEVIN P. BECKSTRAND
LYNN G. BERRY
ALEXANDER B. BLACK
REBECCA SMILEY BLACKWELL
STEPHEN R. BODEN
KURT R. BOLIN
HANS C. BRUNTMYER
DARREN E. CAMPBELL
MATTHEW B. CARROLL
NAILI A. CHEN
NICHOLAS G. CONGER
PATRICK J. DANAHAR
EDWIN P. DAVIS, JR.
GERALD R. FORTUNA, JR.
KATHY J. GREEN
MARY L. GUYE
WILLIAM N. HANNAH, JR.
MATTHEW P. HANSON
CHRISTOPHER G. HAYES
CHRYSTAL D. HENDERSON
LAKEISHA RENEE HENRY
DAVID C. IVES
ROBERT A. JESINGER
JON M. JOHNSON
PETER H. KIM
KY M. KOBAYASHI
MICAL J. KUPKE
DONALD J. LANE
HENRY K. K. LAU
TERENCE PATRICK LONERGAN
MIKELLE A. MADDOX
JOHN D. MCARTHUR
LISA C. MITCHELL
STEPHEN W. MITCHELL
MEREDITH L. MOORE
CHARLES D. MOTSINGER
ENEYA H. MULAGHA
GLEN K. NAGASAWA
DAVID M. OLSON
CRAIG R. K. PACK

RACHELLE PAULKAGIRI
DWIGHT E. PEAKE
SCOTT C. PRICE
LYRAD K. RILEY
CHRISTOPHER S. ROHDE
KAREN A. RYAN PHILPOTT
STEPHANIE A. SCHAEFER
DAVID P. SIMON
KRISTEN E. TALECK
DAI A. TRAN
MARK W. TRUE
LAURENCE A. ULISSEY
KEVIN R. VANVALKENBURG
ALLAN E. WARD
CATHERINE T. WITKOP
BRIAN M. YORK
AARON T. YU

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR
FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JENARA L. ALLEN
ANDREW W. BAKER
MICHAEL E. BINGHAM
BENJAMIN J. BRITTEN
AMY C. BROWN
CODY W. CALAME
KATHRINA T. CARRASCO
CODY L. CHRISTLINE
JEFFREY G. CLAYTON
BRANDON C. CLYBURN
REANN M. CORNELL
JENNIFER E. CREECH
MEGAN SARAH DESROCHES
CYNTHIA L. DOMINCESSY
PRESTON S. DUFFIN
ANDREA L. DUFOUR
JOHN A. DUSENBURY, JR.
PETER S. FRANDSEN
CHERIELYNNE A. GABRIEL
JASON R. GARNER
CHRISTIN M. GIACOMINO
DOUGLAS N. GRABOWSKI
ALLEN G. GUNN
WYETH L. HOOPES
KELLEY A. HURSH
JESSICA A. ISENBERG
BENJAMIN W. JOHNSON
DERRIK R. JOHNSON
SHANNAN M. JOHNSON
CHRISTOPHER J. JONES
ROYDEN DERRICK JONES
TANN S. JONES
MATTHEW W. JOOSSE
KATYA B. KANUK
BRYAN R. KATZ
AMANDA R. KELLY
VERA LEE
AUSTYN M. LEHMUTH
MICHAEL S. LUNA
CLAUDIA E. MAIOLO
JOHN R. MALLYA
JOSEPH K. MCCOMBS
JESSICA L. MILBURN
MATTHEW T. MOBERG
MIKHAIL I. MUKHIN
REBECCA S. NEITZKE
MARK R. OLSEN
RHETT K. OLSEN
NICHOLAS L. POLCZYNSKI
DAMON J. POPE
JACOB A. POWELL
CHRISTOPHER J. RAIMONDI
DAVID M. RAPER
JENNIFER L. REDFORD
JAMES M. RIDGEWAY II
APRIL M. ROCKER
JASON A. ROSE
LARA C. SACKHEIM
CHRISTOPHER J. SAYLOR
DAVID K. SCHINDLER
TODD A. SCHULTZ
TYLER J. SCHUURMANS
MELISSA C. SHEETS
KIMBERLY A. SIMMENHIIPAKKA
AARON T. SMITH
JACOB T. SMITH
NICOLE A. SMITH
HELENA M. SWANK
WAH YUNG TSANG
JON P. VANDEWALKER
ABBIE C. VINALL
CRAIG V. VINALL
SCOTT A. WALKER
BRACKEN M. WEBB
SARAH M. WHEELER
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT
DERRICK A. ZECH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR
FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ERIN E. ARTZ
TAMMY L. BAKER
VICKI L. BATEMAN
DAVID T. BEUTLER
KATRINA R. BLANCO
PAMELA L. BLUEFORD
SCOTT M. BOYD

SHANNON CHRISTINE BRANLUND
TRACY A. BRANNOCK
SITAO V. BROWNHEIM
RICHARD H. CABALLERO
LANNIE M. CALHOUN
RACHEL E. CASEY
DANIEL G. CASSIDY
STEVEN R. CHASE
PEDRO J. COLON
ELIZABETH F. COPELAND
TISHA T. CORNETT
CHRISTINE RENNIE CREED
BRIAN D. CRUZ
DANNY C. DACEY
JODI L. DANTER
ANTHONY E. DARGUSH
ROBERT T. DAVIS
MARK ANDREW DIXON
KENT H. DO
IZABELA A. DZIEDZIC
CRAIG D. ENGLAND
JON M. B. FARLEY
EMILY A. FLETCHER
JASON R. FLORY
HEATHER M. FORD
JASON W. FORQUER
ADAM J. FRITZ
EMILY A. FUSCO
WILLIAM A. GARLISI, SR.
LUCAS GASCO
JULIE M. GLOVER
KARINA C. GLOVER
JUSTIN J. GRAY
EMILY A. GRIESER
DANIEL B. GROSS
ROBERT T. GUDGEL
STEPHANIE K. HARLEY
ARMEL HASANI
ANDREW G. HELMAN
LAURA P. HENRY
JAYVANITA A. HILL MOORE
MARK R. HILL
ANDREW M. HODGE
STACIANNE M. HOWARD
CHRISTOPHER M. HOWELL
AMANDA E. HUSTON
IRENE R. JACKSON
KASEY M. JACKSON
BARBARA R. JEAN
ERIC W. JORCZAK
FERNINA Y. JUNIEL
SARAH E. KELLY
NEAL J. KENNINGTON
MAUREEN F. KIMSEY
JAMES W. KURZDORFER
LEA L. LAFFOON
ANDREW B. LAMMY
ANTONIO LEONARDICATTOLICA
BRIAN E. LIVINGSTON
KARLO M. MARIANO
CRYSTAL V. MCLEOD
HEIDI A. MCMINN
KIMBRAY N. MCNEAL
MARI M. METZLER
TABITHA D. MULLINS
NGUYEN T. NGUYEN
LAURA A. NICHOLS
JIN U. O
MELISSA M. ODENWELLER
UZOAMAKA ODIMEGWU MBAKWEM
MARK F. OLSON
LAMONT Q. ONG
JOSE A. ORTEGA
JEREMY R. PALLAS
GREGORY H. PALMROSE
GENA C. PARKMAN
TUYEN T. PHAM
SONIA N. PONS
DAVID R. POOLE
JESSICA M. POTHAST
AMY L. QUINLISK
MICHAEL J. RABENER
MICHAEL H. RATH
PATRICE L. REVIERE
JORDAN B. RICHARDSON
GERARDO I. ROBLES MORALES
LAKISHA GADSDEN ROE
ANDREA M. ROPE
JILL M. ROSER
EMILY A. ROUGIER
DAWN M. RUSSELL
JAMES B. RUTLAND
KAREN M. SALYARS
LLOYD C. SCHARFENSTINE
JOHN I. SHOAF
JEFFREY J. SMITH
THOMAS M. SMITH
RABECCA K. STAHL
JIMMY D. STANLEY
BRIAN J. STROH
LAURA L. SWANSON
DAWN APRIL TANNER
JOLYN I. TATUM
NADIA E. TEALE
MICHAEL R. TEMPLE
MATTHEW S. UBEDDI
DANNY J. VILLALOBOS
KATHERINE J. WAGGNER
CATHERINE M. WARE
MICHAEL L. WEBBER
DAVID M. WELLER
TOMAS WIDEMOND

CHAD R. WILLIAMS
DIANNE L. WILLIAMS
JAMES B. WILLIAMS
TODD K. ZUBER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR
FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

WESLEY M. ABADIE
CHRISTOPHER T. ANDERSON
JAVIER L. ARENAS
JAMES J. ARNOLD
JOANNE M. BALINTONA
MATTHEW F. BARCHIE
DARRELL E. BASKIN
RHODORA J. BECKINGER
KENNETH S. BODE
DANIEL E. BRADY
PRYOR S. BRENNER
NATHAN H. BREWER
ALICE J. BRIONES
LEE JOSHUA BROCK
DANIEL J. BROWN
DOUGLAS W. BYERLY
MATTHEW C. CALDWELL
DALE C. CAPENER
KATHERINE M. CEBE
LAURA P. CEBE
VICTOR C. CHANG
STEVE I. CHEN
DONALD S. CHRISTMAN
KASI M. CHU
CHAD E. CONNOR
TARA E. COOK
JESSICA W. CROWDER
KATIE M. CROWDER
MICHAEL W. CROWDER
BRYAN C. CURTIS
EDDIE D. DAVENPORT
TASLIM A. DAWOOD
KATE B. DEISSEROTH
CHRISTOPHER J. DENNIS
JEFFREY D. DILLON
TUCKER A. DRURY
STEVE L. DUFFY
JAMES T. DUNLAP
MATTHEW D. EBERLY
ANDREW B. EBERT
ELIZABETH A. ERICKSON
AARON M. FIELDS
TERESA L. FINNILA
BRIAN M. FITZGERALD
ANNA M. FLINN
JOSEPH P. FORESTER
MICHAEL R. FRAYSER
AMY E. GAMMILL
MATTHEW C. GILL
SEAN C. GLASGOW
CHRIS K. GOLD
MATTHEW D. GOLDMAN
CRAIG A. GOOLSBY
DAVID K. GORDON II
CLAIRE HOELSCHER GOULD
SCOTT I. HAGEDORN
HEATHER A. HALVORSON
MARIE J. HAN
MATTHEW C. HANN
SHANA LEE HANSEN
BRENT S. HARLAN
KENISHA R. HEATH
CHANCE J. HENDERSON
DANA J. HESS
SVEN M. HOCHHEIMER
BRIAN L. HOLT
MARC D. HOPKINS
ANDREW Y. HSING
BRIAN S. JOHNSTON
COURTNEY A. JUDD
ERIC W. KADERBEK
GREGORY C. KAHL
JOHNSON C. KAY
KIRK A. KEEGAN III
CHRISTOPHER KEIRNS
PATRICK L. KELLER
JASON A. KELLY
RONALD J. KHOURY
MARY ANNE KIEL
JULIANE B. KIM
JEREMY A. KING
MELISSA M. KING
GEORGE H. KOTTI III
LEZLIE R. KUEBKER
CAROLYN S. LACEY
JEFFREY S. LAROCHELLE
GRANT E. LAT TIN, JR.
DALILA W. LEWIS
ARNOLD K. LIM
JEN LIANG JACOB LIN
CHRISTOPHER J. LINBERG
HENRY C. LIU
EDWARD M. LOPEZ
JOSEPH E. LOTTERHOS, JR.
BRUCE A. LYNCH
BRYANT R. MARTIN
JASON C. MASSENGILL
PETER E. MATTHEWS
GREGORY THOMAS MCCAIN
SHANNAN E. MCCANN
SHANE N. MCCAULEY
TIMOTHY J. MCDONALD
SHAWN M. MCFARLAND

MICHAEL A. MEEKER
JONATHAN S. MILLER
JAMES D. MITCHELL
ARASH K. MOMENI
DERRICK A. MONTGOMERY
GLENVILLE G. MORTON
BRIAN H. NEESEE
ADAM J. NEWELL
JOHN M. OBERLIN
JAMES B. ODONE
DAVID M. OLDHAM
JOSEPH M. OLIVEIRA
WILLIAM L. POMEROY III
JOHN W. POWELL
JESSICA F. POWERS
RONALD J. QUAM
ERIC T. RABENSTEIN
TEMPLE A. RATCLIFFE
DARA DANIELA REGN
CHRISTOPHER A. ROUSE
DILLON J. SAVARD
MICAH D. SCHMIDT
TODD A. SCHWARTZLOW
KATHRYNE L. SENECHAL
ANAND D. SHAH
HEATHER M. SILVERS
KRISTIN L. SILVIA
MARVIN H. SINEATH, JR.
MICHELLE T. SIT
MATTHEW J. SNYDER
ELIZABETH L. SOMSEL
JONATHAN A. SOSNOV
JADE M. SPURGEON
MARK C. STAHL
JENNIFER ANN STANGLE
MEGAN BURGESS STEIGELMAN
SHANE C. STEINER
JACOB T. STEPHENSON
JOSEPH J. STUART
JASON L. TAYLOR
CAMERON M. THURMAN
CARLA E. TORRES
ELIZABETH P. TRAN
SARAH N. VICK
MATTHEW C. WALLACE
GRAHAM I. WARDEN
DERON T. WARREN
CHRISTOPHER J. WILHELM
JASON A. WILLIAMS
ALAN J. WILLIAMSON
MATTHEW J. WOLF
ELY A. WOLIN
ALYN Q. WOODS
JOSHUA Y. YOUNG
SCOTT A. ZAKALUZY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR
FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ADAM L. ACKERMAN
DANIEL J. ADAMS
SABRINA M. AKHTAR
JANELLE M. ALEXANDER
KRISTINE E. ANDREWS
JUSTIN J. ARAMBASICK
MATTHEW A. ARMSTRONG
RYAN D. AYCOCK
SARAH K. AYERS
JUSTIN P. BANDINO
MICHELLE L. BANDINO
MICHAEL A. BARAKAT
DARRICK J. BECKMAN
MELISSA C. BECKMANN
DAVID CARL BELCHER
DAVID E. BEREDA
MARSCHELL B. BERKES
CHRISTOPHER L. BERRY
STUART R. BERTSCH
MELISSA J. BLAKER
DANA M. BLYTH
AARON M. BOGART
PRENTICE L. BOWMAN
ERIN K. BOYLSTON
ERIN N. BRACK
MICHAEL BREWER
WILLIAM E. BROOKS
MICHAEL R. BRUNSON
NATHAN S. BUCK
REBECCA K. BURNS
REBECCA R. BURSON
KATHRYN M. BURTON
TYLER M. BUSER
MELISSA R. BUSKEN
PAUL E. BUTTS
KIMBERLY B. CALDWELL
ROBERT M. CAMBRIDGE
BRYAN J. CANNON
DIANE M. CARANTA
CHRISTOPHER J. CHIU
MARYROSE D. CHUDIAN
LETTITIA DANIELLE CHUKWUMAH
YOUNGME C. CHUNG
CHRISTOPHER N. CLARKE
JEFFREY A. COLBURN
CHARLIE A. COLLENBORNE
JOSHUA C. COMBS
MATTHEW R. COMPTON
MARK A. COOMES
SCOTT J. CRABTREE, JR.
NICOLE C. CROLEY
JARED A. CROTHERS

TORJAUN D. DALLAS
CORDELL R. DAVIS
SHYAM K. DAYA
MAURICIO DE CASTRO PRETEL
STEVEN D. DEAS
MELISSA L. DECKER
ERIK SCOTT DESOUCY
KRISTEN L. DEWILDE
SCOTT C. DILLARD
CHRISTINA L. DILLER
BRADLEY R. DOLES
DANIEL A. DOLEWSKI II
STACY A. DONNELLY
GARY W. DORAZIO
JALIEEN KATRICE DORRIS
RYAN S. DORSEYSPITZ
JOSHUA R. DUNCAN
KEITH E. EARLEY, JR.
PETER S. EASTER
SHANNON R. EHLERINGER
BASHIR ELKHOURY
EMILY J. ERMIS
SCOTT M. EVERSON
ANGELA M. FAGIANA
JETHER C. FARINO
CHARLES J. FERONTI
PATRICK R. FINKBONE
SARAH BRITT FOLEY
CAELAN M. FORD
HEATHER N. FOSTER
DANA A. FRAZINE
ANTHONY P. GALE
LAURA K. GALLO
HILARY B. GALLOGLY
HECTOR M. GARCIA MARRERO
CHRISTIAN A. GARCIA
NITASHA D. GARCIA
NOEL M. GARCIA
JENNIFER M. GEMMILL
SPENCER M. GEORGE
LAWRENCE MCLEAN GIBBS
SHANNON A. GLADMAN
LINDSEY A. GOETZ
AARON J. GOODRICH
ROSS F. GRAHAM
RICHARD E. GRAY
RYAN L. GRAY
ASHLEY L. GUBBELS
JOSHUA D. GUSTAFSON
ANDREA M. HAGES
JESSICA L. HAINSFURTHER
KIMBERLY A. HAMILTON
DALLAS G. HANSEN
MARK C. HANSEN
CHRISTIANNE M. HARRIS
GABRIEL T. HARRIS
APRIL E. HAURY
TIMOTHY R. HAUSER
BENJAMIN J. HEATON
KELLY D. HEEGARD
ROBERT J. HENLEY
NATASHA C. HERBOLD
CHRISTOPHER W. HEWITT
JUSTIN B. HILL
JOSHUA W. HINSON
BRIAN J. HOOD
JAMES E. HOUGAS III
ANDREW D. HOUSHOLDER
ADAM B. HOWES
KATTIE DANNIELLE HOY
NICOLE M. HSU
JOSEPH C. HUDSON
OMOTAYO A. IDERA ABDULLAH
KATHERINE M. IVEY
CHRISTINE E. JACOBSEN
HAMEED JAFRI
ROCKY P. J. JEDICK
JULIE R. JEYARATNAM
CYNTHIA R. JOHNS
MARY A. JOHNSTON
BRANDON Q. JONES
RYAN W. JONES
JOHN H. KIM
RICHARD BENJAMIN KNIGHT
STEPHANIE I. KNODEL
RYAN M. KRAMPERT
BENJAMIN B. KUMOR
EMILY S. KUO
ANDREW J. KUSCHNERAIT
HANA K. KWAN
RHET R. LANGLEY
JENNIFER L. LAZAROWICZ
AMY M. LEE
RACHEL A. LIEBERMAN
MARK LIU
LIN N. LU
LESLIE LYLES
RAEANN H. MACALMA
JAIMIE L. MAINES
JACOB S. MAJORS
ANDREW M. MALEY
JAMES M. MANLEY
CRYSTAL M. MANOHAR
WILLIAM E. MARTIN
DAVID T. MATTESON
JON R. MAUST
WILLIAM J. MAYLES
BROOKE E. MCCARTHY
TREVOR I. MCCOTTER
MATTHEW S. MCDONOUGH
TIFFANY P. MERRICK
RYAN P. MOLCHAN

SONIA L. MOLCHAN
MICHELLE R. MORA
KRISTY MORALES
ARIAN A. MOSES
DAVID A. MOSS
BARON THAXTON MULLIS
SHANNON M. MURPHY
PATRICIA I. NWAJUAKU
ROBIN M. OBER
TIMOTHY R. ORI
ZACHARIAH A. OVERBY
JUDY K. OWENS
CHARLES Q. PACE
DEMIAN A. PACKETT
JAVIER A. PADIAL
WHITNEY PAFFORD
STEPHEN J. PARK
CORNELIUS R. PETERSON
TREVOR A. PETERSON
DANIEL S. PETTIT
NEIL T. PHIPPEN
JENNIFER L. PIPPIN
KYLA R. PYKO
KRISTEN A. REINEKE
REGINA M. REINSVOLD
RICHARD E. REINSVOLD
JUSTIN C. REIS
JEANMARIE B. REY
ILA S. REYES
WESLEY D. REYNOLDS
DEREK M. RICHARDSON
DAVID L. RIGGS, JR.
AARON M. ROBERTS
CHRISTINA HELEN ROBINSON
JOEL N. ROBINSON
CHRISTINE ROJAS
REBECCA A. ROSE
NATASHA M. ROWE
KAREN A. RUPP
TRAVIS C. RUSSELL
TYLER W. RUST
ELIZABETH E. SABLOTNE
DANE H. SALAZAR
VALERIE G. SAMS
DAVID R. SAYERS
CHRISTOPHER SCHEIBLER
FREDERICK W. SCHIEBEL
MONICA E. SCHMIDT
THOMAS W. SCHMIDT
BROOKE M. SCIUTO
DANIEL J. SCOTT
OWEN J. SCOTT
MICHELE A. SCULLY
BRETT SEARCEY
DAVID J. SHAW
ANDREW J. SHEEAN
MICHAEL R. SHERMAN
ASHLEY M. SHIRAH
MATTHEW P. SHUPE
THOMAS S. SHUTE
TRACY J. SLAGER
JOANNA L. SLOBODNJAK
CASEY C. SMITH
WILLIAM D. SMITH
ANGELA M. ST CLAIR
REBECCA H. STANLEY
DWAYNE C. STEELE
JUSTIN D. STERETT
JONATHAN A. STERING
ANDREW PAUL STEVENS
JOSHUA A. STEVENS
MARK J. STEVENS
CHRISTOPHER J. STRAUCHON
MEGHANN M. STROBACH
MARY F. STUEVER
ANGELA D. SULLIVAN
SABRINA M. SUMNER
ROBERT B. SWANSON
MATTHEW J. SWENSON
CHRISTOPHER F. TANA
KELLY B. THOMPSON
ENRILYN R. THRONSON
JONATHAN D. TIDWELL
MICHAEL K. TIGER
AMANDA M. TIPTON
ROBERT L. TONG
OANH N. TRAN
JOHN F. TRENTINI III
GREGORY TRIFILO
RICHARD E. TROWBRIDGE
DANIEL T. TRUSCOTT
DANIEL J. URSCHER
MARY ROSE B. VALINA
MICHAEL R. VAN DUSEN
ALLISON A. VAN HAASTERT
JOHN E. VICKMAN
DAVID M. VON CLEF
BETTINA C. WATKINS
LUISA Y. WATTS
MICHAEL A. WATTS
JOY E. WHEAT
BRANDON M. WHITE
DERRIC ALLAN WHITESIDE
MATTHEW C. WILSON
PRESTON J. WILSON
REBEKAH L. WOLAK
SKY J. WOLF
PRISCILLA H. WONG
MEREDITH L. WRIGHT
ZACHARY E. WRIGHT, JR.
ABBY L. YOUNG
KRISTEN P. ZELIGS

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
VETERINARY CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS
624 AND 3064:

To be major

JOSEPH A. ANDERSON
ERICA K. BARKEI
JACOB L. BARNOSKI
SHAWN C. BASINGER
COLT W. BAXTER
MICHAEL BELLIN
DESIREE R. BROACH
AMY M. CARLSON
AMANDA J. CHAMBERLIN
ROSS A. CONIGLIO
JASON R. CRAWFORD
JOHN M. CRAWFORD
TERRA L. DAWES
FRANK A. DECECCO
TACIA E. DESPO
MATTHEW T. FRENCH
ANGELINA C. GERARDO
JAROD M. HANSON
DIANA A. HOFFMAN
RHONDA L. HOLT
STEPHANIE M. KENNEDY
MARC G. KNOBBE
MIRIAM A. LOVELL
BRANDEN M. MAXWELL
TAYLOR K. OPEL
AMOS K. PETERSON
SANTOS K. J. RAPP
CAITLIN A. RIZZO
D011695

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C.,
SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be major

VICTOR M. ANDA
TODD D. ANDERSON
TIMOTHY M. BENEDICT
TROY P. BETTENCOURT
DAVID M. BOLAND
EDWARD J. BOOTH
TISHA L. BRIDGE
CHARLES P. BRILL
JASON R. COLLINS
CHRISTOPHER B. CORDOVA
BRADLEY P. COUGHLIN
ROBIN E. CUSHING
KAREN A. DAIGLE
CINDY J. DEAN
MARIA G. DUGGAN
EMMANUEL EASTERLING
DAVID E. ELLIOTT
LINDSEY K. FAUDREE
BRIAN M. FECTEAU
ANDREW D. FISHER
ISMAEL FLECHA
ANDREW D. FORTENBERRY
DARRON FRITZ
JAMISON E. GADDY
BRETT C. GENDRON
CRYSTAL L. GIESEL
JASON D. GONZALEZ
BRIAN E. GRAY
BRIAN T. GREGG
STEPHEN HANSON
DARREN W. HEARN
JULIE A. HESS
MICHAEL D. HOLLOWAY
SCOTT R. JOLMAN
JOETTA M. KHAN
JUSTIN KOCHER
TINA M. KOILE
KRISTOPHER B. LEWIS
KELLY J. MARCOUX
TODD L. MCNIESH
CHRISTOPHER G. METCALF
JOHN A. MILLER
MICHAEL D. MORRISON, JR.
ANTONIO ORTIZGARCIA
TAMARA E. OSGOOD
DUSTIN T. OVERHOLT
JASON F. PACE
DAVID M. POLSTON
OSCAR POMALES
FRANK RAMOS
CHRISTOPHER W. REMILLARD
JESSE P. REYNOLDS
BRADLEY M. RITLAND
CANDI C. ROBERTS
CHRISTOPHER J. RUGGIERO
DAWN M. RYAN
MELISSA J. SHELTON
BRIAN S. SIMONS
CRAIG J. STACHEWICZ
SUSAN STANKORB
MARTIN L. STEWART
RACHELLE THOMAS
VALERIE M. WATKINS
DREW M. WEBB
JEFFREY A. WEISS
WELTON W. WILSON
JOSHUA A. WORLEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

NURSE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND
3064:

To be major

TRACY K. ABENOJA
SAMANTHA L. T. AGEE
BRIAN P. ALEXANDER
MICHELLE F. AMBERSLEY
IQUO N. ANDREWS
DANIELA A. ARGENTINO
DANGELO M. AUSTIN
KENNETH M. AYTES
BRIDGETTE S. BAILEY
JIYOUN J. BARHAM
STEVEN A. BARR
FELISA K. BATSON
SAMANTHA E. BAZAN
DAWN M. BLANCHARD
CAMISHA Q. BOATWRIGHT
REUBEN BONDURANT
PHANTHAVONG BOON
WILLIAM BOSOMPEM
COLLAZO G. A. BRACETE
WILLIE C. BRANCH
GORDON T. BRISCOE
ELIZABETH R. BROWN
ROBIN R. BROWN
TRENA A. BUGGS
MICHELE L. BURATTI
SEAN W. CALDER
BROOK T. CARERROS
LORETTA K. CLARKTORREIRA
VERONICA D. COLLINS
YASHIKA R. COOK
RICHARD E. CROCKER
JEREMY K. CROUCH
RICHARD A. CURRY
WILLIAMS L. M. DANIELS
NICOLLE E. DEATON
CELIA DIAL
JAMES J. DIAL
ELISABETH DILLON
MEGAN D. DONALD
NAKEIMA E. DORR
NICOLE R. DRAKE
JULIE R. DUFFY
JOHN C. ECKHOLM
MICHAEL A. ELIE
MATTHEW J. EULER
ANNIE M. FANT
NATALIE A. FARLEY
ANGELO V. FIORE
ANGELIA M. FISHER
ELIZABETH A. FLEGE
KYLEE J. FOY
JACOB R. FROEHLE
MARC A. FURMANSKI
JULIE K. GAHL
JEFFREY M. GAINOK
MANUEL A. GALAVIZ
BRIAN P. GALLAHAN
BETHANY D. GARDNER
BELINDA I. GIBBS
JENNIFER Y. GIVENS
MICHAEL GRAY
KELLY N. GREEN
BRIAN A. GREENE
CYNTHIA D. GROENDES
JOSE G. GUTIERREZHERNANDEZ
TIMOTHY L. HARRINGTON
HERMAN L. HENKES
GENO M. HERRON
PATRICIA A. HODSON
SETH A. HOLLOWAY
TERRY B. HOOK
CHRISTY G. HOYT
FELECIA E. HUDSON
JENNIFER L. HUYCK
CATHERINE T. JENNINGS
GEORGE H. JOHNSON
COREY W. JONES
KEVIN P. JONES
STEPHEN D. JONES
NANCY N. KANE
JAYME L. KAPFENSTEIN
SUZANNE T. KEITH
LAQUINCIA R. KEY
ANDREW S. KRAUSE
PATRICK M. KRUM
NICKIE A. LACER
JOANN J. LEDOUX
NORRIS L. LEVY
JOSEPH M. LISTER
STEPHENIE R. LISTER
DEBRA LOVE
JULIANA A. LUCIANO
NICCOLE M. MALDONADO
CANISHA A. MARTIN
ATTIA C. MBAH
SANDRA B. MCKENZIE
KELLY C. MEISTER
FELIX MERCADOTORRES
AMANDA M. MERRITT
JUSTIN L. MILLER
BARON B. MOEHLENBROCK
KRISTINA E. MOFFETT
JOHN M. MOZER
ERIC S. MUTCHIE
AMANDA B. NAPOLET
NATHANAL NARAYANA
CYNTHIA L. NATION
NICOLE M. NELSON

MICHAEL G. NEUFELD
 MARTHA M. ONER
 NICKOLAS C. PACELLA
 FIGUEROA O. PEREZ
 GREGORY R. PHILLIPS
 ISABELLA PINA
 LOUIE S. PINEDA
 MELODY POLANEC
 KENNETH O. PORTER
 LISA A. POST
 TRACEY E. POWELL
 MARITA J. PRINCE
 DERRAL W. PROWANT
 HEIDI R. RADMER
 RYAN K. RANSOM
 NICOLE L. RAU
 RANDY J. RAU
 KELLY A. RENEHAN
 NORVEE R. REYES
 NSENGA RIBEIROANDERSON
 TANESHA D. RICHARDSON
 SCOTT A. RIVERS
 LUDRENA C. RODRIGUEZ
 KIMBERLY A. ROSENBAUM
 BROOKE H. SCHRUM
 KESHIA A. SEYDEL
 ANNE J. SHEAHAN
 STEPHEN J. SHOWALTER
 JANET J. SIMS
 ASHLEY D. SMITH
 CURTIS B. SMITH
 ADAM J. SOKOLOWSKI
 KIMBERLY M. SOLARI
 EDRIS L. STAPLES
 CHERYL L. THOMAS
 TERESA TIMMS
 LEIGH B. TRAYLOR
 BRENT B. TUMA
 MARY A. TURBIAK
 SANDRA L. TURNER
 RACHEL G. TYLER
 JOANN C. WARD
 KELLEY A. WATTS
 NANCY J. WEAVER
 KAREN A. WHITE
 ERIN E. WHORRALL
 ANDREW J. WIEHER
 TINA M. WILLIAMS
 RACHEAL L. WOOD
 KATHLEEN M. YOUNG
 DANIEL J. YOURK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be major

HARRIS A. ABBASI
 MICHAEL L. ACE
 JOCELYN M. ADVIENTO
 BRENT E. ANDERSON
 DAVID L. ARMESON
 MICHAEL G. BACKLUND
 CHASKA L. BARKSDALE
 ANTIONE D. BARNETT
 DOUGLAS D. BARRICKMAN
 ANTIONE D. BARRY
 JONATHAN S. BARTLETT
 MEGAN L. BATES
 CARLA A. BERGER
 CATHERINE A. BESSLER
 TIFFANY R. BILDERBACK
 DARIN R. BINGHAM
 CHRISTOPHER M. BLACKNALL
 ALEJANDRO BONILLA
 ISAAC M. BONNEY
 DOMINICA D. BOWDEN
 MELISSA M. BOYD
 LINDSAY M. BRADEN
 ROBERT D. BRODNICK
 ALISSA L. BYRNE
 ASMAR S. CALVERY
 CORETTA F. CAMPBELL
 SPENCER B. CASH
 EDWIN G. CAUDELL
 JOSHUA D. CHASE
 JESS M. CHRISTENSEN
 ALSHONTA CLEMONS
 LAUREL K. COFELL
 THOMAS C. COLLETTE
 SEAN N. COLLEY
 NATALIE D. COLLINS
 BRENT A. CREER
 JONATHAN A. DAMBROZIO
 ANDY D. DAO
 NEAL A. DAVIS
 KIMBERLY L. DECKER
 SAMANDRA T. DEMONS
 IAN C. DEWS
 BRENDAN S. DONOVAN
 REUBEN G. DOORNINK
 CHRISTINE P. DOWNS
 MICHAEL N. DRETSCH
 PATRICK DULIN
 PHILIP J. DURANDO
 EDWARD N. EDENS
 CESAR I. EGUSQUIZA
 MICHELLE L. ELLIOTT
 MATTHEW R. EWENS
 STEVEN E. FLANNIGAN
 JASON A. FOGARTY
 MICHAEL P. FORSLUND

MATTHEW D. FRANCIS
 CHAD M. GAGNON
 ARMANDO M. GENEROSO
 CORY L. GEROULD
 KASSANDRA T. GESSE
 DANA Y. GRAY
 GEORGEANA L. GREEN
 MICHELL L. GRIFFITH
 JUAN E. GUZMAN
 JASON G. HALBERT
 NAKIA C. HALL
 KATHLEEN E. HAMILTON
 PATRICIA J. HAMMOND
 CHAD R. HANDLEY
 JUSTIN W. HANSEN
 CHARLES L. HAYES
 ZACHARY J. HEINRICH
 PAUL C. HENNING
 JESSICA HIGA
 GREGORY B. HILL
 STUART S. HOBBS
 JESSICA R. HULL
 RACHEL N. HUSSAIN
 NYKEBA L. A. JACKSON
 MARVIN J. JENNINGS
 ANTHONY R. JONES
 STEVEN G. JONES
 JAMES T. JUNE
 ERICA L. KANE
 DANE A. KAPPLER
 RICHARD M. KELLEY
 JASON S. KIM
 KATHERINE M. KINDER
 BRADLEY K. KISTLER
 DAVID S. KLAJIC
 LISA R. KLEIN
 SANJAY KRISHNASWAMY
 RYAN S. LABIO
 CLAYTON C. LANGDON
 DAYAMI LIEBENGUTH
 RODNEY L. LINC
 KATHRYN C. LOFRANCO
 ISAAC LOPEZ
 IAN J. LYNCH
 JAMES B. MACDONALD
 TRISTAN C. MANNING
 PEDRO L. MARREROGUZMAN
 SCOTT A. MARTIN
 KATIE M. MARTINEZ
 BRIAN A. MASON
 TARA N. H. MCADOO
 PATRICK W. MCCARDLE
 BRANDON D. MCCARTER
 LANCE E. MCINTIRE
 CASEY MCKENNA
 LEE A. MCMOOAIN, JR.
 JENNIFER N. MEADOWS
 TY A. MEDLER
 BRIAN A. MILLER
 MICHELLE L. MILLER
 DANIELLE M. MIYAMOTO
 ALEX C. MONTGOMERY
 TERRANCE MONTGOMERY
 MEGAN E. MORGAN
 MICHAEL S. MOSER
 KRISTIAN D. MROCZKO
 MICHAEL J. MURPHY
 ERIC J. NEELANS
 GABRIELA L. NIESS
 PRINCESS P. PALACIOS
 HOWARD W. PALMER
 MATTHEW PARTYKA
 NATHANIEL J. PASCHAL
 LES S. PATTERSON
 DENNIS J. PENACERRADA
 MARCUS D. PERKINS
 WADE H. PETERSEN
 RACHEL S. PETWAL
 SHANTAY R. PHILLIPS
 BRYAN C. PICKERAL
 ROBERT R. PLOTTS
 ALEXANDER RAGAN
 CAMILLO N. RAMIREZ
 MELISSA G. REGISTER
 MARSHA D. REVEAL
 ERIN E. RICHARDS
 CHRISTOPHER W. RICHELDERFER
 KELLY M. RIVERA
 VIRGIL A. RIVERA
 JOHN F. ROBICHAUX
 JORGE F. RODRIGUEZ
 DENNIS M. RUFOLO
 DIEU T. T. RUSHBROOK
 RAUSHAN A. SALAAM
 LATRICIA N. SANDERS
 ADAM N. SCHAFFER
 ROBERT N. SCHLAU
 SHAMECCA M. SCOTT
 GRANT SEVERSON
 ROXANNA E. SHEAFFER
 CLARK SIMON
 JON J. SKIDMORE
 AARON M. SMITH
 JASON P. SMITH
 JESSE E. SMITH
 STEPHANIE D. SMITH
 VICTOR F. SORANO
 GWYNETH R. SOTO
 JAMIE L. SOUTHERLAND
 NICHOLAS R. SPANGLER
 WILLIAM D. SPRULL
 JOHN C. STEHULAK

RANDALL J. SWEENEY
 MELISSA M. THOMAS
 MATTHEW L. TILLMAN
 THOMAS F. TORCHIA
 HA T. TRAN
 CYNTHIA L. TUCKER
 ROSALYNDA M. UY
 CHRISTINE M. VANDEVEIRE
 CRISTA M. WAGNER
 LYNN M. WAGNER
 MELINDA A. WALLACE
 FRANK B. WANAT
 TERRANCE L. WILLIAMS
 MATTHEW C. WINGATE
 CHRISTOPHER S. WOODSON
 JULIE K. YOUNG
 JOSHUA D. ZELDIN
 DAVID M. ZUPANCIC

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

WILLIAM B. ALLEN IV
 BRETT A. ALLISON
 JOSE E. ALMAZAN
 BRADLEY W. ANDERSON
 JOSHUA D. ANDERSON
 SETH E. ANDERSON
 ROBERT G. ANTOLINO
 DAVID W. BAAS
 THOMAS N. BALL
 JAMES T. BARDO
 JEFFREY D. BAUER
 JEREMY W. BEAVEN
 PIERRE R. BERTRAND
 JAMES S. BIRGL
 JOHN W. BLACK
 JASON A. BOROVIES
 MARK D. BORTNEM
 JOHN C. BOWES
 TIMOTHY S. BRADY, JR.
 CHRISTOPHER M. BRANNEN
 LEONEL O. BRITO, JR.
 MARK J. BROEKHUIZEN
 JEFFREY D. BROWN
 MARK C. BROWN
 MATTHEW A. BROWN
 THOMAS A. BROWNE, JR.
 JEFFREY H. BUFFA
 ANTHONY W. BURGOS
 DAMON K. BURROWS
 ROBERT L. BURTON
 MICHAEL D. BUTLER
 DUSTIN J. BYRUM
 MICHAEL T. CABLE
 ANDRES H. CACERESSOLARI
 AMY S. CAHOON
 JOHN O. CALDWELL
 JADE CAMPBELL
 STEPHEN T. CAMPBELL
 MATTHEW P. CAPODANNO
 ROBERT E. CARLSON, JR.
 WALTER G. CARR
 SIU K. CHENG
 BRIAN G. CILLESSEN
 THOMAS J. CLEAVER
 LOUIS COLTER III
 CRAIG C. CONNELL II
 WARREN C. COOK, JR.
 TIMOTHY J. COOPER
 FRED G. COURTNEY III
 CLAYTON A. CRAIG
 JOSEPH W. CRANDALL
 DEREK M. CROUSORE
 URBANO CRUZ
 JONATHAN E. CURTIS
 JEREMY G. DEVEAU
 SHAUN W. DOHENEY
 JASON E. DONOVAN
 JAMES S. DORLON
 HAROLD E. DOWLING
 JARED R. DUFF
 SEAN P. DYNAN
 JAMES W. EAGAN III
 LAUREN S. EDWARDS
 THOMAS E. ELDERS
 SEAN M. ELWARD
 DAVID C. EMMEL
 JACOB O. EVANS
 MICHAEL C. EVANS
 ROY H. EZELL III
 EDWARD R. FERGUS
 DAIL T. FIELDS
 ROBERT E. FLANNERY
 CHRISTOPHER M. FLOOM
 STEVEN J. FREESE
 ANTHONY D. FROST
 KELLY FRUSHOUR
 STUART J. FUGLER
 MICHAEL G. GAFFNEY, JR.
 GERARDO D. GAJE, JR.
 JOHNNY G. GARZA
 TODD C. GATES
 JAMES R. GIBSON
 ERNEST GOVEA
 LAWRENCE B. GREEN II
 ROBERT B. GREEN
 BRIAN D. GREENE
 LEO S. GREGORY

JENNIFER L. GRIEVES
 SHAWN P. GRZYBOWSKI
 CHRISTOPHER M. HAAR
 DONALD W. HARLOW
 FRANCIS G. HARRIS
 RYAN J. HART
 BRIAN M. HARVEY
 DOUGLAS C. HATCH
 JAMES F. HICKEY, JR.
 CHARLES W. HILL
 EDMUND B. HIPPI
 JAMES T. HOFFMANN
 JONATHAN C. HOLDER
 TODD C. HOLLAND
 PETER D. HOUTZ
 CARRIE M. HOWE
 STUART H. HOWELL
 JEFFREY A. HUBLEY
 MATTHEW G. HUMPHREY
 BRIAN E. HUTCHERSON
 IVAN F. INGRAHAM
 KHIEEM JACKSON
 JOHN J. JAMES
 HEATH B. JAMESON
 ADAM B. JENKINS
 GREG R. JOHNSON
 ROBERT D. JOHNSON
 JOHNNIE D. JONES, JR.
 QUINTIN D. JONES
 RANDALL K. JONES
 ALLEN A. KAGEN
 DENNIS J. KASKOVICH, JR.
 HENRY H. KAYSER
 MATTHEW J. KESSLER
 JAMES A. KIDD
 TRAVIS M. KING
 CHRISTOPHER R. KOTLINSKI
 NATHAN S. KRICK
 ANTHONY G. KROCKEL
 DIONNE V. KU
 KEVIN K. KUGINSKIE
 MICHAEL F. KUTSOR
 WACO LANE
 ADAM LEVINE
 MARTIN R. LEWIS
 KEVIN A. LIPSKI
 JOHN R. MACFARLANE IV
 TODD E. MAHAR
 DAVID L. MANKA
 MELANIE J. MANN
 PATRICK G. MANSON
 NOAH G. MARQUARDT
 MERIDITH L. MARSHALL
 RICHARD C. MARTIN, JR.
 NATHAN S. MARVEL
 MICHAEL F. MASTRIA
 ROGER E. MATTIOLI
 MATTHEW M. MAZ
 MARK D. MCCARROLL

REGINALD J. MCCLAM
 STEPHEN N. MCCLUNE
 ERIN K. MCHALE
 MICHAEL T. MCMAHAN
 ANTHONY F. MCNAIR
 CHRISTOPHER M. MESSINEO
 BRIAN S. MIDDLETON
 KATHRYN I. MILLER
 WILLIAM B. MILLETT III
 ANTHONY R. MITCHELL II
 JASON A. MITZEL
 JOHN A. MODER
 SUNNY M. MONTAS
 GREGORY D. MORRISON
 GEORGE S. MURPHY
 MICHAEL P. MURPHY
 PATRICK NELSON
 MICHAEL C. NESBITT
 JAMES M. NIXON
 JOHN K. NORRIS, JR.
 RONALD E. NORRIS, JR.
 JOSEPH C. NOVARIO
 OWEN J. NUCCI
 KEITH G. NUNN
 TIMOTHY N. NUTTER
 MICHAEL E. OGDEN
 JONATHAN M. OGORMAN
 WILLIAM C. PACATTE
 GREGORY B. PACE
 DAVID L. PADILLA
 ADAM M. PASTOR
 EARL H. PATTERSON V
 DAVID N. PAYNE
 CHRISTOPHER W. PEHRSON
 KENNETH W. PHELPS III
 KYLE G. PHILLIPS
 JOSHUA M. PIECZONKA
 ADAM W. PITNEY
 RYAN T. PRINCE
 JAMES S. PRYOR
 ERIC D. PURCELL
 ANDREW J. PUSHART
 BERT RAKDHAM
 GARRETT V. RANDEL III
 JOHN G. RANDOLPH
 CHARLES C. READINGER
 SCOTT M. REED
 GREGORY J. RIVALDI
 KEVIN R. ROOT
 RICHARD M. RUSNOK
 SHEREL L. RYAN
 JONATHAN Y. SABADO
 CRAIG E. SCHAFFNER
 JONATHAN L. SCHNEIDER
 DAVID A. SCHREINER
 RYAN E. SCOTT
 DOUGLAS A. SEICH
 RYAN E. SHADLE
 SHANNON M. SHEA

JUDE C. SHELL
 SCOTT M. SHUSTER
 JEREMY W. SIEGEL
 CHRISTOPHER D. SILER
 EDWARD J. SILVA
 SCOTT P. SILVIA
 JONATHAN N. SIMS
 JESSE L. SJOBERG
 JOHN P. SKUTCH
 DANIEL T. SMITH
 ERIK J. SMITH
 JASON R. SMITH
 JONATHAN R. SMITH
 MICHAEL S. SMITH
 THOMAS D. SMOLENSKI
 DEREK M. SNELL
 DANIEL H. SNYDER
 CHRISTOPHER T. STEELE
 IAN D. STEVENS
 MATTHEW J. STEWART
 JAMES R. STOVER
 BRIAN L. STRACK
 NATHANIEL B. STUSSE
 GREGORY J. SUMMA
 STEVEN M. SUTLEY
 JAMES S. TANIS
 JAMES R. TAYLOR
 PAUL C. TEACHEY
 HARRY F. THOMAS, JR.
 ROBERT B. THOMAS
 GARY D. THOMPSON
 SUZAN F. THOMPSON
 DOUGLAS M. THUMM
 JAYSON M. TIGER
 JONATHAN H. VAUGHN
 GILES D. WALGER
 CURTIS L. WALKER, JR.
 DAVID W. WALKER
 BRADLEY W. WARD
 ROBERT J. WEINGART
 OLGIERD J. WEISS III
 LAWRENCE H. WENTZELL
 MICHAEL S. WILBUR
 WALTER A. WILKIE
 MARLIN D. WILLIAMS
 SHAWN E. WILLIAMS
 PRESCOTT N. WILSON
 SEAN M. WILSON
 JEREMY S. WINTERS
 CRAIG A. WOLFENBARGER
 BARIAN A. WOODWARD
 MELISSA L. WRIGHT
 FLOY A. YATES, JR.
 LEE A. YORK
 ROYCE D. ZANT III
 JAMES L. ZEPKO

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MS. AUDREY WRIGHT DAY

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, Over eighteen years ago a virtuous woman of God accepted her calling to serve in the Healthcare Profession as a Registered Nurse; and

Whereas, Ms. Audrey Wright began her career providing health and wellness service to citizens from all walks of life; She has educated and mentored through the Saint Joseph's Mercy Care Services Recuperative Care Program and today retires as a Registered Nurse after years of dedicated service to our community; and

Whereas, this phenomenal woman has shared her time and talents, giving the citizens of our District a friend to help those in need, a fearless leader and a servant to all who want to ensure that the system works for everyone; and

Whereas, Ms. Audrey Wright is a cornerstone in our community who has enhanced the lives of thousands for the betterment of our District and Nation; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Ms. Audrey Wright on her retirement and to wish her well in her new endeavors; Now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR., do hereby proclaim November 30, 2013 as Ms. Audrey Wright Day in the 4th Congressional District.

Proclaimed, this 30th day of November, 2013.

HONORING CAMMIE EARL HUTCHERSON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable Entrepreneur, Mr. Cammie Earl Hutcherson.

Cammie Hutcherson is a life-long resident of Jefferson County, Mississippi. He has developed the pride of helping his community in any way that he can. As a young adult, his first business was the H & H Farm, which is located on Fountain Road in Fayette. He basically raised cattle and horses. The farm is still operational at this time.

Later, Mr. Hutcherson went into business as Cammie's Wrecker Service, a venture he has worked diligently in for the past 20 years. This business has grown and is operational with four vehicles. His business is known for offer-

ing affordable, reliable and courteous services to residents in Jefferson County and surrounding counties.

In 2007, Mr. Hutcherson opened a mini storage facility which has been an asset to many residents in Jefferson County. The storage has 90 rental units.

Presently, Mr. Hutcherson is working to open a restaurant/grill in Jefferson County. It will be named, "Mur's Kitchen." The name is in memory of his late mother, Mrs. Willie Lee Hutcherson.

Mr. Hutcherson appreciates the success he has received from patrons in Jefferson County and hopes that the relationship will continue.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an aggressive entrepreneur, Mr. Cammie Earl Hutcherson, for his dedication to serving the surrounding area of Jefferson County, Mississippi.

COMMENDING THE WINGS OF FREEDOM TOUR ON THEIR 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this year, the Wings of Freedom Tour celebrates 25 years of service to World War II veterans.

In 1984, Mr. Bob Collings acquired two iconic U.S. World War II airframes, a B-17 and B-24. After five years of investment and restoration, the world's only flying B-24J Liberator took flight at the 50th Anniversary of the B-24.

The Wings of Freedom Tour began in 1989 and has made nearly 3,000 stops. The Freedom Tour is dedicated to education and to honoring those who served through recreating World War II history. Their motto encapsulates that philosophy: "Read about WWII history and you might remember. Experience WWII history and you'll never forget."

It is my pleasure to commend the Wings of Freedom Tour on their 25th anniversary, and I join the Wings of Freedom Tour in expressing appreciation for our veterans and those currently serving in the United States military.

BROWNS MILL CIVIC AND ATHLETIC BOOSTER ASSOCIATION DAY

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following proclamation.

Whereas, since its founding, the Browns Mill Civic & Athletic Booster Association has been

and continues to be a worthy instrument for good; and

Whereas, the Browns Mill Recreation Center Booster Club Inaugural Blue & Gold Gala is being held to celebrate community service and to assist our youth that desire to participate in recreational activities, sports, summer programs and afterschool educational programs; and

Whereas, the Browns Mill Civic & Athletic Booster Association has always promoted the concept of One Community-One Goal by working with and for individuals of all walks of life to make DeKalb County a place where openness is seen as well as heard; and

Whereas, its members give of themselves tirelessly and unconditionally to serve our community through projects to enhance our youth through sports, health, mentorships and scholarships; and

Whereas, the lives of many in our district are touched by the leadership and service given by the members of the Browns Mill Civic & Athletic Booster Association, our nation and the world is a better place due to their commitment to excellence in all of their endeavors; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize their outstanding service to our District; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR., do hereby proclaim November 2, 2013 as Browns Mill Civic & Athletic Booster Association Day in the 4th Congressional District.

Proclaimed, this 2nd day of November, 2013.

HONORING CLINTON DEMETRUS WILLIAMS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable Entrepreneur, Mr. Clinton D. Williams, who is a resident Cleveland, Mississippi.

Mr. Williams was born November 23, 1972 to Clifton L. Williams, Sr. and Dorothy L. Williams of Shaw, Mississippi. He attended and graduated from McEvans Elementary and Shaw High School. Because of his interest in the arts, Clinton enrolled in the Fine Arts Program at Mississippi Valley State University in Itta Bena, Mississippi, where he majored in Fine Arts with emphasis in Graphic Designs and Print Making. He graduated from in 1997 with a Bachelor of Fine Arts Degree.

Clinton decided to remain in the Mississippi Delta to assist with the family screen printing business. In 1999, Clinton decided to start his own business, Williams Designs with the determination to take the family business along

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

with his own business to the next level, he and his father worked hard to make sure that they provided quality work with reasonable prices with a fast turnaround time. It was of great importance that their customers understood that they were greatly appreciated by the Williams' family.

In 2005 the reigns to the family business were handed over to Clinton. With the responsibility to make sure the family business continued.

With over 25 years of experience, Triple C T-Shirts & Williams Designs are continuing to provide great customer service. Today, Clinton oversees all operations from cleaning up to doing artwork, making deliveries, printing, running errands, picking up lunch for his staff and even offering words of encouragement.

He is married to Shonda C. Williams and they have one daughter, Justice B. Williams.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an amazing entrepreneur, Mr. Clinton Williams, for his dedication to entrepreneurialship.

IN RECOGNITION OF ROBERT
STRAIN

HON. RON BARBER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Bob Strain on the high honor of being named Veteran of the Year by the Greater Sierra Vista United Veterans Council.

A retired colonel, Bob served our country with distinction for thirty years in the United States Air Force. After retiring from the military, Bob served his community of Sierra Vista, Arizona for over twenty years with the same level of integrity and dedication through civil engagement and elected office.

The city of Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca grew stronger under Bob's leadership both as a member of the City Council and as mayor. By increasing and reinforcing water conservation in the city and surrounding region, Bob helped ensure the future growth and sustainability of the city and the Army Garrison.

As an active member of numerous community associations and organizations, Bob has been a strong and articulate advocate for the many veterans who call Southern Arizona home. In 2012, he was inducted into the Arizona Veteran's Hall of Fame. This well-deserved recognition by the Greater Sierra Vista United Veterans Council is another testament to his hard work and dedication on behalf of veterans.

I am proud to call Bob Strain a friend and join with a grateful community in congratulating him on this well-deserved honor.

HONORING LOU TERRELL

HON. SUSAN A. DAVIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, on January 3, 2014, San Diego lost a true fixture

of our community. Lou Terrell was a devoted educator, a loving family man, and a tireless advocate for the people of his city.

In the 1980's, Lou Terrell served as mayor and councilmember for Del Mar, California. Since then, he served as a leader in local chapters of Planned Parenthood and the American Civil Liberties Union, where he continued to work to make his city a better and fairer place.

Lou was also a former professor at San Diego State University, and served as chair of the school's Department of Political Science. A scholarship was established in his name to help students of political science pursuing their own careers in public service.

Lou Terrell established and served as the president of the Del Mar Foundation, a non-profit that organizes cultural events for local children and families and works to keep Del Mar's beaches and parks clean and safe. Today, the Del Mar Foundation remains a symbol of Lou's love for his community.

Those who knew and worked with Lou knew him as a kind hearted and generous man who loved his wife and children, and his dogs. Above all, all of us who had the pleasure of knowing Lou remember his positive attitude in the face of anything. It was contagious.

Lou Terrell was a dedicated public servant and a beloved husband and father. His passing is a terrible loss for our region, and for everyone who was lucky enough to get to know Lou. He will be greatly missed.

MR. KEITH "KEECHO" RAWLS, U.S.
CITIZEN OF DISTINCTION

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I present the following U.S. Citizen of Distinction.

Whereas, our lives have been touched in a most positive and uplifting way by, Keith "Keecho" Rawls who has given so much of himself through sharing his gift of music and love of life; and

Whereas, at Clark College in Atlanta, Georgia he majored in music and began his professional career as an extraordinarily gifted composer, arranger and accomplished pianist who was instrumental in enhancing the sounds of recording artists such as Peabo Bryson and distinguishing himself as the first Musical Director of the Universoul Circus; and

Whereas, he gave of himself, his time and talent to uplift his fellowman, he inspired others through his gift of music, his wit and conversation; and

Whereas, he was a son, a brother, a father, a grandfather, a nephew and a friend to many and will be greatly missed by all; and

Whereas, he led by doing both behind the scenes and on the front lines, being an ambassador of good will who remained true to the uplifting of our community throughout this life; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia recognizes Keith Rawls as a citizen of great worth and so noted

distinction; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR., do hereby attest to the 113th Congress that he is deemed worthy and deserving of this Congressional Honor by declaring Mr. Keith "Keecho" Rawls, U.S. Citizen of Distinction in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 16th day of November, 2013.

HONORING MR. HERBERT ALLEN,
SR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a long standing black farmer, Mr. Herbert Allen, Sr. of "Allen Farm". He and his family are residents of Silver City in Humphreys County, MS, where generations of Allen's have been farming since the 1940s which gives them over 70 years.

The story of the Allen family as black farmers includes major setbacks, but they are still in operation today. Grandpa Nathan Allen started with 40 acres of land in an effort to provide a decent living for himself, his wife, and 6 children. After he died, his son Herbert Allen, Sr. began operating the 40-acre farm and grew it into 323 acres.

Herbert and his wife, Nomie, raised 9 children on that small and hard-to-come-by income because again the challenges of the black families were real. In fact they raised most of the food they used to feed their family.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, the odds have been great and many: Depression, rainy and dry crop years with little to sometimes no government compensation, floods, bad loans, too little loans, and other unfortunate things but again, through it all they survived.

Herbert Allen, Sr. operated the farm for over 50 years until his death in 2006, then Herbert, Jr. and his brother, Freddie, took over the operation. Although the two brothers managed the daily affairs, it was still a family affair involving all the siblings. There are several spin-off businesses that have been developed: Allen Recycling (Canton and Yazoo City, MS) Allen Heating and Air (Gulfport, MS), and Allen Cattle Ranch (Silver City, MS).

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring, Mr. Herbert Allen, Sr., a black farmer from the Mississippi's Second Congressional District.

IN RECOGNITION OF ROBERT J.
DREWEL

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Bob Drewel on the occasion of his retirement as the Executive Director of the Puget Sound Regional Council. Throughout his service in this capacity for most of the last decade, as well as his long tenure as Snohomish County Executive, Mr. Drewel demonstrated time and again his dedication to the

continued development and success of the Puget Sound region. His civic service, by even the strictest of standards, is second to none. During his tenure as Executive Director, Mr. Drewel built effective partnerships among business, labor, government, and civic interests. Most notably, he spearheaded creation of the Prosperity Partnership, a broad coalition devoted to the advancement of long-term economic prosperity in the central Puget Sound region, and VISION 2040, the region's integrated growth, economic development, and transportation strategy. It is my privilege to thank him for his years of public service and for his unwavering commitment to the prudent growth of our region.

Mr. Drewel's many contributions to the Puget Sound region also include leadership to assure assembly of the Boeing 787 jet airliner in Everett, and subsequent efforts to secure development of a new Air Force Tanker and the Boeing 737 MAX family of aircraft in Renton. In addition, Mr. Drewel was the first President of the Aerospace Futures Alliance, and he is the founder and President of the Washington Aerospace Partnership. He also is a past President of the Executive Board of the Puget Sound Regional Council and the former Chairman of the Sound Transit Board that led the successful attempt to win voter approval of the Sound Transit system in 1996. A man of seemingly endless energy (and forbearance), Bob also was Chairman of the Highway 520 Tolling Implementation Committee to fund replacement of the Evergreen Point Floating Bridge, an absolutely crucial transportation link in the region. Finally, Bob served as Co-Chair of the Transportation Partnership of 2008 that advocated Washington state's largest-ever transportation improvement package, which ultimately was approved by the voters.

Bob Drewel exhibited remarkable conviction and resolute commitment to the central Puget Sound region through the many roles and positions he held during his three decades of civic service to King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish counties. On behalf of the people of the City of Seattle and the State of Washington, I extend our gratitude and our deep appreciation to Robert J. Drewel for his extraordinary leadership and deep commitment to our region. We wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

HONORING LEVELLE GUINN DAVIS
AS HE CELEBRATES HIS 100TH
BIRTHDAY

HON. JEFF DENHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Levelle Guinn Davis, who celebrated his 100th birthday on January 3, 2014.

Mr. Levelle Guinn Davis was born in Corralitos, Santa Cruz County, California to Jay Ammon and Mel Augusta (Guinn) Davis. He was the 2nd of 6 children. Levelle's father was a native of Plymouth, California in Amador County. Levelle was raised in several areas: preschool in San Jose, early school years in Gilroy, grade school years from

Crows Landing and Mountain View Road then Faith Home Elementary in Ceres where Walter White was the Principal. As a junior at Modesto High School, he decided to go to work full time against the advice of his counselor, Grace M. Davis. He became friends with the pioneer Hackett family boys and in 1935, married their little sister, Ruth Etta Hackett in the Bethel Church at 15th and G Streets, Modesto, California.

Levelle and Ruth started their family and had two sons, Leonard Aaron and Daniel Arlen while employed at the Spreckels sugar mill near Salinas, California. He was a drive belt maintenance specialist and moved to Tuolumne County in 1943 to be closer to his parents and siblings. In 1952, the family moved to Stockton to allow Lenard and Daniel better education opportunities. Both sons attended Stockton Junior College and served in the California Army National Guard in Stockton.

After their sons were married, Levelle and Ruth moved back to Modesto in 1965 to be near the families of his sister and Ruth's brothers.

Mr. Davis retired after 10 years as a tomato paste cook with the Tri Valley Growers Cannery. Between seasons, he would drive eight row corn combine harvesters; he was a member of the Local #12 Teamsters Cannery Workers Union.

He enjoyed having a large garden with a variety of fruit trees. Ruth canned and froze everything that they grew.

Mr. Davis was a member of the Calvary Temple Church when Pastor Joe Wright was serving there. During that time, he would lead a large group of Senior RVers to numerous camp outings to places like Frank Rains Park in Del Puerto Canyon and Oakdale Reservoir. He enjoys all kinds of table games with friends at Modesto Verde.

Mr. Levelle Guinn Davis has enjoyed traveling to all 50 states, including Hawaii and several trips to Alaska. He has a clock and watch collection as well as "button" accordions, harmonicas and has enjoyed various types of photography: 8mm movies, VHS videos, Sawyers 3-D and 35mm slides to name a few.

Levelle and Ruth were married 70 years and have three grandchildren; Laura Giovanetti, Danial Aaron Davis and Renee Crabtree and seven great-grand children: Nick, Alex, Heidi, Kaitlyn, Mitchell, Ashley and Jake.

Levelle has been blessed with good health: he reads without glasses, drinks pure water, takes health supplements and has never consumed alcohol nor smoked cigarettes. He has always been health conscience and wanted to set a good example for his sons. He takes a walk to the clubhouse several days a week and exercises on the trampoline. He even wins at dominoes and other games he plays regularly.

Mr. Davis is a current member of the Modesto Parlor Number 11 of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He still has a good sense of humor and likes to tell jokes. He tells everyone that, like the California Governor, he also has a Highway Patrolman as his driver; his oldest son Leonard, who is a retired CHP pilot.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating Mr. Levelle Guinn Davis as he celebrates his 100th birthday.

MS. THERESA WALKER, U.S.
CITIZEN OF DISTINCTION

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I present the following U.S. Citizen of Distinction.

Whereas, our lives have been touched by the life of this one woman, Ms. Theresa Walker, who gave of herself in order for others to stand; and

Whereas, her dedicated service is present in DeKalb County, Georgia for all to see, where she was an unwavering advocate for youth, the elderly, the poor and small businesses; and

Whereas, this remarkable, positive woman with the beautiful smile gave of herself, her time and her talent; never asking for fame or fortune but only to uplift those in need; and

Whereas, she led by example from behind the scenes, as well as front and center for the state of Georgia, DeKalb County, the Georgia Black Chamber of Commerce, Paragon Productions, Inc., the Lou Walker Senior Citizens Center, her beloved church, Saint Phillip A.M.E and her beloved Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.; and

Whereas, this virtuous Proverbs 31 woman was a mother, a wife, a daughter, a friend a warrior, a matriarch, and a woman of great integrity; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to bestow a Congressional recognition on Ms. Theresa Walker for her leadership, friendship and service to all of the citizens in Georgia and throughout the Nation; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR., do hereby attest to the 113th Congress that Ms. Theresa Walker of DeKalb County, Georgia is deemed worthy and deserving of this "Congressional Honor", Ms. Theresa Walker, U.S. Citizen of Distinction in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 25th day of October, 2013.

HONORING JACKIE'S BEAUTY
BOUTIQUE

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a well respected rural town minority owned business, Jackie's Beauty Boutique.

Jackie Bailey, originally from Edwards, Mississippi, became inspired to enter the profession of barber/stylist through her early interactions with Ms. Doris Green. Ms. Green was a well-known stylist in the Bolton community who performed a number of services, mainly

hot comb presses. Ms. Bailey distinctly remembers watching Ms. Green hot comb press a number of young girls hair and noticing the ease and serenity in which Ms. Green styled hair.

Driven by her inspiration, Ms. Bailey enrolled at Utica Junior College in Utica, Mississippi in 1983 in the Barber/Stylist program. After obtaining her degree in 1984, she acquired a job with Apollo Hair Design in 1985, which was located in Jackson, Mississippi. She later resigned in 1986 to take a year hiatus to recover from a car accident. In 1988, an opportunity to co-own her own business presented itself, so she and her cousin, Madge Sherry, opened a beauty salon in Bolton, Mississippi.

Her primary clientele were residents of Bolton and neighboring towns. Men, women, and children were serviced in various manners, such as haircuts, shaves, relaxers, and general hair washing. With the presentation of another business opportunity, Ms. Bailey and her cousin separated business ties, allowing for Ms. Bailey to be one of the longest standing Black-owned salons in town. Her professionalism and expertise in barbering and styling has allowed her business to thrive in this rural area.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Jackie Bailey and Jackie's Beauty Boutique for its remarkable contribution and undying commitment to provide professional barbering and stylist services to the citizens of Bolton and neighboring rural communities.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE FOR BOB BOLEN, FORMER MAYOR OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bob Bolen, the beloved former mayor of Fort Worth, Texas. Mayor Bolen passed away in the early morning hours of January 6th, 2014 at the age of 87 at his home in Fort Worth.

Robert Eugene Bolen was born on April 10, 1926 to Milford and Bee Bolen in Chicago, Illinois. While he and his family moved more than a dozen times during his youth, Texas is where he would ultimately call home.

Bob Bolen gravitated to public service at a young age. He chose Texas A&M University in College Station for his undergraduate degree in the 1940s. However, he soon left College Station to serve in the U.S. Navy as a gunnery officer on the USS *Iowa* during the waning days of combat in the Pacific Ocean during World War II. Following his military service, he returned to College Station where he graduated with a degree in Business Administration in 1948.

Upon graduation from Texas A&M University, he began his career as a management trainee with McCrory's, a chain of five and dime stores. While his career led him to locations like Syracuse, New York, he would later be transferred to McCrory's Fort Worth store and he never moved again.

Bob Bolen was first elected to public office in 1979 as the District 6 representative on the Fort Worth City Council. After just one term on the city council, he ran in the special election for mayor. He won and served until 1991, cementing his legacy as the longest serving mayor in Fort Worth history.

He was a dedicated public servant throughout his time as the mayor of the "Panther City". Bob Bolen's efforts were carefully watched by other cities. What the city is today is a direct result of much of the work he accomplished while leading the city as mayor.

During his tenure, Bob Bolen's Fort Worth experienced a rebirth and revitalization of the downtown area. Companies like Burlington Northern expanded and public-private partnerships helped to cultivate the growing community. Alliance airport was developed within the city limits and Fort Worth became home to the only printing location outside of Washington, DC for the Federal Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The Bureau continues to print money there today.

He was a renowned leader and in the process he helped so many people. He had a particular affection for helping young people as well. He would go out of his way to encourage them and steer them either toward public service or toward appreciating it.

Bob Bolen left an indelible mark on the city of Fort Worth and the transformation that he oversaw helped create the distinguished city that it is today.

Bob Bolen loved Fort Worth and Fort Worth loves Bob Bolen. He gave the city far more than it was ever able to give him and that's a legacy worth remembering.

RECOGNIZING THREE MAINERS FOR EXCELLENCE IN MATH AND SCIENCE

HON. CHELLIE PINGREE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize three constituents in my District who have recently been selected to receive Presidential Awards for excellence in math and science.

Teachers Karen Jagolinzer of Frank H. Harrison Middle School in Yarmouth and Elizabeth Heidemann of Cushing Community School in Cushing will receive 2012 Presidential Awards for Excellence in Math and Science Teaching. By being chosen for this prestigious award, Karen and Elizabeth distinguish themselves as some of the top teachers in the country.

I am proud of both Karen and Elizabeth for what they are doing to give our students solid skills in math and science, along with a greater sense of where those lessons can take them in life. Karen has taught for 18 years, creating classrooms where students can learn mathematics in a safe and supportive environment. Elizabeth is a kindergarten teacher who challenges her young students to apply lessons in their community and natural surroundings.

In addition, Daniela Oliveira, an Assistant Professor at Bowdoin College, will receive the

2012 Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers. This honor recognizes promising scientists and engineers who are beginning their careers with important research and community service. Daniela is conducting groundbreaking work on using innovative technology to make our computers more secure.

Mr. Speaker, advancing math and science is critical to keeping the United States competitive in a global marketplace, driving innovation, and discovering more about our world. My deep appreciation goes to Karen, Elizabeth, and Daniela for their commitment to these goals, as well as my sincere congratulations for receiving these awards.

STRONGHOLD CHRISTIAN CHURCH

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, Stronghold Christian Church has been and continues to be a beacon of light to our district for the past twenty years; and

Whereas, Pastors Benjamin and Sherry Gaither and the members of the Stronghold Christian Church family today continues to uplift and inspire those in our district; and

Whereas, the Stronghold Christian Church family has been and continues to be a place where citizens are touched spiritually, mentally and physically through outreach ministries and community partnership to aid in building up our district; and

Whereas, this remarkable and tenacious Church of God has given hope to the hopeless, fed the needy and empowered our community for the past twenty (20) years; and

Whereas, this Church has produced many spiritual warriors, people of compassion, people of great courage, fearless leaders and servants to all, but most of all visionaries who have shared not only with their Church, but with DeKalb County their passion to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize the Stronghold Christian Church family for their leadership and service to our District on this the 20th Anniversary of their founding; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR., do hereby proclaim November 10, 2013 as Stronghold Christian Church Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 10th day of November, 2013.

HONORING MACK H. SHORTER

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a hardworking and self motivated man, Mr. Mack H. Shorter.

Mr. Shorter, a native of Issaquena County, has always called the Delta his home. He has been a farmer since 1976.

Mr. Shorter retired from the U.S. Corps of Engineers as a construction supervisor in 2008 and began farming full time. Farming has been his favorite past time for the last 37 years. During this time he has grown cotton, corn and soybeans. "I just love to make things grow," stated Mr. Shorter. Since retirement he farms about 160 acres of soybeans and raises about 75 to 80 cattle.

Mr. Shorter has six children. He and his wife, Hazel, reside in Fittler, Mississippi in Issaquena County and are active members of Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Cary, Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Mack H. Shorter.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MIKE
BANKS

HON. DOUG COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of a great Georgian, Mike Banks.

Earlier this week, Mike lost his earthly battle with pulmonary fibrosis.

Mike's absence leaves a void in several Northeast Georgia circles, ranging from banking and broadcasting to community service organizations and his home church.

Mike's commitment to community service was inspired by Matthew 25:36-40, "whatever you did for one of the least of these brothers and sisters of mine, you did for me."

Among his many outlets of civic involvement, Mike was a founder of the John Jarrard Foundation.

Under the leadership of Mike and the rest of the Executive Committee, the John Jarrard Foundation grew from an annual concert to a regionally-recognized organization supporting songwriters and a number of great causes.

The Foundation supports a number of wonderful music programs, including a songwriting education program for Georgia students. In addition, the Foundation sponsors songwriting concerts throughout the Southeast.

My prayers and thoughts go out to Mike's family as they mourn a loss that will be felt by many in Northeast Georgia.

HONORING CHARLES E. HANRAHAN
RETIRING FROM CONGRES-
SIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Charles E. Hanrahan, Senior Specialist in Agricultural Policy in the Resources, Science, and Industry Division of the Congressional Research Service (CRS). After a distinguished career of 47 years of federal service, including more than 29 years of serv-

ice to Congress on agricultural trade and international food aid issues at CRS, Charles will be retiring on January 31, 2014.

Charles Hanrahan's work on international food aid issues has been of enormous value to the Members and staff of the House Hunger Caucus, which I co-chair. He was famous for his "International Food Aid 101" briefings that helped every congressional office understand the importance of our global food assistance programs, how they worked, the challenges they face, and how they might be strengthened and improved. My staff and I relied on his insights and we will miss not being able to pick up the phone or send him an email seeking information and advice.

During his tenure at CRS, Charles has achieved a remarkable record of accomplishment providing invaluable support to the authorizing and appropriations committees and Members of Congress on agricultural trade, global food security, and international agricultural development. Over his illustrious career, he has worked on 10 omnibus farm bills, 3 multilateral trade negotiations, and numerous bilateral and regional free trade agreements, and has been indispensable in congressional consideration of these measures. His unparalleled institutional knowledge on these issues will be greatly missed by Congress.

Charles began his federal career working part-time in the offices of his representative and senator from his native Kentucky and operating an elevator here in the U.S. Capitol while earning his Bachelor of Science at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service. After graduation, he volunteered for the Peace Corps and served over 2 years in Guinea, West Africa where he taught agricultural economics and farm management. When he returned stateside, he earned his Ph.D. in 1972 at the University of Kentucky. Before coming to CRS in 1984, Charles worked at USDA's Economic Research Service where he rose to deputy director in international economics, and earlier served at the U.S. Agency for International Development as a senior economist in the Africa Bureau, and as a staff economist at the National Academy of Sciences.

With this wealth of experience, Charles quickly established himself as a leading expert on agricultural trade and international food aid issues at CRS when he arrived in 1984. During his CRS career, he has written more than 200 reports and confidential memoranda and conducted hundreds of briefings for Members and staff, all of which were completed with authoritative and objective analysis and the skills of a masterful teacher. Just over a year after his arrival at CRS, his comprehensive knowledge of world hunger issues were tapped by the Select Committee on Hunger as Charles testified at a public hearing on food supplies in drought ravaged sub-Saharan Africa. His expert testimony at this hearing and his accomplished work in the nearly three decades following have gone a long way in keeping Congress informed on the important humanitarian issues of international food aid and agricultural development.

In addition to his many years of excellent direct support to Congress, Charles has served in acting supervisory and mentoring roles within CRS, including most recently as acting dep-

uty assistant director in his division and as division reviewer of the reports and memoranda of CRS analysts. In these roles, he has earned the great respect of his CRS colleagues for his deep knowledge, fairness in evaluating their work, and his ability to manage challenging administrative problems.

In retirement, Charles plans to pursue his favorite extracurricular pursuits of travel, reading, cooking, dining out and spending time with his beloved family. We wish him the very best in his retirement and thank him for his dedicated and stellar record of service to Congress, the American people, and vulnerable people around the world.

TURNER MONUMENTAL AFRICAN
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
DAY

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following proclamation.

Whereas, Turner Monumental African Methodist Episcopal Church has been and continues to be a beacon of light to our district for the past one hundred fourteen years; and

Whereas, Pastor Jai S. Haithco, Sr., and the members of the Turner Monumental African Methodist Episcopal Church family today continues to uplift and inspire those in our district; and

Whereas, the Turner Monumental African Methodist Episcopal Church family has been and continues to be a place where citizens are touched spiritually, mentally and physically through outreach ministries and community partnership to aid in building up our district; and

Whereas, this remarkable and tenacious Church of God has given hope to the hopeless, fed the needy and empowered our community for the past one hundred fourteen (114) years; and

Whereas, this Church has produced many spiritual warriors, people of compassion, people of great courage, fearless leaders and servants to all, but most of all visionaries who have shared not only with their Church, but with DeKalb County their passion to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize the Turner Monumental African Methodist Episcopal Church family for their leadership and service to our District on this the 114th Anniversary of their founding; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR., do hereby proclaim October 13, 2013 as Turner Monumental African Methodist Episcopal Church Day In the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 13th day of October, 2013.

HONORING MAGNOLIA WINDSHIELD REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a unique and well established minority owned business, Magnolia Windshield Repair and Replacement.

Magnolia Windshield Repair and Replacement began operation November 1, 2002 in Bolton, Mississippi. There was no office, fax, or landline phone. There was no specific parking lot or driveway to drive a vehicle in for servicing. This dream was birthed with a mobile operation in mind.

Mr. Pelvia Robinson, owner and operator since its establishment, created a business that was completely mobile, allowing for him to complete a windshield repair wherever needed.

Mr. Robinson realized there was no adequate space within the city limits of Bolton, nor any of the other rural surrounding areas, without having to drive at least 20 miles to Jackson for windshield repair. Because Mr. Robinson was born and raised in Bolton, he felt that this type of business would not only benefit the people of the town and the surrounding rural areas, but it also presented a unique business opportunity for himself as an up and coming entrepreneur.

Since its inception, Magnolia Windshield Repair and Replacement has grown from just having private customers to servicing commercial customers, while also acquiring several major contracts. Magnolia Windshield employs one other person to assist in its day to day operation. Even after being in business for nearly 11 years, Magnolia Windshield is still mobile, but its official address and location is 207 Bolton-Brownsville Road, Bolton, Mississippi, at which often times cars are repaired for those customers wanting to bring their vehicles in for immediate repair.

In addition to a location, it also has an office, a fax, and a landline telephone. Mr. Robinson accredits his success as being owner of Magnolia Windshield Replacement and Repair first to God, second to his parents, Henry and Ruth Robinson, and thirdly a strong family support.

Mr. Pelvia Robinson was born January 11, 1964. He is the last child of 9 siblings. His formal education included elementary education in Bolton, MS and secondary and college education at Hinds Agricultural High School and Hinds Community College, respectively. He is the father of Pelvius Robinson, and grandfather of Pelvius Robinson, Jr. He is married to Paulette Robinson.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Pelvia Robinson and Magnolia Windshield Repair and Replacement for his dedication and service as a minority business owner to the citizens of Bolton and surrounding rural communities.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF JUDGE CHARLES B. MIKELL

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of the late Charlie Mikell. Many years ago I was in a Bible study group with a few friends. We met weekly to discuss spiritual matters, the Gospel, and our personal lives. One of the members was a young lawyer named Charles B. Mikell. Although as a group we were at various stages of our lives, Charlie had already served as an Army Intelligence Officer in Vietnam and was with one of the leading law firms in Savannah. One day he made a surprising comment. He said that there had been times in his life when he felt that he should have been doing more for others. As the years went by, I realized exactly what he meant.

Eventually Charlie gave up his very lucrative career in law and was appointed to the State Court of Chatham County. He served as Chief Judge of that court for two years and as President of the Georgia Council of State Court Judges. Later, he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the Eastern Judicial Circuit in 1992 and was reelected in 1996. In 2000 he was appointed to the Georgia Court of Appeals. He served as Chief Judge of the Georgia Court of Appeals from 2011 until his retirement in August of 2012. Through these activities he realized his potential and ability in serving others and emerged as one of the most respected judges in Georgia. He had a reputation for fairness, clarity, and mercy.

In addition to his outstanding public service, Charlie was also involved in a number of charities and foundations, including the United Way, the Arthritis Foundation, the Boy Scouts, the Devereaux Foundation, the Museum of African History and Culture, the King-Tisdell Cottage Foundation, the Neighbor-to-Neighbor Justice Center, and the National Foundation for Troubled Youth. He was also a member of the vestry at Christ Church, taught Sunday School, and coached basketball at the Victor B. Jenkins Memorial Boys Club. In each of his endeavors, he transcended political and socioeconomic differences. He truly had no enemies and was respected by all.

Charlie passed away on November 4, 2013 after a courageous battle with multiple myeloma. He leaves behind his loving wife of thirty-three years, Dr. Julia L. Mikell, his son Chuck and his wife Isadora, his son John, his wife Jane, and their two sons John, Jr. and James, and his son Sam. I had the privilege of attending church with the Mikell family, and I taught both Chuck and John in Sunday School. I also worked with Sam during his time in Washington. All three kids are brilliant, polite, and, like their parents, have channeled their remarkable talents into both the pursuit of their careers and to helping others.

America is full of good people, and it's people like Julia and Charlie Mikell who have made America great by handing down wonderful values to their children. They will continue to bless us, and their memory will carry on. I feel honored to recognize the memory of

Charlie Mikell, and I was proud to call him a friend. He will be truly missed.

CONGRATULATING CHIEF MASTER SGT. TAMARA PHILLIPS ON HER RETIREMENT FROM THE OHIO NATIONAL GUARD

HON. STEVE STIVERS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Chief Master Sgt. Tamara Phillips on her retirement from the Ohio National Guard.

Phillips most recently served as the State Command Chief Master Sgt. for the Ohio National Guard where she worked directly for the Ohio Adjutant General. She also served as the Superintendent of the 178th Force Support Squadron, 178th Fighter Wing, Springfield Air National Guard Base, Ohio where she was responsible for four flights dealing in a wide range of products and services. She also was in charge of mentorship and professional development of all assigned enlisted members.

Chief Phillips first enlisted in the 168th Air Refueling Wing, Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska in March 1987 as an Administrative Specialist. She transferred to the 445th Airlift Wing, at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, for 18 months and then enlisted in the Ohio Air National Guard, Springfield Ohio.

She was then a full-time technician with the 162nd Fighter Squadron orderly room and shortly thereafter moved into the Wing Commander's executive administrative position. She also served as the Wing Staff and Operations Group First Sergeant. In 2002, she was selected as the 178th Mission Support Flight Superintendent, and later served the men and women of the 178th Services Flight as well when the two units merged to form the new Force Support Squadron.

Throughout her life Phillips has been unwavering in her service to our great nation and the people of Ohio. I would like to thank her for her dedication.

PASTOR JASPER WILLIAMS, JR. DAY

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, in the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia, there are many individuals who are called to contribute to the needs of our community through leadership and service; and

Whereas, one of those individuals, Pastor Jasper Williams, Jr., has given of himself to lead Salem Bible Church for fifty years; and

Whereas, under the guidance of God he has pioneered and sustained Salem Bible Church as an instrument in our community that betters the spiritual, physical and mental welfare of our citizens; and

Whereas, this remarkable and tenacious man of God has shared his time and talents for the betterment of our community by preaching the gospel, singing the gospel and living the gospel; and

Whereas, Pastor Jasper Williams is a spiritual warrior, a man of compassion, a man of great courage, a fearless leader and above all a visionary who has shared not only with his church, but with our District and the world a passion to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Pastor Jasper Williams for his leadership and service for our District as he celebrates his 50th Pastoral anniversary; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR., do hereby proclaim November 10, 2013 as Pastor Jasper Williams, Jr. Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 10th day of November, 2013.

HONORING MR. MILTON LEWIS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man whose life's work is centered around cultivating and harvesting the land, Mr. Milton Lewis.

Mr. Lewis is considered a masterful farmer by many in the small rural town of Bolton, MS. Dating back to as early as the 1960s, Mr. Lewis farmed approximately 10–15 acres of land alongside his mother, Mrs. Ruthie Bell Lewis, as sharecroppers.

Mr. Lewis cultivated a number of crops, such as potatoes, peanuts, sugar cane, and cotton. To fulfill his families sharecropping responsibilities, Mr. Lewis relinquished a portion of his family's harvest to the Gaddis & McLauren Seed and Feed Store, which is located in Bolton, MS.

Ultimately, Mr. Lewis diligently farmed his land for approximately 30 years. Today, Mr. Lewis continues to farm a small portion of land near his home, primarily for his enjoyment and close family members.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Milton Lewis for his impeccable cultivator talent.

CONGRATULATING LAURA PARN

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of Laura Parn for receiving the Presidential Award for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching (PAEMST). It is an honor to have such a fine educator in my district teaching this Nation's next generation of leaders.

This award is administered by the National Science Foundation on behalf of the Office of

Science and Technology Policy. It is given annually to teachers across the country who demonstrate outstanding achievements in teaching science and math to students in kindergarten through 12th grade. Not only do these educators represent the very best in their field and have a true passion for math and sciences, but they instill that passion into their students.

Laura is one of 102 teachers to receive this award in 2013. She is the Assistant Principal at Green Tree Elementary School in Lake St. Louis, Missouri and has acted as an adjunct professor for the University of Nebraska-Lincoln's Primarily Math program. With funding from the National Science Foundation, she co-created and co-taught two graduate level mathematics content courses for primary teachers. These classes have become staples of the program. She also serves on the 2013 Louisville Regional Conference Committee for the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

I am encouraged that the students of Missouri have educators such as Laura who can help them excel in the important fields of math and science at such a young age. The guidance and instruction of teachers like Laura are vital in producing the world's next leaders of innovative science, and I hope that this Chamber will continue to support the development of exceptional teachers in these fields.

TRIBUTE TO MR. BOB THIELE

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, over thirteen years ago, Mr. Bob Thiele accepted a calling to serve others by becoming a consultant with the University of Georgia Small Business Development Center (SBDC); and

Whereas, he has served small business clients with great care, concern and professionalism, by inspiring, educating and motivating; giving a much needed boost to the economic backbone of America; and

Whereas, he has shared his time and talents, giving the citizens of our District a friend, a community leader and an inspiring servant, ensuring that economic opportunity is available to all; and

Whereas, Mr. Thiele is a cornerstone in our community enhancing the lives of thousands for the betterment of our District and our Nation; and

Whereas, on his retirement from the University of Georgia SBDC, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Mr. Bob Thiele and to wish him well in his new endeavors; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR., do hereby proclaim November 21, 2013 as Bob Thiele Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 21st day of November, 2013.

HONORING MR. PRIMUS WHEELER

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a long standing black farmer, Mr. Primus Wheeler. He and his family are residents of Tallahatchie County where generations of Wheeler's have been farming since 1936.

The story of the Wheeler family farming does not start with Primus, it started with his Father, Jim Wheeler. Jim started out farming a 40 acre unit rented from the Buford Plantation then later, rented 300 more acres until one day he was financially sound enough to purchase more than 1000 acres of his own. In order to secure his investment, Jim Wheeler invested his life lessons in his sons by teaching them the farming business, what it means to be a black farmer, the importance of having your own money, and family sticking together and staying together.

Primus began learning the family farming business as a farm hand, day supervisor, and even bookkeeper until 1948. These skills he held on to, seeing how his father was able to provide a sustainable and prideful life for the family.

In 1948 when he decided to marry, Georgia, his current wife of 65 years, he knew he too had to provide for his family. So, Primus along-side his wife, Georgia, began farming their first 40 acres of rented land. They grew cotton, corn, soybeans, livestock, and vegetables. His livestock consisted of 30 to 40 cows and 50–100 hogs. In 1957 they purchased their first piece of land and moved away from the family owned land and farm, "Wheeler Farm."

Primus along-side his wife grew their farm to 100 acres, which is still located in the Sharkey Road community between Glendora and Tippoo, MS. He remembers his first crop in 1957 as his worst but just as he was taught and had seen by working with his father on the family farm, "you take the good with the bad and learn from it but keep going to break through. You just have to make more good crops than bad crops in order to survive."

He was dealing with bad weather and insects. Over time Primus got better being on his own even increasing the farm from the initial 100 acres to 238 acres at one point then up to 800 acres by renting from local retired farmers. He was able to supplement his income by harvesting cotton and soybeans for other farmers.

Primus Wheeler, like so many black farmers had challenges that would test the soul and belief of any man.

Over the years he dealt with challenges like bad seasons in terms of weather, insects, and certainly government financing for black farmers. For example, he said, more times than not, that he had to lean on hope and prayer that FSA would approve his applications for financing, which often times came in late July or early August. These were emotional and unpredictable times; especially seeing the other farmers planting while he was faces the pitfall of FSA. You see, he relied on this

money to purchase seeds and fertilizers. But nevertheless, he withstood them all relying on his father's teachings.

So, through it all, Primus and his wife was able to educate 9 children on their small delta farm and unlike him, not one of his children had to skip or quit school to stay home and help work the farm. Primus retired and turned the farm over to his son, Michael, who ran it until the late 1990s. Afterwards, Primus, Jr. gained control of the farm and still runs it today. However, in all cases, Primus himself is still involved in the decision making of the farm advising and mentoring his son and future generations. Hat's off to Mr. Primus Wheeler for hanging in there and maintaining his farm.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring, Mr. Primus Wheeler, a black farmer from the Mississippi Second Congressional District.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JACKIE WALORSKI

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, January 7, I was unavoidably detained due to inclement weather. Had I been here for the quorum call (rollcall No. 1), I would have voted "present."

RETIREMENT OF CHARLES TRAUGHBER

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to honor one of Tennessee's hardest working and most thoughtful public servants on the occasion of his retirement.

Charles Traughber stepped down recently after a 30-year career as Chairman of the Tennessee Board of Probation and Parole.

Before assuming that role, he spent 10 years working with offenders as a prison counselor and as a charter member of the parole board.

During his 40-year career, Chairman Traughber served the people of Tennessee with great honor and distinction and always approached each case with the gravity and seriousness it deserved.

I was a criminal court judge in Knoxville for seven-and-a-half years, and during that time I issued thousands of criminal sentences.

There may be no tougher job—with greater potential consequence—than evaluating whether or not a prisoner is ready to re-enter society, and I cannot think of a better person to have had in this role than Chairman Traughber.

During his remarkable career, Chairman Traughber reviewed and voted on more than 145,000 cases.

The most infamous person to come before his board was James Earl Ray, who assassinated the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. Chairman Traughber said Ray was denied parole because of the "seriousness of the offense."

Mr. Speaker, I urge my Colleagues and other readers of the RECORD to join me in celebrating the exceptional career of a very patriotic American, Charles Traughber. Our Nation is a better place because of his service.

TRIBUTE TO EDNA LOUISE FLINT HOUSE

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, one hundred years ago a virtuous woman of God, Edna Louise Flint House was born in Decatur, Georgia on December 7, 1913 to John and Louise Flint; and

Whereas, she was raised up in DeKalb County, Georgia and married Mr. Jesse House and their union has blessed our district and nation ever since; and

Whereas, this phenomenal Proverbs 31 woman has shared her time and talents as a wife, mother and motivator, becoming a Georgia citizen of great worth, a fearless leader and a servant to all by always advancing the lives of others; and

Whereas, Mrs. House has been blessed with a long, happy life, devoted to God and credits it all to the Will of God; she serves as a Mother at New Beginning Full Gospel Baptist Church in Decatur, Georgia; and

Whereas, Mrs. House along with her pastor, Bishop James H. Morton, her family and friends are celebrating a remarkable milestone, her 100th Birthday, we pause to acknowledge a woman who is a cornerstone in Decatur, DeKalb County, Georgia; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Mrs. House on her birthday and to wish her well and recognize her for an exemplary life which is an inspiration to all; Now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR., do hereby proclaim December 7, 2013 as Mrs. Edna Louise Flint House Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 7th day of December, 2013.

HONORING THE SMOKEHOUSE GRILL

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a budding Minority Business in the Mississippi Delta, The Smokehouse Grill in Marks, MS.

On January 19, 1971, L.C. and Velma Pride welcomed a bouncing baby boy they named Paul Andrew. Paul was the youngest of the

eight Pride children. Paul attended Quitman County School District where he received his high school diploma in 1989.

Paul furthered his education at Northwest Community College in 1990 majoring in Computer Programming. He became employed at Sunflower Grocery Store in Senatobia, MS for his first job. He worked there for two years where he learned to become an independent man he is today. He later moved on to a better opportunity at Mood Automotive for eight years where he gained a lot of friends, experience, and skills to be an example for others to follow.

Paul purchased his first home in Marks, MS at the age of 21. It was a huge accomplishment that he was extremely proud of. He later began driving trucks for Ozark Motor Lines where he worked two years. During this time, his daughter, the most beautiful girl, was born on April 14, 2002 and he named her, Japarian Marie Pride. Japarian is now an intelligent, outgoing 11 year old who attends South Panola Schools.

Driving through Marks, MS in March of 2002, Paul had a taste for barbeque rib tips, but there was no "Rib Shack" in Marks. Paul came up with the idea to open a rib shack. "I asked God to show me the way," stated Paul and two months later, the doors of Paul Pride's Smokehouse were opened. Smokehouse, as it is commonly called, has been selling rib tips, chopped barbeque, ribs, wings, and fish ever since.

Smokehouse is located at 1075 Martin Luther King Dr. in Marks, MS. Paul stated, "We have a great location here and we are located in an industrial area on Main St. Since opening, Smokehouse has saturated Quitman, Panola, Coahoma, and Tallahatchie counties." Being from Marks, Paul is no stranger to the area. His father was a part of the Marks Police Department for 40 years. Paul's roots run deep in the city of Marks. Eleven years later, he is still on the grill and Smokehouse is still going strong.

Paul is now engaged to Stacy Frost who helps him run Smokehouse. Paul is destined to continue running his business and serving great food to those who eat at and support The Smokehouse Grill. Paul has a bright future that is continuing to blossom on a path to greatness.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing The Smokehouse Grill for serving our great community.

IN RECOGNITION OF BUSTER JOHNSON

HON. PAUL A. GOSAR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, Today I congratulate Mohave County Supervisor Buster Johnson on becoming president of the Arizona Association of Counties (AAOC). Mr. Johnson is the first elected official from Mohave County to serve as the AAOC's president. He has already proven his dedication to the people of Mohave County as a leading Mohave County Supervisor, and I have no doubt that his leadership will serve the AAOC and all people of Arizona well.

The AACO is an important organization in Arizona. As the only organization that represents all of Arizona's 15 counties and their officials, its purpose is to promote issues important to our counties on the state and federal levels.

Congratulations to Mr. Johnson and the AACO. I wish them much success in serving Arizona.

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO ALLOW AGENCIES TO FIGHT FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE IN THE MEDICARE PROGRAM

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce two technical corrections to the Affordable Care Act. These two bills provide minor technical corrections to avoid confusion and to ensure that regulators can effectively do their work in combatting fraud, waste, and abuse in the Medicare program. We need to extend the solvency of the Medicare program and to do so, we must ensure that the regulatory agencies are empowered to fully enforce provision to reduce fraud, waste, and abuse in the Medicare program.

The first bill would allow certain physician extenders, including physician assistants, nurse practitioners, and clinical nurse specialists, to document that the face-to-face encounter required by the Affordable Care Act has occurred. The Affordable Care Act currently requires that a physician document that a face-to-face encounter has occurred, even though the law allows the face-to-face encounter to be performed by a physician extender. The face-to-face encounter is an important tool to combat fraud and abuse in the durable medical equipment context, and it is important to recognize the role that physician extenders play in many instances.

The second bill would correct an error in the ACA that was carried over from an underlying law, which prevents regulators from stopping waste, fraud, and abuse. A provision in the Affordable Care Act intended to allow regulators additional discretion to impose a surety bond on home health agencies based on the volume of payments they received from the Medicare program. However, due to a drafting error in the underlying law that was inadvertently perpetuated in the Affordable Care Act, the bond that regulators can require from home health agencies is essentially capped at \$50,000. For large providers, this amount is too low a sum to have a meaningful impact and directly contradicts Congress' intention to require a higher bond from home health agencies that receive substantial Medicare payments.

We must continue our efforts to extend the solvency of the Medicare program. Fighting fraud is a nonpartisan issue. I urge my colleagues to support these technical correction provisions.

WREN'S NEST HOUSE MUSEUM

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, the Wren's Nest House Museum, a community institution and National Historic Landmark is one of Atlanta's most engaging historic sites, bringing education and joy to untold numbers of visitors including many from the 4th Congressional District of Georgia; and

Whereas, the Wren's Nest is open to the public year-round sharing the African American storytelling tradition and educating visitors about the life and work of Joel Chandler Harris, one of Georgia's most celebrated journalists and literary figures; and

Whereas, the Wren's Nest is filled with many original artifacts and furnishings that belonged to the Harris family and as a museum is one of the finest examples of 19th century Victorian-era middle class lifestyles in the United States; and

Whereas, in recent years the museum has completed several accurate historic restorations of the property with an eye toward authenticity; and

Whereas, the Wren's Nest was the boyhood home of Julian, a Harris son and Pulitzer Prize winning journalist who in the 1920's courageously fought the Ku Klux Klan in the editorial pages of his newspaper; and

Whereas, the museum has extended its community outreach by encouraging young writers through the Wren's Nest Scribes Program which mentors 5th, 6th and 7th graders to hone their writing skills and become published authors; and

Whereas, the dedicated board, staff and volunteers of the Wren's Nest are today welcoming the community to A Victorian Christmas Open House & Celebration of the 168th Birthday of Joel Chandler Harris by featuring the incredible Wren's Nest Ramblers Akbar Imhotep, Curtis Richardson, Josie Bailey and Mama Kofu who interpret and present the more than 180 African folktales preserved by Joel Chandler Harris; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to join in the celebration and recognize this outstanding museum and community institution that is uniquely Georgia; Now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR., do hereby proclaim December 8, 2013 as Wren's Nest House Museum Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 8th day of December, 2013.

HONORING MR. WILLIAM
"KINGFISH" BYRD

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, this month is August and all this month I

rise to honor black farmers. So today, I rise to honor the late Mr. William Byrd of Sunflower County, MS, five miles east of Shaw on Highway 442. He earned the name of Kingfish not because people thought he was a joke but because he became a well-known, respected and honest black business man with money—time frame 1920s to his death.

Mr. Byrd did not get a chance to go to school and get a full first through twelfth grade education, no, in fact, he acquired his education by the means of hands-on hard work, life experiences, and the "Blue Back Webster." Like many laboring migrant black families he moved with his father, mother, and siblings around until finally settling in the Mississippi Delta. The many moves with his family was because his dad, Mr. Shep Byrd, was strong willed on not settling his life as a share-cropper but, rather self-employed and owned land.

So, this transmission of self-employment was passed on to Mr. William Byrd, who in turn passed it on to his children, Lonnie "LC" Byrd, Melvin "Jimbo" Whiting, Velma "Red" Whiting, Thelma "Black" Whiting, and Thomas "TL" W. Byrd. His son, Thomas recalls his dad, often saying, "I'll even buy swamp land and make something out of it, if I just get the chance to buy it."

Little by little Mr. William Byrd would work and save his money never forgetting his dream to buy land. He even found a piece of land he wanted to buy and yes, it was under water and thought to be useless. A useless piece of land back then was called "deadening" land because it was swamp area and not considered fertile for anything. He would often go there and gaze and dream, and cut down trees wisely clearing the land but telling all those who asked him, "What are you doing. . .?" he would say, "I'm cutting wood for burning."

Many times, the white men would threaten his life and run him home but he kept going back into the "deadening" until eventually he had saved enough money to buy the first of approximately 700 acres of land he would own over the course of his entire life.

The journey of this Black Farmer is that by 1940 he was well established with 20 houses or more on his land for all his workers, both black and white, although once word got out that white folks were willing to work for him the other whites would run them off.

You see, Mr. Byrd believed in treating people the way he wanted to be treated, regardless of color. By 1955, he had earned enough money and respect as a black business man that he was able to purchase at least ten homes and two restaurants in Shaw, often paying cash each time he made a purchase. By this time, "money was no problem" as his son remembered his Dad saying. In fact, the first house he purchased was a big beautiful brick house which was the home of Mr. Thomas McEvans.

Mr. McEvans was another rich man in Shaw; he owned a clothing store, tailoring shop, and he took the lead in building the 1st colored school in Shaw, and a member of the Board of Trustees among other influences he held in Shaw. In 1959, part of his dream to build a community for blacks began to materialize. Mr. Byrd purchased a building ten

miles west of Shaw on Highway 448 and had it moved to its current location of Hwy. 442, five miles east of Shaw. That building became a focal point of Byrd's community. He remodeled the building turning it into "Byrd Grocery," and later he added on to the building a restaurant and gas station, changing the name to "Byrd Grocery and Service Station." Byrd's community also had two baseball fields.

When Black farmers were losing their farms in the 1960s for various reasons, Mr. Byrd was never affected or worried because he knew he had planned wisely. Long before automation really took over, he was already using tractors to do the work on the farm, getting away from the mule. But when automation fully came into use, his son, Thomas recalls the day his Dad went to the John Deere place and purchased a brand new top of the line, "John Deere" cotton picker. And because he was able to pay \$25,000 cash for the John Deere, the white salesman surely sold it to him because of the money but after that he refused to have anything else to do with him because it was unheard of and certainly shocking that Mr. Byrd, a black man, was in possession of that amount of cash and no one really knew. You see, his success rested in his belief to "never spend more than you make, keep folks out of your business, and don't be extravagant because a fool and his money will soon part," said, his son, Thomas Lee.

In 1975, Mr. Byrd due to health problems turned the family farm over to his oldest son, Lonnie "LC" Byrd, who died December 17, 1999. Mr. William "Kingfish" Byrd died in July 1980 and is buried in the Strangers Home Cemetery in Shaw, MS beside his wife, Daisy Byrd, who died in August 1981. Thomas Lee recalls his father's last words to him, "Son, I told LC and I'm telling you never sell the farm. I built this for all my children."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring, Mr. William "Kingfish" Byrd, a black farmer from the Mississippi Second Congressional District.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICE
ACADEMY NOMINEES FROM THE
7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
OF PENNSYLVANIA

HON. PATRICK MEEHAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the young men and women from the 7th Congressional District of Pennsylvania who have been nominated to attend a service academy. These men and women will honor a commitment to serve in the military for a minimum of five years upon graduation. They have been nominated because they have displayed character traits such as leadership, service and dedication both inside and outside the classroom. I am confident that their parents and teachers have prepared them well for this world-class educational opportunity and extraordinary service to their nation.

The following individuals have been nominated for academy appointment:

Evan Allen, Valley Forge Military Academy, United States Naval Academy; Zachary

Assenmacher, Haverford High School, United States Naval Academy; Bret Beebe, Twin Valley High School, United States Naval Academy; Troy Bergwall, Bayard Rustin High School, United States Naval Academy; Nicholas Bologa, Pequea Valley High School, United States Merchant Marine Academy; Matthew Brecht, LaSalle College High School, United States Military Academy; Steven Bushold, LaSalle College High School, United States Military Academy; Julia Clements, Downingtown High School, United States Naval Academy; Cole Drahus, Twin Valley High School, United States Naval Academy; Jonas Fiant, Governor Mifflin High School, United States Air Force Academy; Daniel Geibler, Ridley High School, United States Military Academy; Chasan Hall, Coatesville Senior High School, United States Air Force Academy; William Higgins, Penncrest High School, United States Merchant Marine Academy; Phillip Ianozi, Springfield Township High School, United States Merchant Marine Academy; Matthew Jones, Malvern Preparatory School, United States Naval Academy; George Keating, North Penn High School, United States Naval Academy; Ethan Klabunde, Unionville High School, United States Naval Academy; Heather Laudermitch, Westtown School, United States Air Force Academy; Justin Lee, Upper Dublin High School, United States Military Academy; Kiersten Martin, Cardinal O'Hara High School, United States Naval Academy; Catherine McCarthy, Upper Darby High School, United States Naval Academy; Jacob McCubbins, Methacton High School, United States Air Force Academy; James McWilliams, Haverford Senior High School, United States Military Academy; Ross Obenschein, Twin Valley High School, United States Air Force Academy; Christopher Paolantonio, St. Joseph's Preparatory School, United States Naval Academy; Matthew Prestia, Plymouth Whitemarsh High School, United States Naval Academy; Charles Rossino, Haverford High School, United States Naval Academy; Thaddeus Schlamb, Downingtown West High School, United States Naval Academy; Andrew Schutta, LaSalle College High School, United States Naval Academy; Zachary Smith, Cardinal O'Hara High School, United States Naval Academy; Olivia Tierney, Villa Maria Academy, United States Naval Academy; George Ulrich, LaSalle College High School, United States Naval Academy; Madeleine Wawrzyniak, Hatboro-Horsham Senior High School, United States Air Force Academy; Kyle Werner, Kennett High School, United States Military Academy; Dalton Wolfe, Oxford Area High School, United States Naval Academy.

Again, Mr. Speaker, congratulations to all of these outstanding nominees. I wish them nothing but the best in all their endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT CHRIS
BOHLER

HON. MIKE MCINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sergeant Chris Bohler of Willow Spring, North Carolina, who gave his life while defending our Nation on December 17, 2013, in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. Sergeant Bohler was one of six U.S. servicemembers killed when a helicopter crashed in Zabul Province, Afghanistan. He shall be remembered by all those whose lives he touched as the finest example of altruism, integrity, and patriotism. His life and his sacrifice merit our utmost respect and gratitude.

Chris came from a long line of soldiers. His great-grandfather served in Europe during World War I. One of his grandfathers enlisted in the Army during World War II, and a great-uncle enlisted in the Air Force during the Korean War. His father also served in the Army.

Chris graduated from South Johnston High School in Four Oaks in 2003 and went on to attend Johnston Community College, where he was admired as a man with high aspirations and the tenacity to achieve his goals. Eager to protect his country, he joined the Army in 2007, and was assigned to B Company, 3rd Battalion, 1st Aviation Regiment, 1st Infantry Division in Fort Riley, Kansas. Chris was a humble hero that lived his life the best way he knew how—by serving others.

Chris was serving our country dutifully when his life was taken. He will be missed by his family and friends. He was the son of Deborah and Pete Bohler and the oldest of three children. Although he is now gone, his courage will continue to be an inspiration to us all. He shall be remembered as the finest example of bravery, honor, and public service. May God comfort his family, and may we always remember the life of Sergeant Chris Bohler.

WELCOME BABY VALENTINA
LUCILLE DAY

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to congratulate my Chief of Staff, Jonathan Day, and his wife Muffy, who serves as Chief of Staff for Congressman JOHN CAMPBELL, upon the birth of their beautiful daughter. Valentina Lucille Day arrived into the world at 7:12 p.m. on Wednesday, Christmas Day, December 25, 2013, at George Washington University Hospital in Washington, DC. Weighing 6 pounds and measuring 19 inches long, Valentina is the first child for the happy couple. I look forward to watching her grow and have no doubt that her talented parents will be dedicated to her well-being and bright future.

I would also like to congratulate Valentina's grandparents, Wallace and Miriam Lewis of Miami, Florida, and Edward and Margaret Day

of Conklin, New York. Congratulations to the entire Day and Lewis families as they welcome their newest edition of pure pride and joy!

MOURNING THE PASSING OF CONGRESSMAN VICENTE "BEN" GARRIDO BLAZ

HON. ENI F. H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I learned today of the passing of former Congressman Vicente 'Ben' Garrido Blaz. Elected to the U.S. Congress in 1984 to represent the Territory of Guam, Congressman Blaz was an exceptional leader for his people. He was also an example of statesmanship to the greater Pacific region, including American Samoa. He will truly be missed.

As a genuine patriot, Blaz first served his country as a Marine and served three tours in Osaka, Okinawa, and Vietnam. He was the first general officer from Guam to serve in any branch of the U.S. Armed Forces. In 1977, he became the first Chamorro ever to be promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

Congressman Blaz served Guam for eight years in the U.S. Congress from 1985–1993 (99th Congress–102nd Congress). As a freshman member and respected leader among his peers, he was also elected as President of his freshman class. I will remember him also as a dear friend who welcomed me as a fellow islander and brother after I was elected to serve American Samoa in 1988.

Congressman Blaz will be remembered for his dedicated service and pioneering spirit. He will also be remembered as a family man: a loving husband to his late wife, Ann Evers Blaz, a devoted father and grandfather. I count myself as one of many who was blessed to share a friendship with this great man and I will hold close to my heart his example of leadership, passion for his Chamorro culture, and immense love for his people.

The people of American Samoa join together to honor our Chamorro brother. We give our deepest condolences to his family, especially his sons, Mike and Tom, and their families, and to the people of Guam as they mourn his passing.

HONORING THE LIFE OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and legacy of a great man who represented Indianapolis in Congress for twenty years. After a life of dedicated service to his city and country, former Congressman Andrew Jacobs, Jr. passed away on December 28, 2013.

I was privileged to know Congressman Jacobs from a very young age and considered

him family. He served as an invaluable mentor and dear friend to my grandmother, Julia Carson, who he hired to work in his Indianapolis congressional office in 1965. It was Andy's faith and encouragement that inspired my grandmother to run for state representative in 1972, and his support of her never wavered.

At an early age, Andy took an interest in me as well and imparted wisdom while serving as a role model. He continued as a valued mentor, even long after he left office. With Andy's passing, our nation lost a man who was resolutely courageous, both in his service as a Marine in Korea, and in public life.

People will likely recall that he helped strengthen Social Security, fought for civil rights, and was unrelentingly frugal with taxpayer dollars. But his true legacy is that of a man who took the path less traveled, one of principle, no matter what advantages he sacrificed to do so.

While in Congress, Andy never took a donation from a political action committee, he never attacked an opponent, and he never put his name on his office door in Washington, DC, explaining that "the seat belonged to the people I serve, not to me." He was a selfless public servant, who never cared about station or the trappings of office.

Andy was a man of rapier wit. And though he used it often to hilarious effect in disarming the infrequent angry constituent or political foe, he was never caustic or maligning. He upheld the dignity of all. This is undoubtedly why he forged enduring friendships with, and held the respect of, many across the aisle.

For some time now, Andy has penned a weekly "Thought Bite" for Nuvo, a local Indianapolis newspaper. On December 18, it read: "If there's one thing I hate, it's hate." I cannot think of a better self-assessment for a man whose heart had unlimited capacity to see the goodness in everyone.

In sum, Andy was a model of decency, compassion, servant-leadership, thoughtfulness, and civility. I pray that God rests his soul and gives peace and comfort to his wife, Kim, his sons Andy and Steven, and to the countless others for whom Andy is "family."

RECOGNIZING JOE COTCHETT

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize an extraordinary man, and a true humanitarian, who is celebrating his 75th birthday and his 50th anniversary practicing law in pursuit of justice for all Americans. Joe Cotchett is a Burlingame attorney known for his intellectual honesty, his booming declaration of indignation over the lack of justice for his clients, and an enormous heart that pumps love out to all, especially those in urgent need.

A few examples of his work over the years demonstrate his dedication to the rule of law. This chamber may never have heard of Joe Cotchett, but many have heard of Charles Keating, the former CEO of Lincoln Savings and Loan. Joe pursued Keating through the years until senior citizens who were bilked had

received some measure of recompense. He took the case when others considered it a hopeless cause. Not to Joe. Justice is never hopeless in the law offices of Joe Cotchett.

In fact, white collar criminals know the name of Joe Cotchett well, as he pursued them in the interests of swindled investors in companies such as Technical Equities. When banks and securities firms sold Enron's bonds and assured investors that the bonds were sound, they defrauded buyers. Joe Cotchett held the sellers accountable. More recently, the County of San Mateo is likely to receive tens of millions of dollars through a suit filed against Lehman Brothers and the personal assets of its former CEO, Richard Fuld. Public agencies and the human needs that they serve will recover from wrongdoers, thanks to Joe Cotchett.

In the eyes of many in modern day America, civil justice is a rich man's right and a stale leftover due any poor man with the temerity to plead at the doors of a courtroom. In the eyes of Joe Cotchett, justice is an everyday pursuit on behalf of any American who has been wronged and who deserves redress.

Mr. Speaker, there are probably many persons who are alive today who unknowingly owe their economic well-being and peace of mind to Joe Cotchett. In 2000, Consumers Union was hit with a product disparagement and defamation suit. An automaker claimed that Consumers Union had hurt its reputation. Indeed, when the magazine pointed out that vehicles made by the company were prone to rollovers, sales fell. Joe Cotchett successfully defended Consumers Union and the right of investigative, consumer-oriented journalism to spell out the truth to buyers. Lives then and now are saved because this lawsuit and another in 2004 were not successful. The truth about dangerous products will continue to be published.

Most recently, he recovered \$1.5 billion for California counties which had sued lead paint manufacturers for the damage done to children by lead-tainted products. The settlement will go towards removing lead from the homes of low income children throughout California.

He once defended the justices of the California Supreme Court who were sued by various Wall Street interests. Wall Street was a bit unhappy with the court's rules regarding arbitration. The Wall Streeters were unsuccessful, thanks to Joe, and now it is demonstrable that there is justice even for justices but, most importantly, for the public interest that these justices serve.

Joe's work is not merely on behalf of those who can pay. Amerasian children in the Philippines were left in villages after Subic Bay Naval Base closed. Joe mounted a suit on their behalf that resulted in a settlement giving direct U.S. aid to the children fathered by U.S. servicemembers. Locally, Joe and his law firm are routinely at the top of the list of donors to nonprofits helping the disabled, mentally ill, homeless and many others. It would be difficult to overstate the generosity of Joe towards his many communities, including \$5 million to create an endowment at California State Polytechnic University to promote the teaching of mathematics and science. Joe

Cotchett has been "paying it forward" for decades, all with the knowledge that the meaningful legacies of any man's life are not memorialized in stone but rather demonstrated by the conscientious, continuous replacement of despair and anguish with hope and well-being.

Of course, over 50 years of practice it would be expected that an accomplished advocate would receive many honors and serve in many positions. Joe's honors and places of service are so numerous that they defy enumeration. Let me name just a few: Service on the board of the San Mateo County Heart Association, the San Mateo Boys and Girls Club, the Peninsula Association of Retarded Children and Adults, the Bay Meadows Foundation, Disability Rights Advocates, Public Citizen, and Earth Justice. He has lectured at the law schools of Harvard, Stanford, the University of Southern California, Georgetown, and U.C. Hastings College of the Law. Among his many honors have been those bestowed by the Anti-Defamation League, trial lawyer associations both state and national, and the State Bar of California. He has been published seven times and is a member of eight professional organizations, including the State Bar of California, and the bar associations of New York and the District of Columbia. He is also admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Joe Cotchett received his B.S. in Engineering from California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo in June 1960, being named an outstanding graduate, and his J.D. from Hastings College of the Law at the University of California in June 1964. He received an Honorary Doctor of Laws from Cal Poly and Honorary Doctor of Letters degrees from Notre Dame de Namur University and the University of San Francisco. He is the author of "The Ethics Gap", "California Continuing Education of the Bar" and many others. His honors include being named Top 100 Lawyers in California by California Daily Journal in 2011 and the Lawdragon 500 Leading Lawyers in America list for 2011.

Do you see the theme here, my fellow members? Starving children. Children being poisoned by lead. Trusting consumers. The Earth in all her glory? Investors who legitimately trusted in free and fair markets? These are the clients of an honest, thoughtful advocate. An honest man is sometimes described as being made of the salt of the Earth. In fact, Joe is a bit salty. He can sometimes be crusty. But he is definitely of this Earth. Joe Cotchett deserves a happy 75th birthday and a warm round of applause for 50 years of service in the interest of justice. America is always strengthened by citizen advocates who see the public's interest and who defend it unstintingly. This nation should hope that there are many more years in the life and service of Joseph W. Cotchett, an historic defender of American democracy.

HONORING DAN BILBREY

HON. JEFF DENHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and honor the life of Mr. Dan Bilbrey, a Vietnam War veteran who served in the Air Force and an outstanding leader in the community of Tracy, California.

Dan Bilbrey moved to Tracy, California in 1968 where he eventually served as the Mayor for 12 years, from 1994 to 2006 after a term on the City Council from 1990 to 1994.

At age 68, Mr. Bilbrey died in his home in the early morning on Wednesday, November 20, 2013, after suffering an illness for 7 months.

As mayor, Mr. Bilbrey played critical roles in many key community projects including: the Tracy Outlets, the West Valley Mall, construction of the Grand Theatre Center for the Arts, the Civic Center, renovation of the fire administration building at Ninth Street and Central Avenue, completion of the South County Water Surface Project, and establishment of a city parks system.

The city of Tracy honored Mr. Bilbrey's long career of service to the community on February 5th by dedicating the plaza at City Hall, 333 Civic Center Drive, in his name.

Dan was a man of strong faith and conviction. He was a loyal, patient man that his family and community have always been proud and blessed to have in their lives. He was of the highest integrity, a man of wisdom and courage, strength and honor, who respected, and was respected by all. He was always there to help, whether it was a boy scout, a teenager, or any other individual.

Mr. Bilbrey gave 100% into all projects; big or small, they were all of equal importance. He was a man of many hats: Mayor, Councilman, Foundation Director, reserve policeman, medic, husband, father, brother, uncle, grandfather, and recently a great grandfather. He was born to Quitman and Lena Bilbrey and had one sibling, Ann Lamb; all have now passed. He has two children, John and Jennifer, three grandchildren, Savannah, Toli Jr. and Rylee, and one great granddaughter, Danni, who was named after him. His sister, Ann, married Spencer Lamb; they have three children, Terry, Sherry, and Elizabeth, who were very close to him. There are many great nieces and nephews, all of whom Dan's love and life touched.

When Dan had free time, he enjoyed spending it in his garden with his, "sweetie," Josie and his Boston Terrier. They made many trips to Oregon to visit grandchildren. They have also visited Europe, specifically: Portugal, Ireland, and England. Dan took after-Christmas trips to Hawaii with close friends to bring in the New Year. He took several cruises to the Panama Canal, Central America and Alaska. Dan made friends everywhere he went and influenced many with his wisdom and kindness. He will be greatly missed by all. His contribu-

tions to our lives and community will always be remembered.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Dan Bilbrey for his life and great contributions to his family, community and country.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was \$10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is \$17,306,977,954,400.15. We've added \$6,680,100,905,487.07 to our debt in 5 years. This is over \$6.6 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

TRIBUTE TO DR. GERALD L. BECK

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 2014

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Gerald L. Beck for more than 38 years of service to educating Idahoans and on the occasion of his retirement from his current position as President of the College of Southern Idaho (CSI).

During his time at CSI, Dr. Beck has been a strong advocate for promoting academic excellence in Southeastern Idaho as well as supporting economic development in the local community. Through Dr. Beck's work prior to joining CSI—which included starting a small business and working two regional managerial positions—Dr. Beck gained the experience necessary to begin a long and successful career educating those who now contribute to the economic development of Idaho.

Perhaps the most meaningful impact Dr. Beck has made is his role as an educator and administrator. Dr. Beck started his career at CSI as a technical instructor and went on to hold positions as the Coordinator of the Trade and Industrial Division, the Dean of Continuing Education/Summer School, and the Executive Vice President/Chief Academic Officer. In his time at CSI Dr. Beck was able to integrate the higher education curriculum to support economic growth in southeast Idaho which created a mutually successful relationship between the college and local community.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely thank Dr. Beck for his service and commitment to higher education in Idaho. I wish him well in the next chapter of his life alongside his wife Barbara, children, and grandchildren.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Friday, January 10, 2014*

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Loving and gracious God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We ask today that You bless the Members of this assembly to be the best and most faithful servants of the people they serve. Purify their intentions that they will say what they believe and act consistently with their words.

Help them, indeed help us all, to be honest with themselves so that they will be concerned not only with how their words and deeds are weighed by others, but also with how their words and deeds affect the lives of those in need, and those who look to them for support, help, strength, and leadership.

May all that is done this day in the people's House be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. KILMER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 5 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

AMEND THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

(Mr. COFFMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, this week I introduced legislation that will

amend the Affordable Care Act, better known as ObamaCare, to prohibit a bailout for the insurance industry that is currently authorized under section 1341 and section 1342 of the Affordable Care Act.

The American people have had enough of bailouts for Big Business. It is time for this culture of corporate cronyism that has become a dominant part of Washington, D.C., to stop. My legislation, No Bailouts for the Insurance Industry Act of 2014, would amend the Affordable Care Act to repeal section 1341, the "reinsurance" fund, and section 1342, the "risk corridor" provision.

Together, both can provide for a massive taxpayer bailout to cover the insurance industry losses. The taxpayers should not be on the hook for the failures of ObamaCare. Any reasonable person can see that this scheme isn't going to work, and the American people should not be forced to bail it out once it fails.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of the No Bailouts for the Insurance Industry Act of 2014.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS EXTENSION

(Mr. KILMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on the devastating loss of unemployment benefits for 1.3 million Americans already and 1.9 million more at risk of losing benefits if Congress fails to act soon.

I have heard from constituents across my region who will be impacted by this, including a veteran who has been unemployed for 8 months. Losing benefits will make it harder for him to complete the training program that he is enrolled in with the hopes of finding a new job.

While our economy has made progress since the depths of recession, we still have too many people around this country struggling to find work. Congress needs to get focused on job creation, but withdrawing support to unemployed people as they seek work is no way to boost this economy.

In fact, the Council of Economic Advisers estimates that failing to extend unemployment benefits will cost my State, Washington State, nearly 6,200 jobs. That is worth repeating. Doing nothing will cost us jobs. For the sake of middle class families who have lost

their jobs through no fault of their own, for the sake of the economic recovery, we need to extend the Emergency Unemployment Compensation program immediately.

OBAMACARE—HOW IT AFFECTS A SINGLE MOM IN TEXAS

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this week I got a call from a concerned father in Crosby, Texas. His daughter is a single working mom with 3 young children ages 3 through 13. She recently received bad news from her health insurance provider. She and her children will be dropped from their current plan.

The new plan required under ObamaCare had a 40 percent more expensive premium. As a result, she and her children had to move out of their home and in with their father and mother. She no longer can afford to make it on her own.

The father said: "Texans are suffering. It hurts us. She got a 40 percent increase in her premium payments while she's already struggling to make ends meet. Her policy was great before, but now it's gone."

Mr. Speaker, this single working mom in Texas is being punished under ObamaCare. The President sold ObamaCare to the American people on the false promise that if they liked their plan they could keep it. Now, this single mother and her children and others are learning the hard way that this was just one more Washington lie.

And that's just the way it is.

BENEFIT CUTS TO MILITARY RETIREES

(Mrs. BUSTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, during my first year in office, I have made it a priority to put politics aside and focus on working with both Democrats and Republicans. My goal is to find commonsense solutions that benefit the people of my region of Illinois.

I was encouraged to see both parties come together last month to pass a bipartisan deal that prevented another government shutdown, eased the harmful impact of sequestration, and protected Illinois jobs and the economy.

Compromises are rarely perfect. This budget is no different. It is not perfect.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

That is why I helped to introduce the Military Retirement Restoration Act. It would repeal the military retiree cost-of-living adjustments included in the budget deal. This bill is fully paid for and would repeal those costs to military retirees by closing unfair tax loopholes for offshore corporations.

As someone who will always honor and support those who have given their lives in service to our country, I will continue to oppose proposals that aim to balance our budget on the backs of the brave men and women who have served us.

I urge Democrats and Republicans to join me in supporting this common-sense effort to ensure our military retirees get the benefits that they have earned and deserve.

EXCHANGE AND COMMISSARY PROGRAM

(Mr. WITTMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the military exchange and commissary program.

The Defense Commissary Agency in the Department of Defense operates an efficient, worldwide chain of commissaries providing affordable groceries to military personnel and their families, and retirees. This benefit is critical for the men and women of the military and their families. It helps military personnel adequately provide for their families' nutrition and well-being, both here at home and across the globe.

While our Federal budget is under pressure, the benefits to our military personnel must not be targeted as a means to reduce our national debt. The exchange and commissary program is essential for retention, well-being, and our Nation's military readiness. This is a vital service, and I will continue to fight for these services to be preserved here, and especially across the globe. This program is critical to our Nation's military readiness and must be maintained.

CARE ACT

(Mr. BARBER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, I believe we have a solemn duty to protect the privacy of all Americans. I think all of us here believe that, too.

I am committed to helping southern Arizonans have access to the Affordable Care Act through the healthcare.gov Web site, and we must ensure that their personal and medical information is protected.

That is why I will be introducing the CARE Act, which will require that the

Department of Homeland Security develop the highest cybersecurity standards for healthcare.gov, and for Department of Health and Human Services to implement these standards within 90 days.

In a recent hearing in the Committee on Homeland Security, we learned that too little has been done to protect the privacy of Americans accessing the Web site. My constituents and the people across this country deserve to know that when they interact with this Web site, their personal information will be safe and secure. That is what my bill ensures.

I urge my colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans alike, to join me in support of this critical legislation.

AAPS ENDORSEMENT

(Mr. BROUN of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, nearly 4 years ago, the President signed into law his massive takeover of our health care system, and now Americans are seeing the lies and deceptions of ObamaCare. They deserve better. Now, more than ever, they are looking for a solution. Fortunately, there is a solution. It is H.R. 2900, my Patient OPTION Act.

The Patient OPTION Act is the only health care bill that completely removes the government from the doctor-patient relationship and puts patients back in charge of their health care decisions. It will make health insurance cheaper for everyone. It provides access to good, quality care for all Americans, and it will save Medicare from going broke.

This week, I am honored to announce that the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons has endorsed my Patient OPTION act. With the support of associations like AAPS and through the voice of "we the people," we can work to put in place true conservative solutions like my Patient OPTION Act.

REPEAL MILITARY COST-OF-LIVING CUT

(Mr. GARCIA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, although the recent budget compromise has given our economy a measure of stability—and we are all thankful for that—it did so at the cost of vital benefits for our military and their families.

The budget deal cut \$6 billion by reducing the crucial cost-of-living adjustment, or COLAs, for thousands of veterans in south Florida and across the country. This is a miniscule part of the Federal deficit—less than 0.1 percent—but it makes a huge difference for those who have given so much.

Cost-of-living adjustments help seniors and veterans keep up with the rising costs and basic needs like groceries and clothing. There are a lot of places to cut the Federal deficits, but it shouldn't be in aiding those men and women who have sacrificed so much.

That is why I have cosponsored legislation to repeal this cut, and I urge my colleagues to join me in support of our Nation's heroes.

POVERTY

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, it has been more than 50 years since President Johnson declared war on poverty. I don't doubt that President Johnson had good intentions, but intentions don't win wars, and poverty is a stubborn opponent. Fifteen percent of Americans still live below the poverty line, after trillions spent by the government.

In December, I brought together community leaders and national experts to discuss how we can reinvigorate the city of Reading and other cities in the 16th District of Pennsylvania. From this conference, we are moving forward to get institutions to work together strategically and think differently about attacking the problem.

Government at every level and communities' leaders need to cooperate and make sure there are opportunities to start new businesses and attract more development.

Perhaps most importantly, we need smart strategies to help kids get a good education. This has to include building strong families, since statistics show that children raised by only one parent are far more susceptible to temptations of drugs and gangs and other problems.

It is time we rethought our strategy and rededicate ourselves to try helping needy Americans by removing barriers for wealth creation.

□ 0915

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXTENSION

(Mr. VARGAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to extend the critical unemployment insurance lifeline to the 1.3 million Americans who have already lost coverage.

Tragically, another 1.9 million Americans are set to lose benefits over the first 6 months of this year if we do not act. In California alone, over 214,000 people have already lost their unemployment coverage, including 19,000

people in San Diego County and 3,500 people in Imperial County.

Approximately 326,000 more Californians stand to lose their coverage in the first 6 months of 2014. With unemployment unacceptably high, now is not the time to take money out of the pockets of those who are struggling.

For jobless Americans, unemployment benefits are used to purchase basic lifeline needs like food and shelter and immediate necessities. The time is clicking. Let's do the right thing.

HEALTH EXCHANGE SECURITY AND TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2014

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3811.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 455, I call up the bill (H.R. 3811) to require notification of individuals of breaches of personally identifiable information through Exchanges under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 455, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3811

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act of 2014".

SEC. 2. NOTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS OF BREACHES OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFI- FIABLE INFORMATION THROUGH PPACA EXCHANGES.

Not later than two business days after the discovery of a breach of security of any system maintained by an Exchange established under section 1311 or 1321 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18031, 18041) which is known to have resulted in personally identifiable information of an individual being stolen or unlawfully accessed, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide notice of such breach to each such individual.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in the days leading up to Christmas, hackers stole millions of

credit card numbers from the servers of retail giant Target. I imagine that at least a few here in this Chamber may have had their own credit cards replaced to prevent theft.

What if Target had not bothered to tell anyone?

What if they had waited until people noticed fraudulent charges popping up on their statements? The damage would certainly be worse.

It may shock some people to learn that there is no legal requirement that the Department of Health and Human Services notify an individual if his or her personal information is breached or improperly accessed through the Affordable Care Act's exchanges.

While HHS has said that it will notify individuals in such a case, the American people have a right to know that their government is required by law to contact them if their personal information is compromised.

H.R. 3811, the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act, would simply ensure Americans receive notification from HHS when their personally identifiable information has been compromised through the exchanges. Specifically, the bill requires HHS to notify individuals no later than two business days after discovery of a breach of an exchange system.

Since the disastrous rollout of the healthcare.gov Web site, congressional oversight has uncovered that end-to-end security testing of healthcare.gov did not occur before the October 1 launch, and that high-ranking administration officials were told of the security risks before the Web site went live.

Teresa Fryer, the chief information security officer for the agency running the exchange system, even stated in a draft memo that the Federal exchange "does not reasonably meet security requirements" and "there is also no confidence that personal identifiable information will be protected."

A recent article in Information Week discussed a report released by Experian entitled "2014 Data Breach Industry Forecast," which stated that "the health care industry, by far, will be the most susceptible to publicly disclosed and widely scrutinized data breaches in 2014."

According to Information Week, the author of the study said he is basing this prediction at least partly on reports of security risks posted by the healthcare.gov Web site and the health insurance exchanges established by various States. The Web infrastructure to support health insurance reform was "put together too quickly and haphazardly."

The most glaring problem for these sites has been their inability to keep up with consumer demand. The organizational infrastructure behind the implementation of ObamaCare is also complex, meaning that many parties have access to the personal data and could misuse or mishandle it.

So we have volume issues, security issues, multiple data handling points, all generally not good things for protecting protected health information and personal identity information.

Given the lack of security testing and the risk associated with healthcare.gov, and the administration's repeated misrepresentation of the Web site's readiness and functionality, H.R. 3811 is a reasonable step to ensure Federal officials are required to notify individuals in case of a breach.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, I want to point out that Republicans are using out-of-context quotes from an administration, or from administration officials, to mislead the public about the security of healthcare.gov, the Web site.

The same official they keep quoting went on to say:

The added protections that we have put into place are best practices above and beyond what is usually recommended. And no Web site is 100 percent secure. But this effort to scare people from signing up for coverage is simply wrong.

Mr. Speaker, I am afraid the bill before the House today is simply an effort by Republicans to continue to impede the efforts of implementing the Affordable Care Act by instilling misinformation and fear in the American public. It is an egregious bill that would, in my opinion—let me point this out, Mr. Speaker. Yesterday, I was in the Rules Committee, and I pointed out that, to some extent, I was pleased, I guess, that I don't see the Republicans actually coming to the floor today to act on another repeal or outright repeal of the Affordable Care Act. I mean, we are not seeing that. We didn't see it in Rules. And hopefully, I will say to my colleague, the chairman of the Health Subcommittee, that we don't see it again, either in the committee, in Rules, or on the floor.

So maybe there is some progress here, and at least the Republicans are not out there trying to repeal the Affordable Care Act anymore—at least I hope so.

But they are now moving to these other methods of trying to put fear in the public so that they don't sign up or they don't go on the Web site. And the fact of the matter is that these security measures that they are talking about are addressing a reality that is not there.

Do I think that security measures are critical for the Web site?

Yes, absolutely. But let's recap the last few years since the ACA passed. Republicans claim the ACA kills jobs; but since the law has passed, we have added nearly 8 million jobs.

Republicans claim that the ACA causes health costs to increase, but the

last 4 years we have seen the slowest health care cost growth in 50 years.

Republicans claim we need to address the deficit; yet they repeal the law at every turn, which increases the deficit by over \$1.5 trillion.

Well, now they say that www.healthcare.gov is going to result in widespread breaches of people's personal information, and that is simply not true. There have been no successful security attacks on www.healthcare.gov, and no one has maliciously accessed personal information.

No Web site, public or private, is 100 percent secure, but www.healthcare.gov is subject to strict security standards. It is constantly monitored and tested, and its security and privacy protections go beyond Federal IT standards.

And the Health and Human Services Department has standards in place, just like every other government agency, to notify individuals if their personal information is breached.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is important that I note for everyone that House Democrats have always previously supported legislation to require consumer notification in the event of a breach of government and private sector computer systems. We still do.

By expressing concern for the mockery of this bill, it does not mean that I don't support requiring the administration to notify individuals of breaches of their information, but this not is a serious effort to strengthen privacy laws or to strengthen the health care Web site.

The Republican strategy is to scare people away from going to the Web site and signing up for health care, and I urge Members and the American public, do not be fooled by what they are doing.

It is a good thing that they are not seeking to outright repeal the Affordable Care Act anymore, at least that appears to be the case, based on what happened in Rules the other night. But that doesn't mean that they are not going to continue with these efforts to try to make hay over security and other matters.

And I can't stress enough that every one of the scare tactics they use, whether it is saying that the ACA is going to increase the deficit, which it doesn't, it actually decreases the deficit; or whether they say that it is going to increase health costs, which we know it doesn't, it actually decreases health costs.

This is just another one of those scare tactics. And I just hope that my colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans, are not fooled by this.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, at this time I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA), the distinguished chairman of the Oversight and Government Reform Committee.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, famously, Franklin Delano Roosevelt said, We have nothing to fear but fear itself. That is not true here and, sadly, the last speaker is entitled to his opinion, but the facts do not bear out his conclusions.

The truth is that actual interviews and depositions taken of the highest-ranking people that helped develop this Web site, both public and private, show there was no end-to-end testing. It did not meet the spirit of any definition of a secure Web site.

In fact, the highest-ranking person, Teresa Fryer, on September 20, was unwilling to recommend this site go active, and said under oath that if it had been within her authority to stop it, she would have.

It is very clear, even from the White House's statements in the last few days, that they claim to have mitigated or have a plan to mitigate significant security risks. The American people need to understand a plan to mitigate means they have not mitigated security risks.

This is the situation we are in, in which no private sector company, including Target, would go live with a system that has known failures and unknown failures because of a failure to do end-to-end.

All we are asking for is, since Secretary Sebelius, under oath, has been wrong on multiple occasions, I have called for her to make clear that she made false statements. The fact is what we need is a law that makes it clear that they should do the right thing, not say they have always done the right thing and they will do the right thing, because in the case of www.healthcare.gov, they launched a site that was neither functionally ready, nor had it been security tested, and it had known failures that were not mitigated prior to the launch.

Those are the facts, Mr. Speaker, and I ask for support of this bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, some mornings in Congress I wake up and I say, now here is a solution in search of a problem; and this morning is one of those days.

We are hearing about how the Web site is not secure, how there can be security breaches. Ironically, we are hearing about security breaches with a private company, Target, and how terrible it is, and that is why we have to do a bill.

But, in fact, we haven't seen any security breaches with www.healthcare.gov or the Web sites around the Affordable Care Act. And I want to stress that.

□ 0930

I am the ranking Democrat on the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of Energy and Commerce,

and we have had a number of hearings, and we have had classified briefings. Here is some information that is not classified information.

There has been not one successful hack into www.healthcare.gov. Let me say that again. Nobody has successfully been able to breach www.healthcare.gov. Furthermore, as we have recently learned in a briefing, www.healthcare.gov, interestingly, has not been targeted any more than any other Federal Web site for hackers.

So why are we doing this bill? I have got to associate myself with Ranking Member PALLONE's comments, that the only reason we could be doing this bill is to try to have a chilling effect against people signing up to get health insurance through the Web sites.

Let me say it again. There have been no successful breaches of www.healthcare.gov.

Now, if we really wanted to do a bill that would strengthen privacy, I would be all for that. I think that consumer privacy is one of the most important things we can do. But really, when you look at the details of this bill, there is nothing here that furthers consumer notification or consumer privacy.

First of all, there is no exemption or consideration of law enforcement. What if law enforcement found a potential breach and needed to investigate it? What if they needed more than 48 hours to make sure that, in fact, there was a breach before they notified people? Consider the harm that would occur if law enforcement did not have enough time and resources to fully investigate a security breach before it went public. The consequences of hasty and incorrect notification could just make the problem worse.

Secondly, based on how the bill is drafted, if there is a data breach in a State that has chosen to run its own exchange, like my home State of Colorado, HHS seems to bear an unnecessary burden of reporting the breach in the State exchange having nothing to do with the Federal exchange.

Might I remind my colleagues, State exchanges are entirely independent from www.healthcare.gov. HHS does not run them. HHS did not build their Web sites, and HHS did not develop their security protocols. So why should HHS have to get involved in the State-run exchanges?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. DEGETTE. So security for these State-based exchanges should be the responsibility of the States that are running them.

I could go on and on. There are more problems with this bill than pages in the bill.

So let's get real. Instead of bringing legislation like this to the floor without any committee action, why can't

we sit down together in a bipartisan way and improve the way the Affordable Care Act works for our constituents? That is what our constituents want. They want affordable health insurance. They want health care. And they don't want unwarranted scare tactics and attacks. So let's sit down. Let's work together. Let's fix this legislation. And let's get real.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased, at this time, to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlelady from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK), who is an expert on this issue.

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this legislation to provide basic diligence to the Federal ObamaCare exchange.

If someone's personal information has been breached, the Federal Government should be accountable and be required to notify them so that they can protect themselves from either identity theft or cyber threats.

This is common sense, as data breach notification is required on most of the State-run exchanges, and there are laws that require notification by private businesses as well. Yet, when HHS was asked to insert notification provisions into the final rule for ObamaCare, they specifically declined to do so. This is an astonishing failure on the part of the administration though, sadly, characteristic of how they have proceeded at every turn with implementation of this train wreck legislation.

www.healthcare.gov has been described by former Social Security Administrator Michael Astrue as a "hacker's dream," and last month, HHS reported that there had been 32 security incidents since its launch. The Federal exchange potentially puts at risk Americans' names, addresses, phone numbers, dates of birth, email addresses, and even Social Security numbers.

Last month, I introduced similar data breach notification legislation, and I am pleased to join my House colleagues now to pass this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I can't imagine explaining to my constituents that I voted against this commonsense measure to protect hardworking Americans from identity theft and cyber attacks, and this is why I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), the ranking member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey for yielding.

I would like to make two very, very simple points.

First, the Affordable Care Act is working. Hello. It is working. It went into full effect, if you didn't know, on January 1, and now millions of people—millions—are getting health insurance that they didn't have before.

Imagine what this means to families. Not only are they receiving critical medical care, but they have the security of knowing they will not go bankrupt if they get into an accident or they get sick. That is major.

The law also put in place key protections for consumers. Insurance companies are now prohibited from discriminating against people with cancer, diabetes, or other preexisting conditions. Some young people in my district said, Well, Congressman, I am not worried about preexisting conditions. I told them, You just keep on living. Insurance companies may not charge higher prices for women, and millions of people are now receiving free preventative care.

There are also huge financial benefits. Health insurance companies are sending rebate checks to millions of people. Since the law was passed, we have seen the lowest growth in health care costs in 50 years; and if we repealed the law today, it would increase our deficit by more than \$1.5 trillion.

Despite all these positive results, Republicans are still obsessed with killing the law. Since they cannot do it legislatively, they have shifted to a different tactic—scaring people away from the Web site.

So my second point is this. There have been no successful security breaches of www.healthcare.gov. Let me say that again. There have been no successful security breaches of www.healthcare.gov. Nobody's personal information has been maliciously hacked.

All week, Republicans have been trying to make their case for this bill by quoting from a memo drafted by the chief information security officer at CMS about concerns before the Web site was launched, but they omit one critical fact: this official never sent the memo. It was a draft. And she never gave it to anyone, including her own supervisor. How do we know this? Because she was interviewed by the Oversight Committee by both Republican and Democratic staff weeks ago.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PALLONE. I yield the gentleman from Maryland an additional 1 minute.

Mr. CUMMINGS. And she told us this herself.

Her draft memo did not take into account mitigation strategies put in place in the days that followed. Importantly, she also told the committee that she is satisfied with the security testing being conducted. When asked to describe the security measures now in place, she called them, "best practices above and beyond what is usually recommended."

These are important facts for the American people to know, but the Republicans disregard them and omit them because they want to undermine their claims.

Many of us would support efforts to strengthen requirements for the entire Federal Government and private sector to notify consumers of breaches, but today's bill does not do that. Today's bill is the latest attempt to attack the Affordable Care Act and deprive millions of Americans of the health care they deserve.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California, KEVIN MCCARTHY, the distinguished whip of the House.

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act. The reason why we are passing this important legislation today is that credible and documented fears have been raised that this hastily constructed ObamaCare exchange Web site could jeopardize the security of our most sensitive personal information.

One of the many reasons so many worry about ObamaCare is that it injects government and government bureaucrats into the most personal sphere of our lives, our health care, in new and alarming ways. Nothing could turn a life more upside down quickly than identity theft. It is our duty, as Members of Congress, to do everything in our power to protect and inform Americans about these potentially devastating events.

I am confident that this concern is one of the law's most negative consequences that both sides of the aisle can come together and agree must be addressed. Absent its full repeal, instilling this type of transparency and accountability into ObamaCare is a worthy first step. I urge my Democratic friends to join with us today.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans continue to attack the Web site, www.healthcare.gov, and this attack on the security of the Web site is just the latest in a long line of scare tactics attempting to limit enrollment and coverage under the ACA.

It just bothers me so much because, as you know now, we have about 6 million people who have obtained coverage, 2.1 million receive private insurance through the Web site, and things really are moving now in terms of more and more people signing up and getting coverage.

I just wish that, rather than using scare tactics and trying to talk about security concerns that don't exist, they would focus and work with us at actually trying to sign people up to get people to have health insurance, which is the goal, of course, of the Affordable Care Act.

The bill suggests that there are serious security problems with www.healthcare.gov, but this unique requirement doesn't apply to other

government Web sites or to private Web sites. Under the bill, HHS is required to notify individuals within 2 business days if their personally identifiable information is known to be stolen or unlawfully accessed from a marketplace computer system. If this is a good idea, then why is the GOP bill limiting this requirement to only marketplace Web sites? It is just a missed opportunity.

Democrats firmly support strong data security and breach notification legislation. If the Republicans were serious about the security of personally identifiable information on the Web, instead of bringing up this bill, they could have reached out to Democrats and developed a bipartisan bill.

Indeed, when Democrats were in the majority, the Democrat-run House passed bipartisan legislation to provide for consumer notification in the event of a breach, which was introduced in the previous Congress. And the Republicans are still playing political games. If they want to work with us to bring to the floor serious bipartisan data security breach notification legislation, then they should simply do it.

In the Rules Committee the other day, one of the members asked, on the Republican side, if the administration has a position on the bill. And the administration clearly opposes the bill. They put out an SAP which states:

The Administration believes Americans' personally identifiable information should be protected wherever it resides, and that all Americans deserve to know if that information has been improperly exposed . . . The Federal Government has already put in place an effective and efficient system for securing personally identifiable information in the Health Insurance Marketplaces.

So they oppose the passage of this bill.

I just wish I could convince my colleagues—again, I am happy that this is not an outright repeal and that we are not wasting time on that, but we are still wasting time with this notion of the security breach that hasn't happened when security measures are already in place.

Again, this is being brought up in the first week we are back with no effort to reach out to us in any way to try to deal with this. It has a 2-day notification requirement, which is simply not workable.

I cannot stress enough that we, as Democrats, would like to address this issue, but it is not being addressed. It is just being done as a way of trying to scare the public from signing up on the Web site, which is so unfortunate because people want to sign up. They shouldn't be in fear that, if they sign up, somehow there is going to be a security breach.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 0945

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes

to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), a distinguished member of the Health Subcommittee.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate it very much.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act. I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of this legislation, and I am glad we are addressing this very important issue on the House floor today.

Each day, I hear from constituents in Florida's 12th Congressional District who are experiencing the negative impacts of ObamaCare. Contrary to the very promises the law was sold on, my constituents have lost their health care coverage, have seen their premiums rise, and were forced to choose new doctors. Now they are faced with concerns regarding their personal information and whether it is compromised—all because the President's signature law was never really ready for prime time.

The Energy and Commerce Committee, which I am a member of, has held numerous hearings into the failed Web site and the lack of testing that occurred to ensure the Web site was properly secured.

In these hearings, we have learned that 30 to 40 percent of the Web site isn't built; end-to-end security testing wasn't performed; and CMS' own chief security information officer recommended against an Authority to Operate because of cybersecurity concerns.

Her memo even stated:

There is no confidence that personally identifiable information will be protected.

It was the administrator of CMS, not that chief information officer, that signed off on the ATO.

Mr. Speaker, does this sound like a safe and secure Web site? Millions of Americans were forced to sign up for the exchanges in order to avoid individual mandate fines. And now each of these individuals, including myself and many in this Chamber, are potential victims of identity theft.

While privacy in the health care realm is typically protected by HIPAA, it does not apply to HHS or the federally run exchanges. Furthermore, data notification is critical to maintaining security, and individuals should be notified when their personal information could be compromised. Yet, in the final rules HHS published in August, it did not finalize a data breach notification rule. Instead, it stated that it is up to "CMS to determine whether a risk of harm exists and if individuals need to be notified."

A government bureaucrat, Mr. Speaker, should not be given the power to determine whether the loss of personally identifiable information constitutes harm. We do not know how many breaches have occurred on healthcare.gov, whether due to the ac-

cidental sharing of information or otherwise, because there is currently no public disclosure requirement. The Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act will bring accountability and transparency to the administration and the health care exchanges.

I strongly urge my colleagues in the House to support this bill today, and I urge all, of course, our colleagues in the Senate to swiftly take up this bill so that we may pass it into law.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. WAXMAN. The previous speaker in this debate said that we don't know how many times there was a breach of security on the health care Web site. Well, we do know how many breaches of security there were, how many successful attacks there were—zero. There have been no successful breaches of healthcare.gov.

Mr. Speaker, since October 1, more than 6 million Americans have signed up for health insurance—6 million. Four million are enrolled in Medicaid, 2 million in private coverage. Any way you look at it, that is good news.

Now Republicans seem eager to find some bad news. They want to keep talking about Web site problems and stir up phony fears that personal information is not secure on this site. They are looking for the bad news because the facts are against them.

Republicans said the Affordable Care Act would kill jobs. We hear it over and over again—kill jobs. Since the law was passed, we have added nearly 8 million jobs. Republicans said this law would cause health care costs to skyrocket, but we have had 4 straight years of the slowest health care cost growth in 50 years. Republicans said the ACA would explode the deficit, but repealing the law, which they have tried to do over 40 times on the floor, would increase the deficit by over \$1.5 trillion.

So, today, House Republicans are resorting to scare tactics. They are bringing up a poorly thought-out bill based on the false premise that healthcare.gov is not secure. The truth is—I will say it again—there have been no successful security attacks on healthcare.gov.

Now, while no site, public or private, is 100 percent secure, healthcare.gov is subject to strict security standards, it is constantly monitored and tested, and it has procedures in place to notify consumers in the event of a breach. We can't say the same thing for private Web sites. We all heard about Target having their Web site attacked successfully. No one is asking that they make disclosures.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, this is not a serious attempt to address this issue because it doesn't set any standards on

private insurance companies. Private insurance companies hold far more private data than the exchanges.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman, I worked on bipartisan legislation to set tough data privacy and security standards on government and private sector computer systems. House Democrats have supported these efforts, but this bill is not serious. Did you know this bill was never even considered in committee? It doesn't allow for any delay in reporting to protect ongoing law enforcement investigations. The bill creates a host of technical and administrative problems.

This is purely a message bill. That is all we do these days. In between recesses, we have message bills on the floor of the House, and we get nothing done. This is purely a message bill, and the message is one that is designed to mislead. I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia, ERIC CANTOR, our distinguished majority leader.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, I want to rise in support of the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act. If I could just take a few seconds to respond to the allegations put forward by the gentleman from California, the ranking member on the Energy and Commerce Committee, I want to just make a point, Mr. Speaker. There is a real difference between users of a retailer's Web site and users of healthcare.gov because those who choose to go on the Web site of a retailer in the private sector do so at their choice.

The people of this country, all of the American people now, if they go to healthcare.gov, they are being forced to go to healthcare.gov, and so for the gentleman to sit here and say, well, we don't require this out of the other industries, banks or anything else, I would beg to differ. There are certainly requirements in law and duties owed by banks to their shareholders, customers and the rest, but I would say to the gentleman, this is a situation where the law at hand is requiring individuals—mandating them—to go to this site.

So contrary to the allegations made by the gentleman, what this bill does is it just requires the administration to provide 48 hours' notice after a breach of health care information or financial data. All it says is the administration has to let victims of identity theft or information theft be notified. That is it. This is a good government bill. Why do we want to wait until there is a data breach?

I would ask the gentleman to look to a quote by CMS' own chief information security officer, Teresa Fryer. She said that the Federal exchange "does not reasonably meet security requirements." That is what the chief cyberse-

curity officer at the agency says, the exchange "does not meet security requirements."

Now, the Experian credit bureau said:

The health care industry, by far, will be the most susceptible to publicly disclosed and widely scrutinized data breaches of 2014.

If we know this, why wouldn't we take precautions to help people? That is all this bill does. It says if there is a risk of data breach, we should afford people the opportunity to take corrective action immediately. That is it. There is no message in there. This is just trying to help people.

So I would say to the gentleman, if he would just set aside the partisan attacks for once, let's help people. Let's go about the way we should be in putting people first here. We disagree on this law in requiring health care the way government says we should require, yes, but I think we can all agree we want to help people, and we want to make sure that they can keep their information safe. That is all this bill is about.

So I want to thank Chairman FRED UPTON, Chairman JOE PITTS, and the members serving on the committees who have been conducting oversight on the issue for the past year, including the Science Committee, the Homeland Security and the Oversight and Government Reform Committees. Congresswoman DIANE BLACK, certainly the gentleman from Florida, GUS BILIRAKIS, and Representative KERRY BENTIVOLIO have all worked hard on this issue. I commend them for their efforts to just help people for once.

With that, I urge adoption and passage of the bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to Mr. WAXMAN.

Mr. WAXMAN. Well, thank you for yielding. I am not going to take that much time, but I do want to respond to the comments that were just made on the House floor.

No one is forced to go on this Web site. No one is forced to buy their insurance by going on the Web site. They could go to brokers. Once you sign up for insurance, whether it is public or private, your information is in their Web. It is in their computer system. That is true for private insurance. Does this bill do anything about breaches of private insurance? No.

Now, the majority leader used a quote from someone in the administration, I think, to mislead the public about the security of healthcare.gov, but that same official said at the end of that quote, The added protections that we have put into place are best practices above and beyond what is usually recommended.

No Web site is 100 percent secure, but this effort to scare people from signing up for coverage is wrong. If we do care about breaches in security, it ought to apply to private and public insurance,

not just when you sign up, but when they hold your data.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), the distinguished chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation, H.R. 3811, the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act of 2014.

Security and transparency are both critically important to every American, and the public expects and deserves to have them both when it comes to health care.

Sadly, I believe the administration has failed to deliver. This important bill seeks to provide peace of mind to folks in Michigan and across the country who have submitted personal information to a Federal health insurance exchange. Americans have the right to know in the event that their sensitive personal information provided to an exchange is compromised, especially as it is the law's individual mandate that forces them to purchase the government-approved health care coverage. Why wouldn't we want the public to know and be alerted right away?

Just this morning on CNBC's "Breaking News," the CEO of Target apparently is indicating that as many as 70 million Americans—their customers—may have had their private information stolen. Would it have been right for Target just to sit on that information? Or was it appropriate for them to try and put the word out so that at least the consumers would have the right information?

□ 1000

Let me tell you what this bill does. It is a commonsense bill. It is going to require that the administration promptly inform individuals within 2 business days if their personal information has been stolen or unlawfully accessed through an exchange. Through the Energy and Commerce Committee's thoughtful oversight, we have uncovered troubling information regarding the security of the health insurance exchanges. What this bill does is preventive medicine. Do we want to wait until the horse is out of the barn before we take action? I don't think so.

We found that the administration did not perform a full security control assessment before healthcare.gov opened for business on October 1. We have also learned that just days before healthcare.gov went live, senior officials at HHS expressed serious concerns regarding the protection of personally identifiable information that was entered into their Web site.

These facts, on top of the fact that the administration has repeatedly misrepresented the functionality and the readiness of the health care law, raise significant questions regarding the security of healthcare.gov and the information available in the exchanges.

A few weeks ago, the administration was willing to let millions of Americans lose their health insurance, despite the President's solemn promise that they could keep their health plan if they liked it; and it took the House, acting in a bipartisan legislative manner, for the administration to confess that, yes, they had broken their promise.

Now the administration is saying it opposes this requirement that it notify Americans when personal information is stolen.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PITTS. I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. UPTON. So the self-proclaimed, most-transparent administration in history has come out against transparency. I am sorry Republicans and Democrats may disagree on the merits of the President's health care law, and we do; but I think that we should all agree that Americans deserve to be notified if that personal information is put at risk by the law.

I want to thank Chairman PITTS for putting security and transparency above politics, and I would urge my colleagues in a bipartisan way to support this bill this morning.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY), the vice chair of the Democratic Caucus.

Mr. CROWLEY. I thank my friend from New Jersey for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, there are so many truly pressing issues facing our Nation, so it is a shame that we are here once again wasting time on legislation like this. It doesn't even solve the issues the Republicans claim they are trying to address. The truth is, the bill we are considering today is far from a productive answer to anything. It is just yet another scare tactic to discourage people from obtaining health care—that is right. Here is a news flash for you: Republicans want to stop people from attaining health care.

I don't think why we should expect anything else from a party with such little vision. Instead of creating opportunity, they have become the party that shuts things down. They shut down the government. They shut down unemployment insurance for people who are desperately trying to find work. They have tried repeatedly to shut down the Affordable Care Act. As a matter of fact, 47 times—47 times—they have attempted to shut down the Affordable Care Act. Heck, they are even shutting down bridges in New Jersey. The fact is, it seems like their agenda is just about shutting down things that actually work for American families. Republicans can't just slam the door shut again and again on the American people. It is time to end this shutdown mentality once and for

all here in Washington and get back to working on issues of concern to the entire Nation.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 13 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from New Jersey has 6½ minutes remaining.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the vice chair of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, when is this administration finally going to start paying attention to the warning signs?

When career staff at OMB warned the administration that Solyndra wasn't ready for prime time, they moved forward anyway and lost hardworking taxpayers a half billion dollars.

When private consultants told the White House and HHS officials last spring that there were problems with healthcare.gov, they moved forward anyway.

When CMS sent a memo just 4 days before healthcare.gov went live and warned about "inherent security risks"—their terminology—the administration moved forward anyway. So their failed policy of forward is costing us money and is getting people into trouble. This is what we are hearing from an Experian report. America's personal information is at high risk on healthcare.gov. There is a great opportunity for a data breach.

Mr. Speaker, this is something we can stop. The bill today does that. It is simple. It addresses the problem. What it does very simply—and I commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act—it accomplishes what this administration has failed to make a standard practice. It will force HHS to inform anyone if their information has been breached, and they have to do this within 2 business days. They can't hide it. They can't spin it. They have got to tell you if your information has been breached.

We do this because if the administration is going to require us—and, yes, to my colleagues, it is a requirement—to use healthcare.gov, at least they can notify you when your information has been breached.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. SHEILA JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the distinguished gentleman, and I thank the manager of this legislation, and I thank the good intentions of our colleagues.

I want to pause for a moment, Mr. PALLONE, and just simply say that although these are important issues, as a member of the House Judiciary Committee, I helped draft the PATRIOT

Act and business record 215, and we are now looking to constrain the collection of mega-data, and I accept the importance of privacy for the American people. But I pause for just a moment to ask my colleagues, we have enough time today to actually pass the extension of the unemployment benefits. There are 1.3 million people, 12,000 in my own community, who would like us to stay here and make sure that we get that done. I hope that my friends on the other side of the aisle will accept the challenge of Republicans putting an extension of the unemployment benefits on the floor to help unemployed Americans.

But this is an important issue as well, and I do want to say that our friends have not documented any breach on personal and private data of those individuals that have accessed the Affordable Care Act, which are 9 million plus, and growing. We have had 46 votes to repeal it. Now we come one by one with legislation that has not gone through regular order. It has not gone through the committee process. It has very good intentions; but, in actuality, it may be overly burdensome because, Mr. Speaker, there is no bar. There is no limit for HHS to provide notice for any possible breach within seconds or minutes or hours after the incident may have occurred.

Frankly, this legislation doesn't go far enough. Let me give you a few facts. The Affordable Care Act implementation of healthcare.gov is under the authority of HHS. HHS assigned the task for developing healthcare.gov to the agency's Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Under the Federal Privacy Act, all Federal agencies must draft regulations to protect personally identifiable information under their control.

The Federal Privacy Act was established by an act of Congress and concurrence of the executive branch to balance the government's need to maintain personal information on Americans with the right of individuals to be protected against unwarranted invasions of their privacy.

The Privacy Act came as a direct result of the work of the Church Committee following revelations that the government has routinely used records on citizens for political purposes to engage in surveillance or retaliatory activity. There were a series of laws passed by Congress to protect the privacy of Americans.

Computer records management was of such grave concern to Members of Congress following investigations into disclosures that then-President Nixon had used his high office to seek out by means to exact retribution against political enemies by causing harm to careers, reputations as well as financial injury through IRS audits.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. PALLONE. I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. So we have had an intense interest since the report "Records, Computers, and the Rights of Citizens" was produced in 1973. HHS is chiefly responsible for why the United States became the first Nation in the world to draft a Federal privacy law. They know what to do. They developed the Code of Fair Information Practices which have five principles, one of which says there must be no personal data recordkeeping systems whose very existence is secret, that is, to not use the data of people in the wrong way.

There is the CMS Policy for Privacy Act, and I offer this for the RECORD.

The baseline of my point is that HHS was at the core of developing privacy. There have been no known breaches. There is no bar for CMS and HHS to tell the American public or the individual immediately.

This bill will add burdensome requirements and may—it may—distract or take away from legal and lawful law enforcement investigations. I ask that we look at this together in a bipartisan manner. I believe in privacy. I hope we can work together, Mr. PALLONE, and make this what it should be; but I think the American people are protected.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on H.R. 3811, the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act of 2014.

I would like to commend the author of the bill for the focus on privacy.

Privacy protection is a policy area that has strong bi-partisan agreement.

However, because H.R. 3811 did not go through regular order there was no opportunity for the Committees of jurisdiction to provide valuable input into its drafting.

I would like to offer a few facts that may make it clear that this bill, although well intentioned is not necessary in its current form.

The Affordable Care Act implementation of healthcare.gov is under the authority of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

HHS assigned the task for developing healthcare.gov to the agency's Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS).

Under the Federal Privacy Act all Federal agencies must draft regulations to protect personally identifiable information under their control.

The Federal Privacy Act was established by an act of Congress and concurrence of the Executive Branch to balance the Government's need to maintain personal information on Americans with the right of individuals to be protected against unwarranted invasions of their privacy.

The Privacy Act came as a direct result of the work of the Church Committee following revelations that the government had routinely used records on citizens for political purposes to engage in surveillance or retaliatory activity a series of laws were passed by Congress to protect the privacy of Americans.

Computer records management was of such grave concern to members of Congress fol-

lowing investigations into disclosures that then President Nixon had used his high office to seek out means to exact retribution against political enemies by causing harm to careers, reputations as well as financial injury through IRS audits.

In 1973, a report "Records, Computers, and the Rights of Citizens" was produced by the former Federal Department of Health Education and Welfare (HEW), which today exists as two agencies one of which is the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) established the first federal agency privacy policies for information held on Americans.

HHS is chiefly responsible for why the United States became the first nation in the world to draft a federal privacy law.

HHS developed the Code of Fair Information Practices which later became the basis for the Federal Privacy Act.

The Code of Fair Information Practices has five principles:

There must be no personal data recordkeeping systems whose very existence is secret.

There must be a way for a person to find out what information about the person is in a record and how it is used.

There must be a way for a person to prevent information about the person that was obtained for one purpose from being used or made available for other purposes without the person's consent.

There must be a way for a person to correct or amend a record of identifiable information about the person.

Any organization creating, maintaining, using, or disseminating records of identifiable personal data must assure the reliability of the data for their intended use and must take precautions to prevent misuses of the data.

The Federal Privacy Act protects all personal information managed by Federal agencies.

We know that not all agencies do a good job at protecting the personal information of citizens so today's focus on privacy is relevant and important.

However, our focus should be much broader and better informed regarding the work of each agency in this area.

Committee hearings would have been beneficial in informing the drafters of H.R. 3811, prior to its introduction on the Floor of the House for a vote.

For example, authors of the bill may have taken a different approach if it was acknowledged that the CMS has several policy documents specific to the topic of protecting personal identifiable information of medical records data:

CMS Policy for Privacy Act Implementation & Breach Notification (7/23/07)

Risk Management Handbook Volume III Standard 7.1 (12/6/12)

Incident Handling and Breach Notification

CMS Privacy Policy is written to meet obligations established by the Federal Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C., 552a), the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-503) and the Department of Health and Human Services Privacy Act Regulations (45 C.F.R. Part 5b).

I want to assure my colleagues that under the Federal Privacy Act all Federal agencies

must "develop an effective response to [breaches] that requires disclosure of information regarding the breach to those individuals affected by it, as well as to persons and entities in a position to cooperate, either by assisting in notification to affected individuals or playing a role in preventing or minimizing harms from the breach."

All agencies, which include CMS, must report all incidents involving personally identifiable information to US-Computer Readiness Team or (US-CERT).

The US-CERT reporting requirement does not distinguish between potential and confirmed breaches—all must be reported within 1 hour of discovery/detection.

The CMS policy on breach notification has 5 criteria to determine if a breach has occurred:

Nature of the Data Elements Breached
Number of Individuals Affected
Likelihood the Information is Accessible and Usable
Likelihood the Breach May Lead to Harm
Ability of the Agency to Mitigate the Risk of Harm

CMS is directed to provide notification without unreasonable delay following the discovery of a breach, consistent with the needs of law enforcement and any measures necessary for CMS to determine the scope of the breach and, if necessary, to restore the integrity of the computerized system.

The consideration of Law-enforcement in government agency breaches is very important because this type of crime can take place in seconds or it may occur over hours, days, weeks or months.

Law-enforcement in investigation of data breaches attempts to identify the culprit(s) and others who may be involved.

To avoid impeding the efforts of law-enforcement or national security H.R. 3811, the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act of 2014 should have included a law-enforcement exception.

Responsibility for information on individuals whose personally identifiable information has been breached is the CMS Administrator the highest official of the agency.

However, if the data breach is under 50, the notice may also be issued by the CMS Chief Information Officer or Senior Official for Privacy.

CMS Breach Notification to individuals must be in writing that should be "concise, conspicuous, and in plain language" and include the following:

Brief description of what happened, including date(s) and its discovery;

Description of the types of information involved in the breach;

Whether the information was encrypted or protected by other means when determined the information may be useful or compromise the security of the system;

What steps individuals should take to protect themselves from potential harm;

What the agency is doing; and

Who affected individuals should contact

There is no evidence that healthcare.gov had a breach of personal information.

If such a breach had occurred it would not be secret and members of this body would have been briefed.

First, the most important rule for cyber security is following the example of the professionals who work in this fast paced area: truth comes before beauty. The truth is that there is no computer system that is 100 percent secure from hostile cyber attacks, natural disasters, structural failures or human errors.

Second, the Internet is a rough neighborhood—the best we can do is to design the best systems possible provide the resources necessary to follow through on good security and privacy designs and ignore the politics of the moment. The most dangerous threats to cyber security do not care about anyone's political party they may care very much about your nation of origin.

Third, cyber security is not about the 14 year old with a laptop, but the botnet attack from a coordinate effort that brings to the discussion significant threats to networks. There is no evidence that nothing occurred that would suggest that the website experienced anything of this nature.

Congress should use regular order to consider means and methods of securing all federal data that is categorized as personally identifiable information.

Attempts to misinform or frighten Americans regarding the healthcare.gov or the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act implementation mechanisms are unwarranted.

CMS has a detailed and well managed program for ensuring that personally identifiable information is secure and when questions arise they have a top level "Incident Handling" protocol that is thorough in investigating issues and uncovering the facts regarding suspected breaches.

CMS relies upon US-CERT, which is part of DHS' National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) to address breaches of data it manages.

The Department of Homeland Security's United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) leads efforts to improve the nation's cybersecurity posture, coordinate cyber information sharing, and proactively manage cyber risks to the Nation while protecting the constitutional rights of Americans.

CMS informs US-CERT within an hour of a suspected breach incident.

However, a report does not mean that an incident occurred an investigation must proceed to determine if the report is valid.

It is important to note that premature breach notices being sent to consumers regarding their personally identifiable information could have unintended and adverse outcomes for several reasons:

Notice fatigue—too many notices and people stop paying attention;

Increased cost of administering a program due to additional communications that inform people that the initial breach notice was a false alarm;

Giving notice to cyber criminals or terrorists that they have been discovered before law enforcement or national security can assess how the extent of the threat, the target or objective of the attack and trace the source of the threat with the goal of identifying the culprits; and

Correcting the problem that allowed the breach to occur.

HHS should only collect the personally identifiable information that is necessary, use it for

the purpose of the collection and promptly discarded that data so no database or system of records is created.

I commend my colleagues for the focus on Privacy and hope that we can work together to improve the protection of personal information on Americans throughout the Federal Government.

I strongly recommend that my colleagues vote to send this bill back for committee consideration so that its goal of improving privacy protection can be better matched to the reality of what CMS is currently doing in the area of breach notification, which conforms to what Americans need and law-enforcement as well as national security must have to protect federal agency computer networks.

1 INTRODUCTION

CMS must be able to respond to computer security-related and/or privacy-related incidents in a manner that protects its own information and helps to protect the information of others that might be affected by the incident.

This Risk Management Handbook Volume III, Standard 7.1, Incident Handling and Breach Notification standard, along with the companion procedures of the RMH Volume II, Procedure 7.2, Incident Handling, supersedes the CMS Information Security (IS) Incident Handling and Breach Analysis/Notification Procedure dated December 3, 2010.

1.1 Background

1.1.1 SECURITY EVENT

A Security Event is an observable occurrence in a network or system (e.g., known or suspected penetrations of information Technology (IT) resources, probes, infections, log reviews), or any occurrence that potentially could threaten CMS data confidentiality, integrity, or availability.

1.1.2 REPORTABLE EVENT

A Reportable Event is any activity or occurrence that involves:

A matter that a reasonable person would consider a violation of criminal, civil, or administrative laws applicable to any Medicare contract or federal health care program.

Integrity violations, including any known, probable, or suspected violation of any Medicare contract term or provision.

A matter considered to have an "adverse" impact on the IT system/infrastructure or CMS data confidentiality, integrity, or availability. Examples of specific events that should be reported include (but are not limited to):

Unauthorized access to or use of sensitive data for illegal purposes.

Unauthorized altering of data, programs, or hardware.

Loss of mission-essential data (i.e., patient, financial, benefits, legal, etc.).

Environmental damage/disaster (greater than \$10,000) causing loss of IT services or data, or which may be less than \$10,000 in damage yet affect CMS' ability to continue any day-to-day functions and operations.

Infection of sensitive systems, firmware, or software by malicious code (i.e., Viruses, Worms and Trojan Horses, etc.).

Perpetrated theft, fraud, vandalism, and other criminal computer activity that did, or may, affect the organization's capabilities to continue day-to-day functions and operations.

Telecommunications/network security violations, i.e., networks (including local area networks [LANs], metropolitan area networks [MANs], and wide area networks

[WANs]) that experience service interruptions that cause an impact to an indefinite number of end users.

Unauthorized access to data when in transmission over communications media.

Loss of system availability affecting the ability of users to perform the functions required to carry out day-to-day responsibilities.

Root-level attacks on networking infrastructure, critical systems, or large, multi-purpose, or dedicated servers.

Compromise (or disclosure of account access information) of privileged accounts on computer systems.

Compromise (or disclosure of account access information) of individual user accounts or desktop (single-user) systems.

Denial-of-service attacks on networking infrastructure and systems.

Attacks launched on others from within organizational boundaries or systems.

Scans of internal organizational systems originating from the Internet or from within the organizational boundaries.

Any criminal act that may have been committed using organizational systems or resources.

Disclosure of protected data, including paper disclosure, email release, or inadvertent posting of data on a web site.

Suspected information-technology policy violation.

A Reportable Event may be the result of an isolated event or a series of occurrences. Reportable Events under these procedures include events that occur at CMS federal sites, contractor/subcontractor sites/systems, consultants, vendors or agents. If the Reportable Event results in an overpayment relating to either Trust Fund payments or administrative costs, the report must describe the overpayment with as much specificity as possible, as of the time of the due date for the submission of the report.

Security events that may consist of an observable occurrence in a network or system (e.g., detected probes, infections prevented, log reviews, etc.), that do not threaten system integrity, are not considered Reportable Events unless they may be reasonably associated with other incidents, Reportable Events, or breaches. CMS categorizes these events in a monthly report to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (hereafter referred to as the "Department" or "HHS") Cybersecurity Program as follows:

Malicious Code Prevented: Viruses were prevented and did not cause any harm to any system.

Probes and Reconnaissance Scans Detected: Probes and scans were detected but did not pose a serious threat to a CMS system.

Inappropriate Usage: Misuse of computing resources by an otherwise authorized individual.

Other: Cannot be categorized under any of the above and do not threaten system integrity.

There are many events that may be flagged as inappropriate use of resources, but reflect situations that do not fall under the definitions associated with incidents, Reportable Events, or breaches. In such cases, reporting should be made through applicable contractual resources, or through appropriate Federal Fraud, Waste, and Abuse reporting channels.

1.1.3 PRIVACY INFORMATION

Privacy is the right of an individual to control their own personal information, and not have it disclosed or used by others without permission. At CMS, we are charged with

protecting other people's private information—that of every citizen (or legal resident) beneficiary utilizing benefits the vast Medicare/Medicaid program, as well as many subsidiary programs.

Confidentiality is the obligation of another party to respect privacy by protecting personal information they receive, and preventing it from being used or disclosed without the subject's knowledge and permission. Again, at CMS we are charged with protecting the confidentiality of other people's citizen-beneficiary information. A breach of that confidentiality is not simply a failure of a "technical control", it is a basic failure of CMS to meet its obligation to protect the individual citizen. Moreover, unlike the banking industry where financial compensation is a readily-available remedy to a breach, private medical information cannot be simply replaced with something of "similar value", or by simply closing an account, and opening a new (better protected) one. Once a privacy breach occurs, the ramifications can be far-reaching and long lasting—with no readily available "patch" to undo the damage (we cannot simply replace one violated health record with a brand new one.)

Security is the means used to protect the confidentiality of personal information through physical, technical, and administrative safeguards.

Privacy is the "business objective" of security. The core of the relationship between information security and information privacy lies in the fact that security, or lack of it, is the determinant of the level of privacy that a system or infrastructure can assure. If there is a breach of computer security, it has a corresponding negative effect on the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the information therein. Inadequate security leads directly to loss of privacy. Therefore, if privacy is the "business objective", then security is the "functional requirements" necessary for an IT system to meet those "business objectives".

1.1.3.1 PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION (PII)

Personally Identifiable Information (PII) is information which can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, such as their name, social security number, biometric records, etc. alone, or when combined with other personal or identifying information which is linked or linkable to a specific individual, such as date and place of birth, mother's maiden name, etc. PII also includes individually identifiable health information as defined by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996, Privacy Rule (45 CFR Section 164.501). PII is also often referred to as personally identifiable data or individually identifiable information.

1.1.3.2. PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION (PHI)

Protected Health Information (PHI) is individually identifiable health information held or transmitted by a covered entity or its business associate, in any form or media, whether electronic, paper, or oral.

Individually Identifiable Health Information is a subset of health information, including demographic data collected concerning an individual that:

Is created or received by a healthcare provider, health plan, employer, or healthcare clearinghouse.

Relates to the past, present or future physical or mental health or condition of an individual; the provision of healthcare to an individual; or the past, present, or future payment for the provision of healthcare to an individual, and meets either of the following:

Identifies the individual.

There is a reasonable basis to believe the information can be used to identify the individual.

The HIPAA Privacy Rule excludes from the definition of PHI individually identifiable health information that is maintained in education records covered by the Family Educational Right and Privacy Act (as amended, 20 U.S.C. 1232g) and records described at 20 U.S.C. 1232g(a)(4)(B)(iv), and employment records containing individually identifiable health information that are held by a covered entity in its role as an employer.

The HIPAA Privacy Rule covers PHI in any medium (including paper) while the HIPAA Security Rule covers PHI in electronic form (ePHI) only.

1.1.3.3 DE-IDENTIFIED HEALTH INFORMATION

With those definitions in place, what information (or data) elements comprise PHI such that, if they were removed, the above definition of individually identifiable health information would not apply? The answer is in the HIPAA de-identification use standard and its two implementation specifications of the HIPAA Privacy Rule.

There are no restrictions on the use or disclosure of de-identified health information. De-identified health information neither identifies nor provides a reasonable basis to identify an individual. There are two specifications for de-identifying individually identifiable health information; either: 1) a formal determination by a qualified statistician; or 2) the removal of specified identifiers of the individual and of the individual's relatives, household members, and employers is required, and is adequate only if the covered entity has no actual knowledge that the remaining information could be used to identify the individual.

The following identifiers of the individual or of relatives, employers, or household members of the individual must be removed to achieve the safe harbor method of de-identification:

1. Names
2. All geographic subdivisions smaller than a State, including street address, city, county, precinct, zip code, and their equivalent geocodes, except for the initial three digits of a zip code if, according to the current publicly available data from the Bureau of Census:
 - a. The geographic units formed by combining all zip codes with the same three initial digits contains more than 20,000 people.
 - b. The initial three digits of a zip code for all such geographic units containing 20,000 or fewer people is changed to 000.
3. All elements of dates (except year) for dates directly related to the individual, including birth date, admission date, discharge date, date of death; and all ages over 89 and all elements of dates (including year) indicative of such age, except that such ages and elements may be aggregated into a single category of age 90 or older.
4. Telephone numbers
5. Fax numbers
6. Electronic mail addresses
7. Social security numbers
8. Medical record numbers
9. Health plan beneficiary numbers
10. Account numbers
11. Certificate/license numbers
12. Vehicle identifiers and serial numbers, including license plate numbers
13. Device identifiers and serial numbers
14. Web Universal Resource Locators (URLs)
15. Internet Protocol (IP) address numbers

16. Biometric identifiers, including finger and voiceprints

17. Full face photographic images and any comparable images.

18. Any other unique identifying number, characteristic, or code, except as permitted for re-identification purposes provided certain conditions are met

In addition to the removal of the above-stated identifiers, the covered entity may not have actual knowledge that the remaining information could be used alone or in combination with any other information to identify an individual who is subject of the information.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, at this time I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the distinguished chairman of the Republican Study Committee and a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. SCALISE. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding and for bringing the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act. Mr. Speaker, all we are saying here is if American families' personal information is stolen through this Web site, through the exchange Web site, they ought to be notified by the administration that their data was breached.

And, of course, you have the White House actually coming out and saying they will veto this bill. What does the Obama administration have against protecting the privacy of American families' personal information? You have got an administration official who testified for our committee, the chief information security officer who actually said there is also no confidence that personal identifiable information will be protected.

Well, if they can't ensure the protection—and by the way, the individual mandate says this is not an option for American families, they have to go through this exchange to get insurance that is approved by the government. So if the government is going to mandate it, and we don't want the government to mandate this, but if they are going to mandate it, they ought to be able to ensure that the data is protected. And if it is breached, they ought to notify them that this has happened. And yet they issue a veto threat against this. We need to pass this legislation and put this transparency in law. Pass this bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, once again I hear my colleagues on the other side repeating the same things that are not accurate. You do not have to go on healthcare.gov to sign up for health insurance. Mr. WAXMAN said you can go to a private insurance broker or call an 800 number. You can go through various nonprofits. They keep repeating the same thing, and we keep having to say that there have been no breaches.

The gentleman mentioned the administration. The administration statement, which I read before and I will

only summarize part of it now, it says that the Federal Government has already put in place an effective and efficient system for securing personally identifiable information in the health insurance marketplace. The administration opposes the bill because it would create unrealistic and costly paperwork requirements that do not improve the safety or security of personally identifiable information in the health insurance marketplace. The purpose of the bill I understand; but it is simply not necessary, and it is just making people fearful of signing up.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER).

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Mr. GARDNER. I thank the chairman of the committee for his good work.

Mr. Speaker, I would remind our colleagues that when you call the 800 number to sign up for the exchange policies, as was heard before our committee in testimony, the people who get that number on that phone call then turn around and use the healthcare.gov site—the information, the Web site—to input that information. So you are forced to go through this site.

A couple of weeks ago I received this letter:

We are writing to you because an electronic file containing your personal information cannot be accounted for. The file included two or more of the following: your name, home mailing address, and Social Security number.

The letter went on to say:

We wanted to alert you to the potential that someone not authorized to access the records could have seen the information.

This letter came from the State of Colorado, this letter from the State of Colorado because they couldn't hold on to State employees' private personal identification information.

All we are asking for is that we protect the privacy, the security of the American people. To oppose this bill, to issue a veto threat, if the site is secure, they will never receive the notice; if it is not, we will have acted to protect the American people.

STATE OF COLORADO,
Yuma, CO.

MR. GARDNER: We are writing to you because an electronic file containing your personal information cannot be accounted for. The file included two or more of the following: your name, home mailing address and Social Security number.

There is no indication that your information has been misused or stolen, and we are continuing efforts to account for the file. Still, we wanted to alert you to the potential that someone not authorized to access the records could have seen the information, although that is unlikely.

As a precaution, we recommend that you visit the Colorado Attorney General's Office's website at <http://www.coloradoattorneygeneral.gov/initiatives/identity>

theft, which contains information on how to protect yourself from the possibility of identity theft. Once again, we do not have any indication that your information has been misused or stolen and believe such misuse is unlikely.

We deeply regret that this incident occurred. We want to assure you that we are reviewing and revising our procedures and practices to minimize the risk of recurrence. Should you need any further information, please contact the Office of Information Security at infosec@state.co.us.

Sincerely,

JONATHAN C. TRULL,
Chief Information Security Officer.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN).

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, the independent contractor said they were unable to adequately test the confidentiality and integrity of the system. They said no complete end-to-end testing was done. The chief information security officer recommended not launching it, her boss refused to sign the authority to operate, and they launched it anyway. They knew, the administration knew this Web site wasn't ready; they launched it anyway. The whole country now knows it wasn't ready. They launched it anyway, put millions of people's personal information at risk, and they did it for political reasons.

Now all we are asking—all we are asking—is when there is a breach, when there is a problem, at least tell the American citizens. You already launched a Web site for political reasons that you knew wasn't ready, put millions of Americans' personal information at risk. You already did that. Now we are saying, if there is a problem, at least tell them. That is all this bill does.

And what does the administration say? We are going to veto that bill if it happens.

You have got to be kidding me. You have got to be kidding me. That is all this is about.

So I want to commend Mr. PITTS, the committee, and those individuals who put work into this. It is a good piece of legislation, and I would urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from Kansas (Ms. JENKINS), the distinguished secretary of our caucus.

Ms. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Health care is a personal issue, and many Kansans are worried about submitting their sensitive and private information into a system that can't protect them against the devastating consequences of security breaches and fraud.

Experts have repeatedly raised red flags about the security of the information people are submitting to the ObamaCare exchanges, and a former Social Security Administrator even described the Web site as a hacker's dream. Important questions about the Web site security remain unanswered, and Americans, especially those who have lost their plans due to the President's health care law, deserve some piece of mind that their information is safe from cyber thieves.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill that requires HHS to notify Americans within 2 business days if their personal information has been compromised. Much more is required of private sector companies whose products are not mandated by law. The least the administration can do is notify Americans if their information has been stolen or unlawfully accessed through the ObamaCare exchange.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI).

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to cosponsor this legislation to enact much-needed consumer protections for healthcare.gov.

It is unfair that the Department of HHS launched healthcare.gov without performing a complete security control assessment. Installing the necessary safeguards for the exchanges should have been the administration's top priority.

Now Congress has an opportunity to pass a law that simply requires HHS to notify consumers within 2 business days if their personal information is unlawfully accessed or stolen. In a digital world, Americans deserve to know their information is compromised so they can immediately take action to protect themselves.

Last summer, I traveled my entire district in Indiana to notify and to make aware cybersecurity issues and steps to avoid identity theft. Hoosiers in Indiana, especially seniors, shared with me frightening stories about fraud and scams. They need to know that healthcare.gov will not contribute to the cybersecurity dilemma. This is the kind of representation they deserve in Congress.

I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense law to safeguard our personal information.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, we are prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say, again, I am not saying that I am opposed to some kind of security notification. In fact, it already

exists and there is a protocol in place with the Department of Health and Human Services. The point is that this Republican bill is simply not necessary. That security already exists.

The fact of the matter is there have not been any security breaches. Once again, we are simply seeing the Republicans get up and try to scare people so that they don't go and use healthcare.gov, the Web site.

What we would really like to see, Mr. Speaker, is the day when, on both sides of the aisle here, we can simply get up and talk about legislation that continues to provide outreach and encourage people to sign up for the Web site and get the health insurance that they need. I still honestly believe that most Republicans and Democrats collectively would like to see most Americans covered with health insurance. That was the purpose of the Affordable Care Act.

I think my one optimistic note today could be at least we are not seeing another bill on the floor that would seek to repeal the Affordable Care Act. Hopefully, that is some recognition on the Republican side that the Affordable Care Act is actually accomplishing its goal of trying to cover most Americans, if not all Americans.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this unnecessary bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, some have argued that requiring HHS to report a data breach that is known to have resulted in a loss of personal identifiable information within 2 days is too burdensome for the Department. In fact, the administration opposes this legislation for "paperwork requirements."

I am frankly shocked that any Member of this body would put workload concerns of HHS ahead of their constituents' right to know if their data has been breached when many of our constituents are essentially being forced to shop through these exchanges.

In addition, CMS has stated that States and other nonexchange entities are required to report data breaches to the Department within 1 hour to HHS. If HHS believes 1 hour is enough time to report, then they should certainly be able to tell our constituents within 2 days after knowing an individual's information was breached through an exchange.

Our constituents deserve to know if their personal information has been breached. That is all the underlying bill requires. Our constituents have a right to know. They should have peace of mind, and we should be protecting them, the victims, not the bureaucracy.

I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense, important bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I will vote for H.R. 3811 with significant reservations. There

is no question that Americans must be quickly notified if their personal information on Healthcare.gov or a state exchange website is compromised. Current law accomplishes this without a hard and fast deadline. H.R. 3811 aims to add a hard deadline for notification, and that is why I voted for it. Unfortunately the bill is poorly drafted. H.R. 3811 fails to provide any delay for public disclosure if immediate disclosure would derail a federal investigation. Americans have a right to know if their personal information has been stolen or misused, but it is also critical that our federal law enforcement agencies be able to hunt down and prosecute those responsible for a data breach. Republicans need to work with the Administration and Democrats in Congress to come up with a bipartisan solution that makes sure that enforcement can do their job and establishes prompt but reasonable disclosure requirements to protect consumers.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, we are in a new year, and a new session. The Affordable Care Act is the law of the land, and we should find a way to move past this empty, meaningless bickering.

I will vote against H.R. 3811 because this bill is a diversion tactic by the Republicans, designed to scare Americans away from obtaining affordable health coverage and further undermines confidence in Government.

This bill serves no useful purpose. The mere fact that this bill is only directed at the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and no other agency that handles personally identifiable information, demonstrates that Republicans are only attacking the Affordable Care Act for political purposes; not to make it work better to give Americans the health care they are entitled to under the law.

Not only is this bill a waste of time, but it detracts from the real work we need to do to strengthen our health care system. If my colleagues were serious about improving the Affordable Care Act, we'd welcome that discussion, but to date the only interest they have is frightening Americans away from a law that would provide the affordable, accessible health coverage to those who need it most.

Just this week, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) announced that the increase in overall health care costs for the last four years is the lowest we've ever recorded in part as a result of the reforms taking place. We should be focused how to build on and take advantage of that trend, for example repealing the flawed and burdensome Medicare sustainable growth rate (SGR) and avoid the ordeal we subject the health care community to every year.

Please let's stop this senseless exercise in futility and work together for a more productive 2014 and effectively provide the healthcare Americans are entitled to under the Law.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3811, the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act.

There is a very real and pressing need for Congress to enact data security and breach notification requirements. But H.R. 3811 isn't the way to do it. At only a paragraph long, the bill is vague, far too limited in scope and, quite frankly, absolutely unworkable. It fails to define what constitutes "personally identifiable information," a key component to any successful

data security and breach-bill. It applies only to the Affordable Care Act and has no bearing on the sorts of massive breaches like the one Target just reported. And its 48-hour notification requirement would impede accurate reporting to consumers about whose and what information has been breached.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3811 isn't meant to solve a problem. It's another attempt by my Republican friends to throw egg on the Administration's face. Our consideration of this bill is also an affront to regular order because H.R. 3811 hasn't even been considered by the Committee on Energy and Commerce. That said, data security and breach notification legislation is absolutely necessary. If my friends on the other side of the aisle are truly willing to work on comprehensive bipartisan legislation, they'll find a willing partner in me. But they have to stop with cynical, politically motivated half-measures and genuinely commit to protecting the interests of consumers.

Vote down this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, when the Obama Administration launched Healthcare.gov, Americans were led to believe that the website was safe and secure. As the Science, Space, and Technology Committee learned at our hearing in November, this was not the case.

Healthcare.gov comprises one of the largest collections of personal information ever assembled.

The Administration has a responsibility to ensure that Americans' personal and financial data is secure. And individuals should be notified when their personal information has been compromised.

Instead, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services chose not to notify individuals when a security breach occurs.

This bill makes sure that individuals get the information they need to protect themselves.

By alerting users when a security breach occurs on the ObamaCare website, they can take action to limit the consequences.

If the Administration won't protect the privacy and security of Americans, then Congress should.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 3811. I feel strongly that the public and private sector should establish clear rules to protect Americans' personally identifiable information and an obligation to notify them promptly of any security or privacy breaches. The bill establishes a 48 hour notification requirement for any breaches of personally identifiable information from the Affordable Care Act Marketplaces. I would like to see an even shorter notice period, perhaps within 24 hours. However, whatever standard we use should apply to other government information systems. Moreover, we should take a comprehensive approach that also considers standards to protect consumers from involuntary disclosures of sensitive information from systems in the private sector. For example, private health insurance companies, which store large amounts personal health information, should also be subject to privacy and notification requirements. The recent incidents such as the massive data breaches at Target and Neiman Marcus illustrate the need for standards to be applied across the internet.

This bill's failure to protect consumers from the wide array of potential security lapses reveals it for what it is—simply another politically

motivated attack on the Affordable Care Act. The obvious goal is to scare people away from using the internet-based Marketplaces to sign up for coverage under the Affordable Care Act. The truth is there have been no successful attacks on the site, it is continually being monitored, and stringent protocols exist should a breach occur. Moreover, because the Affordable Care Act prohibits insurance companies from discriminating against individuals with pre-existing health conditions, the website does not collect or store detailed health personal health information. This hastily drafted legislation also contains other flaws. Specifically, it lacks important exceptions for law enforcement requirements, which could threaten ongoing investigations.

Mr. Speaker, today's bill is not a policy solution; it's a scare tactic. There is no doubt that we must strengthen security features of all systems that contain American's personally identifiable information. I urge my Republican colleagues to work with Democrats on crafting serious, workable legislation to ensure the security of sensitive information on the internet.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 455, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 291, nays 122, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 11]

YEAS—291

Aderholt	Campbell	DesJarlais
Amash	Cantor	Diaz-Balart
Amodei	Capito	Doggett
Bachmann	Capps	Duckworth
Bachus	Capuano	Duffy
Barber	Carney	Duncan (SC)
Barletta	Cartwright	Duncan (TN)
Barr	Cassidy	Ellmers
Barrow (GA)	Chabot	Enyart
Barton	Chaffetz	Esty
Benishek	Cicilline	Farenthold
Bentivolio	Coble	Fincher
Bera (CA)	Coffman	Fitzpatrick
Bilirakis	Cole	Fleischmann
Bishop (NY)	Collins (GA)	Fleming
Bishop (UT)	Collins (NY)	Flores
Black	Conaway	Forbes
Blackburn	Connolly	Fortenberry
Boustany	Cook	Poster
Brady (TX)	Costa	Foxx
Braley (IA)	Cotton	Franks (AZ)
Bridenstine	Cramer	Frelinghuysen
Brooks (AL)	Crawford	Galleo
Brooks (IN)	Crenshaw	Garamendi
Broun (GA)	Cuellar	Garcia
Brownley (CA)	Culberson	Gardner
Buchanan	Daines	Garrett
Bucshon	Davis, Rodney	Gerlach
Burgess	DeFazio	Gibbs
Bustos	Delaney	Gibson
Byrne	Denham	Gingrey (GA)
Calvert	Dent	Gohmert
Camp	DeSantis	Goodlatte

Gosar	Maloney	Rooney
Gowdy	Carolyn	Ros-Lehtinen
Granger	Maloney, Sean	Roskam
Graves (GA)	Marchant	Ross
Graves (MO)	Marino	Rothfus
Griffin (AR)	Massie	Royce
Griffith (VA)	Matheson	Runyan
Grimm	McAllister	Ryan (WI)
Hahn	McCarthy (CA)	Salmon
Hall	McCaul	Sanford
Hanabusa	McHenry	Scalise
Hanna	McIntyre	Schneider
Harper	McKeon	Schock
Harris	McKinley	Schrader
Hartzler	McMorris	Schwartz
Hastings (WA)	Rodgers	Schweikert
Hensarling	Meadows	Scott, Austin
Himes	Meehan	Sensenbrenner
Holding	Messer	Sessions
Horsford	Mica	Shea-Porter
Hudson	Michaud	Sherman
Huelskamp	Miller (FL)	Shimkus
Huizenga (MI)	Miller (MI)	Shuster
Hultgren	Miller, Gary	Simpson
Hunter	Mullin	Sinema
Hurt	Mulvaney	Smith (MO)
Israel	Murphy (FL)	Smith (NE)
Issa	Murphy (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Jenkins	Neugebauer	Smith (TX)
Johnson (OH)	Noem	Southerland
Johnson, Sam	Nolan	Speier
Jordan	Nugent	Stewart
Joyce	Nunes	Stivers
Kaptur	Nunnelee	Stutzman
Keating	Olson	Terry
Kelly (PA)	Owens	Thompson (PA)
Kilmer	Palazzo	Thornberry
King (IA)	Paulsen	Tiberi
King (NY)	Pearce	Tierney
Kingston	Perry	Tipton
Kinzinger (IL)	Peters (CA)	Titus
Kirkpatrick	Peters (MI)	Turner
Kline	Peterson	Upton
Kuster	Petri	Valadao
Labrador	Pingree (ME)	Vela
LaMalfa	Pittenger	Wagner
Lamborn	Pitts	Walberg
Lance	Poe (TX)	Walden
Langevin	Pompeo	Walorski
Lankford	Posey	Walz
Latham	Price (GA)	Weber (TX)
Latta	Radel	Wenstrup
Lipinski	Rahall	Westmoreland
LoBiondo	Reed	Whitfield
Loeb sack	Reichert	Williams
Lofgren	Renacci	Wilson (SC)
Long	Ribble	Wittman
Lucas	Rice (SC)	Wolf
Luetkemeyer	Rigell	Womack
Lujan Grisham	Roby	Woodall
(NM)	Roe (TN)	Yoder
Lujan, Ben Ray	Rogers (AL)	Yoho
(NM)	Rogers (KY)	Young (AK)
Lummis	Rogers (MI)	Young (IN)
Lynch	Rohrabacher	
Maffei	Rokita	

NAYS—122

Andrews	DeLauro	Jeffries
Bass	DelBene	Johnson (GA)
Beatty	Deutch	Johnson, E. B.
Becerra	Dingell	Kelly (IL)
Bishop (GA)	Doyle	Kennedy
Blumenauer	Edwards	Kildee
Bonamici	Ellison	Kind
Brady (PA)	Engel	Larsen (WA)
Brown (FL)	Eshoo	Larson (CT)
Butterfield	Farr	Lee (CA)
Cárdenas	Fattah	Levin
Carson (IN)	Frankel (FL)	Lewis
Castor (FL)	Fudge	Lowenthal
Castro (TX)	Grayson	Lowey
Chu	Green, Al	Matsui
Clark (MA)	Green, Gene	McCollum
Clarke (NY)	Grijalva	McDermott
Clay	Gutiérrez	McGovern
Clyburn	Hastings (FL)	McNerney
Cohen	Heck (WA)	Meeks
Conyers	Higgins	Meng
Courtney	Hinojosa	Miller, George
Crowley	Holt	Moore
Cummings	Honda	Moran
Davis (CA)	Hoyer	Nadler
Davis, Danny	Huffman	Napolitano
DeGette	Jackson Lee	Negrete McLeod

O'Rourke	Sánchez, Linda	Tonko
Pallone	T.	Tsongas
Pascarella	Sanchez, Loretta	Van Hollen
Pastor (AZ)	Sarbanes	Vargas
Payne	Schakowsky	Veasey
Pelosi	Schiff	Velázquez
Pocan	Scott (VA)	Visclosky
Polis	Scott, David	Wasserman
Price (NC)	Serrano	Schultz
Quigley	Sewell (AL)	Waters
Rangel	Sires	Waxman
Richmond	Swalwell (CA)	Welch
Roybal-Allard	Takano	Wilson (FL)
Ryan (OH)	Thompson (CA)	Yarmuth
	Thompson (MS)	

NOT VOTING—19

Carter	Jones	Rush
Cleaver	McCarthy (NY)	Slaughter
Cooper	McClintock	Smith (WA)
Gabbard	Neal	Stockman
Guthrie	Perlmutter	Webster (FL)
Heck (NV)	Ruiz	
Herrera Beutler	Ruppersberger	

□ 1054

Messrs. LYNCH and SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. HAHN, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. LANGEVIN changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 11, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, due to a medical procedure, I was unable to vote the week of January 7th. On Tuesday, January 7, I would have voted "present" on rollcall vote No. 1 (Quorum).

On January 8, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote No. 2 (H.R. 721), "yes" on rollcall vote No. 3 (H.R. 3527), and "yes," on rollcall vote No. 4 (H.R. 3628).

On January 9, I was also unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 5 (Ordering the Previous Question), "no" on rollcall vote No. 6 (H. Res. 455), "yes" on rollcall vote No. 7 (Sinema Amendment No. 1), "yes" on rollcall vote No. 8 (Tonko Amendment No. 2), "yes" on rollcall vote No. 9 (Motion To Recommit with Instructions), and "no" on rollcall vote No. 10 (Final Passage of H.R. 2279).

On January 10, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 11 (Final Passage of H.R. 3811).

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3550

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor from H.R. 3550.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend, Mr. CANTOR, for the purpose of inquiring of the majority leader the schedule for the week to come.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland, the Democratic whip, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at noon for morning-hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Votes will be postponed until 6:30 p.m. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour and noon for legislative business. On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. Last votes of the week are expected no later than 3 p.m. On Friday, no votes are expected.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a few suspensions next week, a complete list of which will be announced by the close of business today. In addition, the House will consider two bills next week to fund government operations.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, House and Senate appropriators are working towards a bipartisan agreement on an appropriations package to fund the government for the remainder of the fiscal year. I expect an agreement to be reached soon. The House will consider this package next week.

Mr. Speaker, to facilitate this, we will need to pass a short-term CR to allow the Senate time to process the bill. I expect to pass this under suspension of the rules early next week.

Finally, I expect the House to consider H.R. 3362, the Exchange Information Disclosure Act, sponsored by Representative LEE TERRY. This bill requires full transparency and accuracy from the administration on data reported from the ObamaCare exchange.

□ 1100

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for that information. I note that he indicates that we probably will not be able to accomplish the omnibus by the end of next week and, therefore, a CR may be required.

I know that all of us feel that that needs to be accomplished as quickly as possible. I would point out to the gentleman in conversations that he says it is going to be on suspension. I will support it on suspension, urge my colleagues to support it on suspension.

Can the gentleman tell me, however, how long that CR will go that will affect us somewhat?

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman in response to his question, the expected termination, if you will, expiration of the CR will be Saturday, January 18. So giving a week really, Mr. Speaker, for the Senate to act, because we will be acting next week in the middle of the week. We hope that they will finish their business by September—I mean January 18.

Mr. HOYER. I hope that was not a Freudian slip of our confidence in the

ability to get that done as quickly as we would like.

In any event, I think that is appropriate, and I am hopeful that we can, in fact, accomplish that.

I want to tell the majority leader from my perspective that if we don't get that done in the short term, then I would be very reluctant to support continuing resolutions at the level which has now been substituted for the agreement that was reached in the bipartisan budget agreement.

There are substantial differences, as you know, in the 302(a) allocation, the allocation of discretionary spending, one at \$1.012 trillion and one at \$986 billion, so that there is a substantial discrepancy between those figures.

We reached agreement on the higher number. The Senate came down about 45, the House went up about 45 and reached a compromise. I think America was pleased that we reached a compromise. I would want to be on the record as saying that if we went to longer term CRs, I would want to have some serious discussions about the level of those CRs in terms of the operations of government.

The other issue I wanted to ask the gentleman about, as you know, we had a previous question yesterday. That previous question, had it been defeated, would have allowed the House to consider the extension of unemployment insurance for 3 months, consistent with what the Senate had proposed. Now, the Senate has not reached agreement on this issue, but unfortunately that has not been considered on the floor this week. As the gentleman knows, 72,000 people a week are losing their unemployment insurance. That adds to 1.3 million that have already lost their own insurance on December 28.

I know it is not listed on your sheet, nor did you mention it in your comments on the floor. Can the gentleman tell me whether there is any prospect of the unemployment insurance bill coming to this floor? Mr. TIERNEY has a bill that he has introduced that I think probably enjoys, at this point in time, well over 150 Democrats, and I think all Democrats will sign on to it. I would hope that we together, as we did when President Bush was President, and we did it five times, I would hope that we could extend unemployment for those people who were relying on it to put food on their tables.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman and just for the record make clear that the bill, or the measure, that the gentleman is speaking to is a bill that would extend beyond the more than 6 months that unemployment benefits insurance is available now.

As the gentleman knows, we have been trying to focus this Congress on getting back to a more optimistic view of what the economy can do. It is about jobs; it is about growth.

Our focus is about wanting people to get a job. It is on employment, not unemployment. So I would say to the gentleman, if we could work together in trying to reject what unfortunately is seeming to become the new norm for many, instead, let's talk about the things that we do, maybe skills training.

Those who are chronically unemployed frankly could find a job if they had the skills necessary to do so. We would love to be able to work with the gentleman in a bipartisan fashion to perhaps do those kinds of things. Unfortunately, this Congress, this House has passed the SKILLS Act, and there was no bipartisan support for that.

We need to be focused on growing the economy, getting people back to work—and know that there is a lot of pain out there right now. The best response to the pain, in someone looking for some hope for the future, is a job.

And so I would respond to the gentleman, we are watching what the Senate is doing, and I think the reports today indicate the Senate is going to have some difficulty in passing what was thought to have been an easy thing to pass a few days ago. So I would ask the gentleman to join us in looking towards a more optimistic future for this country and economy, focusing on employment and those who have been chronically out of work.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

First, I would say, there is nothing to disagree with in what the gentleman has said. We do want to focus on jobs. We do want to focus on creating jobs. We do want to focus on growing the economy. The gentleman is absolutely correct. As a matter of fact, as the gentleman knows, he and I have discussed the agenda that Democrats have been talking about for 2½ years, and it is called Make It In America.

That Make It In America agenda focuses on manufacturing and growing opportunities in this country for good jobs for skilled workers and unskilled workers, frankly, but mainly skilled workers in the new manufacturing environment in which we find ourselves. That ought to be our long-term objective.

I would say very candidly, Mr. Speaker, we ought not in the short term forget those who have been deeply damaged by the economic dislocation that has occurred in our society, in our country, and frankly globally over the past 5 years, or actually starting in December of '07. We ought not to forget those people, because while a future investment is very interesting to them, and I am sure important to them, their critical interest is in putting food on their table today, tomorrow, and the next day. I think the richest country on the face of the Earth could do both, I tell the gentleman. And I think that we ought to do both, and we have done both in the past.

We had some job figures that were out today, apparently 87,000 jobs in the private sector. That's not enough. We lost 13,000 in the public sector apparently for a net of 74,000 appreciation of jobs. That's not nearly enough. The gentleman would agree, I know, to solve the problem that we have.

The gentleman talked about the SKILLS Act. That bill would freeze the Workforce Investment Act program funding for fiscal years 2014 to 2020. We would make no more investment in doing what the gentleman has said we want to do. It has already been cut by half since 2001 and would also consolidate or eliminate 35 programs, most of them the Workforce Incentive Act programs, into State block grants that they could spend on things of their choice.

I am not saying that some States wouldn't make good choices. I think they would. Other States would make different choices, and we may or may not agree with those. But I certainly tell the gentleman, and he and I have had the opportunity talking together, the Make It In America agenda, or a jobs agenda, or whatever that agenda is called, is certainly something we ought to pursue.

Let me transition, if I might, Mr. Leader, to talk about another issue which analysis of almost every economist and the Congressional Budget Office say will help grow the economy, and that is comprehensive immigration reform. We continue to believe that that is one of the most important issues that this Congress in this second session of the Congress ought to deal with. Can the gentleman indicate whether there is any possibility of either, as I said in weeks past, bringing the four bills that came out of the Judiciary Committee or the border security bill that came out of the Homeland Security Committee, I might say, unanimously? None of those five bills have been brought to the floor.

The Speaker said just the other day, I am trying to find some way to get this thing done. "Thing" being immigration reform. He said, It is, as you know, not easy. Not going to be an easy path forward, but I made it clear since the day after the election, it is time to get this done.

The Speaker said that November 13, 2013, a couple months ago. We are very, very hopeful that the Speaker will pursue that, the House will pursue that, and the majority leader will put on the floor legislation on which we can act. We may or may not agree with the legislation brought to the floor, but we think it needs to be given attention, consistent with Speaker BOEHNER's observation, and CBO's assertion, that that would have a substantially positive effect on growing the economy and creating jobs.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

If I could just revisit the issue of the SKILLS Act. The gentleman speaks to the amount of money called for in the bill; and I would say to the gentleman the thrust behind the SKILLS Act was to try and refocus the program on actual effectiveness and results. I think the gentleman will agree that the job picture right now is not as bright as it should be.

As I indicated earlier, a lot of the folks who are trying to access skills training are unable to do so. There is evidence that existing programs are not results oriented like we would like them to be. And the purpose behind that bill is to realign the focus of the skills and training programs across the country with job availability and openings in the different regions of the country.

So rather than insisting on spending more money on a one-size-fits-all Washington approach, we provided flexibility for the regions so it could be tailored. The skills training programs could be tailored to the job openings in these specific regions of the country. And they are different. They are different in my region of the country than they are in the Pacific Northwest. They are different in the Midwest than they are in the Northeast. We know that there is diversity in this country, and we should allow for those differences and the improvement reforms necessary to make it so that we are not accepting the status quo. I would ask the gentleman to take a look at that again as something that perhaps we can work on together.

I would also say, again, the jobs numbers, the gentleman is completely correct that these job numbers, this latest report this morning reflects the lowest number of jobs added since January of 2011. That doesn't speak well about the track record of what is going on here. So let's focus on jobs together.

As for the question about immigration, Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman is right. Immigration reform could be an economic boon to this country. We have got to do it right; and along those lines, the Speaker has said that we are going to look for the release of a list of principles of our position in the majority here in the House of what we believe is an appropriate path forward for immigration reform.

There are plenty of things that we can agree on. As the gentleman knows, I have been a strong proponent of the KIDS Act that I am working with the chairman of the committee on, because I think all of us can agree that we shouldn't hold kids liable for the misdeeds or illegal acts of their parents. This country has never been about that. There are plenty of things like that, strong border security, and making sure that that occurs first so we don't see a continuing problem of illegal immigration.

I think there are plenty of areas for agreement. Hopefully, Mr. Speaker, we can see after the release of a set of principles of our side that there can be some productive discussions, bipartisan with the White House, so that it is not "my way or the highway," and then we can see a proper way forward.

□ 1115

Mr. HOYER. I thank the leader for his comments.

Certainly we are not proponents of "my way or the highway," and I am glad, I do believe, that hopefully the majority leader is not either.

Briefly, on the SKILLS Act, we have legislation, of course, on our side of the aisle, a number of pieces of legislation which deal with training, job skills, and we are certainly prepared to work on those. Unfortunately, as the gentleman knows, that bill passed out in a partisan way. There were two Democrats who voted for it. But I am certainly willing to work with the gentleman, and I think our side of the aisle is willing to work with the gentleman to invest and to give flexibility so that we can recognize, obviously, that what may be needed in my district or the gentleman from Virginia's district is different from a district in Washington State or California or Texas or Florida or Maine. So I want to assure the gentleman that we are prepared to work on that.

Next, can I ask you when those principles that you talked about might be expected, because I think that would be a very positive step forward. But, in my view, if we wait long, comprehensive immigration reform will not get accomplished, as I believe it should be, in the next few months.

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CANTOR. I would say to the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, that there is an expectation that the list of principles will be released in the near future, and that is about as definite as I can be. But again, the sense is that there is common agreement on certain issues.

I think that, unfortunately, thus far, given the track record around this town, there is very little room for discussion, negotiations, and hopefully this can be different. But thus far, Mr. Speaker, all I can say is that we are looking for the release of those principles in the near future.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman.

And in conclusion, let me simply say, Mr. Leader, that we welcome moving ahead on the omnibus. We think that is very critical. We hope that we can address the unemployment insurance issue, not as a substitute for focusing on growing jobs and growing the economy, which is essential, but in recognition that some 1.3 million people—growing by 72,000 people a week—are in deep distress, and we want to help them. We think that is the right thing to do. And we think America can do

both, grow the economy and help those who have been hurt by the decrease in the availability of jobs available.

Lastly, I might say, that we also hope that we can get to immigration reform as quickly as possible, and we look forward to seeing those principles.

I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 2014

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRIDENSTINE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

WEB SITE SECURITY

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, although the www.healthcare.gov Web site launch was a severe disappointment, an even greater concern has been expressed regarding the Web site's security vulnerabilities, including the security of personal and medical information.

What is most concerning is that it appears to be more important for this administration to avoid political fallout than to conduct a thorough evaluation of the Web site's security. Unfortunately, it has become very clear that the rushed implementation of the launch has affected the site's ability to perform on both accounts.

Mr. Speaker, if the administration wants the confidence of the American people, they should make every effort to ensure private information is kept private. The bill we passed today with significant bipartisan support, the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act, would require the Department of Health and Human Services to notify individuals if their personal information has been stolen or unlawfully accessed through an ObamaCare exchange. This is a simple, common-sense reform that will go a long way to help stem the fears that Americans have with the online exchanges and the security of their personal information. Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve as much.

SAFE CLIMATE CAUCUS

(Mr. PETERS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PETERS of California. Mr. Speaker, in southern California and

across the American West, 2013 was another year of extremely dry conditions. And as of today, snowpack in the Sierra Nevada mountain range, which is our water storage facility, is well below its seasonal average.

In 2011 and 2012, drought and heat waves cost the United States \$90 billion in economic damages, further evidence of the economic harm we are enduring due to climate change and increasingly extreme weather. 2012 saw the worst drought in the country in 50 years, with more than 80 percent of the country designated a drought disaster-affected area by late November. Since the year 2000, there have been nine droughts that have each cost more than \$1 billion in damages.

Research from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, sponsored by the Climate Initiative at The San Diego Foundation, has shown that in San Diego the main effects of climate change are rising sea levels, more intense wildfires, and increased pressure on water supplies.

It is time to get serious about climate change so that we can protect our scarce water resources that hydrate our farms and our families.

Go, Chargers.

HONORING OUR FIRST RESPONDERS AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS

(Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Indiana's outstanding first responders and emergency management officials because, when times truly get tough, we rely on them to protect our loved ones, neighbors, and friends, and we rely on them to save lives.

This past week, a nearly unprecedented wave of frigid temperatures and snow bore down on the Hoosier State. In Madison County, Indiana, windchills plummeted to nearly 40 degrees below zero. In Hamilton County, Indiana, more than a foot of snow made roads unpassable. At one point, there were more than 70,000 power outages in our State, and schools actually still remain closed even today, for the entire week.

Fortunately, Hoosiers were able to rely on a coordinated and effective response from government officials, first responders, utility providers, and volunteers. They relied on our National Guard, which stepped up to assist in clearing roads. They relied on police officers and firefighters, who went door-to-door. They relied on the Red Cross, which set up numerous emergency shelters. In Indianapolis, they relied on the Mayor's Action Center, which took more than 10,000 calls to address their concerns.

It is times like these when we are reminded how much we rely on our emer-

gency management people. We rely on them to be ready, and they always answer the call. For that, we are so grateful.

EXTEND UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(Mr. CÁRDENAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Speaker, less than 2 weeks ago, more than 1 million Americans lost access to unemployment insurance benefits. Another 3.5 million will be impacted if Congress doesn't act. American families will lose that tiny amount of money, that small amount of money that keeps food on the table for millions of Americans.

Has unemployment decreased? Well, it has decreased a bit. But unfortunately, unemployment is still too high for the people of the San Fernando Valley and many places around our country. Californians have already lost more than \$64 million in unemployment income just in this past week.

This is unacceptable. We cannot balance the budget on the backs of Americans struggling to buy food for their families; and, unfortunately, the budget that was passed recently did just that.

We must act now and pass an unemployment insurance extension bill immediately. We need to continue the opportunity for these millions of American families to be able to put food on the table. That is the America that we grew up in, and that is the America that we have to figure out how to keep going forward.

An extension of unemployment insurance occurred under President George W. Bush, continues under President Obama, but this Congress needs to act to make sure we continue now.

HONORING THE LIFE OF AMIRI BARAKA

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I come to the floor to honor the life and legacy of an icon, poet Amiri Baraka, who died yesterday in his hometown of Newark, New Jersey, at the age of 79.

Born during a time when racial tensions were at their peak, Amiri Baraka used poetry to empower and enlighten. He eventually founded the Black Arts Movement of the 1960s and '70s in Newark and around the country, and received countless awards for his contributions to the arts.

My father and he attended high school together, and I will never forget, as a youngster, hearing Amiri Baraka's poetry and recognizing the power his written words had over a person, regardless of race, age, or gender.

Amiri Baraka was not only a poet, he was an activist. In 1969, he organized

the Black and Puerto Rican Convention, which brought those communities together at a time when it looked bleak. He also was one of the main organizers and the keynote speaker of the 1972 Black Political Convention in Gary, Indiana. His profound words were influential as many searched for meaning in some of the most troubling struggles of our time, like civil rights, war, oppression, and poverty.

My heartfelt condolences go out to the entire Baraka family, including my former colleague, Newark City Council Member Ras Baraka, and his brother Amiri Baraka, whom I have come very close to over the course of the past 4 or 5 years. To their mother, who has brought me in as almost a son as well, my deepest sympathy. I know where you are. I have been there just a short while ago. But let it be known, today the Nation is in deep mourning at his passing.

LIBERTY AND TYRANNY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, sometimes people say, Gee, if you are back here in Texas, you ought to be in Washington in session. I have to remind them that when we are in session, it is often the single biggest threat to American liberty, because when we are in session, we pass laws; and most every law, in some way, impacts people's liberty in one way or another, for good or for bad.

So often we think we know so much more here in Washington, that we can do so much better than others. And, of course, that message is not helped by ignorance in the media, particularly left-wing and so many in the mainstream.

Mr. Speaker, I spoke a couple of days ago here about a real burden on my heart for women who are lured into ruts by promises of money by the Federal Government, lured into dependence, and how that is immoral for the government to do that. The government is not supposed to encourage or lure people into conduct that is not helpful to the individual. The government is supposed to be about encouraging good conduct. But if you do evil, then you should be afraid of the government because, as Romans says, God didn't give the sword to the government in vain.

That is the point, that we should not be about encouraging or paying people to engage in conduct that is hurtful to them. And yet ignorance in the left wing of our media is so pervasive that you could actually have people write stories saying I was up here blaming single moms. I mean, it is either igno-

rance or just complete dishonesty of people that want to destroy the very fabric and foundation of this country because of their ill will for all that is good and wholesome.

□ 1130

Why would they want to protect a system that lures people into dependency and prevents them from reaching their God-given potential? I realize some of them don't believe there is a God, and that is problematic because, since the Founders believed that we were endowed by a Creator with certain inalienable rights, among those life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, if you don't believe there is a Creator, it creates a problem, because then you have to think that government is the sole source of your rights, and if that is the case, you really have no rights.

C.S. Lewis pointed out after he went from being an atheist to being a believer in some God, some universal authority of right and wrong, if you don't believe that, then there can be no justice, no right and no wrong, if there is not a universal standard. So if it is relying on some government to establish what is right and not an innate sense instilled in us by some Higher Power, then there's no hope for most people of ever having rights, freedoms and liberties as we have had in this country.

It is plain that as we become more and more secular, there become fewer and fewer liberties and less and less privacy. Now especially, looking at ObamaCare, the government invades every room in the house. It used to be that our liberal friends here in the House complained repeatedly if they thought a Republican bill might, in some way, invade some room in the house. Yet without a single Republican vote, the Democrats passed through a law that invades every room in the house.

I am a big fan of Mark R. Levin, and I don't know that there is a better synopsis or there could be a better textbook for people to learn about our founding history than the book "Liberty and Tyranny." I guess the reason "Liberty and Tyranny" could never be a textbook for some government class would be that it costs less than \$20, and in order to be a textbook, some professor normally has to make 100, 200, \$300 a book, or it is not going to be utilized; or some leftwing source has to be the one providing the book and profiting, or it doesn't get used. "Liberty and Tyranny" has so many incredible jewels, as I have read from here on the floor numerous times.

In Mark's last book, there are things that we need to be reminded of that this brilliant—I don't know that anybody knows more about the history of the Supreme Court than Mark Levin, a brilliant man when it comes to our law, our Constitution, our Supreme

Court—but he mentions in here, he draws so much from our history and throws it back in our faces so that we can't miss it, but Mark Levin points out the Nation has entered an age of post-constitutional, soft tyranny. Then he quotes from French thinker, philosopher Alexis de Tocqueville, as he explained presciently:

It covers the surface of a society with a network of small, complicated rules, minute and uniform, through which the most original minds and the most energetic characters cannot penetrate to rise above the crowd. The will of man is not shattered but softened, bent, and guided. Men are seldom forced by it to act, but they are constantly restrained from acting. Such a power does not destroy, but it prevents existence. It does not tyrannize, but it compresses, enervates, extinguishes and stupefies a people until each nation is reduced to nothing better than a flock of timid industrious animals of which the government is the shepherd.

I know, because some people don't like to be beat up by the left wing—as I apparently do—they don't want to be pointing these things out, and so I know that apparently we have got Republican staffers helping Senators who think that the things in this book are not worth spreading around the country. This is our history. If you don't learn your history, then how can you ever figure out the best way to go forward?

I am a big fan of the comments of Satchel Paige, an incredible baseball player. He came up with some great lines. I guess he is baseball's answer to Will Rogers. He is often quoted for saying, "don't look back, they may be gaining on you," but I have read that later in life he had a quote that I like even better. Satchel Paige reportedly said: "It is okay to look back, just don't stare."

Well, I majored in history. I think it is good to look back. As the old adage goes, "those who refuse to learn from history are destined to repeat it." Some follow up and say that "those who do learn from history will find new ways to screw up," but that is another lesson.

Mark Levin goes on in "The Liberty Amendments" and said, de Tocqueville observed further:

It would seem as if the rulers of our time sought only to use men in order to make things great. I wish they would try a little more to make great men, that they would set less value on the work and more upon the workman, that they would never forget that a nation cannot long remain strong when every man belonging to it is individually weak, and that no form or combination of social polity has yet been devised to make an energetic people out of a community of pusillanimous and enfeebled citizens.

Today, Congress operates not as the Framers intended but in the shadows, where it dreams up its most notorious and oppressive laws, coming into the light only to trumpet the genius and earnestness of its goings on and to enable Members to cast their votes.

He goes on to say:

Congress also and often delegates unconstitutionally law-making power to a gigantic,

ever growing administrative state that in turn unleashes on society myriad regulations and rules at such a rapid rate that people cannot possibly know of them either, and if by chance they do, they cannot possibly comprehend them. Nonetheless, ignorance which is widespread and deliberately so is no excuse for noncompliance for which the citizen is heavily fined and severely punished.

This is really a great synopsis of where we are. Congress thinks we know better, the President thinks he knows better, and some of this was started before the last Republican President left office with TARP. What a disaster. You can never achieve greatness if you do not have the same opportunity to fail. If the tightrope you are walking to achieve something extraordinary is sitting on the ground, then there is no risk, and there is nothing great achieved. Yet, this government wants to put such restrictions on people that they can never reach greatness. They can never reach as high as the grass might go.

I love this part in Mark Levin's book, and I realize it may bother not only the leftwing but some Republican Senate staffers. Mark Levin wrote:

Having delegated broad lawmaking power to executive branch departments and agencies of its own creation contravening the separation of powers doctrine, Congress now watches as the President inflates the congressional delegations even further and proclaims repeatedly the authority to rule by executive fiat in defiance of or over the top of the same Congress that sanctioned a domineering executive branch in the first place. Notwithstanding Congress' delinquency but because of it an unquenched President in a hurry to expedite a societal makeover has repeatedly admonished Congress that 'if it won't act soon to protect future generations, I will.'

That is, if Congress will not genuflect to his demands and pass laws to his liking, he will act on his own. And the President has made good on his refrain on a growing list of matters. He has, in fact, displayed an impressive aptitude for imperial rule with the help from a phalanx of policy czars from immigration, the environment, labor law to health care, welfare and energy. The President has excised his executive discretion to create new law, abrogate existing law and generally contrive ways to exploit legal ambiguities as a means to his ends. He has also declared the Senate in recess when it was not, thereby bypassing the Senate's constitutional advice and consent role to install several partisans in top Federal posts. Today, this is glorified and glamorized as compassionate progressivism. The Framers called it 'despotism.'

Then here is what makes Mark's book so great. He goes right to the source and quotes "Federalist 48" by James Madison. Most people give more credit to Madison for the Constitution getting specifically written than other people, but Madison wrote:

An elective despotism was not the government we fought for but one which should not only be founded on free principles but in which the powers of government should be so divided and balanced among several bodies of magistracy as that no one could transcend their legal limits without being effectually checked and restrained by the others.

Mark Levin cites "Federalist 78" by Alexander Hamilton:

Whoever attentively considers the different departments of power must perceive that in a government in which they are separated from each other, the judiciary, from the nature of its functions, will always be the least dangerous to the political rights of the Constitution because it will be least in a capacity to annoy or injure them.

I mean this is the Founders saying that the Supreme Court that we must now all bow and scrape to as they re-write the Constitution in their own image like some kind of gods on Mount Olympus, the Founders said they are the least dangerous because they are going to have the least power to "annoy or injure."

Levin goes on:

Yet having seized for itself in the early years of the Nation the final words on all matters before it, the Supreme Court, with just five of its nine members, can impose the most far-reaching and breathtaking rulings on the whole of society for which there is no recourse.

My copy of Mark's book is falling apart, but it is still good stuff.

He also says in "The Liberty Amendments":

What was to be a relatively innocuous Federal Government operating from a defined enumeration of specific grants of powers has become an ever-present and unaccountable force.

This is so scary, but Mark Levin puts it so well. He describes the Federal Government as the Nation's largest creditor, debtor, lender, employer, consumer, contractor, grantor, property owner, tenant, insurer, health care provider and pension guarantor. Moreover, with aggrandized police powers, what it does not control directly, it bans or mandates by regulation.

□ 1145

For example, the Federal Government regulates most things bathroom, laundry room, kitchen, as well as the mortgage you hold on your house. It designs your automobile and dictates the kind of fuel it uses. It regulates your baby's toys, crib, and stroller, plans your children's school curricula and lunch menu and administers their student loans in colleges.

At your place of employment, the Federal Government oversees everything from the racial gender and age diversity of the workforce, to the hours, wages, and benefits paid. Indeed, the question is not what the Federal Government regulates, but what it does not regulate. And it makes you wonder, how can a people, incapable of selecting their own light bulbs and toilets, possess enough confidence to vote for their own rulers and fill out complicated tax returns.

Mark also points out that the Federal Government consumes nearly 25 percent of all goods and services produced each year by the American people.

That should, if people will wake up, it should begin to scare them because if the Federal Government is the largest consumer, just on that alone, it has the power to bankrupt companies, to make companies. And then you start running into the horrible constitution that we rubber-stamped and may have helped put together over in Afghanistan, where they so centralized the power in the federal government that the President in Afghanistan gets to appoint governors, gets to appoint mayors, gets to appoint police chiefs, appoint the highest level of teachers, appoints many of the slate of part of the legislature, has tremendous power of the purse, and you wonder why that country is about to fall as soon as we pull out, when we were complicit in a constitution that on its face should have told people this government under this constitution is doomed to fail and fall back into Taliban hands, and that is exactly what is about to happen.

We should have known better than to help Afghanistan and be complicit in a constitution that does what our Founders said should never be done for a federal government. But when we have lost the lessons of our founding such that Congress allows power to be totally usurped by a Supreme Court or by an executive branch, and the American people do not rise up and condemn the comments by a leader in the Senate who says, What right does the House have to say how the money is spent?, that ought to be enough to have a recall election if a leader in the Senate doesn't even know why the House of Representatives is supposed to have an extremely loud voice in how the money is spent.

And, in fact, any bill that raises revenue must start in the House, which the same Senate leaders did not understand, or perhaps they understood and tried to tap dance around, but since the Supreme Court and Chief Justice Roberts rewrote ObamaCare, the un-Affordable Care Act, because it is certainly not affordable, it is costing so many people in my district, Republicans, Democrats, Independents, party doesn't matter when it comes to ObamaCare. Seniors that I visit with at retirement homes and communities are scared because they are realizing and they are finding out, gee, ObamaCare cut \$716 billion from reimbursing health care providers for care we were going to get.

And they are starting to figure out even though they were assured, you don't have to worry, you are not going to be affected, you are not going to lose any health care because this is only cutting what we reimburse health care providers, seniors are smart folks. They have been around awhile, and they are figuring out, wait a minute, you cut \$700 million out of reimbursement for our health care providers with ObamaCare, really, and you think we

are not going to figure out that that means we are not going to get the treatment we need. We are going to be told we don't have the knee replacement we need or the hip replacement we need because we are too old, or we get put on some list for an exorbitant amount of time which means you are hoping that we will die before we get the treatment we need, as often happens in England and Canada and other places with totally government-run health care.

Single payer, that is such a misnomer. It is government-run private lives. Instead of single payer, it is government. It is the GRE, government running everything. When the government can tell you what care you can have and not have, they control your life and they control how quickly your life will come to an end.

It is wrong. It is so against the foundation, the principles upon which we were founded.

My brilliant friend, Mark Levin said:

What was to be a relatively innocuous Federal Government, operating from a defined enumeration of specific agents of power, has become an ever-present and unaccountable force.

I want to reiterate that because the problem that we see repeatedly now is when someone presides over death of people entrusted to their care and protection, they can stand up and say, What difference at this point does it make? So they died. What difference does it make why they died, how they died?

A Libyan acquaintance a few weeks ago said, you guys in the United States, Congress in Washington, are asking the wrong question. Of course, personally, I think it is an appropriate question to ask: Who killed Ambassador Chris Stevens, Sean Smith, and our two former Navy SEALs? Who killed them? Who killed Ty Woods and Glen Doherty? Who blew off much of the leg of David Ubben?

I think it is a legitimate question, but this Libyan man I met said, You keep asking in America who killed these people. You ought to be asking why they were killed. Well, that is certainly an important question. And I know our former Secretary of State said, What difference at this point does it make? But I think this Libyan man is right. We need to be asking why were they killed. And it certainly wasn't about a video. And I know that we have got some newspapers that are losing viewership or readership and so they are trying as best they can before people completely quit reading it to help their next candidate for President, I get that. I understand.

But the fact is these were radical Islamists, al Qaeda-related people in the group. There was never a demonstration. It was an attack from the very beginning, just as Chris Stevens called and Greg Hicks pointed out: we

are under attack. There was no indication of a demonstration about some stupid video. They were under attack. It was predicted and talked about. Some in Egypt were saying if you don't release the blind sheikh who was implicit and in prison for the murder of New Yorkers as they tried in 1993 to bring down the World Trade Center, they were saying you have to start by releasing the blind sheikh or there is going to be violence. It wasn't about a video, for goodness sake.

When the government consumes 25 percent of everything produced in America, the government is too big. It needs to be reduced in size. Powers need to be returned to the States from which they were usurped. We need to give more power and control back to the local government. We have got people screaming about the minimum wage. It is outrageous for people in this town to tell somebody in San Augustine, Texas, what they have to pay, that they have to go to pay \$10 or \$15 for minimum wage. It is outrageous. Some places in the country, that may not be enough as the bottom line and isn't, and people are being paid more than that. But for teenagers, like I was when I started working, actually before I was a teenager I started working, but I started paying into Social Security, I guess, when I was 13 or 14, but minimum wage is a great place to start. When I went to work as an assistant district attorney for Titus, Camp, and Morris Counties, I was getting paid \$700 a month. It was what they could afford, and I was able to live at home and work for that and help those counties. The closer to the facts on the ground is the control of a government, then the better the government.

When the Federal Government here in Washington dictates school programs, school tests, it is just wrong. And this isn't an issue of Republican or Democrat. I had this discussion with President Bush's Secretary of Education because she was violating the Constitution because education is not an enumerated power within the Constitution. Therefore, under the 10th Amendment, it is reserved to the States and people.

She said if you liked what I was doing in Austin, you ought to love what I am doing in Washington. I said, No, when you were in Austin, you were acting within the confines of the Constitution. And now you are here in Washington, you are acting beyond the Constitution. You are mandating that people teach to a test. You got to go to Gladewater, Texas, with me and go to a special needs school there where they got over 120 precious lives. And when one of them for a good day can touch something, point to something shiny, to have a Federal bureaucrat dictate the kind of test that needs to be given, or in Tyler at the St. Louis School where I met a young man, a special

needs young man, and their goal for the end of the year was if he could put his fork in a piece of food and get it to his mouth, but because the Federal Government intervened, because they didn't know that special needs young man and because they didn't know the kids there in Gladewater there at that precious school, they dictate.

Now, the Secretary of Education said, Oh, but you can get an alternative test. And I said, Yeah, and you know what kind of alternative test got approved for that young man they were trying to teach to feed himself. They wouldn't approve him being able to feed himself. No, but they did approve if he would point to a sticker with food on it, he could pass his test. Thank you so much Federal Government. And that is what we have had with so many of these programs that were well intended.

You want to help a single mom, I want to help a single mom with a deadbeat dad not helping at all. But the best way to do it is not to lure them into a rut from which they cannot extricate themselves. The better policy is to help them get a high school diploma. They are better off with daycare than with a handout that encourages them to have more and more children out of wedlock. I am not blaming the single moms. I am blaming the Federal Government for creating a system that after 50 years has taken our nuclear homes that were the backbone of this country and gone from between 6 and 7 percent of children being born to a single mom in the sixties, and because of this government's well-intentioned, but ridiculously stupid, program, we now have over 40 percent of children being born to single moms, heading toward 50 percent.

□ 1200

It is wrongheaded when a government does not help.

I will tell you, I spent some precious time out at Texas College in Tyler, one of the oldest colleges in Texas. It was started as an African American college. I used to wonder, I am looking forward—as Martin Luther King, Jr. said—to the day when people are judged by the content of their character, not the color of their skin. I am looking forward to the day when race is not on a form anybody fills out because it doesn't matter; it doesn't make any difference. I am looking forward to that day.

But I have learned a lot from Texas College because I have seen young African Americans—repeatedly, I have met African Americans—who are the first in their family to go to college. It is a great stepping off place. It is a great place to start, to break through that ceiling that has kept people in poverty.

I met with and visited with a combined sociology class some time ago and talked about this issue of the Federal Government wanting to help, but

instead luring young single moms into holes they can't get out of. Many do, but many can't. I asked them for advice. There were single moms there. I was shocked with some of the suggestions they said. They said you need to have a drug test on aid for dependent children; you need to have a drug test on any kind of welfare; you need to have a work requirement on any kind of welfare.

That was a tough group.

They said you are not doing enough to push people to reach their potential.

Then when you meet and talk with single moms, African Americans, that got lured into a rut, and by the grace of God they are trying to get out of that. They are trying to get some college and improve themselves and reach their potential, but they feel like the government lured them into a rut now they are trying desperately to get out of. We owe them better. We owe them a system that doesn't lure them into holes but helps them reach for the sky.

Maybe it would have been better in the '60s to help with daycare if somebody has a child, a single mom has a child, because we know from study after study you've got a better chance of having a successful life if you finish high school. So why not have that as a goal instead of luring people into having more and more children.

The people that I had to face for felony welfare fraud, some may think it is a racial issue, but I saw it wasn't at all. Every race, creed, color, people got lured into this, and it was wrong. The government should not have systems that do that.

There is another profound statement that Mark Levin has in this book, "The Liberty Amendments." He points out:

The individual's liberty, inextricably linked to his private property, is submerged in the quicksand of a government that is aggregating authority and imploding simultaneously.

What then is the answer? Again, Alexis de Tocqueville offers guidance looking back at the Constitutional Convention some 50 years afterwards. He observed that:

It is a novelty in the history of society to see a great people turn a calm and scrutinizing eye upon itself, when apprised by the legislature that the wheels of its government are stopped, to see it carefully examine the extent of the evil, and patiently wait 2 whole years until a remedy is discovered, to which it voluntarily submitted without its costing a tear or a drop of blood from mankind.

It is a profound book. Levin quotes Madison in Federalist 14:

In the first place, it is to be remembered, that the general government is not to be charged with the whole power of making and administering laws: its jurisdiction is limited to certain enumerated objects, which concern all the members of the Republic, but which are not to be attained by the separate provisions of any.

Then in Federalist 45, he insisted:

The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the Federal Government are few

and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite.

In Federalist 46, Madison asserted that:

The powers proposed to be lodged in the Federal Government are as little formidable to those reserved to the individual States, as they are indispensably necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Union; and that all those alarms which have been sounded, of a meditated and consequential annihilation of the State governments, must, on the most favorable interpretation, be ascribed to the chimerical fears of the authors of them.

This is a great book. There is just so much wonderful history from our United States history that deserves further looking. The library should have the book if people want to read it.

We are not thinking straight in this town, and there are negotiations ongoing with Iran about nuclear weapons, whose leaders have called us the "Great Satan" that needs to be destroyed, called Israel the "Little Satan" that needs to be destroyed, and they have missiles they can put nuclear weapons on top of Israel for its destruction creating a new holocaust, millions of lives could be lost. But as our friend Prime Minister Netanyahu points out, they are building and they have created intercontinental ballistic missiles.

He is trying to wake the United States up, Netanyahu is, when he is saying that they don't need those to take out Israel. They've got missiles to take us out. Those intercontinental ballistic missiles are for the United States they call the Great Satan. Its leaders believe that under their interpretation of prophecy from the Koran that the twelfth Imam, al-Mahdi, can emerge or will emerge from chaos. They believe that it could be nuclear chaos. So by creating nuclear bombs and setting them off, Israel, the United States, Little Satan, Great Satan, they can hasten the return of the twelfth Imam to rule over the global caliphate.

When somebody thinks that kind of thought, we need to make sure they don't get nukes, and we need to take out anything where they are producing nukes. We have the power and ability to do it. Everybody, including Russia and China, needs to understand, if we don't take them out, they could be launched at Russia and China, because they are led by infidels, to Iran's way of thinking, just like the U.S. and Israel are to their way of thinking.

So January 7, there is an article in *The Blaze*, Sharona Schwartz. It says:

An Iranian official says that his country needs a nuclear bomb in order to "put Israel in its place."

"We don't aspire to obtain a nuclear bomb, but it is necessary so we can put Israel in its place."

Of course there are plenty of quotes from their leaders that the proper place for Israel is "wiped off the map."

"After arriving in New York"—the article points out "Rouhani"—the new

President—"again was contacted at his hotel by an unspecified White House official."

And this is from a parliament member in Iran, Muhammad Nabavian:

"I assembled the delegation accompanying me and we decided not to meet with Obama. On Tuesday afternoon after the press conference, they said to me, 'why did you humiliate Obama in America?' and I said there was no humiliation. Here I recalled the words of Imam Khomeini who said that one must humiliate the infidel leaders," Nabavian reported about Rouhani's description of the events.

It is very important that the leaders in this country, including our President, realize that to these religious fanatic nuts he is an infidel leader, we are infidel leaders, and we are worthy of being humiliated, and as the leaders of the Great Satan we are worthy of being destroyed. That must be understood.

What has come about as radical Islamist—and I am very careful about that, despite what some of the more ignorant in the left-wing media. We don't have to fear moderate Muslims. And I am talking about the kind of moderate Muslims that I have befriended in Egypt and Afghan, who are the enemy of my enemy, who are the enemy of the United States' enemy, who are the enemy of Israel, our ally.

We can work with them, just as is happening in Egypt right now where moderate Muslims were sickened by the Muslim Brotherhood's burning of churches, killing of Christians, persecution of Christians. That is something that former President Morsi is on trial for. And the interim President right now is a former judge, so we had some things in common as we spoke not long ago there in Egypt.

Yet, as the odds are getting stacked farther and higher against Israel's existence, and as we are demanding Israel give away more of its land as Palestinian leaders continue to say they are not agreeing to anything, they are not agreeing to Israel's right to even exist as a Jewish nation, as a place where Jews can avoid another holocaust like in World War II, they are not even willing to recognize that, how can there ever be peace? As I said personally to the Palestinian's former prime minister, how can you expect peace when you won't even recognize Israel's right to exist as a Jewish nation?

So they want Israel to keep giving away more and more land, and every time—going back to the very inception of Israel, 1,000, 1,600, 1,800 years before Muhammad was born, the actual founding of Israel, going back that early, any time Israel has given away land trying to buy peace, that land ultimately gets used as a staging area from which to attack it. They are about, I hope, to learn that lesson.

So what do we have going on here in the United States now? Well, Caroline

Glick has a great article called: "Column One: The Left Against Zion." This is from December 19. She says:

This week has been a big one for the anti-Israel movement. In the space of a few days, two quasi-academic organizations—the American Studies Association and the Native American and Indigenous Studies Association—have launched boycotts against Israeli universities. Their boycotts follow a similar one announced in April by the Asian Studies Association.

These groups' actions have not taken place in isolation. They are of a piece with ever-escalating acts of anti-Israel agitation in college campuses throughout the United States.

□ 1215

I would interject that it is sickening and incredible to me to see anti-Semitism growing just the way it did before the 1930s and 1940s when over 6 million Jews were mercilessly, brutally killed—and we are seeing it arise. When I learned about the Holocaust and when I went to Germany, through what I had learned and read and seen, I could never have imagined. Thank God we could never have that happen during my lifetime. Now I am watching the seeds of anti-Semitism, of anti-Israel—of people wanting to wipe them off the map, of those who are proposing another Holocaust.

Then we have pseudo intellectual wannabes at universities where they no longer allow true diversity of thought and discussion that made them originally great, which allowed them originally to have liberals there get in charge, and now they cut off so often conservative speech. It used to be in universities, even as conservative as Texas A&M was when I was there, that we had many liberal speakers, and I enjoyed meeting and debating with some of them, with some of the greats in the country. Now, even at Texas A&M, they are careful not to invite people who are too conservative because you don't want to tick off the Faculty Senate. Like most universities, it has gotten very, very liberal.

In Caroline Glick's article she points out:

Every week brings a wealth of stories about new cases of aggressive anti-Israel activism. At the University of Michigan last week, thousands of students were sent fake eviction notices from the university's housing office. A pro-Palestinian group distributed them in dorms across campus to disseminate the blood libel that Israel is carrying out mass expulsions of Palestinians.

At Swarthmore College, leftist anti-Israel Jewish students who control Hillel are insisting on using Hillel's good offices to disseminate and legitimate anti-Israel slanders; and the left's doctrinaire insistence that Israel is the root of all evil is not limited to campuses.

At New York's 92nd Street Y, commentary editor John Podhoretz was booed and hissed by the audience for trying to explain why the ASA's just-announced boycott of Israel was an obscene act of bigotry.

It is a great article. I don't have time to read it all, but she points out:

This week, Harvard law professor Alan Dershowitz retired after 50 years on the law faculty. His exit, the same week as the ASA and the NAISA announced their boycotts of Israeli universities, symbolized the marginalization of the pro-Israel left that Dershowitz represented.

For years, Dershowitz has been a nonentity in leftist circles. His place at the table was usurped by anti-Israel Jews like Peter Beinart, and now Beinart is finding himself increasingly challenged by anti-Semitic Jews like Max Blumenthal.

The progression is unmistakable.

People need to wake up and understand that this kind of thing has all happened before, and when people don't recognize it, it happens again in history. God help us that it doesn't happen while our generation is in charge, but these growing acts of anti-Semitism, anti-Israel continue to progress by so-called "Progressives," making it seem as if this is another apartheid like in South Africa, which was so unfair, racially so wrong in South Africa. It got corrected. This is not the same thing at all. This is a group of people who have been persecuted throughout their history, having a country where they have a longer history of right to that area than any other people existing today.

Yet, as universities, the so-called "left" become more loud and more vocal in their hatred and anger, I have wondered: If Iran dropped a nuke on Jerusalem or Tel Aviv, if Iran killed a million Jews in Israel, have those leftists—those anti-Semitic, anti-Israel folks at universities—gotten so far from decency that they would applaud Israelis, Jews being killed by the millions in Israel? I wonder. I wonder if there would be any reaction like there has been in history, like there was in Germany when Jews were being killed? They deserved it. They were the problem in this country.

Rationalization is a great thing, and it is a dangerous thing.

People who were in Germany, who lived through the Holocaust don't want to talk about it because they cannot believe that they got sucked into that group dynamic that allowed them to be so inhuman and so callous that they didn't care about the extinction of Jews in Germany. I really don't know the answer. These anti-Israeli groups in universities like to think they are diverse, but yet they go after and destroy anybody who attempts to debate them. Would they cheer if Jews and Israelis were killed by Iran?

I hope they will wake up to what is happening at these universities, but here again, love and money can be the root of all evil, and we see universities across this country getting more and more money from Middle Eastern countries that say, Hey, by the way, you need to teach a course on Islamophobia or at least have a seminar, and talk about anybody who raises issues about radical Islam, like

the author in The Washington Times, Husain, who just lied completely about things that I had said. He just lied. He made stuff up. He didn't do his homework. Yet those kinds of things are being talked about and taught at universities.

We have got to get back to having real debate. Some people think, when I get upset, it means I hate somebody. I don't. I come from a family where we fuss at each other tooth and nail. We still love each other and stand by each other. I heard that this was attributed to Johnson, as President, but we had a pastor in Mount Pleasant, Texas, in 1953, who said it to my parents: if two people agree on everything, one of them is unnecessary. The same is true here in Congress. If we all agree on everything, then all but one are unnecessary. We don't need a Congress. We don't need advisors. If one person knows everything, then just let him make all the decisions, but that is not the case in this fallen world. We need to hear from everybody. Debate is a good thing, and it used to be at universities and can be again if they will allow all voices to be heard.

I have one other story here from CNS News:

Afghanistan will resume being a terrorist haven when U.S. troops depart.

That is going to happen. I have been talking about that for a number of years, and it doesn't have to happen if we would simply grant the people of Afghanistan what the Founders originally gave us. We have messed it up, but they originally gave us a government where the States were the most powerful entity. As my moderate Muslim friends in Afghanistan have said, and as former Vice President Massoud has said, and others: if you will just help us push Karzai to let us have an amendment in our constitution that allows us to elect our governors, elect our mayors, get our own police chiefs, govern our own regions, our own state areas—if you will let us do that, we can keep the Taliban out.

I mentioned it before, but when I asked, "What makes you think we could exert that kind of pressure?" they informed me that out of about a \$12.5 billion government budget in Afghanistan, the Afghans only provide about \$1.5 billion. The rest is provided by foreign countries, and most of that is the United States. Today, if this President says you either let the states elect their own governors and mayors and pick their own police chiefs—that is today—or we will cut off every dime going to Afghanistan, I would bet that would be the day they would get started and that they would get an amendment to their constitution, and they would become more of a democratic republic like we started out as, perhaps even more than we are now.

We need to do that for them. We don't need to let more American lives

be killed and be taken in Afghanistan. That doesn't have to happen. It didn't have to happen. Even though Secretary Gates said that he didn't believe the President was really convinced the surge was a good idea in Afghanistan, he still sent more troops, and what people haven't been talking about for a long time is that 75 percent of the people of the American soldiers who have been killed in Afghanistan—soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen—all of them—have been killed while President Obama has been Commander in Chief.

I did not think President Bush did the right thing by sending tens of thousands of American troops in after the Taliban was defeated with fewer than 500 Americans in supporting the Northern Alliance, but we became occupiers. It was a mistake by the Bush administration, I believe, and then a mistake that President Obama inherited, and it got worse. We don't have to leave and have the blood of our soldiers—of our military—cry out as we leave Afghanistan and as the Taliban takes back over. Let us, Madam Speaker, help Afghanistan to root out the evil in its own country. Let's help them get a constitution that let's them root it out for themselves. That is how we should be doing foreign policy.

May God awaken the universities that were once so diverse and so great to understanding that they should not, cannot—I hope and pray do not—continue to foster this anti-Semitism, this anti-Israeli sentiment, that is growing, that might someday cheer when Israelis are nuked.

With that, Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

AUTONOMY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRIDENSTINE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for 30 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, Congress has a lot on its plate, and it is trying its best to pursue it. I am pleased to hear that we may be close to an agreement on the budget, but with all we have to do with respect to the economy, the environment, income inequality, and unemployment insurance, I think the public would be concerned when the Congress goes off course and no longer involves itself only in the Nation's business but interferes with the business of local jurisdictions. One of the cardinal principles of our Nation is, of course, what is local is local and not for the Federal Government.

This afternoon, I want to speak about three issues where the Nation has been drawn into local affairs by the Congress, much against the bipartisan principles on both sides of this Cham-

ber and of the Senate as well. One issue involved the shutdown of a local government. Another involved something, perhaps, even more sacred: the autonomy every local government demands over its local funds and, only yesterday, the near-sacred autonomy over the local laws of a local jurisdiction.

Yesterday, there was a hearing. I would not have objected to the hearing. It was about a very controversial subject, and I happened to be on the other side of the majority, but it is a subject that divides the Nation, and it deserves to be aired. It had to do with what looked to be re-codifying and, perhaps, also adding some provisions on reproductive choice by Members of the majority who oppose abortion in all of its forms, as do many of the American people.

□ 1230

Of course, we have a Supreme Court decision that has ruled on abortion. Nevertheless, there continues to be legislation and interest in this issue here.

Yesterday's hearing was a little curious because, for the most part, the issues have long been addressed by the Congress in appropriations bills. Nobody talks about the so-called Hyde amendment anymore because that has to do with Federal funds for access to abortion. That is no longer much contested.

There is a so-called Helms amendment, which denies access to safe abortion care with U.S.-paid funds in other parts of the world; codifying that. There were some add-ons that you typically might expect from the subcommittee for the Affordable Care Act; to make sure that federal civil servants and the military do not have access to abortion, etc.

I went to the hearing. Frankly, I found it very interesting, the press was interested in only—at least as I read this morning—largely interested in only one matter. That had to do with my request to testify on what was really a minor section of this bill. It was very important to us, but very minor in the bill.

It is a section that would codify something, again, that the appropriators already have done, that is, to keep D.C. from spending its own local funds on abortions for low-income women.

Remember, I just said the Hyde amendment keeps us from spending Federal funds. Note that I am talking only about local funds. In case you think we are an outlier here, 17 States provide local funds for abortions for their poor women because states and localities cannot spend Federal funds. We only want what they have. Those 17 States, by the way, include Alaska, Arizona, Montana—and I won't go on, but you can see that they may be States of various political views that simply don't want low-income women to be

left out of the reproductive choice guaranteed by the Supreme Court's decision regarding abortion.

What the press was most interested in was not the major portions of the bill but the fact that Chairman TRENT FRANKS included a D.C. provision in his bill, a provision that says though these are D.C.'s local funds—\$8 billion, we are proud to say—raised by local taxpayers, our businesses and our residents, 100 percent of it local funds—that we, and we alone, in the United States must accept the dictates from the Congress of the United States about where we may spend our own local funds when some of its Members disagree, as I am sure they would disagree with the 17 States who spend their local funds in the very same way.

Since my own district was the only district mentioned in the bill, I did what any red-blooded Member of Congress would do. I wrote a respectful letter saying, as a courtesy from one Member to another, may I testify for a few minutes with respect to the D.C. provision?

I wrote that letter the moment I heard that this matter was to come forward for a hearing. It was hand-delivered to Chairman FRANKS' office. I heard no response. My counsel, Brad Truding, called repeatedly the next day. Frankly, I never heard a response until our office called.

We called the ranking member, JERRY NADLER, who did tell us that he heard a response, and that I was to be denied the right to testify on a provision involving my own district.

That is what has captured the press, not the many underlying issues, some of which I have just reiterated, of the bill itself, because one thing that captures the public imagination is discourtesy here in this Congress. I didn't receive a courtesy of a reply, and I didn't receive the courtesy of testifying with respect to a provision affecting my district.

Yet, Members are routinely offered the right to testify, usually before the named witnesses, just as a courtesy. In addition, even though you see us go at one another on this floor, if we are discourteous on the floor, they will take down our words and we will have to come to the well of the House and explain ourselves. That is how important courtesy is. You can't have 440 Members without that kind of courtesy.

I don't even know Chairman FRANKS. I don't think he meant any personal discourtesy to me. I am sure of that, as I sat in the hearing and he explained himself and welcomed me to the hearing, it was clear that he didn't mean any personal discourtesy. What he did, however, was to exercise discourtesy from one Member to another Member, and he did so on a matter of some importance.

There is no Member of this body who would sanction an attack on her local

jurisdiction without getting up to protest it. I may not be able to vote on this bill when it comes to the floor, but should I not be able to speak on the matter?

D.C. matters come to this floor time and again, and all I can do is talk. If there is any decency in this body, surely nobody would shut me up. There is no Member of the Senate of the United States who represents the 640,000 residents of D.C., who pay taxes to the federal government and have gone to war each and every time since the Nation was created. There is only one Member. She is a delegate. She has no vote on this floor. She only can vote in committee. All she can do is speak.

In our democracy, who would want to say you cannot even speak? That is what happened yesterday. As a result, important issues—certainly, important to the committee regarding abortion—were not even the focus of the media attention. They just flew from their attention span because of the denial of a Member the right to speak on a provision that affected only her jurisdiction.

I am clear on where I stand on reproductive freedom, and I oppose that bill in its entirety. Every Member of the House knows that bill will never see the light of day on the other side of the Congress, in the Senate, and will never become law. It is a message bill. That is all right. Both sides, when they capture the Congress, participate in message bills. The problem with the majority in the House today is that it only does message bills. That is why this Congress has now gone down as the Congress that was the least productive in American history, because all it did was message bills.

Well, it is one thing to have a message bill on the United States of America. It is another to have a message bill that involves a message pertaining to a local jurisdiction where the local jurisdiction has no voice. No vote, no voice.

The bill managed to be an affront on two counts. It denies our low-income women the right to the reproductive choice that they would have if D.C. could pay for their reproductive choices, as 17 different States do, and it violated the very principle of local government, which was at the root of the American Revolution.

In one of the great contortions in legislation, the bill seems to have recognized that you cannot really legislate for a local jurisdiction. So it redefines the District of Columbia government as a part of the Federal Government for purposes of abortion.

Imagine having your city and your county redefined as now a part of the United States Government in order to pass a bill you do not want. That was a concession in itself against the bill, that they had to redefine us out of who we are into who this Nation is. That kind of contortion undercut any possible legitimacy for the bill.

This is the kind of thing that led to the war on women last Congress. You see what effect that had.

The Republicans want to start out again with the Member who cannot fight back in the way they do because she doesn't have a vote on this floor by denying her even the right to speak on a bill affecting her jurisdiction. Go at it. We will not let it rest.

We all witnesses this same local jurisdiction, the District of Columbia, now one of the most successful local jurisdictions in the United States, that raised \$8 billion on our own. We are building everywhere. We added 50,000 people in the last census. Yet, this jurisdiction faced the shutdown in the just-past infamous shutdown of the Federal Government.

Well, the public will say, That can't be. They shut down the Federal Government. As a matter of fact, the Congress makes the District of Columbia bring its \$8 billion local budget right here, to sign off on it, before we can spend our own local funds.

You are hearing the very definition of autocracy, not democracy. When money that the Congress has nothing to do with has to come before this Chamber in any form or fashion, that can lead to catastrophe—and it almost did, because the Congress had gotten to not one bit of the one business it has to do every single year, and that is pass bills for appropriations for its own government. They hadn't done one.

Among those, tucked into one of its bills was the independent jurisdiction of the District of Columbia. The mayor was put to using contingency funds to keep the city open during those 16 days. Normally, he has to do the same shutdown preparation that OPM, the Department of Education, or the Department of Transportation has to do. Instead, he used his contingency funds. The problem is he was running out of contingency funds.

There were Members of this body that helped me finally in negotiations with the administration, with our Republican colleagues, and of course, with the Democrats in the Senate. I thank Chairman DARRELL ISSA, who chairs the Oversight and Government Reform Committee with jurisdiction, among other things, over the District of Columbia.

□ 1245

I thank majority leader, ERIC CANTOR, a member of this regional delegation, for his efforts as well. There were just as many Republicans and Democrats in the Senate who were helpful, and others whom I have not named, who were helpful here.

But it took a three-way negotiation to get us out of that; and the reason that negotiation was important is that we are waiting, as I speak, to see whether or not there is going to be another government shutdown now. I am

hopeful about that because we are told that we may have a delay for a few days.

The prospect is there won't be another shutdown; but we didn't know that, then, so I had to negotiate for something that the Federal agencies do not yet have. They are now being run on what is called a "continuing resolution" based on last year's appropriation, 2013 funds.

Imagine if we had had to do that, run a big city on funds from last year instead of your appropriated funds for this year. That could result in violation of contracts, all kinds of upheavals in your city.

Fortunately, I was able to negotiate a bill that would keep us open for the rest of the year, that is, the fiscal year. The Federal Government still has to do that for its own agencies.

Why in the world would anybody want any local jurisdiction to be caught up in that federal mess?

Fortunately, there is no disagreement on this. I don't want to leave the impression that this is a matter of great contention. The Senate has what we call "shutdown avoidance language" for the Nation's Capital in its D.C. appropriations bill. The President's budget had such language too.

My own colleagues here, Mr. ISSA, for example, is for anti-shutdown language. The appropriators have indicated the very same.

I am hoping that as the appropriation bill passes—sorry—comes to the floor, it will have that shutdown avoidance language in it. Indeed, I am hoping it will have budget autonomy in it.

The President's budget had budget autonomy language. The Senate appropriations now has budget autonomy in it.

Hasn't the time come to say to the Nation's Capital, the residents who raise their own money here in the District of Columbia, that if you raise it, you can spend it, and the Congress does not have to be a pass-through for you?

Isn't it time to say that, at least, because Wall Street charges D.C. a penalty because, after it passes its balanced budget, the city has to come to the Congress, which passes no balanced budgets. Any time somebody else has to look at your budget, there is an additional layer. You pay for the extra layer because it should not be there and is not there for any other jurisdiction.

If all of this seems strange and against American traditions, imagine legislation coming here. That one, the last one I want to discuss is Kafkaesque in the extreme.

The District of Columbia passes a bill, it is supposed to lay over here before it can take effect for 30 legislative, not calendar, days, and 60 for criminal matters, except our legislative days are far and few between. So bills have to lay over here long past a 30-day period, usually for at least 3 calendar months.

Now, you are running a big city. Let me give you one of the more laughable examples that is not atypical, but I give it to you because you can see that this is the kind of subject matter that would never interest the Congress.

The congressional review, or layover, period for the change that the District made in its laws to exchange the word "handicap" for "disability" took 9 months. It took 9 months. In order to keep legislation from lapsing, the District has to pass temporary legislation and then another extension of legislation. And it has to keep passing various kinds of temporary bills of its final bills until it finally gets through these review days.

The council estimates that about 65 percent, up to 65 percent, of the bills it passes could be eliminated were it not for this make-work procedure.

Now, this isn't painless. The council says it takes 5,000 employee-hours and 160,000 sheets of paper per Council period; and you'd better be precise, because if you miss one of these periods, and there are usually three different periods during which these bills pass until you get to the 30 legislative days, the bill could lapse, and then you would have to start all over again.

That would be bad enough if Congress had a reason for requiring these bills to come here. Congress never looks at these bills. If there is something that the Council of the District of Columbia does that the Congress thinks it shouldn't do, it knows exactly what to do, at least in its own view.

Why bother with introducing a bill here, having it come to the floor, and doing the same thing in the Senate?

Why not simply try to attach your objection or amendment to something else?

So the Congress simply uses the appropriation bills and attaches whatever it wants to overturn. At the moment, there is only one such matter and that is the abortion rider; and it simply tucks that into another bill.

On only three occasions has the Congress ever used the review, or layover period, to overturn a D.C. law: 1979, 1981, and 1991. And two of those directly involved Federal interests, so Congress was within its rights.

In fact, if the truth be told, the District was not trying to defy the Federal Government.

In fact, I would have been with the Congress on this because Federal interests were involved on two of them. The District mistook, was mistaken in the extent to where there was a Federal interest involved.

So those were not even attempts to try to challenge the Federal Government. Those were mistakes. Had I been here at the time, I would have tried to correct them before they got very far by going to the District before they ever got here.

In any case, you have a Sisyphus-like process, keep rolling up the hill, keep

spending all that money, keep exerting all those employee-hours, for a process that Congress has long abandoned and pays no attention to.

My bill says to a Congress which regularly passes paperwork-reduction bills, this is a classic example of where it is needed. I do not believe there is the slightest opposition here. It is a matter of inertia. I am trying to make it rise above the ground where it has laid since I have been introducing this bill.

I don't believe for a moment that there is a single Member that wishes the District, or any other jurisdiction, or any part of this government, to engage in such a labor-intensive, costly process, even if it had an outcome, but particularly one that the Congress itself abandoned and has abandoned into disuse.

So, Madam Speaker, I brought these matters of local concern to the floor today because they are, I think, every last one of them, matters about which most Members are unaware, and for good reason.

Members are dealing with their own districts and with the Nation's business. They really don't have any reason to care about whether or not the District spends its local money one way or the other, about what laws it has passed, and if it is shut down. In the case of D.C. bills only three out of 4,500 D.C. bills have been overturned. It has abandoned one of these processes altogether.

The District had a budget autonomy referendum that, technically, is law. It is in some danger, so I am trying still to get budget autonomy through the Congress and to the President.

I can not believe that, with many conservative Members of this House who believe in local matters for local folks, that I would not have support here. I recognize that abortion is a controversial issue, and I have the deepest respect for those who disagree with me on that issue; but I think most Members would agree that that is a matter for local jurisdictions to decide.

Wherever we stand on the Nation's business, we are as one on local principles. Local matters are for local jurisdictions. That cannot be your principle for every jurisdiction in the United States except the District of Columbia. The matter of democracy, which we have tried to spread throughout the world, cannot be a matter for every nation on the face of this Earth except the Nation's Capital.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported that on January 9, 2014, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 667. To redesignate the Dryden Flight Research Center as the Neil A. Armstrong Flight Research Center and the Western Aeronautical Test Range as the Hugh L. Dryden Aeronautical Test Range.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 13, 2014, at noon for morning-hour debate.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Members executed the oath for access to classified information:

Robert B. Aderholt, Rodney Alexander*, Justin Amash, Mark E. Amodei, Robert E. Andrews, Michele Bachmann, Spencer Bachus, Ron Barber, Lou Barletta, Garland "Andy" Barr, John Barrow, Joe Barton, Karen Bass, Joyce Beatty, Xavier Becerra, Dan Benishek, Kerry L. Bentivolio, Ami Bera, Gus M. Bilirakis, Rob Bishop, Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., Timothy H. Bishop, Diane Black, Marsha Blackburn, Earl Blumenauer, John A. Boehner, Suzanne Bonamici, Jo Bonner*, Madeleine Z. Bordallo, Charles W. Boustany, Jr., Kevin Brady, Robert A. Brady, Bruce L. Braley, Jim Bridenstine, Mo Brooks, Susan W. Brooks, Paul C. Broun, Corrine Brown, Julia Brownley, Vern Buchanan, Larry Bucshon, Michael C. Burgess, Cheri Bustos, G. K. Butterfield, Bradley Byrne, Ken Calvert, Dave Camp, John Campbell, Eric Cantor, Shelley Moore Capito, Lois Capps, Michael E. Capuano, Tony Cardenas, John C. Carney, Jr., André Carson, John R. Carter, Matt Cartwright, Bill Cassidy, Kathy Castor, Joaquin Castro, Steve Chabot, Jason Chaffetz, Donna M. Christensen, Judy Chu, David N. Cicilline, Katherine M. Clark, Yvette D. Clarke, Wm. Lacy Clay, Emanuel Cleaver, James E. Clyburn, Howard Coble, Mike Coffman, Steve Cohen, Tom Cole, Chris Collins, Doug Collins, K. Michael Conaway, Gerald E. Connolly, John Conyers, Jr., Paul Cook, Jim Cooper, Jim Costa, Tom Cotton, Joe Courtney, Kevin Cramer, Eric A. "Rick" Crawford, Ander Crenshaw, Joseph Crowley, Henry Cuellar, John Abney Culberson, Elijah E. Cummings, Steve Daines, Danny K. Davis, Rodney Davis, Susan A. Davis, Peter A. DeFazio, Diana DeGette, John K. Delaney, Rosa L. DeLauro, Suzan K. DelBene, Jeff Denham, Charles W. Dent, Ron DeSantis, Scott DesJarlais, Theodore E. Deutch, Mario Diaz-Balart, John D. Dingell, Lloyd Doggett, Michael F. Doyle, Tammy Duckworth, Sean P. Duffy, Jeff Duncan, John J. Duncan, Jr., Donna F. Edwards, Keith Ellison, Renee L. Ellmers, Jo Ann Emerson*, Eliot L. Engel, William L. Enyart, Anna G. Eshoo, Elizabeth H. Esty, Eni F. H. Faleomavaega, Blake Farenthold, Sam Farr, Chaka Fattah, Stephen Lee Fincher, Michael G. Fitzpatrick, Charles J. "Chuck" Fleischmann, John Fleming, Bill Flores, J. Randy Forbes, Jeff Fortenberry, Bill Foster, Virginia Foxx, Lois Frankel, Trent Franks, Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, Marcia L. Fudge, Tulsi Gabbard, Pete P. Gallego, John Garamendi, Joe Garcia, Cory Gardner, Scott Garrett, Jim Gerlach, Bob Gibbs, Christopher P. Gibson, Phil

Gingrey, Louie Gohmert, Bob Goodlatte, Paul A. Gosar, Trey Gowdy, Kay Granger, Sam Graves, Tom Graves, Alan Grayson, Al Green, Gene Green, Tim Griffin, H. Morgan Griffith, Raúl M. Grijalva, Michael G. Grimm, Brett Guthrie, Luis V. Guterrez, Janice Hahn, Ralph M. Hall, Colleen W. Hanabusa, Richard L. Hanna, Gregg Harper, Andy Harris, Vicky Hartzler, Alcee L. Hastings, Doc Hastings, Denny Heck, Joseph J. Heck, Jeb Hensarling, Jaime Herrera Beutler, Brian Higgins, James A. Himes, Rubén Hinojosa, George Holding, Rush Holt, Michael M. Honda, Steven A. Horsford, Steny H. Hoyer, Richard Hudson, Tim Huelskamp, Jared Huffman, Bill Huizenga, Randy Hultgren, Duncan Hunter, Robert Hurt, Steve Israel, Darrell E. Issa, Sheila Jackson Lee, Hakeem S. Jeffries, Lynn Jenkins, Bill Johnson, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Henry C. "Hank" Johnson, Jr., Sam Johnson, Walter B. Jones, Jim Jordan, David P. Joyce, Marcy Kaptur, William R. Keating, Mike Kelly, Robin L. Kelly, Joseph P. Kennedy III, Daniel T. Kildee, Derek Kilmer, Ron Kind, Peter T. King, Steve King, Jack Kingston, Adam Kinzinger, Ann Kirkpatrick, John Kline, Ann M. Kuster, Raúl R. Labrador, Doug LaMalfa, Doug Lamborn, Leonard Lance, James R. Langevin, James Lankford, Rick Larsen, John B. Larson, Tom Latham, Robert E. Latta, Barbara Lee, Sander M. Levin, John Lewis, Daniel Lipinski, Frank A. LoBiondo, David Loebsack, Zoe Lofgren, Billy Long, Alan S. Lowenthal, Nita M. Lowey, Frank D. Lucas, Blaine Luetkemeyer, Ben Ray Lujan, Michelle Lujan Grisham, Cynthia M. Lummis, Stephen F. Lynch, Daniel B. Maffei, Carolyn B. Maloney, Sean Patrick Maloney, Kenny Marchant, Tom Marino, Edward J. Markey*, Thomas Massie, Jim Matheson, Doris O. Matsui, Vance M. McAllister, Carolyn McCarthy, Kevin McCarthy, Michael T. McCaul, Tom McClintock, Betty McCollum, James P. McGovern, Patrick T. McHenry, Mike McIntyre, Howard P. "Buck" McKeon, David B. McKinley, Cathy McMorris Rodgers, Jerry McNeerney, Mark Meadows, Patrick Meehan, Gregory W. Meeks, Grace Meng, Luke Messer, John L. Mica, Michael H. Michaud, Candice S. Miller, Gary G. Miller, George Miller, Jeff Miller, Gwen Moore, James P. Moran, Markwayne Mullin, Mick Mulvaney, Patrick Murphy, Tim Murphy, Jerrold Nadler, Grace F. Napolitano, Richard E. Neal, Gloria Negrete McLeod, Randy Neugebauer, Kristi L. Noem, Richard M. Nolan, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Richard B. Nugent, Devin Nunes, Alan Nunnelee, Pete Olson, Beto O'Rourke, William L. Owens, Steven M. Palazzo, Frank Pallone, Jr., Bill Pascrell, Jr., Ed Pastor, Erik Paulsen, Donald M. Payne, Jr., Stevan Pearce, Nancy Pelosi, Ed Perlmutter, Scott Perry, Gary C. Peters, Scott H. Peters, Collin C. Peterson, Thomas E. Petri, Pedro R. Pierluisi, Chellie Pingree, Robert Pittenger, Joseph R. Pitts, Mark Pocan, Ted Poe, Jared Polis, Mike Pompeo, Bill Posey, David E. Price, Tom Price, Mike Quigley, Trey Radel, Nick J. Rahall II, Charles B. Rangel, Tom Reed, David G. Reichert, James B. Renacci, Reid J. Ribble, Tom Rice, Cedric L. Richmond, E. Scott Rigell, Martha Roby, David P. Roe, Harold Rogers, Mike Rogers, Mike Rogers, Dana Rohrabacher, Todd Rokita, Thomas J. Rooney, Peter J. Roskam, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Dennis A. Ross, Keith J. Rothfus, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Edward R. Royce, Raul Ruiz, Jon Runyan, C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger, Bobby L. Rush, Paul Ryan, Tim Ryan, Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan, Matt Salmon, Linda T. Sánchez, Loretta Sanchez,

Mark Sanford, John P. Sarbanes, Steve Scalise, Janice D. Schakowsky, Adam B. Schiff, Bradley S. Schneider, Aaron Schock, Kurt Schrader, Allyson Y. Schwartz, David Schweikert, Austin Scott, David Scott, Robert C. "Bobby" Scott, F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., José E. Serrano, Pete Sessions, Terri A. Sewell, Carol Shea-Porter, Brad Sherman, John Shimkus, Bill Shuster, Michael K. Simpson, Kyrsten Sinema, Albio Sires, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Adam Smith, Adrian Smith, Christopher H. Smith, Jason T. Smith, Lamar Smith, Steve Southerland II, Jackie Speier, Chris Stewart, Steve Stivers, Steve Stockman, Marlin A. Stutzman, Eric Swalwell, Mark Takano, Lee Terry, Bennie G. Thompson, Glenn Thompson, Mike Thompson, Mac Thornberry, Patrick J. Tiberi, John F. Tierney, Scott R. Tipton, Dina Titus, Paul Tonko, Niki Tsongas, Michael R. Turner, Fred Upton, David G. Valadao, Chris Van Hollen, Juan Vargas, Marc A. Veasey, Filemon Vela, Nydia M. Velázquez, Peter J. Visclosky, Ann Wagner, Tim Walberg, Greg Walden, Jackie Walorski, Timothy J. Walz, Debbie Wasserman Schultz, Maxine Waters, Melvin L. Watt*, Henry A. Waxman, Randy K. Weber, Sr., Daniel Webster, Peter Welch, Brad R. Wenstrup, Lynn A. Westmoreland, Ed Whitfield, Roger Williams, Frederica S. Wilson, Joe Wilson, Robert J. Wittman, Frank R. Wolf, Steve Womack, Rob Woodall, John A. Yarmuth, Kevin Yoder, Ted S. Yoho, C. W. Bill Young*, Don Young, Todd C. Young

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4430. A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's "Major" final rule — Prohibitions and Restrictions on Proprietary Trading and Certain Interests in, and Relationships with, Hedge Funds and Private Equity Funds (RIN: 3038-AD05) received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4431. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Extension of Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions (Multiple Chemicals) [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0777; FRL-9904-15] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4432. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's fiscal year 2013 report on the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

4433. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's "Major" final rule — Prohibitions and Restrictions on Proprietary Trading and Certain Interests in, and Relationships with, Hedge Funds and Private Equity Funds (RIN: 3235-AL07) [Release No.: BHCA-1; File No. S7-41-11] received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4434. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Attainment Demonstration for the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria 1997 8-hour Ozone Nonattainment

Area [EPA-R06-OAR-2013-0387; FRL-9904-96-Region 6] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4435. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0286; FRL-9904-30] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4436. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Hazardous Waste Management System: Conditional Exclusion for Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Streams in Geologic Sequestration Activities [EPA-HQ-RCRA-2010-0695; FRL-9904-48-OSWER] (RIN: 2050-AG60) received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4437. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Isopyrazam; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0509; FRL-9903-53] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4438. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Secondary Lead Smelting [EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0344; FRL-9904-38-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AR66) received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4439. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Ocean Dumping Regulations: Atchafalaya-West Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Site Designation; Calcasieu, Sabine Neches, and Atchafalaya-East Site Corrections [EPA-R06-OW-2013-0221; FRL-9904-86-Region 6] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4440. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, and South Coast Air Quality Management District [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0668; FRL-9902-71-Region 9] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4441. A letter from the Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting the Commission's Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4442. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting FY 2013 Treasury Agency Financial Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4443. A letter from the Co-Chief Privacy Officer, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's Privacy Act Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4444. A letter from the Director, Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission,

transmitting a copy of the Commission's Performance and Accountability Report for FY 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4445. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting the Board's report on competitive sourcing efforts for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4446. A letter from the Director, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4447. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's report on the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act for 2013, amended; to the Committee on House Administration.

4448. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended for the six month period ending December 31, 2012, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 621; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4449. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a letter reporting the FY 2013 expenditures from the Pershing Hall Revolving Fund for projects, activities, and facilities that support the mission of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 2810. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than March 14, 2014.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3841. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide that foreign income be considered in the determination of eligibility for grants and loans under that Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3842. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to conduct a feasibility study for using income tax returns as the primary Federal student aid application; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3843. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income discharges of Federal student loans as a result of veterans' service-connected total disability that is permanent in nature; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3844. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require cost or price to the Federal Government be given at least equal importance as technical or other criteria in evaluating competitive proposals for defense contracts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3845. A bill to require the Administrator of NASA to assess the cost and sched-

ule implications of extending science missions beyond planned mission lifetimes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mrs. MILLER of Michigan (for herself, Mr. MCCAUL, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 3846. A bill to provide for the authorization of border, maritime, and transportation security responsibilities and functions in the Department of Homeland Security and the establishment of United States Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARBER (for himself, Mr. DAINES, and Ms. SINEMA):

H.R. 3847. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security the responsibility to develop and provide to the Secretary of Health and Human Services risk-based, performance-based cybersecurity standards for the Federal information technology requirements under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, including the healthcare.gov website, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York (for himself and Mr. ISRAEL):

H.R. 3848. A bill to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to add New York to the New England Fishery Management Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CASSIDY:

H.R. 3849. A bill to provide for the repeal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act if it is determined that the Act has resulted in increasing the number of uninsured individuals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, House Administration, Rules, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GIBSON (for himself, Mr. REED, and Ms. MCCOLLUM):

H.R. 3850. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2014 through 2018; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. LANCE:

H.R. 3851. A bill to repeal sections 1341 and 1342 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. SPIER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. ELLISON):

H.R. 3852. A bill to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. STUTZMAN, and Mr. SOUTHERLAND):

H.R. 3853. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to prohibit

Government contributions under the Federal employees health benefit program towards Exchange health insurance coverage of Members of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky:

H.J. Res. 106. A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Ms. BROWNLEY of California):

H. Res. 456. A resolution calling on schools and State and local educational agencies to recognize that dyslexia has significant educational implications that must be addressed; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3841.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3842.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3843.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3844.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3845.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mrs. MILLER of Michigan:

H.R. 3846.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 1; and Article I, section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. BARBER:

H.R. 3847.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

General welfare

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Commercial Activity Regulation

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and

among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York:

H.R. 3848.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CASSIDY:

H.R. 3849.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GIBSON:

H.R. 3850.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1—to provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.

By Mr. LANCE:

H.R. 3851.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8, Clause I, of the United States Constitution This states that "Congress shall have power to . . . lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 3852.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 3853.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3: to regulate Commerce Article 1, Section 8, Clause 14: to make rules for the government

By Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky:

H.J. Res. 106.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . ." In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. . . ." Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 7: Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. RIBBLE, and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 385: Mr. LOEBACK.

H.R. 543: Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 596: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 645: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 685: Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 695: Mr. WILLIAMS.

H.R. 863: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 940: Mr. YODER.

H.R. 1010: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 1091: Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 1136: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 1146: Mr. WALZ and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 1176: Mrs. BACHMANN.

H.R. 1180: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 1201: Mr. YODER.

H.R. 1226: Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 1263: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 1281: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 1385: Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 1551: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 1726: Mr. MAFFEI, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LOBIONDO, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KIND, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mrs. ELLMERS.

H.R. 1750: Mr. YODER.

H.R. 1751: Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 1771: Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 1779: Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.

H.R. 1814: Mrs. ROBY and Mr. MCHENRY.

H.R. 1861: Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 1918: Mr. REED and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 1936: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 2101: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 2116: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 2288: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 2291: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 2300: Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.

H.R. 2539: Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 2575: Mr. WILLIAMS and Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 2578: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 2591: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 2643: Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. JOYCE, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 2686: Mr. JOYCE.

H.R. 2689: Mr. JOYCE.

H.R. 2709: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 2841: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas and Mr. COLE.

H.R. 2854: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 2945: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 3015: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 3086: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 3133: Mr. PRICE of Georgia.

H.R. 3318: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. COTTON.

H.R. 3334: Mr. LEWIS and Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 3335: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H.R. 3344: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 3361: Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. BRIDENSTINE.

H.R. 3369: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Ms. DUCKWORTH.

H.R. 3370: Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 3382: Mr. CAMP.

H.R. 3429: Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 3494: Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. PETERS of California, Ms. TSONGAS, and Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 3516: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 3541: Mr. TIBERI.

H.R. 3546: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 3549: Mrs. ELLMERS.

H.R. 3573: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 3590: Mr. TIPTON, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. COTTON, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. HALL, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 3595: Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 3604: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 3633: Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 3635: Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. JORDAN, and Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 3658: Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. VELA, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Mr. TIBERI, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 3673: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 3685: Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. LABRADOR.

H.R. 3722: Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 3732: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. CARTER, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, and Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

H.R. 3757: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 3787: Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mrs. BACHMANN.

H.R. 3788: Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 3789: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. HARPER.

H.R. 3790: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Ms. GRANGER.

H.R. 3818: Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 3819: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. REED.

H.J. Res. 56: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DEUTCH, and Ms. NORTON.

H. Res. 247: Mr. HONDA and Mr. KENNEDY.

H. Res. 281: Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

H. Res. 356: Mr. FORBES.

H. Res. 362: Mr. DENT.

H. Res. 410: Ms. LOFGREN.

H. Res. 418: Mr. CONNOLLY.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

H.J. Res. 106, making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 3550: Mr. MEADOWS.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMEMORATING THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BELLE ISLE, FLORIDA

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the establishment of Belle Isle, Florida.

Founded in 1924 to preserve Lake Conway and the surrounding chain of lakes, the name "Belle Isle" was selected to resemble the French phrase "beautiful island." The local natural resources, including parks and extensive waterways, facilitate Belle Isle residents' active outdoor culture. Additionally, Belle Isle is home to nearly 100 businesses that include iconic local restaurants and stores. Small communities like Belle Isle are the cornerstones of American culture and economy.

It is a privilege to serve the residents of Belle Isle, and I thank them for their tremendous contributions to the Central Florida community.

WILL THERE BE AN AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY?

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the African Union, or AU, is in the midst of a long program to create an African Economic Community through the eventual merging of existing regional economic communities. U.S. policy is to support regional integration in Africa as enhancing the success of U.S.-Africa trade by reducing trade barriers and creating larger markets. I chaired a hearing yesterday that examined the AU effort and its potential benefits for Africa and the United States.

A focal point in U.S.-Africa trade policy is the encouragement of integrated markets in Africa. It makes trade with Africa more efficient and beneficial for African businesspeople and governments. It also is more attractive for foreign investors.

The AU, a regional grouping of all countries in Africa except Morocco, was established in 2002 as the successor to the now-defunct Organization of African Unity, or OAU. Its formation was largely motivated by OAU members' desire to more quickly achieve the goals of the 1991 African Economic Community Treaty. The treaty is intended to promote African regional economic integration and socio-economic development through the planned creation of a common African market and shared political and economic institutions. Make no mistake, this is a challenging goal. The exam-

ple of the European Community demonstrates the difficulty even when involving developed nations.

The current African nations were not created to collaborate with one another. Varying languages, conflicting legal and commercial systems and often incompatible transportation infrastructures make this worthy goal a major challenge, and there are other obstacles that make this effort even more daunting.

Nevertheless, the eight recognized Regional Economic Communities have a timetable to which they are generally adhering with few exceptions. The Arab Maghreb Union, a trade agreement comprising Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia, is inactive and frozen due to deep political and economical disagreements between Morocco and Algeria regarding, among other issues, the matter of Western Sahara independence. The Community of Sahel-Saharan States, comprising 28 countries across Africa's Sahel region, is finding regional integration difficult because of its members being part of other trade blocs that are more advanced in their integration.

Meanwhile, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, a free trade area with nineteen member states stretching from Libya to Swaziland, has agreed to an expanded free-trade zone and is also considering a common visa scheme to boost tourism.

The East African Community, an intergovernmental organization comprising five East African countries—Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda—signed a protocol just last year outlining their plans for launching a monetary union within 10 years.

The Economic Community of Central African States, which includes 10 countries across the middle of the continent, formed a customs union with a free trade area between members and a common external tariff for imports from other countries as long ago as 1966.

The Economic Community of West African States, a regional group of 15 West African countries, is creating a single large trading bloc through an economic and trading union and serves as a peacekeeping force in the region—all despite operating officially in three co-equal languages—French, English, and Portuguese.

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development is an eight-country trading bloc based in East Africa and has transformed from an executive group with a focus on development and environmental control to a larger structure as a Regional Economic Community.

The Southern African Development Community began as an anti-apartheid coalition fighting for majority rule in South Africa in the 1970s, but since majority rule came to South Africa in 1994, it has become a traditional Regional Economic Community, and like its West African counterpart, sometimes engages in peacekeeping operations.

By 2017, a free trade union and customs union is supposed to be established in each

Regional Economic Community. The process is still stalled in North Africa and the Sahel, although there is progress elsewhere. This phase is now fully in force in East Africa, as well as West and Central Africa.

In today's hearing, we are looking for recommendations on what the Regional Economic Communities and their member countries must do to fulfill the AU's ambitious agenda, but we also want to examine what the U.S. government, other donor governments and international financial institutions can do to enhance their efforts in this regard. Ostensibly, this assistance has been ongoing for some time now but we want to find out more about why these efforts have not moved farther ahead.

At yesterday's hearing, we had with us experts who have observed regional integration in Africa, and in some cases, have worked to promote it for more than a decade. We know what governments have said about the benefits of regional integration, and we have heard from the private sector about their preference for integrated markets. Yesterday we heard from those who can provide and have provided the technical assistance necessary to make these goals a reality.

We in Congress currently are working on legislation to extend the African Growth and Opportunity Act, and integrated regional markets will only enhance the success of this trade process moving forward. We hope today's contributions will better inform us on how we can more effectively encourage regional integration and the expansion of African markets.

FOR THE RELIEF OF JEANETTE VIZGUERRA-RAMIREZ

HON. JARED POLIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the case of Jeanette Vizguerra Ramirez. I have introduced a bill on her behalf in an effort to prevent the senseless destruction of her family in light of her tremendous contributions to her community and the immigrant rights movement in Colorado.

Jeanette Vizguerra Ramirez has been in the United States since 1997. She has three young U.S. citizen children, and two citizen grandchildren. She is a devoted mother and grandmother who routinely volunteers with a local elementary school to ensure the success of her children, as well as that of their respective peers. Ms. Vizguerra Ramirez has also established extraordinarily strong ties to Colorado through her tireless work with numerous community organizations. Several news outlets have documented her commitment to improving the lives of members of her community through her volunteerism and advocacy. It

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

is abundantly clear that Ms. Vizguerra Ramirez is a positive influence in her community, and that she does not pose a threat to those around her. Nevertheless, despite her long-term residence, strong family ties, and extensive community contributions to the U.S., Immigration and Customs Enforcement currently seeks to remove her to her country of origin.

We can no longer afford to sit idly by while our limited tax-payer enforcement dollars are spent producing such untenable outcomes. While our continued inability to modernize our broken immigration system is bad for businesses, the overall economy and the federal deficit, it is completely devastating to hundreds of thousands of families who suffer the consequences every year.

The U.S. House of Representatives has neglected its responsibility to address our broken immigration system for far too long. Every passing day brings devastating consequences to thousands of families throughout our country. Our current enforcement-centric approach is a relic of another time that needlessly destroys families, and leaves thousands of U.S. citizen children without one or more of their parents. This approach runs contrary to our American system of values.

HONORING KHIQUITA "KEKE"
YOUNG

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Khiquita "Keke" Young.

Khiquita Young is the founder of Independent Survival Living (ISL) and owner of K's Farm and Ranch in Crystal Springs, MS. ISL originated in Jackson, Mississippi. Young presents agriculture methods at church conferences with families and local farmers and ranchers.

In 2007 Mrs. Young's mother had a stroke that left her disabled on the left side of her body and troubled in her speech. Khiquita was frustrated to discover the lack of assistance for much needed help not only for her mother, but others as well.

This journey led Young to encourage those who are broken spiritually and financially to become self sufficient. It is her desire for the elderly and stroke victims to become independent individuals again. She doesn't want the elderly and stroke victims to depend on others who do not offer genuine help or who neglect disabled people.

Young is a visionary who actively pursues change in destiny. The vision she was given in 2007 was to pursue the mission in agriculture, to establish urban gardens and farms for the elderly and stroke victims. Participation gives them some control in their lives allowing them to manage, operate and become profitable to survive.

Khiquita is the National Women in Agriculture Association Chairwoman of Southwest River Region in Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Khiquita "Keke" Young for being a visionary and giving back to others.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM COLE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall votes No. 5, on ordering the previous question on H. Res. 455, and No. 6, on adoption of H. Res. 455, I was unavoidably detained and unable to cast my votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on these two votes.

HONORING ROBINSON'S GROCERY,
LLC

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a rural town minority owned business, Robinson's Grocery, LLC.

Robinson's Grocery, LLC opened for business on November 27, 2006 in Bolton, Mississippi. Mr. Pelvia Rene Robinson, owner and operator, saw a need for a small town grocery store that could supply the community with quality products and friendly service without traveling to the neighboring city, which is approximately six to seven miles away.

As a lifelong resident of Bolton, Mr. Robinson understood the hardships many in the community faced in acquiring necessities, such as, fresh deli meats, eggs, and cheeses. In addition to meat and dairy products, his store offered hot meals, such as chicken and pork or beef ribs and a variety of household items that many in the community would use on a daily basis.

Establishment of Robinson's Grocery rallied the community together, giving the townspeople a sense of community pride knowing that a grocery store was within walking distance, helping to tremendously decrease the need for sometimes weekly trips to neighboring towns for relatively simple household goods and groceries.

Robinson's Grocery grew as various vendors solicited commercial space for their wares on the store shelves. Currently, the store is in the process of renovating and restructuring its look. Upon completion, the store will also provide a fresh look and an overall enhanced shopping experience in addition to new products and services.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Pelvia Robinson and Robinson's Grocery, LLC for its remarkable contribution to the thriving rural Bolton community.

FIRST AFRIKAN PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH DAY

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation:

Whereas, First Afrikan Presbyterian Church has been and continues to be a beacon of light to our district for the past twenty years; and

Whereas, Reverend Dr. Mark A. Lomax and the members of the First Afrikan Presbyterian Church family today continues to uplift and inspire those in our district; and

Whereas, the First Afrikan Presbyterian Church has been and continues to be a place where citizens are touched spiritually, mentally and physically through outreach ministries and community partnership to aid in building up our district; and

Whereas, this remarkable and tenacious Church of God has given hope to the hopeless, fed the needy and empowered our community for the past twenty (20) years; and

Whereas, this Church has produced many spiritual warriors, people of compassion, people of great courage, fearless leaders and servants to all, but most of all visionaries who have shared not only with their Church, but with DeKalb County their passion to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize the First Afrikan Presbyterian Church family for their leadership and service to our District on this the 20th Anniversary of their founding; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR., do hereby proclaim December 8, 2013 as First Afrikan Presbyterian Church Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 8th day of December, 2013.

IH-30 ACCIDENT

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I want to bring to your attention a most unfortunate incident that has taken place in my home district across one of the most vital and important transportation corridors not only to Texas but to the Nation. Interstate Highway 30 begins in Aledo, Texas, west of Fort Worth and ends in North Little Rock, Arkansas. While not the nation's longest highway, Interstate 30 has some of the heaviest truck and trade traffic in the nation and is essential to national security. Because of our nation's growing population—especially in the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex—transportation systems, planned over fifty years ago, are being strained and are over capacity. Because of this, our transportation facilities cannot always accommodate the needs of our constituents. This affects not only transportation commerce and mobility but also hinders the first responders and law enforcement from arriving at the scene of the accident in a timely manner.

Early this morning, on Friday January 10, 2014 a major multi-truck accident took place including as many as fifteen vehicles, including semi-trucks on a section of IH-30 that spans Lake Ray Hubbard. The accident has closed all eight lanes of the bridge, headed

east and west. After seven hours, the facility remains closed and as there are no frontage roads across the Lake, commuters and drivers are facing multi-hour delays and the national supply chain is being adversely affected.

Our thoughts and prayers go out to those that were injured in this unfortunate accident. And to all those hundreds of thousands who were inconvenienced.

This is a prime example as to why Interstate 30, and our national transportation system, needs renewed attention at the local, state, and federal level. This is not the first time this has happened and this will certainly not be the last. In 2006, I was pleased to be of assistance in causing IH-30 to be designated a Congressional High Priority Corridor on the National Highway System so that this vital corridor would be eligible to receive the attention it needs.

I now call on the U.S. Department of Transportation to work with the Texas Department of Transportation and Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department to immediately address these issues of safety and mobility along Interstate 30. I call for an expedited review of IH-30 from Dallas-Fort Worth to Texarkana all the way to North Little Rock that will involve not only the DOTs but city and county stakeholders, including the TEX-21 IH-30 Corridor Task Force. I call for recommendations to come forth within 90 days to provide long and short term solutions. When a facility like this is shut down, the economy is affected because as we all know, our transportation system is the backbone of the economy.

It is of utmost importance that those of us from the Texas side work with those from the Arkansas side to implement the proper maintenance and expansion that is needed to handle the demands placed upon the facility by the population increase. We are calling for six lane divided with continuous frontage roads along the corridor so when an accident such as this one occurs we have the necessary infrastructure to keep people and goods moving.

HONORING SHERIFF KELVIN
WILLIAMS, SR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, Kelvin Williams, Sr., was born in Chicago, Illinois and is the son of Ms. Bobbie J. Williams, a lovely and proud lady. The Sheriff's father, Vick Foster, is deceased. During his school days, Kelvin attended I.T. Montgomery Elementary School and John F. Kennedy Middle School in Mound Bayou; also he attended Ruleville Middle School and Ruleville Central High School in Ruleville. He earned a diploma from Ruleville Central High School in 1986.

Sheriff Williams thereafter attended Mississippi Valley State University, where he majored in Criminal Justice. He then moved to St. Louis and continued his education at Webster University, from which he obtained a B.S. Degree in Management in 1994.

Sheriff Williams chose law enforcement as a career because he wanted to work in a field

that had great job stability and a field that allowed him to make a positive difference on the community. Sheriff Williams is a former Cleveland Police Officer.

He was assigned to the Cleveland School District as a School Resource and D.A.R.E. Officer. Prior to returning to Cleveland, Kelvin served with the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department for over 10 years. Kelvin is a former business owner and Investigator for the State of Mississippi.

Kelvin took the oath of office as Sheriff of Bolivar County in January, 2012. On a square mile basis, this County is the second largest county in the State of Mississippi. When observing the three largest counties in this State, we see that Yazoo County has 920 square miles, Bolivar County has 876 square miles, and Hinds County has 869 square miles. Alcorn, the smallest county land-wise, has 400 square miles. When comparing the 876 square miles of Bolivar County to the 570 square miles of the average county size in this State, you may correctly say that Sheriff Williams has a lot of ground to roll over.

In addition to policing 876 square miles of territory, Sheriff Williams maintains control over the Bolivar County Regional Correctional Facility, which houses 432 inmates. There are 120 employees who assist with the awesome duties of the chief law enforcement officer of Bolivar County.

The Sheriff remains steadfastly committed to law enforcement in Bolivar County. In addition to that, he is still committed to the schools, playgrounds and streets where some children hang-out. The Sheriff coaches youths for the Cleveland Park Commission and the United Family Life Center. He serves as volunteer coach for football, basketball, baseball and soccer each year. He has had the opportunity to coach: 8 year olds, 9 year olds, 11 year olds and 12 year olds' baseball teams in the Dixie Youth State Championship games.

His passion for the youths and sensitivity to their needs remain at the top of his priority list. He counsels youths and conducts presentations for them, which enhances their participation in wholesome activities, uplifts their aspirations, and encourages them to do the right thing. I suggest that this kind of motivation should be applauded.

Sheriff Williams is a member of the Delmar Street Church of Christ, where he serves as a Sunday school Teacher and member of the Finance Committee. He serves on various boards and committees throughout Bolivar County.

His recent awards are DARE Officer of the Year for the State of Mississippi; President volunteer Award; community Image Award; Community Service Award; Politician of the Year Award; Cleveland Currents Volunteer of the Year Award, and his most prestigious award—the "award" which was bestowed upon him by the voters of Bolivar is called Sheriff.

He has been happily married to Mrs. Glendys Hall-Williams for 22 years, and they are the parents of three sons: Kelvin Jr., Glenn and Allen. Sheriff Williams and his wife are also proud Godparents of Jaylen Jones.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an amazing law enforcement officer Sheriff Kelvin Williams for his dedication

in protecting and serving the citizens of Bolivar County, Mississippi.

RABBINIC STATEMENT: "STEP BY STEP TOWARD SHALOM WITH IRAN"

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight a Rabbinic Statement, "Step by Step toward Shalom with Iran."

Signed by 120 Rabbis, including my own Rabbi, Andrea London of Beth Emet Synagogue in Evanston, IL, the statement opposes any actions that would undermine ongoing negotiations, emphasizes the importance of peaceful conflict resolution, and welcomes the possibility of negotiations with Iran.

As we continue to work to ensure that Iran does not develop nuclear weapons, I believe that the Rabbinic Statement offers an important perspective.

RABBINIC STATEMENT: "STEP BY STEP TOWARD SHALOM WITH IRAN"

As Rabbis, Cantors, and other Clergy serving the American Jewish community, we are deeply committed, as Jewish tradition teaches—

to the shalom—peace, social justice, functioning democratic process, and ecological sanity—of the country where we live—all of which would be damaged by still another unnecessary war;

to the shalom, peace and security, of the State of Israel, to its democratic character, and to its special relationship with the Jewish people;

to unequivocal action by all the Arab-majority and Muslim-majority states to make peace with Israel, and to Israel's unequivocal action to make peace with all its neighbors, including an emergent Palestine;

to our respect and our prayers for salaam, peace and justice, among our cousins in the Abrahamic tradition, Arab and Muslim civilizations;

to the peace and prosperity of all the "70 nations" of the world;

and to the healing of our wounded planet.

For all these reasons, we welcome warmly the greatly increased possibility of a peaceful resolution of the conflicts among the U.S., Iran, Israel, and other nations.

We especially welcome the new attitudes toward the Jewish people and toward the nuclear issue set forth by the new President of Iran, and his assertion that Iran will never hold nuclear weapons. We also recall the fatwa and repeated assertions by Grand Ayatollah Khamenei that for Iran to possess nuclear weapons would violate Islam.

We urge the U.S. and Iran to move swiftly to agree on a step-by-step process of reducing and ultimately ending sanctions against Iran in accord with steps by Iran to make its nuclear research transparent and to allow verification that its research is directed wholly toward civilian uses of nuclear energy. We believe that such a step-by-step process is the best way to guarantee that both parties are fulfilling their commitments.

We urge Iran to make clear its full acceptance of Israel as a legitimate state in the fabric of international relations, protected like all other states from aggression and attack.

We urge the Government of Israel to welcome steps by Iran to make clear and verifiable its commitment to use nuclear energy and research for peaceful purposes only, not for pursuit of nuclear weaponry, and while this process is under way, we urge Israel to end hostile acts and statements toward Iran.

We urge the peoples of the United States, Iran, and Israel to reject and oppose all statements and actions from whatever source that undermine the swift and thorough achievement of agreements to ensure the civilian nature of Iran's nuclear program and to end sanctions against Iran.

We urge the American people to recognize and do tshuvah ("turning" or "repentance") for the ethical errors of our own government toward Iran particularly—the U.S. Government's intervention in 1953 to overthrow the democratically elected reform government of Iran; U.S. actions to support the tyrannical regime of the Shah until the Iranian people overthrew it in 1979; and U.S. support for Iraq's wars of aggression against Iran in the 1980s, including U.S. support for Saddam Hussein's use of chemical weapons to kill 100,000 Iranians.

We urge the Iranian people to do tshuvah for their government's demonization of the United States and Israel, for its holding U.S. diplomats hostage for more than a year in 1979–1980, and for the support it seems to have covertly given for attacks on Israeli citizens.

We believe that this combination of governmental acts and public rethinking and re-feeling can move American society, the entire Middle East, and the world toward the shalom that Judaism yearns for.

Signed:
Shalom,

Initiating Signers:

Rabbi Amy Eilberg, Rabbi Everett Gendler, Rabbi Marc Gopin, Rabbi Dr. David Gordis, Rabbi Nancy Fuchs Kreimer, Rabbi Mordechai Liebling, Rabbi Ellen Lippmann, Rabbi Gerry Serotta, Rabbi David Shneyer, Rabbi Susan Talve, Rabbi Arthur Waskow, Rabbi Sheila Weinberg, Rabbi Rebecca Alpert, Rabbi Ethan Bair.

Kohenet Ellie Barbarash, Rabbi Rachel Barenblat, Rabbi Benjamin Barnett, Rabbi Elliot Baskin, Rabbi Renee Bauer, Rabbi Dennis Beck-Berman, Rabbi Leonard Beerman, Rabbi Marjorie Berman, Rabbi Phyllis Berman, Rabbi Leila Gal Berner, Rabbi Binyamin Biber, Kohenet Shoshana Bricklin, Rabbi Jason Bright, Rabbi Jonathan Brumberg-Kraus, Rabbi Joshua Chasan, Rabbi Aryeh Cohen.

Rabbi Andrea Cohen Kiener, Rabbi Hillel Cohn, Rabbi David J. Cooper, Rabbi Robert Dobrusin, Rabbi Art Donsky, Rabbi Doris Dyen, Rabbi Renee Edelman, Rabbi Diane Elliot, Rabbi Sue Levi Elwell, Kohenet Ahava Lilith EverShine, Rabbi Ted Falcon, Rabbi Charles Feinberg, Rabbi Michael Feinberg, Rabbi Fern Feldman, Rabbi Brian Field, Rabbi Tirzah Firestone.

Rabbi Nancy Flam, Rabbi Jeff Foust, Rabbi Ruth Gais, Rabbi Hillel Gamoran, Maggid Andrew Gold, Rabbi Dan Goldblatt, Rabbi Laurie Green, Rabbi Julie Greenberg, Rabbi Moshe Halfon, Rabbi/Kohenet Jill Hammer, Rabbi Edwin Harris, Rabbi Lauren Grabelle Herrmann, Kohenet Judith Hollander, Rabbi Linda Holtzman, Rabbi Shaya Isenberg.

Rabbi Burt Jacobson, Rabbi Josh Jacobs-Valde, Kohenet Sharon Jaffe, Rabbi Melissa Klein, Rabbi Sharon Kleinbaum, Rabbi David L Kline, Rabbi Debra Kolodny, Rabbi Douglas Krantz, Rabbi Hannah Laner, Rabbi Dan-

iel Lehrman, Rabbi Jason van Leeuwen, Rabbi Michael Lerner, Kohenet Carly "Ketzirah" Lesser, Rabbi Richard Levy, Rabbi Annie Lewis, Rabbi Andrea London.

Cantor Abbe Lyons, Rabbi Jeffrey Marker, Rabbi Nathan Martin, Rabbi J. Rolando Matalon, Maggid Melvin Metelits, Rabbi Yocheved Mintz, Kohenet Tiana Mirapal, Rabbi David Mivasair, Rabbi Lee Moore, Hazan Judith Naimark, Rabbi Laura Owens, Cantor Steven Puzarne, Rabbi Victor Reinstein, Cantor Stephen Richards, Rabbi/Kohenet Margie Klein Ronkin, Rabbi Moti Rieber, Rabbi Brant Rosen, Cantor Aviva Rosenbloom, Cantor Richard Rosenfield, Rabbi Jeff Roth, Kohenet Mei Mei Sanford, Hazan Pamela Sawyer, Rabbi Julie Saxe-Taller, Rabbi Zalman Schachter-Shalomi, Rabbi Chaim Schneider, Rabbi Randy Schoch, Kohenet Alumah Schuster, Rabbi Dr. Arthur Segal, Rabbi Jonathan Slater, Rabbi Eric Solomon.

Cantor Robin Sparr, Rabbi David Spitz, Rabbi Toba Spitzer, Rabbi Margot Stein, Rabbi Naomi Steinberg, Rabbi Gershon Steinberg-Caudill, Rabbi Danielle Stillman, Rabbi Alana Suskin, Rabbi Louis Sutker, Rabbi Daniel Swartz, Rabbi Renae Toben, Rabbi Brian Walt, Rabbi Simkha Y. Weintraub, Hazan Gregory Yaroslow, Rabbi Barbara Zacky, Rabbi Laurie Zimmerman.

OFFICER MORGAN STEWARD DAY

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation:

Whereas, today we pause to recognize a remarkable young man, Morgan Steward, who has shown great tenacity and courage; and

Whereas, this very brave kindergartner has expressed his dream to be a police officer and help the citizens of his community by protecting and serving; and

Whereas, the City of Covington Police Department has seen fit to bestow upon him the title of Honorary Police Officer, so that today he is known as Officer Morgan; and

Whereas, many residents of Covington, Georgia also reside in the 4th Congressional District; and

Whereas, all the citizens of Covington and Newton County, GA are coming together to recognize and congratulate Officer Morgan; and

Whereas, this day is being celebrated as Officer Morgan visits with Covington businesses and residents using policing techniques and highlighting safety and security measures; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Officer Morgan Steward; Now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR., do hereby proclaim December 17, 2013 as Officer Morgan Steward Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 17th day of December, 2013.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF BILL HARRISON

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Bill Harrison as he retires after 24 years with the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (Water Authority). Bill's commitment and dedication to the Water Authority deserves to be commended.

Bill earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Sociology from Stanford University, and he continued his education at Theological Union in Berkeley, California where he received his Master's Degree in Systematic and Philosophical Theology. Although Bill's background did not begin in water management, he quickly learned the trade and became an asset to the Water Authority.

Prior to the formation of the Water Authority in 1992, Bill served on the Board of Directors of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Users Association for 14 years. Currently, he serves on the board for the Central Valley Project Water Association where he represents the interests of 160 public agencies served by way of the Central Valley Project. In addition, he also serves on the board of the State and Federal Water Contractor's Agency which is comprised of water agencies dedicated to assuring a reliable and quality water supply for the customers of their member agencies.

Since 1994, Bill has been employed as the General Manager of the Del Puerto Water District. During his tenure, he brought 10 districts together which now make up the Del Puerto Water District. He was instrumental in negotiating and implementing a long series of interim renewal service contracts, resulting in the district's 2005 Long-Term Renewal Contract with the Bureau of Reclamation.

As Director of the San Luis & Delta Mendota Water Authority, Bill develops and initiates policy recommendations for Board review. He works closely with the Board to develop and achieve the organization's purposes and goals. Bill's leadership and grasp on the issues has benefitted the Water Board for decades.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Bill Harrison as he celebrates his retirement from the San Luis & Delta Mendota Water Authority. His tireless efforts and advocacy on behalf of farmers and residents throughout the Central Valley will undoubtedly be missed.

HONORING SUPER AUTO SHOP

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a well respected rural town minority owned business, Super Auto Shop.

Super Auto Shop was established in 1985 in Bolton, Mississippi by Mr. Terry Williams.

Originally from Jackson, Mississippi, Mr. Williams has always maintained an interest in auto body work from a very young age.

In 1970, he moved to Chicago, Illinois and in 1979, he moved to Gary, Indiana, where he worked for Inland Steele Company for approximately 13 years. While working at Inland Steele, Mr. Williams performed auto body work as a hobby. In 1985, Mr. Williams married his wife Joanna and they both moved back to her hometown of Bolton. After acquiring a mechanic shop previously owned by Mr. Mitchell Reese, Mr. Williams took the opportunity to establish an auto body work shop.

Upon its establishment, Mr. Williams performed all auto body work and two other individuals performed auto mechanical services. Over time, his business began to grow and all of Mr. Williams' sons became an integral part of his now auto body and mechanic shop. Because of the need to expand and the coincidental availability of a much larger auto shop, Mr. Williams moved his shop in 2005. With the expansion of his business, Mr. Williams has a wide variety of clientele, both near and far. His services to the Bolton community have been invaluable over the past 28 years. Currently, he employs an auto body painter and a mechanic.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Terry Williams and Super Auto Shop for its remarkable contribution and undying commitment to provide reliable auto body and mechanic work to the citizens of Bolton and neighboring rural communities.

RECOGNITION OF MRS. ANN M. WILLIAMS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Mrs. Ann M. Williams, Founder and Artistic Director of the Dallas Black Dance Theatre. Mrs. Williams will retire this May after 38 years of dedication to the performing arts community in Dallas.

Mrs. Williams has a highly decorated career in the arts. She holds a Master of Arts degree and Related Arts from Texas Woman's University and was inducted into the Texas Women's hall of fame in 2002. Among her various accolades, she was honored at The Kennedy Center in Washington, DC as a part of the Masters of African-American Choreography series in 2005.

Mrs. Williams had the vision to create a diverse and community-oriented dance institution with a strong emphasis toward the African-American community. Over several decades, Mrs. Williams built the Dallas Black Dance Theatre from the ground up, growing it to become one of the most well-known Dallas-based nonprofits. It has garnered recognition from the City of Dallas, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Texas Commission on the Arts.

The Dallas Black Dance Theatre is the oldest continuously operating professional dance company in Dallas and is host to a multi-eth-

nic troupe of dancers who specialize in contemporary modern dance. Since its founding in 1976, the Dallas Black Dance Theatre has brought cultural and artistic value to millions of people throughout 30 states and 14 different countries such as Great Britain, Japan, and Canada.

Mr. Speaker, under Mrs. Williams' direction, the Dallas Black Dance Theatre has become an invaluable addition to the Dallas arts community. The Dallas Black Dance Theatre has contributed greatly to the revitalization of downtown Dallas by bringing added educational and artistic capital to the area. I would like to recognize Mrs. Williams for her contributions and I join my constituents in wishing her a fruitful and fulfilling retirement.

HONORING ERNEST BEDROSIAN

HON. DAVID G. VALADAO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. Ernest Bedrosian, who passed away on January 1, 2014 at the age of 80. Ernest was a leading raisin grower and packer in California's San Joaquin Valley and played an instrumental role in the development of the raisin industry in the United States and abroad.

Ernest was born in Parlier, California and attended California State University, Fresno, where he graduated with high honors receiving a bachelor's degree in Agriculture. Upon graduation in 1955, Ernest joined the United States Army and was a food specialist stationed in New York. In 1958 Ernest moved back to the San Joaquin Valley and started working on his family's raisin and wine vineyard. Shortly after, he began serving on various raisin boards and committees. Ernest established the Raisin Bargaining Association (RBA) in 1966 and served as the first acting President. The efforts of the RBA organized raisin growers, stabilized the national raisin market, and expanded domestic and international demand for raisins.

Ernest and his brothers opened the National Raisin Company in 1969 and developed the "Champion" brand for raisins and other dried fruits. Today the Champion brand is the largest independent raisin, prune, and dried fruit operation in the world and the National Raisin Company provides hundreds of jobs to Central Valley residents.

Ernest served as an elder at his Church, the First Armenian Presbyterian Church of Fresno, and was also a member of the church's various building committees. Ernest will be remembered as not only a great businessman, but also as a devoted family man with a strong faith and an eagerness to help his community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to the life and service of Mr. Ernest Bedrosian.

HONORING TOUGALOO COLLEGE

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable school, Tougaloo College. Tougaloo College is one of the United States' premier historically black college and universities. The American Missionary Association (AMA) founded Tougaloo in 1869. Early in that year the AMA had commissioned Allen P. Huggins, a former Union officer, to look for land for a normal-agricultural school. He found the former plantation of John Boddie about seven miles north of Jackson, Mississippi and negotiated to buy it from its owner, George McKee, for \$10,500. The money for the plantation was provided by the Freedman's Bureau.

In 1871 the Mississippi State Legislature granted the school a charter with the name "Tougaloo University." In 1892 the state discontinued funding but the Normal Department was recognized as a teacher training school. College credit first became available in 1897, but qualifying for accreditation by the Southern Association took a number of years to achieve. Improvements in the library, academic degrees for teachers, and endowments led to state accreditation in the 1930s. With this, graduates who had taken 18 semester hours of education courses were granted a lifelong professional teaching license. Tougaloo had again undergone a name change in 1916 to Tougaloo College.

In 1954 Tougaloo College merged with the Southern Christian Institute (SCI) in Edwards, Mississippi, because the two schools had similar missions and goals. The new school was called the Tougaloo Southern Christian College, but in 1962 was once again renamed Tougaloo College. Tougaloo was very active in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s and maintains a reputation for strong social commitment.

Today Tougaloo, with approximately 1,000 students, is a private, coeducational, four-year, liberal arts school. It has a selective admission rate, but is committed to providing those from challenging circumstances with a good education. The student population is primarily African American, but all are welcome to apply. Nearly 40 percent of the practicing African American physicians and dentists in the state of Mississippi are Tougaloo graduates, and 35 percent of all current Mississippi educators are. More than 66 percent of Tougaloo graduates enroll in graduate or Ph.D. programs immediately after graduating. Tougaloo has won national respect for its high academic standards.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Tougaloo College for their dedication to serving.

MRS. ANNIE LAURA WORD DAY

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation:

Whereas, Ninety years ago a virtuous woman of God was born in Collierville, Tennessee on December 30, 1923; and

Whereas, Mrs. Annie Laura Word was born Annie Laura Walker to Mr. Albert and Mrs. Blanche Walker, she was educated in the local school system as a child, when she became a young lady, she married Mr. Henry C. Word on May 16, 1942 and through their union was blessed with three children, eighteen grandchildren and numerous great grandchildren; and

Whereas, this Phenomenal Proverbs 31 woman has shared her time and talents as a Wife, Mother and Motivator, giving the citizens of Georgia a person of great worth, a fearless leader and a servant to all who wants to advance the lives of others; and

Whereas, Mrs. Word has been blessed with a long, happy life, devoted to God and credits it all to the Will of God; and

Whereas, Mrs. Word along with her family and friends are celebrating this day a remarkable milestone, her 90th Birthday, we pause to acknowledge a woman who is a cornerstone in our community; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Mrs. Word on her birthday and to wish her well and recognize her for an exemplary life which is an inspiration to all;

Now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR., do hereby proclaim December 30, 2013 as Mrs. Annie Laura Word Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 30th day of December, 2013.

A TRIBUTE TO HONOR THE LIFE
OF MICHAEL WILLIAM PEARSON

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and pay tribute to Michael William Pearson, a Navy veteran and small business owner from Southern California.

Mike was a true gentleman, and he will be missed by everyone who had the good fortune to know him. He will be remembered for his generosity, patriotism, and love of life.

Mike was born on August 6, 1939 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. God called him home on December 26, 2013.

Mike proudly served in the United States Navy as a medical corpsman. He served in the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and was honorably discharged in 1960 with the rank of Petty Officer, 3rd Class.

Following in the footsteps of his father, Mike began his career as a driller in 1960. He trav-

eled the United States to drill in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Washington, DC, and other locations.

Mike was proud to have participated in the construction of the Rayburn House Office Building in the early 1960s.

Mike returned to California in 1970 to start his own drilling company, Pearson Drilling. Mike was a loving husband, father, grandfather, brother, uncle, friend, and neighbor.

I first met Mike when he was my neighbor in Diamond Bar, California.

We were both in the residential construction field, so we crossed paths many times over the years outside of our neighborhood.

Mike became the stepfather of my Senior Policy Director, Lesli McCollum Gooch, in 2006.

I can tell you first hand what a blessing Mike was for Lesli's mother, Loretta Stevenson, and for their family.

Mike will be sorely missed, but I know his legacy will live on in his family, which includes two children, three stepchildren, and eight grandchildren.

Mike was caring and active in his community, and he shared his passion for the United States, founded in the ideals of liberty and free enterprise, with his family and friends.

Our community was strengthened by his life of service, and our country has been immensely bettered by his patriotism, optimism, and goodness.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all of our colleagues in the House to join me in remembering Michael William Pearson, and to honor him for his service to our country and community. We are grateful for the legacy he has left for our nation.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ERNEST
ARMEN BEDROSIAN

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay to tribute to the life of Ernest Armen Bedrosian who passed away on January 1, 2014 at the age of 80. Ernie had a significant role in the raisin industry, and his advocacy on behalf of farmers throughout California will undoubtedly be missed.

Ernie grew up in Parlier, California with his two brothers; Krikor and Kenneth, and his sister, Clara. His parents, Murad and Elizabeth, were first generation immigrants who survived the Armenian Genocide. Growing up in an immigrant family with strong parents, Ernie quickly developed great values and principles.

In 1955, Ernie graduated from Fresno State College with a Bachelor's Degree in agriculture. Upon graduation, he joined the United States Army and became a food specialist. A year into his service, Ernie married the love of his life, Carlotta Ketchian. They raised two children; Bryan and Tammy.

In 1958, Ernie completed his time with the Army and went back to work on his family farm. Ernie and his brothers began a grape harvesting business, and in his spare time, Ernie served on various raisin boards and met

stakeholders who farmed throughout the Valley. In 1966, he formed the Raisin Bargaining Association (RBA). Ernie served as the first president of the RBA and guided the association through its early years. Today, the RBA is the most successful and largest raisin bargaining association in the country.

While Ernie was establishing the RBA, he and his brothers were also expanding their farming operation. In 1967, they decided to go into the raisin packing business and opened National Raisin Company (NRC). The Bedrosian brothers and their partner Harry Rustigian developed the "Champion" brand. Ernie served as the president and was responsible for sales and daily operations. The NRC had a strong beginning and decades later, it still continues to prosper. It is the largest independent raisin, prune, and dried fruit operation in the world.

It is obvious that Ernie was an extremely successful businessman, but he never took full responsibility for his accomplishments. He attributed his success to Carlotta and his sister in-laws; Katherine and Jane, who served as a support system to the Bedrosian brothers while they were forming their business. Ernie loved the raisin industry, but family always came first. He was a loving and devoted husband and a supportive father. He also enjoyed spending time with his grandchildren; Corney, Tyler, Armen, and Lillian.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect that I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to the life of Ernest Armen Bedrosian. His presence will be greatly missed, but his legacy will surely live on in the Central Valley.

HONORING CITY OF HOPE 100TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleagues, U.S. Representatives, JUDY CHU and ADAM SCHIFF, to congratulate the City of Hope on the 100th anniversary of their first patient served and to thank Dr. Michael Friedman for his 10 years as Chief Executive Officer.

City of Hope started from humble beginnings in the San Gabriel Valley. Founded by a group of volunteers to treat tuberculosis patients in two large army tents on a 10-acre lot in Duarte, California in 1913, City of Hope has since grown to become a world-class health care facility that includes more than 100 buildings and is still growing.

Today, City of Hope is a leader in medical discovery. As one of 41 comprehensive cancer research centers in the United States, City of Hope has been credited with developing over 200 patents with 3 of the top-selling cancer drugs on the market being based on discoveries from their laboratories. This institution is also a pioneer in the field of bone marrow transplantation with over 11,000 bone-marrow transplants performed since the institution's creation.

Under the leadership of Dr. Michael Friedman as Chief Executive Officer, City of Hope

has entrenched itself as a scientific and medical institution of national renown. Throughout his 10 years as CEO, Dr. Friedman has maintained and expanded one of the largest and most successful cancer research and treatment institutions in the country. On Saturday, January 11th I have the honor of attending a gala on the 100th anniversary of City of Hope's first patient to recognize Dr. Friedman, his successor Robert W. Stone, and Chairman of City of Hope's Board of Directors Norm Payson.

Mr. Speaker, Representatives CHU, SCHIFF and I ask all Members to join us in celebrating the centennial anniversary of City Hope's first patient and recognizing Dr. Michael Friedman for his service.

HONORING ALBERT "AL" LITTLE

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an innovator of the community, Mr. Albert "Al" Little and Al's Flower Shop.

Albert, a native of Yazoo City, Mississippi, decided to return to Yazoo County, MS after living in Chicago for 40 years, where he worked in real estate. Upon retirement Al decided that Chicago was too cold and decided to make a change.

After returning to Yazoo City in 1995, Al worked with Mary Anderson, who handled landscaping for the city. Mr. Little credits Mary for teaching him about plants and flowers. Al is the owner of Al's Flower Shop located on Broadway in Yazoo City, Mississippi.

Inside the shop, the static clears and the antique radio picks up some lively tune from the 1930s. "This business is really just a fun hobby to me. I love doing it, and that's all there is to tell," says Al Little.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Albert "Al" Little for giving back to the community in which he was born.

TRIBUTE TO GRANDVIEW HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the students at Cherry Creek School District's Grandview High School for their victory in the Classroom Law Project's We The People competition on December 16, 2013. Grandview will now move on to Washington, DC, where they will represent the great State of Colorado in the national contest.

The knowledge of democracy and the Constitution demonstrated by these young men and women is inspiring. It always encourages me when younger generations take an interest in government and I am privileged to represent these bright young students in the House of Representatives.

This team has studied hard and I look forward to seeing them compete for our home state. I am certain they will represent Colorado well in the national competition and wish them all the best in their future endeavors. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize Grayson Abele, Sofia Carrillo, William Coleman, Cierra Cowden, Samuel Ehrhard, Jacob Fogleman, Selamawit Gashaw, Renee Hansen, Tae Woo Kim, Emily Neff, Khoa Nguyen, Riley Purnell, Margeaux Reed, Paul Salame, Jordan Shank, John-Rudolph Smith, Zachary Talpas, Ande Troutman, and Jonathan Woronoff for their achievement at the Colorado State We The People competition and to wish them the best of luck at the national level.

HONORING JACKSON-HINDS COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CENTER

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable Central Mississippi Civic Improvement Association, Inc. (CMCIA), d/b/a Jackson-Hinds Comprehensive Health Center. It was incorporated in October 1970 as a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization to engage in planning and development of comprehensive health services for residents of poor, largely non-white, communities in Jackson, Mississippi and surrounding areas.

Jackson-Hinds Comprehensive Health Center (JHCHC) is the largest community health center in Mississippi. Since its inception, JHCHC has grown from a "one-bus-and-Sunday school-classroom" operation to become a multi-site, multi-disciplinary provider of health services in Hinds, Warren, and Copiah counties. Jackson-Hinds is one of only two federally qualified health centers (FQHC) in the state operating a clinic for the homeless and the only FQHC operating a HUD housing complex for low-income elderly and disabled residents.

A seventeen-member Board of Directors governs JHCHC. Its members represent civic and religious organizations, homeless persons, homemakers and residents of medically underserved communities that utilize center services and programs. Throughout its thirty-two year history, the Board of Directors, management and staff of JHCHC have delivered services consistent with its mission statement: To provide low cost, quality, family-based health care and social services to people who may not otherwise have access to them.

A \$16 million per year operation, JHCHC has an annual economic impact of approximately \$32 million on the community. It employs over 180 health professionals throughout its three county service area, purchases goods and services from many local vendors and suppliers and serves as a training site for undergraduate and graduate students in various health care disciplines. Furthermore, JHCHC saves community resources by providing patients with more effective, cost-efficient care and reducing inappropriate use of local emergency rooms.

As the largest provider of primary health care services to the poor, uninsured and un-

der-served population in central Mississippi, the prime objective of JHCHC is to eliminate disparities in health care access for these groups, which often fall between the gaps of private insurance and personal income.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Jackson-Hinds Comprehensive Health Center for their dedication to serving.

HONORING DAVID R. WHITMER

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor David Whitmer upon his retirement as Agriculture Commissioner and Sealer of Weights and Measures for Napa County. I thank Mr. Whitmer for his thirty-three years of dedicated service to the people of Napa County, during which time his support for agriculture in Napa Valley and the State of California is both admirable and deserving of recognition.

Mr. Whitmer was born and raised in Napa Valley. He attended Napa Valley College before transferring to California State University, Chico, where he received a Bachelor of Science in Biology. He returned to Napa, where he served the county for thirty-three years, including five four-year terms as Agriculture Commissioner.

As Agriculture Commissioner, Mr. Whitmer worked to protect local crops from invasive species, including the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter, a major carrier of Pierce's disease. When the European Grapevine Moth was discovered in Napa County in 2009, Mr. Whitmer worked with state, federal and international partners to detect, treat and quarantine the threat. For his efforts, he was awarded the first-ever "Special Achievement-Manager Award" from the California Agriculture Commissioners and Sealers Association (CACASA). During his years of service, Mr. Whitmer took on a leadership role with CACASA, where he served as both President and as Chair of the Pesticide Regulatory Affairs Committee and the Legislation Committee. Now that he has retired, Mr. Whitmer plans to work with Circles USA, a national campaign to combat poverty.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we honor and thank Mr. Whitmer for his invaluable service to the County of Napa. David Whitmer's unyielding dedication to protecting and promoting agriculture in Napa Valley is greatly appreciated by the entire Napa community and we wish him a most enjoyable retirement.

HONORING CHESTER H. STANFORD

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a challenge-oriented young man who understands that it takes tenacity and self reliance to reach the highest success, Mr. Chester H. Stanford.

Chester H. Stanford was born November 26, 1995 in Chicago, IL to proud parents Travis and Nora Stanford. He attended St. Elizabeth Catholic School in Chicago, IL for two years in kindergarten and first grade. It is this institution that he credits for giving him an advanced perspective of what knowledge is and what can be done to obtain it.

In September 2003 Chester and his mother relocated to Vicksburg, MS to care for his grandmother. Chester believes the responsibility of caring for his grandmother in the absence of his mother is what taught him to care for others, which in turn made him want to do all he can to help the next person.

Chester is a member of the Vicksburg High School JROTC, which he credits for molding his character. Chester has climbed the ranks in JROTC. Starting his freshman year, he went from being a Cadet Private to Cadet Corporal his sophomore year; he progressed from Cadet Corporal to Cadet Second Lieutenant and gained the position of the Battalion Training Officer.

Currently, during his junior year, he progressed from Cadet Second Lieutenant to Cadet Captain. Through this program he has learned what service truly is. He has participated in and led several community service events at nursing homes, community events, and elementary schools. He has also participated in charity events for the local Child Abuse Prevention (CAP) Center through the Culinary Arts Program, through which he, along with 20 other students, prepared thousands of hot meals that were sold to gain money for the organization.

Chester credits his mother for being the backbone of the family and directing his path. His motto is, "that all things can be done through the love and service of your fellow man."

Chester is a member of Mt. Carmel M. B. Church where he has served as secretary of the Sunday School Department since 2008 and in 2011 became a Sunday School teacher.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Chester H. Stanford for his hard work, dedication and a strong desire to achieve through adversity.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SILVERDALE VOLUNTEER FIRE CO.

HON. MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, we are proud to acknowledge the 100th anniversary of the Silverdale Volunteer Fire Co. and commend the early founders and today's volunteers for contributing to the safety and protection of their neighbors from one generation to the next. The Silverdale Volunteer Fire Co. has prevailed as a well-trained, dedicated company of first responders. In November 1914, a fire in a local bakery was the impetus for the formation of the first volunteer fire company in the small borough of Silverdale, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The new company's

first fire call came on Aug. 8, 1915—a result of a lightning strike at a farmer's barn. Since then, many Silverdale residents demonstrated their dedication through involvement with the company, helping it grow along with their thriving community. Heartiest congratulations to the officers and members of the Silverdale Volunteer Fire Co., who continue to safeguard the community around the clock, reflecting a century of public service at its best.

HONORING JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable school, Jackson State University, that is located in Jackson, Mississippi. Jackson State University was founded in 1877, becoming a college in 1899, and is a historically black institution. It was granted university status in 1974. The University now awards Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral Degrees. It is a Carnegie Doctoral/Research-Intensive institution.

Jackson State University is known as "Mississippi's Urban University." It operates the Mississippi Urban Research Center, which "develops and offers instructional programs, forums, conferences and workshops on urban life." Although this is not the mission statement of the University, the University's degree programs are largely in areas which have some bearing on urban life, such as public health, business, education, engineering, and public administration. Some of the liberal arts are represented, but largely the traditional ones such as English, Chemistry, Political Science and Mathematics.

Jackson State was founded in 1877 as Natchez Seminary by the American Baptist Home Society. The State of Mississippi gained control of the college in 1940 in order to train teachers. The University's current name was adopted in 1979.

The University is composed of ten different colleges and divisions: the College of Education and Human Development; the College of Business; the College of Public Service; the College of Science, Engineering, and Technical Arts; the College of Liberal Arts; the College of Lifelong Learning; and the Divisions of Graduate Studies, International Studies, and Undergraduate Studies.

There are seven undergraduate schools within the Colleges. Bachelor's Degrees are awarded in the Schools of Allied Health Sciences, Business, Education, Engineering, Liberal Arts, Science and Technology and Social Work. Graduate degrees are awarded in Allied Health, Business, Education, eleven Liberal Arts areas (including Public Policy and Administration and Urban and Regional Planning), Science and Technology, and Social Work. The school awards Doctoral Degrees in nine areas. The Education Specialist (Ed.S.) Degree is also awarded. Jackson State houses the College of Business, Education and Human Development, Liberal Arts, Lifelong Learning, Public Service, and Science,

Engineering and Technology. Also available are the Divisions of International Studies, Library and Information Resources, and Undergraduate Studies.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Jackson State University for their dedication to serving.

IN MEMORIAM: GENERAL BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

HON. GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO SABLAN

OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands extend their condolences to the people of Guam on the passing of their former Delegate to Congress, General Ben Garrido Blaz.

Especially, we extend our sympathies to his sons, Mike and Tom, and to all of General Blaz's family for their great loss.

Ben Blaz was a trailblazer for all the Chamorros of the Mariana Islands, the first of us ever to rise to the rank of General in the U.S. Armed Forces.

And he served here from the 99th to the 102nd Congresses, often looking out for the interests of the people of the Northern Mariana Islands, whom I represent, as well as for his own constituency in Guam.

Beyond those professional accomplishments, Ben Blaz was a warm and caring man.

He was knowledgeable about policy, committed to finding solutions, and in his passing, the Marianas have lost an important leader.

The people of the Northern Mariana Islands share the sadness of our friends and neighbors in Guam.

And I thank Ms. BORDALLO for bringing us together here this afternoon to salute General Ben Garrido Blaz.

May he rest in peace.

SAVE WOMEN'S LIVES: COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, January 11, is Human Trafficking Awareness Day—a day on which we remember that more than 20 million human beings toil and suffer as slaves across the globe. A day to rededicate ourselves to creating an environment of zero tolerance for human trafficking in all its forms.

When I first introduced the Trafficking Victims Protection Act in 1998, the legislation was met with a wall of skepticism and opposition. People both inside of government and out thought the bold new strategy that included sheltering, asylum and other protections for the victims, long jail sentences and asset confiscation for the traffickers, and tough sanctions for governments that failed to meet minimum standards, was merely a solution in search of a problem.

For most people at that time, the term trafficking applied almost exclusively to illicit drugs or weapons. Reports of vulnerable persons—especially women and children—being reduced to commodities for sale were often met with surprise, incredulity or indifference. It took two years to overcome opponents and muster the votes for passage.

Now, after the enactment of my Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (P.L. 106–386), and subsequent reauthorizations of the original landmark law, we see strong efforts to fight trafficking at both the federal and state level.

This year New Jersey ranked first in the country—with one other state—for enacting aggressive anti-human trafficking laws—i.e. we are leading the nation both on helping the trafficking victims, who are mostly women and children, and on cracking down on the thugs who coerce them into this modern day slavery.

Being first in the nation is a distinction of which New Jersey can be proud especially as we apply our strong anti-trafficking laws for Super Bowl XLVIII.

Along with welcoming enthusiastic fans, New Jersey is also preparing for an influx of traffickers who will bring with them trafficking victims in an attempt to cash in on the Super Bowl crowds.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children reports that more than 10,000 prostituted women and girls were moved to Miami for the Super Bowl in 2010.

According to Texas Attorney General Greg Abbott, the Super Bowl can be described as “the single largest human trafficking incident in the United States.” A 2011 study conducted by Traffick911 with law enforcement agencies found that online escort ads increased dramatically in Dallas from 135 in mid-January to 367 as the Super Bowl approached. One hundred thirty three arrests were made for underage prostitution (a key indicator for trafficking) in Dallas during the Super Bowl 2011.

Capt. Doug Cain, Louisiana State Police spokesman, said after the 2013 Super Bowl in New Orleans, “Any time you have a large influx of tourists in town and they’re spending a lot of money, there’s a criminal element that moves in to take advantage of that.”

In light of this history, New Jersey’s location on the I-95 corridor, and easy access to bus stations, trains and airports, the state can expect to be a target for an influx of prostituted women and girls at Super Bowl XLVIII. Still, if New Jersey properly prepares and trains—promoting “situational awareness”—it can undercut traffickers and help save their victims.

For several years now, I have pushed efforts to enhance training not only for law enforcement but for tourism personnel such as hospitality industry workers and transportation

operators—bus drivers and station operators, train conductors, taxi drivers, trucking associations, and airline industry personnel.

In 2010, I chaired a conference—focused on the airline industry—bringing together the relevant U.S. agencies, such as Customs and Border Patrol (CBP), various U.S. airlines, and nongovernmental organizations—to train commercial carrier employees in the identification of trafficking victims.

Best estimates show that every year 600,000 to 800,000 trafficking victims are moved across international borders. Millions more victims are moved within national borders. Speakers at my conference explained how flight attendants were the “first line of defense” in the fight against human trafficking.

The federal government has responded with the Blue Lightning Initiative—a voluntary training program in which airlines can collaborate with the Departments of Transportation and Homeland Security and the CBP. They work together to help train flight crews and airline personnel about common signs of human trafficking and how they can safely report suspected human trafficking cases.

With minimal modifications, the training is easily adaptable to professionals in other transportation industries as well as workers in the hotel industry.

The New Jersey Human Trafficking Task Force, which was originally launched and funded through a program created by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act and its reauthorizations, is the key anti-trafficking coordinating agency for New Jersey. In anticipation of the Super Bowl, the Task Force has taken a hands-on approach expanding the reach of New Jersey’s anti-human trafficking law enforcement unit as well as victim services.

They have also increased print and electronic public service announcements and training programs and symposiums for law enforcement officials, health care workers, lawyers, transportation workers and hoteliers.

The New Jersey Department of Homeland Security and Preparedness has also stepped up to combat trafficking at the Super Bowl, distributing flyers to EMS, fire department, law enforcement, and other emergency care professions so that these front line professionals will know when to be concerned that someone is a trafficking victims and how to respond appropriately.

By the end of January, New Jersey is expected to have thousands of law enforcement personnel and civilians with the goal of not only ramping up New Jersey’s anti-trafficking efforts for the Super Bowl, but using the event to fully institutionalize reforms going forward—so that more women and children will be protected in the future.

This concept has proven straightforward, effective—and it is catching on. In December,

the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), which is made up of 57 countries from Europe and North America, endorsed my plan to make anti-trafficking training for airline employees, other public and commercial carriers, as well as hotel workers a primary goal in the international strategy to combat human trafficking. In an earlier session, the OSCE parliamentary assembly adopted my resolution to implement such trainings in each member country.

Any country that competes to host the next major sporting event must be fully aware of the human trafficking vulnerabilities associated with such events and the best practices for protecting and rescuing the victims. The Super Bowl—and every other major sporting event worldwide—should not have a dark side of human trafficking, plain and simple.

This year, let us mark Human Trafficking Awareness Day by remembering that trafficking awareness training for individuals likely to interact with trafficking victims in their daily jobs—and being aware ourselves—can create an environment of zero tolerance for human trafficking. Awareness can and will save lives.

HONORING CANDACE WINDOM

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 10, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a self motivated leader and innovator of the community, Ms. Candace Windom and Miyori’s Massage.

Born and raised in Rolling Fork, Candace graduated from South Delta High School and completed her studies in massage therapy at Antonelli College in July 2012. She earned her license as a state board certified therapist shortly after.

In late January 2013 Candace was hired as the only full-time massage therapist at Harlow’s Casino in Greenville, Mississippi. At the age of 26, Candace opened the doors to Miyori’s Massage at 133 Walnut Street in July 2013.

Miyori’s Massage offers a wide variety of massage techniques. “This is my hometown,” Windom said, “I want to give back to my community and bring something here we’ve never really had.”

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Candace Windom for giving back to the community in which she was born and reared.

SENATE—Monday, January 13, 2014

The Senate met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

Eternal God, receive our prayers as incense of thanksgiving for Your goodness to the children of humanity. Lord, thank You for strengthening our Nation, protecting it from evil and guiding its citizens by the unfolding of Your powerful providence. Bless our Senators. Show them solutions to their problems and give them the courage to press on. Protect them from the traps of evil and the snares of transgression. Keep them from even desiring to do wrong as You guide them on the path that leads to life.

We pray in Your wonderful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

HOMEOWNER FLOOD INSURANCE AFFORDABILITY ACT OF 2013—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. REID. I move to proceed to Calendar No. 266, S. 1846, the flood insurance bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 266, S. 1846, a bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following my remarks and those of the Repub-

lican leader, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 1845, which is the unemployment insurance extension.

The filing deadline for all first-degree amendments to the bill is 3 p.m. today, and the deadline for all second-degree amendments to the Reed substitute is 4:30 p.m. today.

There have been some discussions going on. The Republican leader and I have spoken. I have spoken with Republican Senators and Democratic Senators, which I am sure my friend the Republican leader has done. We have one vote scheduled this afternoon at 5:30, and that is on Robert Wilkins to be a circuit court judge. We will see if we are going to go forward with the two additional votes on cloture tonight or put them over to tomorrow. We are not in a position today, neither the Republican leader nor myself, to do anything other than to proceed. If we get something worked out before we have the first vote, then we will maybe set this over for a reasonable period of time. If we can't, we will just have these two votes.

CONSEQUENCES OF INACTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is often said that actions have consequences, and that is an understatement, but in the Senate inaction also has consequences. My Republican colleagues are very effective at creating gridlock in this body—at preventing the Senate from doing its job. While this type of obstruction may serve Republicans' political purposes, it does not serve this country's purposes generally; that is for sure. It may serve the Republicans' political purposes, but it does not in any way lead to something that is good for the country's purposes.

On Friday I received a letter, as did the Republican leader, from Secretary of State John Kerry. John Kerry is someone who understands the Senate, having served here for a quarter of a century. After a year at the State Department, more than a third of Secretary Kerry's leadership team remains vacant—1 year and it remains vacant. Four of his six under secretaries have yet to be confirmed, and 58 State Department nominees are pending before the Senate. In just that one department, that one cabinet slot, we have 64 spots that are left floating around out there someplace. This is unacceptable. At a time when our Nation needs a robust presence abroad, the Senate is stuck. The State Department cannot afford for a third of its leadership positions to be vacant. It is not good for the State Department, it is not good

for our country, and it is not good internationally.

This is what Secretary Kerry said, among other things, in the letter he wrote to us:

It is not an overstatement that today so many critical national security positions are still awaiting confirmation that it is now affecting our ability to do the nonpartisan work of American foreign policy; defend the security of our Nation, promote our values, protect our interests and help our businesses compete overseas, which creates jobs for Americans. Simply stated, the backlog in confirmation of State Department nominees is impacting our national security and weakening America's role in the world.

Mr. President, the Senate's inaction, its failure to carry out its duty to advise and consent, has consequences. Why are we not moving forward? It is because of obstruction by the Republicans in the Senate.

Under the adept leadership of Chairman MENENDEZ, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is expected to report out at least 31 State Department nominees this week. Many of those nominations were made months ago and returned to the President at the end of the first session of the 113th Congress. Why were they returned? Because of obstruction of the Republicans.

It is incumbent upon the Senate to promptly consider all nominees, and in particular the vital nominees who will protect our national security and our role as a world leader. Unfortunately, Republicans have made it difficult and time consuming to confirm any nominee no matter how essential or how noncontroversial. If the Senate can't even fill its constitutional duties, how can we hope to engage in a robust amendment process?

We waste so much time trying to get simple nominations done. They complain about not having amendments. In this last work period, Mr. President, we spent weeks eating up time that meant nothing to anyone.

The same Republicans who wasted months of the Senate's time last year are now bitterly complaining that the Senate does not spend enough time considering amendments. Every hour Republicans force us to spend watching the clock, waiting to confirm nominees, to vote procedural motions before even beginning debate on legislation, is an hour we could have spent debating and voting on amendments.

We cannot have the extension of emergency unemployment insurance be bogged down by a raft of political amendments. Republicans are so obsessed with taking pot shots at the Affordable Care Act and staging political

stunt votes that they are willing to derail a bill that will help 1.4 million out-of-work Americans. We can't allow that. It is unfair.

Still, the complaints of the minority have not fallen on deaf ears.

First my Republican colleague said they would not vote for an extension of unemployment benefits unless it was fully offset. I compromised. It is fully paid for in the bill before this body.

Next my Republican colleagues said they would not vote for this legislation unless it enacted real reforms for the unemployment insurance program. I agreed. That is in the bill before the body.

Now many of my Republican colleagues say they will turn their backs on Americans who have been out of work for months and months unless they have an opportunity to vote on amendments to this bill. Although I wonder what Republicans will demand next, I am willing to do what it takes to protect middle-class workers struggling to find jobs. So reasonable amendments, a reasonable number, relevant amendments, of course we would be happy to take a look at that. I would be happy to do that. We have Tuesday caucuses every week. I will go over this with my caucus in some detail. But my Republican colleagues can't take yes for an answer. If they insist on swamping this important measure with extraneous political amendments, it will be clear they never wanted to extend unemployment in the first place.

If Republicans are serious about offering relevant amendments to strengthen and improve this bill, I am willing to sit down and talk about it. I am willing to allow votes on these amendments. However, I am not going to allow this legislation to be bogged down, as I have indicated, by meaningless votes or derailed by another doomed crusade to strip millions of Americans of the affordable care they have now. And once Republicans get the amendment votes they want, I hope they will give 1.4 million out-of-work Americans the vote they want and need.

My Republican colleagues should remember that a final vote on this legislation—a vote for middle-class men and women who desperately want to work and desperately need help—is the only vote that really matters.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, my friend the majority leader is talking about the crush of nominations. Of course, the reason we have a crush of

nominations is because of the decision of the majority to break the rules of the Senate to change the rules of the Senate last year, which produced the inevitable, entirely predictable consequence of sending an enormous number of nominations back down to the administration at the end of the session.

So the decision of the majority to run roughshod over the minority has a lot of consequences, one of which is pretty clear already: that it didn't streamline the nomination process as it was sold to the minority to do. It only made it more difficult.

On another matter, I would like to say a word about unemployment insurance.

The reason for the holdup should be pretty obvious at this point. Republicans have a lot of good ideas on how to pay for this extension. We also have a lot of proposals for getting at the root of the problem, proposals that would make it easier for folks who are struggling in this economy to actually find stable and fulfilling work or get retrained so they can find good jobs. That is a goal on which I expect we could all agree.

Unfortunately, up until the weekend the majority leader wasn't terribly interested in any of these ideas. He only seemed to want to extend the program without really paying for it, without doing much of anything to help private sector job creation, and without creating opportunities for targeted training that would help folks who are currently receiving unemployment assistance actually find a job.

So I think this is unfortunate. There is clearly no shortage of creative, constructive proposals out there which speak to the underlying problems, which speak to the urgent need to create more stable, good-paying jobs, and which make sure we don't increase our already out-of-control Federal debt. Some of these ideas actually come from Democrats. The Presiding Officer's senior Senator from Connecticut has an idea to create a program that subsidizes employment for low-income Americans so they aren't stuck in neutral while they search for permanent work. This is an idea which actually deserves debate and a vote.

As I have indicated in recent days, the majority leader should give other Senators more of a say in what we do around here, including members of his own conference. So hopefully his comments a few moments ago and over the weekend are a sign that we may be able to work this out in a way that the Senate can function the way it used to, which was that Members were able to actually offer amendments and get votes before we moved to final passage on important legislation.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXTENSION ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 1845, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1845) to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Reid (for Reed) amendment No. 2631, relating to extension and modification of emergency unemployment compensation program.

Reid amendment No. 2632 (to amendment No. 2631), to change the enactment date.

Reid motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions, Reid amendment No. 2633, to change the enactment date.

Reid amendment No. 2634 (to (the instructions) amendment No. 2633) of a perfecting nature.

Reid amendment No. 2635 (to amendment No. 2634), of a perfecting nature.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

RESTORING DELIBERATION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, Senator McCONNELL has made a very important call to restore the Senate as the great deliberative body it was intended to be. I would like to continue to add my voice to that call. In fact, I am going to expand on some observations I made previously before the Senate, I believe in the month of December last year.

The Senate is a unique body designed with a very unique purpose in mind. In the Federalist Paper 62, attributed to the father of the Constitution James Madison, the unique role of the Senate is explained this way:

The necessity of a Senate is not less indicated by the propensity of all single and numerous assemblies to yield to the impulse of sudden and violent passions, and to be seduced by factious leaders into intemperate and pernicious resolutions.

When Madison talks about "factious leaders" and "intemperate and pernicious resolutions," he basically means what we call partisanship and the "my way or the highway" approach to legislating all too common these days.

What might come as a shock to anyone who has followed the Senate lately is the fact that the Senate was specifically designed to check partisan passions and ensure that Americans of all stripes are fairly represented through a deliberative process. Clearly, the Senate is not fulfilling the role the Framers of the Constitution intended, in recent years.

To find out what went wrong, we first have to examine how the Senate was

supposed to function. About this propensity of legislatures to be dominated by factious leaders acting intemperately, Madison goes on to say:

Examples on this subject might be cited without number; and from proceedings within the United States, as well as from history of other nations.

Note that in advocating for the creation of a Senate to counter this negative tendency, Madison references examples from proceedings within the United States. Many State legislatures in the early days of our Republic were unicameral, with frequent elections and weak executives. This led to many instances where a temporary majority faction would gain control and quickly pass legislation that advantaged the majority at the expense of the minority.

The Senate has been called the greatest deliberative body in the world because it was specifically designed to proceed at a measured pace and to guarantee that the rights of the minority party be protected.

James Madison wrote in *Federalist Paper No. 10*:

Complaints are everywhere heard from our most considerate and virtuous citizens, equally the friends of public and private faith, and of public and personal liberty, that our governments are too unstable, that the public good is disregarded in the conflicts of rival parties, and that measures are too often decided, not according to the rules of justice and the rights of the minority party, but by the superior force of an interested and overbearing majority.

What is unique about the Senate is that the rules and traditions force Senators to work together to prevent Madison's "overbearing majority" from steamrolling the minority party. Because the rules of the Senate are built around consensus, as opposed to the House of Representatives where the majority party dominates, it forces Senators of all parties to listen to each other and to work together. While that was true most of my time in the Senate, it has changed in recent years. If anyone wonders why the tone in Washington has become so heated recently, the loss of the Senate as a deliberative body is certainly a big factor.

There is an apocryphal story which may or may not be historically accurate but which certainly depicts how the Senate was intended to function. The story goes that when Jefferson returned from France, where he was serving during the Constitutional Convention, he asked George Washington why the Senate had been created. Washington supposedly replied by asking Jefferson, "Why did you pour that tea into your saucer?"

"To cool it," Jefferson said.

Washington responded, "Even so, we pour legislation into the senatorial saucer to cool it."

In the House of Representatives, the Rules Committee sets out the terms of debate for each bill. If you want to

offer an amendment in the House, you have to go hat in hand to the Rules Committee and ask their permission. If the House leadership doesn't like your amendment, you are out of luck.

By contrast, the Senate has a tradition of allowing extensive debate and amendments by any Senator without prior approval from anybody. However, that tradition has gone out the window under the current majority leadership. We have seen an unprecedented abuse of cloture motions to cut off the deliberative process paired with a tactic called filling the tree—blocking amendments from being considered. The Senate majority leader has effectively become a one-man version of the House Rules Committee, dictating which amendments will be debated and which ones will never see the light of day. He has done so again on the unemployment bill currently before this Senate. In fact, he has been quite unashamed about saying he is not going to allow any amendments. This strips the ability of individual Senators to effectively represent their State, regardless of political party. Blocking amendments also virtually guarantees that any legislation the Senate votes on will be more partisan in nature, violating the very purpose of the Senate according to James Madison.

By empowering the majority leader at the expense of individual Senators, the people of the 50 States lose their voice in the Senate and party leaders get their way instead. The people of Iowa sent me to the Senate to represent them, not to simply vote up or down on a purely partisan agenda dictated by the majority leader.

Everyone complains about the lack of bipartisanship these days, but there is no opportunity for individual Senators to work together across the aisle when legislation is drafted on a partisan basis and amendments are blocked.

Bipartisanship requires giving individual Senators a voice, regardless of party. That is the only way to get things done in the Senate. In the last decade, when I was chairman of the Finance Committee and Republicans controlled the Senate, we wanted to actually get things done. In order for that to happen, we knew we had to accommodate the minority, we had to have patience and humility and respect for that minority—attributes that do not exist on the other side anymore. We had some major bipartisan accomplishments, from the largest tax cut in history to the Medicare prescription drug program, to numerous trade agreements. Those kinds of major bills do not seem to happen anymore.

The Senate rules provide that any Senator may offer an amendment regardless of party affiliation. Each Senator represents hundreds of thousands to, in the case of California, 36 million

Americans, and each has an individual right to offer amendments for consideration. The principle here is not about political parties having their say but duly elected Senators participating in the legislative process.

Again, as part of our duty to represent the citizens of our respective States, each Senator has an individual right to offer amendments. This right cannot be outsourced to party leaders. The longstanding tradition of the Senate is that Members of the minority party as well as rank-and-file Members of the majority party have an opportunity to offer amendments and get votes in the Senate.

The now-routine practice of filling the tree to block amendments has been a major factor in the destruction of the Senate as a deliberative body. This is usually combined with filing cloture to cut off further consideration of a bill, which has occurred to a truly unprecedented extent. In a deliberative body, debates and amendments are essential, so cloture should be rare. Abuse of cloture strikes to the very heart of how the Senate is intended to work.

It is important to note the majority leader has tried to pass off the cloture motions he has filed, which are attempts by the majority party to silence the minority party, as nothing but Republican filibusters. There seems to have been a concerted attempt to confuse cloture motions with filibusters. But the Washington Post fact checker has caught the majority leader in this distortion, giving his claim of unprecedented Republican filibusters two Pinocchio's. In fact, a report by the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service called "Cloture Attempts on Nominations: Data and Historical Development," written by Richard S. Beth, contains an entire section entitled "Cloture Motions Do Not Correspond With Filibusters."

The abuse of cloture, often combined with the blocking of amendments, prevents all Senators from doing what they were sent to do—not just Members of the minority party. It has even gotten worse. Even where the majority leader has decided he is going to be open to amendments, he has created out of whole cloth new restrictions to limit Senators' rights.

First, he normally only opens the amendment process if there is an agreement to limit amendments. This is usually only a handful or so of amendments. Then he has magically determined that only germane or relevant amendments can be considered. Of course, nowhere do the Senate rules require amendments to be germane, other than postcloture. Senators elected in the last few years appear to be ignorant of that fact. We will hear some of my colleagues argue against an amendment saying it is nongermane or nonrelevant. They have fallen totally for the majority leader's creative rule-making, thus giving up one of their

rights as a Senator with which to represent their State.

I cannot count how many non-germane or nonrelevant amendments I had to allow votes on when I processed bills when Republicans were in charge. They were usually tough political votes. But we took them because we wanted to get things done and that is the way the Senate operated. You do not see that nowadays. The current majority avoids tough votes at all costs. If you wonder why things do not get done around here in the Senate, that is one of the reasons they do not get done.

The American people sent us to get the work done and to represent our constituents and that means voting, not avoiding tough votes. We sometimes hear this is a question of majority rule versus minority obstruction. Again, that ignores that each Senator is elected to represent their State, not simply to be an agent of one of the political parties. There are policies that have majority support in the Senate that have been denied a vote. Understand, we have been denied votes on amendments that even a majority of this Senate supports.

What happened during debate on a budget resolution proves my point. The special rules of the budget resolution limit debate so it cannot be filibustered, but it also allows for an unlimited number of amendments. A Republican amendment to the Senate Budget Committee in support of repealing the tax on lifesaving medical devices in President Obama's health care law passed by an overwhelming 79-to-20 vote, with more than half of the Democrats voting with the Republicans rather than their party leader.

We also had a Republican amendment in support of the approval of the Keystone XL Pipeline to bring oil from Canada, and that passed 62 to 37. Votes such as these that split the Democrats and hand a win to Republicans are exactly what the majority leader has been trying to avoid by blocking those very same amendments on legislation. Of course, that is probably the explanation of why we did not take up a budget resolution for more than 3 years prior to this year.

Until we put an end to the abuse of cloture and the blocking of amendments, the Senate cannot function as James Madison and the Framers of the Constitution intended. We must bring back the Senate as a deliberative body. Our politics today desperately need the cooling saucer of the Senate, as George Washington described the Senate to Jefferson. The action by the majority leader to make it easier to consider nominations on a purely partisan basis went in the wrong direction. In the face of bipartisan opposition and with no Republican votes, the so-called nuclear option established a precedent, effectively overruling the rules on the

books. A better move would be for the Senate to establish the precedent that filling the tree and abusing cloture to block a full amendment process is illegitimate.

It is time to restore the Senate so it can fulfill its constitutional role. Senator McConnell has made a thoughtful and well-reasoned appeal. I hope my colleagues will listen for the sake of this institution, for the good of the country as a whole, and out of respect for the Framers of the Constitution who set up the Senate as a unique deliberative body.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, last week I said on the Senate floor that serving in the Senate is becoming like being asked to join the Grand Ole Opry and not being allowed to sing. Here is what I meant by that. Take last week. The Democratic majority leader from Nevada brought up unemployment compensation.

How do we help unemployed Americans go to work? I can't think of an issue more important to our country. All of us have ideas about how to do this, but he brought up his idea. It hasn't been considered by a committee. When he put it on the floor, he cut off amendments, he cut off debate, and he cut off votes.

Soon we will be discussing minimum wage. How to increase family incomes in America is the foremost issue facing our country. We all have ideas about that.

We were elected to deal with it. We have been in a long period of unemployment. We believe the economy is bad for a variety of reasons. We—on this side—believe a big, wet blanket of rules and regulations have been increased by the Obama administration. We want to debate that. We want to talk about it. We don't believe the old idea of a minimum wage is the solution. We are for maximum new jobs and maximum job training and learning opportunities so people can get those jobs. We want the economy to grow. We should be debating that. That is why we are here. But the Senator from Iowa, my good friend and the distinguished chairman of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, said, No, we won't hear this in committee. There might be embarrassing amendments. So, unfortunately, insofar as the way the Senate functions, this year is beginning just as last year ended, and Republicans objected to this.

Some of the news outlets wrote down—I read some of the stories this morning—and they said, After a while, the Senate will begin to debate internal procedure and process. Sometimes process is important. We have something called the U.S. Constitution. It is kind of old-fashioned. It has a lot of process in it. In fact, it has a checks-and-balances system in it that is envied by the world. There are citizens all over the world who would like to have a government that functions in the way ours has for over two centuries. Process can be very important. In this case, as the Republican leader often says, process and procedure are substance, because when we are not able to talk about unemployment compensation, when we are not able to offer our ideas about how to help unemployed Americans go back to work, that is substance.

That is a central issue facing our country. We think we have better ideas than the idea the majority leader put on the floor and we would like to present those ideas on behalf of the people who elected us. We are not the important ones. We are all political accidents here—all 100 of us. We all know that. We worked pretty hard to get here and we had some luck to go along with it. What does that give us? Not just a chance to have our say, but to have a say on behalf of the people of Tennessee, in my case. They want me to weigh in on the big issues before our country.

ObamaCare is one of the reasons so many people are unemployed. I am sure the other side doesn't want to talk about that. I wouldn't if I voted for it. But I was in a room with the chief executive officer of a major restaurant company who told me that because of the new costs of ObamaCare on his large company, they were going to start running their restaurants with 75 employees instead of 90 employees. That doesn't sound like more jobs to me; that doesn't sound like help for unemployed Americans.

This is the forum in which we debate these issues. So I suppose it might be embarrassing for our friends on the other side to debate these issues, but it shouldn't be. If they believe in them, they should want to stand up and defend the issues, just as strongly as we want to say our point of view. I suspect there are a good number of my Democratic friends who have amendments they would like to offer on putting unemployed Americans to work. They might wonder, How did I ever get to a U.S. Senate where I can't do that, just as someone might wonder in Nashville, why did I join the Grand Ole Opry if they won't let me sing?

The majority leader's actions go to the very heart of our government. It is not about internal procedure, it is not about process. It is about the major issues facing our country.

Tennesseans didn't send me to Washington to rubberstamp the majority leader's ideas—not this majority leader or any majority leader. Tennesseans sent me here to represent them and to advocate their point of view and to give them a say on ObamaCare, on balancing the budget, on fixing the deficit, on helping unemployed Americans find jobs, on dealing with wages, on raising family incomes. That is why I am here. That is my job. And they expect me to have a chance to have not my say but their say on the issues that face the American people. By his actions, the majority leader is destroying the Senate, which was once described as “the one touch of authentic genius in the American political system.”

There is a new book out which I mentioned on the floor the other day. My guess is it will become the leading history of this body. It is written by the former Senate Historian, Richard Baker, and the late Neil MacNeil, who wrote what many consider to be the best history of the House of Representatives. They say in the book that the genius I just talked about—“the authentic touch of genius that is the Senate”—the major reason for that is the opportunity for extended debate.

They point out, as I think any of us would, that there have been abuses with the filibuster, more delays than are necessary; that the Senate doesn't work as well as it should not just over the last few years but over a long period of time. But the fact is, in this body, which is virtually unique in the world in requiring that 60 of 100 Members must agree before we cut off debate, that helps forge consensus. That helps forge consensus, as we did on the student loan agreement earlier this year. There is a good example of a good debate, of different opinions on both sides of the aisle, of Democrats and Republicans working together. When we finally got to 60 or 65, we got a result with the Republican House of Representatives and the Democratic President going along with us, and it was a victory for the students of this country. We cut in half the interest rates they pay and took the whole argument out of a political football.

The Senate was created for three reasons. The first is to encourage and forge consensus. We govern a complex society with consensus, not with ramrodding partisan ideas through one body or the other. We have a body for that; it is called the House of Representatives. Win it by one vote—the Rules Committee has two times as many members of the majority as the minority, and the majority can pass anything they want to pass. Send it over here, and the tradition has been to slow it down and cool it off. We take a second look.

The passions of the democracy—what de Touqueville called in his trip across America in the early 1800s—the great

danger he saw to our country was the tyranny of the majority. He saw that as one of the two great dangers to the American democracy. And the Senate has been, through all that period of time, the guardian—the guardian of minority rights, the guardian against the excesses of the Executive, which in our country is the President. The Founders didn't want a king, so they set up this elaborate system of checks and balances, and the Senate is the key to that.

What is different about the Senate is the opportunity for extended debate. But, the Majority Leader now brings up a bill—one Senator's idea—cuts off debate, cuts off amendments, cuts off votes, that is it. That is not the way to govern our country, particularly on an issue of how do we put unemployed Americans back to work.

The Senate is losing its capacity to do the things it was created to do in the following ways: No. 1, less advice and consent. On November 21, the Democratic majority decided 60 votes are no longer needed to cut off debate on most Presidential nominees. So try asking a nominee: Will the National Security Agency stop monitoring the Pope? Now there will be no response, because the majority can ram through nominees.

The Senator from Nevada, the distinguished majority leader, said in 2006—I heard him and he put it in his book—that cutting off—allowing the majority to cut off debate would be the end of the Senate. The end of the Senate. Apparently, he changed his mind.

Operating without rules. The distinguished Senator from Michigan, Senator LEVIN, said on November 21: “A Senate in which a majority can change the rules at any time is a Senate without rules.” It is as if the Red Sox, finding themselves behind in the ninth inning in the World Series, added a couple of innings to make sure they won. When he wrote the Senate rules, Thomas Jefferson said it is not so important what the rule is, but that there be a rule.

Ignoring Executive orders. While it ignores its own rules, the Senate meekly watches as the Obama administration changes the health care law, suspends immigration laws, and rewrites labor laws.

Tolerating more czars. President Obama has appointed more czars than the Romanovs did. In both Russia and the United States, czars don't report to elected representatives.

Not passing appropriations bills. Hopefully, that is going to change. But the Senate's repeated failure to pass appropriations bills canceled the Senate's check on the Executive's power to spend.

Illegal recess appointments. That is being debated today in the Supreme Court. The majority acquiesced when President Obama used his recess ap-

pointment to appoint members to the National Labor Relations Board when the Senate was not in recess. Fortunately, three appellate courts disagreed with the President and the Supreme Court will decide. Hopefully, the Supreme Court agrees with the appellate courts. Otherwise, the Senate might go out for lunch and return and find that we have a new Supreme Court Justice.

There is blame to go around, and I am sure any of my friends on the other side who are listening would be quick to point that out. Baker and MacNeil pointed that out in their book. There have been abuses of the filibuster. It is true that some Republicans have unduly delayed nominations and unduly delayed legislation. And that is not new. I have seen it in other years. I have pointed out on this floor how Senator Allen from Alabama, in the 1970s and 1980s, would tie the Senate into knots with his knowledge of the rules. Senator Metzenbaum from Ohio would sit right down there on the front row and if a Senator wanted to pass a bill, that Senator had to go see him, and if the Senator didn't amend his bill to do what Senator Metzenbaum wanted done, he would use Senate rules to block it.

So this has never been an easy place to get something done, but it wasn't ever supposed to be. It was supposed to be a place where every single Senator is an equal, where every Senator's voice is not his or her voice but the voice of people that Senator represents. It is supposed to be a place of extended debate where almost any amendment can be discussed for almost any length of time, and usually the clock is all that would cut the debate off. But there has been a procedure by which a consensus can cut it off, and when we reach that consensus, we usually reach a result that can even pass unanimously after it has been massaged and changed and worked through and considered.

I think of the legislation we just passed on compounding pharmacies and making drugs more safely; making drugs more safe, 4 billion prescriptions a year. It went through the committee process, through both Houses, and eventually passed unanimously because we reached a consensus.

The delays that have occurred on nominations because, so-called, of the changes in rules on November 21 are hardly a crisis. Nonjudicial Presidential nominees have almost never been denied their seats by a filibuster. Before the November rules change, there were two for President Obama, three for President Bush, two for President Clinton, and none before that, in history. That is seven. Only seven nonjudicial Presidential nominees, in the history of the Senate, had ever been denied their seats by a filibuster. Maybe it takes a while, but that is so we can ask questions.

The day before the rules were changed, I looked at the Executive Calendar—this calendar we have on our desks. It includes every single nomination that can be brought to the floor. If I have my numbers about right, there were not many people on the calendar. Half of them have been held up by the Senator from South Carolina who is trying to get some answers on Benghazi. That has happened many times in this body. If Senators want an answer, they do that to make the Executive tell them what is going on. There were only 8 nominees, I believe, who had been on the calendar for more than 9 weeks and only 16 others who have been on for more than 3 weeks.

So there were not very many people on the Executive Calendar, and we had changed the rules to make it easier to confirm them, anyway. There were 13 district judges, so the majority leader could bring them up on Thursday—Friday is the intervening day—and Monday there could be 2 hours of debate on each judge, and we could confirm four or five by doing it over the weekend in that way. But, no, we had to change the rules in the way that it was done.

The Senate does not need a change of rules; it needs a change in behavior. The current majority leader, I would respectfully suggest, could start by following the example of Majority Leaders Robert Byrd, a Democrat, and Howard Baker, a Republican, during the 1970s and 1980s. Here is how they would do things, and this is the way the Senate ran until 5 or 6 years ago. Baker and Byrd would bring legislation to the floor. Usually they would go to a committee and say to a chairman: We will put it on the floor if you and your ranking member of the other party agree. So you would have two Members—a chairman and a Republican ranking member; not the leaders—standing up there at the two desks. They would put the bill on the floor that already had gotten a consensus in the committee. Then, the majority leader would ask for amendments to the bill, and sometimes he would get 300–300. Then, he would ask consent to cut off the offering of amendments and to consider voting on them in an orderly way, all of which was written out in the unanimous consent agreement. Of course, he would get the unanimous consent to do that because everybody who wanted to offer an amendment could.

Then they would go to work. They would start on Mondays, and they would work into Monday night and on Tuesday and on Wednesday. They would table many of the amendments. That does not take long: 10 minutes of debate and table it with 51 votes.

Senator Byrd said in his book that when the Panama Canal Treaty came up at a time when he was the majority leader and Baker was the Republican leader, they had 192 amendments and

reservations—many of them killer amendments—but he allowed every one of them, and he defeated every killer amendment. But he said: If we had not allowed them, we never would have gotten the ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty. The Senators had their say on the Panama Canal Treaty.

So after a while, those 300 amendments that might have been offered on Monday are whittled away. Some are accepted, some are dropped, some are voted on, some are tabled, and by about Thursday—the majority leader has said at the beginning of the week: We are going to finish the bill this week—people are ready to go home. Then they begin to think more carefully about whether their amendment is really that important. So they vote Thursday night, and they maybe vote Friday, and if they have to, they vote Saturday. But most of the time they finish their work on Friday.

They were not afraid, those majority leaders, to allow amendments. They were not afraid to defeat amendments. I believe if the majority leader would allow the Senate to work in this way, he would not have any problem on this side of the aisle with efforts to keep bills from coming to the floor. Almost all of the effort to keep bills from coming to the floor has to do with minority Members not being allowed to have the say of the people who elected them to serve.

Instead, the majority leader has set records for bringing legislation to the floor without committee approval, cutting off amendments, and records for cutting off debate. So there are no votes on reforming military sexual assaults, completing Yucca Mountain, sanctioning Iran, and other vital concerns, no votes on unemployment compensation or how to put unemployed America to work.

The Senate has become a Tuesday-Thursday club run by one Senator and orchestrated by the White House. One reason this is tolerated is that 43 Senators are in their first term—43 Senators are in their first term—most of them in the majority. They have never served in the minority. They have never seen the Senate function properly, the way it functioned for most of its 200-plus year history.

Most importantly, those Senators in their first term may not have heard Senator Byrd's final address when, among other things, he said that any majority leader could run the Senate under the then-existing rules. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, following my remarks, an article from the Wall Street Journal from last Friday on this subject.

In an important address last week, Mr. MCCONNELL, the Senator from Kentucky, the Republican leader, described three ways to restore the Senate: full committee consideration of bills; bills thoroughly debated, with robust

amendments on the floor; and a decent week's work. We might work Monday through Friday instead of Tuesday through Thursday.

The Senate could change overnight. It does not need a change of rules. The Senator from Kentucky did not say that it has always been easy to navigate the Senate. The ideal regular order never has and never will be without exceptions. But what we call the regular order has become the exception rather than the rule.

I would hope we do not wait until November or the next year to restore the Senate to its proper place as the authentic piece of genius in the American government—the unique body, the unique Senate in the world because of the opportunity for extended debate. It could change overnight by considering bills most of the time that went through committee, most of the time having a robust amendment process and debate on those bills, and vote on them. If it took Monday through Friday to get that work done, then we should do it. Otherwise, the great issues facing our country—what kind of health care system do we have? How do we help unemployed Americans go to work? How do we improve learning opportunities in this new America, where so much is decentralized and so much is on social media?

These are very exciting times. Daniel Boorstin, the former historian of the United States and Librarian of Congress, in his wonderful books on America, used to talk about verges, that when America was at a verge—and we have been there many times in our history—that we were more open to innovation, that we were more self-aware of where we were, that we tended to rely on each other, and that we changed our country for the better.

That is where we are today. We want better learning opportunities, better job training, better health care. Washington is in the way of much of that, and we need to debate how to change that.

So I would hope my friend, the distinguished majority leader, will listen to what the Republican leader had to say and reflect on the many years he has served here and realize all we are saying is we would like to have a say on behalf of the people who elected us on the great issues facing our country. Bring a bill through committee, bring it to the floor, let us have debate—defeat our amendments; you should be able to with a tabling motion—and then let's come to a result.

I think the American people would gain much more confidence in the Senate because it would deserve more confidence if it conducted issues in that way. But this diminishing of the Senate is tragic for a country with large problems to solve and whose system of checks and balances has been envied around the world.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

I yield the floor.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 10, 2014]

HARRY REID'S SENATE SHUTDOWN

(By Kimberley A. Strassel)

The popular judgment that Washington's dysfunction is the result of "partisanship" misses a crucial point. Washington is currently gridlocked because of the particular partisanship of one man: Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid. And Republicans are warning to the power of making that case to voters.

It's often said the 113th Congress is on track to become the "least productive" in history—but that tagline obscures crucial details. The Republican House in fact passed more than 200 bills in 2013. Some were minor, and others drew only GOP votes. But nearly a dozen were bipartisan pieces of legislation that drew more than 250 Republicans and Democrats to tackle pressing issues—jobs bills, protections against cyberattack, patent reform, prioritizing funding for pediatric research, and streamlining regulations for pipelines.

These laws all went to die in Mr. Reid's Senate graveyard. Not that the Senate was too busy to take them up. It passed an immigration and a farm bill. Yet beyond those, and a few items Mr. Reid was pressed to pass—the end-year sequester accord; Hurricane Sandy relief—the Senate sat silent. It passed not a single appropriations bill and not a single jobs bill. Of the 72 (mostly token) bills President Obama signed in 2013, 56 came from the House; 16 came from the chamber held by his own party.

This is the norm in Mr. Reid's Senate, and for years he has been vocally and cleverly blaming the chamber's uselessness on Republican filibusters. This is a joke, as evidenced by recent history. Mr. Reid took over the Senate in early 2007, and it functioned just fine in the last two years of the Bush administration. It didn't suddenly break overnight.

What did happen is the Senate Democrats' filibuster-proof majority in the first years of the Obama administration—when Mr. Reid got a taste for unfettered power—and then the GOP takeover of the House in 2011. That is when the Senate broke, as it was the point at which Mr. Reid chose to subvert its entire glorious history to two of his own partisan aims: Protecting his majority and acting as gatekeeper for the White House.

Determined to protect his vulnerable members from tough votes, the majority leader has unilaterally killed the right to offer amendments. Since July, Republicans have been allowed to offer . . . four. Determined to shield the administration from legislation the president opposes, Mr. Reid has unilaterally killed committee work, since it might produce bipartisan bills. Similarly, he's refused to take up bills that have bipartisan support like approving the Keystone XL Pipeline, repealing ObamaCare's medical-device tax, and passing new Iran sanctions.

Here's how the Senate "works" these days. Mr. Reid writes the legislation himself, thereby shutting Republicans out of the committee drafting. Then he outlaws amendments.

So yes, there are filibusters. They have become the GOP's only means of protesting Mr. Reid's total control over what is meant to be a democratic body. It isn't that the Senate can't work; it's that Sen. Reid won't let it.

Pushed over the brink by Mr. Reid's November power play—scrapping the filibuster for Obama nominees—Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell began 2014 with a rip-roaring Senate-floor speech. On Wednesday he set the record straight on the Reid tactics that have created Senate dysfunction. He then outlined how a GOP majority would restore regular order and get Washington working. This is a "debate that should be of grave importance to us all," he said.

It's of growing importance to Republicans, who are taking up this theme in speeches and media briefings—putting greater attention on Mr. Reid's singular role in Washington paralysis. Asked this week whether the GOP would be allowed to amend an unemployment-benefits bill, Sen. John McCain quipped: "you'll have to go ask the dictator." Speaker John Boehner, at a recent news conference, lamented the "dozens" of House bills that "await action in the Senate," while Majority Leader Eric Cantor berated Mr. Reid for sitting on "bipartisan" jobs legislation.

This brings to mind Republican Sen. John Thune's 2004 defeat of South Dakota's Tom Daschle, which he did partly by highlighting Mr. Daschle's obstructionist majority-leader record. The comparison isn't perfect, since Mr. Daschle was up for re-election (Mr. Reid is not) and since the obstructionism was more noticeable at a time when the GOP ran both the House and White House. Then again, the Reid theme is the sort that will resonate with the GOP grass roots, refocusing their efforts on a Senate victory.

In an election that is going to be about ObamaCare, Republican Senate candidates are already reminding voters that it was Mr. Reid's Senate abuse that created the law. And in the wake of the shutdown and endless government-created "crises," more Americans are worried about the state of Washington institutions, and eager for change.

"Process" arguments are hard to make to voters, but Mr. Reid is a face for the process problem. Demoting Harry Reid won't in itself fix Washington. But it would be a grand start—and that alone makes it a potentially powerful campaign theme.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

MR. HATCH. Mr. President, we are currently debating yet another extension to the emergency unemployment compensation program. While there are differences of opinion in this Chamber about this particular program, I think we would all agree that the fact we are even having this debate is unfortunate.

Make no mistake, our Nation continues to face difficulties when it comes to job growth, labor force participation, and long-term unemployment, as has been the case throughout the Obama administration. Under this administration, it has been harder to find a job than at any other point in our Nation's recent history.

But let's be clear about something. The plight of the long-term unemployed is not the major problem facing America today. It is, instead, just a symptom of a much larger problem.

That larger problem is the fact that despite the efforts of many of us here in Congress, our government has not done enough to promote economic growth in this country. Far too often, our government has interfered in ways

that have stunted growth and prevented a robust recovery from taking place.

Five years into his Presidency, it is clear that President Obama does not have a plan to address these problems. Surely, he has a list of ways that he would like to expand the government and redistribute income but nothing resembling a plan to promote private-sector job growth. Instead, he has a political plan of attack, and this debate over unemployment insurance is part of that attack plan.

Over the last 5 years we have seen a series of big-government "solutions" that have all failed to produce real economic results.

The administration pushed through the supposed temporary stimulus, which ended up being little more than a laundry list of longtime Democratic Party policy priorities that had little or nothing to do with actually stimulating the economy. The administration also decided to devote its attention to expanding the alphabet soup of financial regulators, while failing to address factors that were at the heart of the recent financial crisis.

Lacking ideas of its own, the Obama administration created and turned to a Jobs Council to try to understand private job creation, only to later dissolve the council while not having instituted any meaningful policies to create jobs.

The largest and most intrusive big-government edict we received from the administration and its allies in Congress is, of course, ObamaCare. On a daily basis, the American people continue to suffer from the impact of this very misguided law.

People have lost their jobs or have been moved into part-time work. People have been forced off their health care plans. People have been forced, under fear of penalty, to purchase insurance coverage they do not want or need. People have had their private and financial information put at risk thanks to the lack of security in the ObamaCare exchanges, and perhaps worst of all, people have seen the cost of their health care go up across the board.

ObamaCare is the worst in a series of bad economic policies we have seen since this President came into office.

The results speak for themselves. At the beginning of a new year, we see very clearly what the President and his Democratic allies in Congress plan to do about all of this. The answer is nothing. Instead of working with us to enact probog and progrowth policies, they are picking fights with Republicans on issues such as unemployment insurance. Instead of trying to root out the causes of our economic problems, they are giving speeches vilifying anyone who might have a different view on these issues.

As I said, President Obama and the Senate Democrats have no economic

plan, only a political plan of attack. Let's consider this debate on unemployment compensation insurance for a moment. I think there are many who would question why we did not have this debate about extending long-term unemployment benefits sooner. Democrats knew that temporary Federal unemployment benefits for the long-term unemployed were scheduled to expire at the end of 2013. Yet they did nothing to try to extend them before now.

Contrary to what some of my colleagues on the other side seem to believe, Republicans do not run the Senate. We do not control the committees. We do not run things on the floor. As we are seeing in the current debate over unemployment benefits, we do not even get a chance to offer amendments to many major pieces of legislation. Why is that? Why is it that the greatest deliberative body in the world can no longer offer amendments? It comes down to one thing—the Democratic leadership. They are afraid we might bring up amendments that are difficult for Democrats to vote on. Join the crowd. That has always been the case around here before this current leadership took over.

Every leader has tried to protect their side, but this has gone to the point of ridiculousness and the denigration of the Senate itself. The Democrats could have offered an extension of Federal unemployment benefits at any time before they expired in 2013. We could have debated the merits of the emergency unemployment compensation program, discussed alternatives, and perhaps even come up with a bipartisan compromise to help the long-term unemployed.

We could have even done that through regular order and using the committee process. But instead, Democrats ignored the program for an entire year, and in the very last days of the last congressional session and after we had adjourned for the year, we finally started hearing about the desperate need to protect the long-term unemployed, about how it was the highest priority for the President and Democrats in Congress to extend these benefits, and about those villainous Republicans standing in the way.

There are only two conclusions to draw from this: Either the Democrats forgot about unemployment benefits until the end of the year or they calculated it was better suited for their political attack plan to let them expire and then debate an extension afterward. I think it is pretty clear which conclusion is the correct one, especially since they control the Senate and they control the committees. They could have done just about anything they wanted.

So here we are debating another extension of the EUC Program, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program. We may as well be debating

the merits of using a bandaid on a broken arm because, as I said, long-term unemployment is merely a symptom of the failures of the Obama economy. However, since the Democrats opted to put off this matter until we were actually beyond the last minute, we have not enacted or even debated any serious alternatives to Federal unemployment benefits and we are left with just another take-it-or-leave-it proposition from the majority leader.

That is what the majority leader seems to be saying to us. In fact, that is what he is saying to us in this debate—take it or leave it. Why would he do that? Apparently, no Republicans, not even the ones who supported cloture on the motion to proceed, will get an opportunity to offer amendments. The only amendment we will be voting on is the so-called compromise amendment the majority leader offered last Thursday. Of course, the amendment is not a compromise at all. It is nothing of the sort. Similar to the underlying bill it would add significantly to the deficit. The supposed pay-fors in the amendment would not even kick in under the normal 10-year budget window. Indeed, the Democratic whip in the House was voicing concern about using so-called savings from extending the sequester outside of the 10-year window asking, "Frankly, if you adopt that logic, why don't we extend it until 2054 and fund everything we want to do?"

That is a dream some Democrats have. But fortunately there may be some people on the other side who realize this is a charade. In short, the amendment we will be voting on this afternoon, if we do, is a gimmick. It is designed solely to allow the majority to claim they are willing to pay for extending unemployment benefits, nothing more, nothing less.

Once again, this is apparently the only amendment we will get a chance to vote on when it comes to extending the Emergency Unemployment Insurance Compensation Program, which is par for the course under the current Senate majority. It is pretty clear what my colleagues in the majority want to do. Contrary to their claims, passing this legislation and extending unemployment benefits is not their highest priority. Their highest priority is to use the long-term unemployed as pawns in their political attacks on Republicans who support a different approach; one that is paid for, fairly paid for, honestly paid for, and understandably paid for.

If I am wrong and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are serious about wanting to extend this program, why would they not allow votes on Republican amendments or even Democratic amendments? There are some complaints on the Democratic side—even we the Democrats, they are saying, do not have the privilege of bringing up amendments.

As we continue, the committees are a waste of time under the way the Senate is currently being run, because everything is run right out of the leader's office. Republicans have offered a number of amendments to the underlying legislation. Why not allow them to come up for a vote? Are they afraid we might pass some Republican amendments when they have 55 Democrats in the Senate? If, as the majority leader has claimed, none of our ideas is serious enough to warrant consideration, why not bring them up and let Democrats who have a majority in the Senate vote them down? That could have been done.

The problem is they know some of these amendments are worthwhile, worthy amendments that might pass. It might cause some heartburn to some on both sides maybe. I am certainly used to heartburn over the years, I will tell you that.

Republicans have offered a number of amendments to the underlying legislation. Why not allow them to come up for a vote? If, as the majority leader has claimed, our ideas are not serious enough to warrant consideration, why not allow them to be brought up, limit the time for the debate, and let the Democrats, who once again have a majority in the Senate, vote them down?

The only conclusion we can draw is that they are afraid, if we held a vote, some of our amendments might actually pass, which would distract from the political message they want to send with this debate on the floor. The minority leader and I have offered such an amendment, one I believe would actually pass if it were to receive a vote.

It is something that makes a lot more sense than what is going on here over the last number of days, weeks maybe. I would like to just take a few minutes to talk about our amendment, the McConnell-Hatch amendment. The McConnell-Hatch amendment would, if enacted, extend the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program for a full year, taking unemployment benefits out of the 2014 political equation entirely. I would think my colleagues on the other side would jump at that kind of opportunity. In addition to this fix on the unemployment insurance issue, the McConnell-Hatch amendment would fix the military pension problems created under the recent budget agreement which has caused so much angst and heartburn among our military, among those who are serving our country in that manner.

There is bipartisan support for this endeavor. I believe we can fix it here and now. Best of all, unlike the underlying bill and the "compromise" offered at the end of last week, the McConnell-Hatch amendment is fully paid for within the normal 10-year budget window. In fact, it reduces the deficit by more than \$1 billion over 10 years and does it in a fair, honest way.

One way it pays for the extension is to close the loophole in the law that allows people to claim both unemployment insurance and Social Security disability insurance. The majority leader claims he wants to do this. But our amendment does it in a much more efficient way, something that makes economic sense. However, the primary pay-for in our amendment, which once again allows us to extend unemployment benefits for a full year and fix the military pensions issue is a 1-year delay in the ObamaCare individual mandate—a 1-year delay. That is it.

I know some of my friends on the other side, including the distinguished majority leader, have already deemed this proposal controversial. But it should not be. The problems with the implementation of ObamaCare have been fully cataloged at length on the floor and elsewhere. No one in their right mind would argue that the implementation is going well—nobody. It is not going well.

This would give them a chance to amend this bill over the next year, although I do not think we can amend the bill—but at least give them a chance to. Sooner or later they are going to have to do it anyway. So what do they give up? Members of both parties have come out in support of delaying the individual mandate—of both parties, not just Republicans but Democrats. They know it is a disaster.

Regardless of where you stand on ObamaCare, if you support it or if you, as I do, want to see it repealed, delaying the mandate is a bipartisan idea and it makes sense. What are they afraid of? With a law this unpopular and a rollout going this badly, I would think that many of my friends on the other side of the aisle would get on board with a 1-year delay. Once again, such a delay would allow us to pay for a less-politicized extension of Federal unemployment benefits as well as allow us to fix our military pension problems.

It is a win-win proposition. It is hard for me to understand why they will not do this. As I said, I know the Senate Democratic leadership despises this idea. They have already come to the floor and mischaracterized it on a number of occasions. However, I believe that if this approach, the 1-year extension of unemployment benefits and the military pension fix, paid for primarily by a 1-year delay in the individual mandate, were brought to a vote in the Senate, Members of both parties would support it.

It would be a bipartisan approach to these things that would be worthwhile. The same can be said for any number of amendments my colleagues have offered. I may be wrong about that, but I do not think I am. If I am wrong, what is the harm in having a vote on the McConnell-Hatch amendment? What is the harm in having a vote on any of

the amendments Republicans have offered? What are my colleagues on the other side of the aisle afraid of?

We have been putting up with this now for too long a time. I remember the Senate when both sides worked together all the time. They battled even though they differed. They allowed amendments to come up even though sometimes it caused some heartburn to people on one side or the other. But we did it because this is a legislative body of freedom, which it has devolved in a way that there is not freedom. What is the harm in having a vote on any of the amendments? Let's have a limited number of amendments, not two, three or four. This is an important bill. Let's have some amendments that even Republicans can offer.

There are some Democratic amendments too. I suppose they may have some heartburn for Republicans. So what. What are my colleagues on the other side of the aisle afraid of? Once again, I do not think the Senate Democratic leadership is worried that I am wrong about some Democrats supporting the McConnell-Hatch amendment. They are worried I might be right. That is why my amendment will not receive a vote.

That is why as of right now, it appears no Republican amendments will receive votes, unless it happens among the few who were willing to support the first vote. Even then, I doubt they will have any votes. As I said, it seems as though Democrats are far more worried about sending a political message about unemployment insurance than they are with actually passing an extension. That is unfortunate. It is truly shameful.

However this debate unfolds, one issue is clear: The approach the President is taking is not working.

The economic approach the President is taking is not working. The tax approach the President is taking is not working. The so-called "Affordable Care Act" approach the President is taking is fraught with problems that could be solved if the Senate is allowed to truly work the way the Senate always has in the past. The approach the President and the Senate Democratic leadership is taking isn't working.

We are not creating jobs at a time when Americans need them. Americans need jobs, and we are not generating the type of growth that will allow for such job creation in the near future.

As far as I can see, we have two choices. We can either have these same fights over and over or we can work together to fix the real underlying problems facing our country instead of focusing on the symptoms and always playing the ridiculous game of politics.

I hope we will choose to work together. But if the tactics we have seen thus far on unemployment legislation are any indication, I think I am likely to end up quite disappointed.

I am concerned about the Senate. I am concerned about some of the very power-striking poses that have been going on around here that do not allow the Senate to work its will, do not allow for real bipartisanship, do not allow for bringing us together, and do not allow for decency on both sides. These are just plain power-seeking approaches that do not deserve praise.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. FRANKEN. Mr. President, I rise in support of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act.

I am pleased a 3-month extension of unemployment insurance for millions in Minnesota and across the country was able to clear its first hurdle in the Senate, but our work of course is not finished.

I urge my colleagues in the House and the Senate to pass an extension to renew these critical benefits so hard-pressed families in Minnesota and across our Nation can keep their heads above water while they search for work.

As I have traveled around Minnesota, I have heard from a lot of Minnesotans who wish to work. On Friday I had a roundtable conference. There were three women and some workforce professionals. These women are looking hard and have been looking. They are part of the long-term unemployed. These are women who were working: one is in her forties with two kids—one little kid, a 3-year-old child, a single mom; one was in her fifties; and one was about my age, in her early sixties.

While they are looking for jobs—and we had a professional there who said one of the hardest jobs is looking for a job. They need the unemployment insurance to stay in their homes and to put food on the table for their families.

In the wake of the worst recession since the Great Depression, too many people had good jobs and worked their entire lives—all of these women who had worked their entire lives had 20-, 30-, and 40-year careers and now they are out of work and remain out of work.

Unemployment remains high, and the long-term unemployment rate among workers who have been looking for work for at least 6 months has weighed down our economy. Today more than 4 million Americans, 37 percent of the unemployed, have been out of work for 6 months. This is the worst long-term unemployment since the Great Recession. That is why we need to extend the emergency unemployment compensation. These workers, the millions throughout the country, are worried they will lose their ability to pay for a roof over their heads and put food on the table for their families, for their children.

For most Americans, State-funded unemployment insurance runs out

after 26 weeks. Yet the average unemployment spell now lasts over 2½ months longer. Emergency unemployment benefits provide for up to an additional 47 weeks of unemployment insurance for those Americans who need it while they are looking for a job.

When I talk about high long-term employment, these women, every one of them I talked to, were working very hard every day. One woman described it as saying: I am looking 24 hours a day. I have my smartphone, and I am hoping 24 hours a day that I get something, a response, an interview.

Right now we have three people looking for every job opening, but that doesn't mean that when someone applies for a job, there are only two other people looking. These women were telling me every time they applied for a job there were several hundred people looking. Very often they will apply for a job that a company announces, and the company will hire someone from inside the company, which is great for that person.

But this is not about people waiting for their unemployment to run out and then look for a job. That is not what it is about.

After Christmas, 1.3 million Americans lost their jobs and who are looking for work, including 8,500 Minnesotans. They lost this critical lifeline of unemployment compensation.

Remember, these women I talked about paid in. I am talking about 20 years of working, 30 years of working, 40 years in the workforce. If we don't renew these benefits over the next year, that lifeline will run out for another 3.6 million people, including 65,000-plus Minnesotans.

While Minnesota has been fortunate to have a lower unemployment rate than other States, I believe the 65,000 Minnesotans who will lose benefits without an extension deserve our support as they are looking for work.

Congress has never allowed special extended unemployment benefits to expire when the long-term unemployment rate is as high as it is today. In fact, at 2.5 percent, the long-term unemployment rate is nearly double the level when previous emergency benefits were allowed to expire. The current unemployment rate of 6.7 percent is far above nearly all previous rates seen at expiration and is 1.1 percent higher than when President George W. Bush signed the current round of benefits into law.

As I said, on Friday I met with several unemployed Minnesotans. Two out of the three were affected by our not extending the emergency unemployment insurance.

I wish to share a little bit of their stories but also people who have written in, Minnesotans who have reached out to me about how failing to extend unemployment insurance will affect them.

John from Cushing, MN, wrote in December:

I am a 58 year old sales and marketing professional that was laid off due to a force reduction and have been unemployed for a year. I have not been able to find even part time work. I have exhausted my severance package and most of my liquid savings just to cover financial obligations and essentials such as food and utilities. Additionally, I do not have any health care coverage as my income has been limited to unemployment compensation. Now that the Federal Extension is about to expire, beginning next week I will have zero income and no job offer pending. I would appreciate your support in doing what you can to re-instate the Federal Unemployment Extension in Minnesota as for me personally, it is of extreme need and I would expect many others around the country may also be in such dire straits.

Almost half—I believe it is the majority of Americans—sometime in their lives hit a hard patch and our job is to be there for them.

Debbie from White Bear Lake wrote:

There are many of us out here who will run out of benefits next year and are still unable to find a decent job. I have been out of work for over 4 months and am spending at least 5-6 hours a day (EVERY day) looking for a job. While this may not seem that long, I am already concerned about my state unemployment running out and having nothing. . . . The people that actually work are the ones that spend money to help the economy.

She is right. We know from CBO that if we extend unemployment insurance these people spend the money and it goes immediately out in the economy and actually the CBO says this will sustain about 200,000 additional jobs. If we don't do this, we will create 200,000 less jobs over the next year.

On Friday I met with Ann from Eden Prairie, who wrote:

I have unfortunately been unemployed since being downsized from a small consulting organization in April, 2013. . . . I have been extremely active in my job search—

Boy, has she. I will say all of these women were upgrading their skills. Some of them had gone back to school to upgrade their skills and are still not being successful in finding work.

She continues:

—but have regrettably not found new unemployment. My Minnesota Unemployment Insurance ran out last week and I applied for Federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation just this past week. I understand it's going to expire at the end of the month.

She wrote to me in December.

I ask you to please ask yourself what you would do to provide for your family. I have a 9 year old daughter . . . and a three year old son. I am the sole provider for my family. I volunteer extensively at the school and elsewhere in my community. . . .

She is a volunteer. She does that, but she also volunteers looking for a job. She is networking in her volunteer work. She is volunteering for her kids' school, for her 9-year-old's school.

She told me the 3-year-old went to preschool 5 days a week, then 4 days, then 3 days, then 2 days, and now 1 day

a week—and how hard is it to look for a job with a 3-year-old.

She continues: "I am not looking for a handout, nor do I believe that staying on unemployment insurance is in my best interest."

But she says it "will at least allow me to make my mortgage payment."

Doug, from Bloomington, wrote that he and his family will lose their home if we allow benefits to expire.

He says:

I unfortunately lost my job due to the economy last March . . . each position that I apply for has at least 500 candidates applying for the same position. If the Federal unemployment extension is not approved, my family and I will be homeless within a month! I have even tried to apply for "temporary positions," however, they always reply that I am overly qualified!

We talked about this in the roundtable. We also had professionals there who are professional workforce people and are counselors. These people are working it. There was a woman in her fifties who said: They will not take me at McDonald's because they figure if I get some other job I will leave and it costs to train them.

It truly troubles me that those who have worked and contributed to our society the longest, I am saying 20, 30, 40 years, have been particularly hit hard by long-term unemployment; in other words, older workers who lose their jobs have experienced longer periods of unemployment than younger workers. Part of that is age discrimination. That age discrimination has made it more difficult for older workers to bounce back when they lose their jobs. According to AARP, 34 percent of older workers seeking work reported they had experienced, or know someone who has experienced, age discrimination in the past 4 years. This was the experience of all three of the women I talked to.

Extending unemployment insurance isn't just the right thing to do to help our fellow Americans who are out of work and searching for a job, it is also the smart thing to do for our economy. As I said, in 2011, the Congressional Budget Office said that aid to the unemployed is among the policies with "the largest effects on output and employment per dollar of budgetary cost." CBO estimates that extending benefits through 2014 will help expand the economy and contribute to the creation of an additional 200,000 jobs. The Council of Economic Advisers estimates without a full-year extension, the economy will generate 240,000 fewer jobs by the end of 2014.

We know unemployment benefits work. The Census Bureau estimates that unemployment benefits kept 2.5 million people who are trying to stay in the workforce out of poverty in 2012 alone and have kept over 11 million unemployed workers out of poverty since 2008. Countless local businesses feel the positive effects when the unemployed

are able to keep buying their basic necessities—food, utilities, gas, so they can drive to look for a job.

Unemployment insurance isn't the only thing we should be doing to help the unemployed either. There are lots of things we can and should be doing. There are more than 3 million jobs in this country that could be filled today if there were workers who had the right skills. With too many Americans unemployed, we have to find a way to fill those jobs, to train those workers. We should be helping workers get the training they need to fill the high-tech jobs that are growing in Minnesota and across the country—in Maine, in Alabama, in the State of every Senator I talk to in this Chamber when I talk about the skills gap and manufacturing returning to this country—but we don't have the skilled workers, and this at a time of such high long-term unemployment. We need to be training a workforce for the 21st century.

Sometimes these jobs are in advanced manufacturing. Sometimes this training takes 2 years, but we need to do it. We should be helping connect these people to educational programs that link them with employers, and that is why I have introduced the Community College to Career Fund Act. Under this program, businesses and community colleges would apply for grants based on how many jobs that partnership would create, the value of the jobs to those hired and to the community, and how much skin the businesses have in the game.

There is a lot we should be doing to create jobs. We should be addressing our infrastructure deficit. You know, when you don't repair our infrastructure, when you don't create new infrastructure, that is a deficit too, and we need to get people into work that we need to be doing. But failing to extend emergency unemployment doesn't make sense. We shouldn't be punishing people such as John and Debbie and Ann and Doug who are looking for work and can't find jobs. We shouldn't be pulling the rug out from under them and millions of others who support the small businesses and local retailers in our cities and our towns. Extending these benefits is something we should do now to jump-start and to continue this recovery.

But we shouldn't stop there. I will continue to press this Congress to work to create jobs through investments in infrastructure, in innovation and education so that the unemployed can get back to work at good jobs that sustain long-term economic growth.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, this Nation is facing a debt crisis. That is fully understood by the American people and experts all over. Our total debt is now in excess of \$17 trillion.

The Budget Control Act of 2011 was an important step in reining in some of our spending. It reduced the growth of spending from 2012 to 2022 by \$2.1 trillion. That was the agreement. We raised the debt ceiling by \$2.1 trillion, but we promised the American people we would restrain spending over the next decade by that amount.

The spending baseline for America, as calculated at that time by the Congressional Budget Office was expected to see spending increase by \$10 trillion over the next 10 years over current levels. The Budget Control Act, which included the sequester, was to limit that growth to \$8 trillion instead \$10 trillion.

I wanted to reduce the growth of spending more than that, but the BCA levels did provide a cap on spending that was approved by President Obama, passed by both Houses of Congress, and signed into law by President Obama.

This year, fiscal year 2014, was the toughest year in terms of being able to meet the goals of the 10 years under the BCA and, therefore, we blinked, I would say, and there arose the Murray-Ryan bipartisan legislation, written not with our Budget Committee members but by these two leaders. They agreed we would spend \$64 billion more than the BCA allowed.

This was a bitter pill for me, I have to say. I warned this was the first real violation of the Budget Control Act spending limits, and when I sought some other alternatives, that didn't happen. The legislation passed and it spent and agreed to spend more money. But it had a good point. It reaffirmed this was all that would be spent above the BCA level. It said: We have a tight time now. If you will just increase spending for the next 2 years, we will stay fundamentally with the BCA levels.

That was another promise, wasn't it? We promised in 2011 to limit our spending, and we come back in December 2013 and we say we can't live with our promises any longer. Now we are making these alterations, but we are going to stick with this. We are going to stay with this promise. If you will just give us this \$64 billion extra to spend, we will not spend any more than that over the next several years.

It also left the BCA caps in place for the next 7 years. Unemployment compensation is a mandatory entitlement spending program that is before us now that Congress would like to spend more on than current law allows.

Of course, it appears that promises made in Washington are made to be broken. I sometimes think our colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle see agreements such as Ryan-Murray as steps to advance their agenda—just to further the revolution—and not something that should be honored. Less than 6 months after this act passed, President Obama proposed a

budget that would spend \$1 trillion more than was agreed to in the BCA—a breaching violation of the plain law he had signed 6 months earlier. His plan, fortunately, was rejected, but he filed the same new budget in fiscal year 2013 with \$1 trillion more in spending. All our Senate Democratic colleagues voted for the budget Senator MURRAY moved out of committee, and it would spend \$1 trillion more than the BCA limits.

OK. So they said we couldn't live with that. We needed to spend more. That is how the Ryan-Murray agreement came about. OK, we will spend some more, and we will use this to pay for it, and we will do all this, and most of it—too much of it, frankly,—is gimmickry, and it passed—to spend more. It was to fix the financial pressure we were under. It was to fix the tight year or two we have here—the toughest year or two in the budget.

But now, just 4 weeks after that passed, in December—tough negotiations and secret talks concluded between MURRAY and RYAN and with the first bill on the floor in this Congress, we have an unemployment insurance extension that totally busts those levels. So now we are told we don't have to abide by those legal caps, just spend more money now, with no corresponding cuts or reductions anywhere to pay for it, as required. Former House Speaker NANCY PELOSI famously said once: "There is no place left to cut." Well, there are places left to cut.

We know we have a lot of people hurting and unemployed today, and some sort of compensation is legitimate. But this idea we can waltz in here because there is a need in the country that we believe should be fulfilled and we can borrow the money and spend for it is not good. It is why this Nation is \$17 trillion in debt.

People are angry with Washington. I would say to my colleagues: Why shouldn't they be angry? Didn't we promise to stay with the BCA limits? Didn't we promise after the Ryan-Murray agreement to spend more but we would stay there? Didn't we agree with that? And here we are, the first bill of this session, just a few weeks after that passed—Ryan-Murray, the ink hardly dry—and we are demanding now a huge new deficit spending program.

Make no mistake, my colleagues, we are in deficit. Any new spending over the Budget Control Act entails more borrowing. That is the way it works. Section 111 of H.J. Res. 59, the Ryan-Murray spending agreement, says this:

Section 111(a)—Fiscal Year 2014. For the purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for fiscal year 2014, and for enforcing, in the Senate, budgetary points of order . . . the allocations, aggregates, and levels provided for in subsection (b) shall apply.

What are those levels, you might ask? This is what it says:

Section 111(b)(2).—... committee allocations for—(A) fiscal year 2014; (B) fiscal years 2014 through 2018 . . . ; and (C) fiscal years 2014 through 2023; consistent with the May 2013 baseline of the Congressional Budget Office . . .

The CBO baseline assumes extended unemployment benefits—that we have been extending beyond any historical pattern—will expire, as the law requires, because that is what Congress wrote into law. The ink is barely dry on the December agreement and we are already being pushed to violate it. Therefore, if we extend unemployment insurance benefits, it will cost us, will it not? Ryan-Murray would assume choices would be made between competing expenditure values and that the net spending would not increase above the baseline; that out of \$3.7 trillion we spend a year, we can find the \$26 billion necessary for Senator REED's proposal or other proposals which might be less to fund unemployment insurance, and we would find that somewhere or we wouldn't do it.

The Reed amendment before us includes a provision that would extend the Budget Control Act sequester for 1 year, to 2024. So he proposes that: Well, let's assume it continues, and then we can save money 11 years or 12 years from now, and then we can pay for that spending program today. Isn't that nice?

I am ashamed to see the Senate's favorite budget gimmick, "spend now and pay later," devolved into something almost financially sinister: "Spend now and pay way, way, way later."

Ten years? We are not honoring the spending limits we agreed to in December, and now we are promising: If we are just allowed to spend this money, we will cut spending 11 years from now. There will be 5 different House elections, 5 different Senate elections, 10 different budgets written, 10 different appropriations bills written between now and then.

The American people know better. We are not adhering to the agreements we made while the ink is still wet. We are going to promise to save money out there? It is outrageous.

This is a legitimate offset. Why don't we do it for 1 year? We can extend the budget sequester 2 years—2024, 2025—and save enough money so we could give every Federal employee a raise and it wouldn't cost a dime. It would all be paid for. Wouldn't it?

Or how about we extend it 3 years, to 2027, and then we can double the highway bill? We would like to spend more money on highways. I would. I would like to increase that. We could pretend that we are going to extend these limits 13 years, 14 years from now, and that will pay for it.

This kind of gimmickry is how our Nation has gone broke. This is what we have been doing year after year—violating even our own generous spending

limits and pretending we are cutting spending when we are just reducing the growth from \$10 trillion to \$8 trillion. And we think the country is going to sink into the ocean if we reduce the growth of spending from \$10 trillion to \$8 trillion.

One of the most successful parts of the 1996 welfare reform law was the work requirements for healthy working-age adults without children. The work requirements encouraged millions of Americans to improve their lives by working, going to school, or engaging in job training programs. However, this administration has granted States the ability to suspend the food stamp work requirements since 2012 as part of the extension of the emergency unemployment compensation program.

If the emergency unemployment program is extended again even for 1 week, the administration will have the authority to waive the work requirement for about 40 States for 2015. In other words, the food stamp work requirement will be suspended. He is going to do that. If this bill passes, it will give him the power to do that. That is going to cost hundreds of millions of dollars, too. It is an unexpected, unappreciated thing in the bill.

After analyzing the Reed amendment and the underlying bill before us, we have consulted with Senator MURRAY's staff—the Democratic chair of the Budget Committee and a very honorable person—and proposed that this proposal violates the Ryan-Murray law, and that several points of order apply against the Reed amendment:

It violates the Senate pay-as-you-go requirement. It increases the deficit by more than \$10 billion inside the 10-year budget window without offsets to pay for the entire cost. It spends way more above what the Senate Finance Committee has allowed under the spending deal we enforced. And it violates the Budget Committee's own jurisdiction.

Finally, the amendment isn't paid for inside the budget window as the Budget Act requires. Instead, it tries to count savings 11 years out. That is not allowed under the Budget Act.

When I raise these points of order, I would expect that sooner or later the majority will move to waive all budget points of order against the amendment, and, perhaps, all budget points of order against the bill itself. If Senator Leader REID moves to waive, ignore, spend above the budget limits, it requires 60 votes.

Let me be clear: Senator MURRAY and her staff have acknowledged this does violate the Budget Act, and that a budget point of order—if I or others raise it—would be well taken, and it would take 60 votes to break it.

So the question will soon be on us: In the face of a pressing need we all believe should be addressed, will 60 of us agree that the best way forward is to

turn our backs on the Murray-Ryan spending deal that Congress passed just 4 weeks ago and President Obama signed just 2 weeks ago?

Or will enough of us agree that the best way forward to help the unemployed and pay for that assistance is with other savings in the Federal budget, so we don't have to blow a hole in our budget agreement and our children and grandchildren will be stuck with paying the price?

Another point: By upholding the new spending arrangement the government just entered into, by defending it against even more spending, we can also accomplish one other thing—put aside the gag rule on amendments enforced by the majority leader.

We have talked a lot about this: We need to be able to offer amendments and have debate on how to make this bill better. If the majority makes a successful motion to waive the Budget Act points of order, it protects the gag rule, the blocking of amendments, the filling of the tree. Members need to have a chance to offer amendments to this legislation so improvements can be made, so we can pay for what is needed to be spent, and an actual bipartisan bill can emerge from the Senate.

So this is the question before us now: Do we adhere to the spending limits Congress passed and promised less than 1 month ago? Or do we break the Ryan-Murray limits like we broke the Budget Control Act limits? Will we do so in the first bill that comes before Congress this year?

This is not a vote on unemployment benefits when I am able to make the budget point of order. And I plan to do so. It is not about unemployment benefits when we vote on the budget point of order. It is a vote on whether we uphold the spending limits we agreed to, or whether we violate those limits in the first spending bill since this Congress took session this year. This is about the integrity of this institution.

In 2011, we passed a Budget Control Act and promised to spend a certain amount of money, and that amount only. But when the spending discipline proved too tough, Congress backed down and agreed to a new, looser spending limit under Ryan-Murray. That was a few weeks ago, just before Christmas.

Now here we are, on the first spending bill of the year, and our Democratic majority is proposing to bust the Ryan-Murray spending limits right out of the chute. How could any voter trust the Senate if this body votes today to break these new limits less than 1 month old?

A vote to uphold budget rules today is simply a vote to say that the bill should be paid for. Whatever we decide to do, pay for it. There are many ideas for doing so. Congress could easily offset these funds if the majority leader

here in the Senate would allow us to propose amendments—which he hasn't done.

So let's uphold the rules of our institution, enforce our budget rules, and find a way to pay for this legislation—pay for what we intend to spend above the limit. Let's keep our promises to the American people.

I hope my colleagues who voted for the Ryan-Murray bill will not renege now. If they break this agreement today, why should any taxpayer trust our colleagues' promises in the future?

I hope all of us, no matter our policy disagreements, can agree to uphold Senate rules. I hope we can abide by the promises we made to the American people. And I hope we can agree that financial integrity is more important than partisan interests.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, while my colleague from Alabama is still here, I want to talk about a certain national championship game which just occurred.

Before I do, I want to say that a lot of the frustration my colleague has expressed is frustration which is shared by this Senator—not the specifics, but the fact that the Senate is not working as it should. Indeed, the Congress is not working as it should.

But I would remind anyone who is listening to these words the old adage: It takes two to tango. And if anything is going to get done, there is going to have to be a meeting of the minds between the parties, recognizing that you can't have it all one way—your way.

There are legitimate grievances in what has led to the dysfunction of the U.S. Congress, and we can speak here today with regard to the Senate.

Authorization committees, which have been so important in the history of this country and the functioning of the Congress, at times are irrelevant in that they have not only been overtaken but the appropriations process has been overtaken as well.

When we cobble together these huge appropriations bills that are nothing but a continuation of the previous year's appropriations with some tweaks, where is the input of Members? In the past, it has been Mount Olympus which has come together at the last minute in an emergency situation to cobble together something to keep the government functioning.

That is not rational decisionmaking. It is not what we call around here regular order. It certainly isn't the authorization of bills. And it certainly isn't appropriations of the government, according to that authorization for appropriations.

As we get on down the line, I want to continue to work with my colleague, whom I have had the pleasure and privilege of working with, as we have

worked on very thorny issues in the past on the Strategic Forces Subcommittee of Armed Services on national missile defense. The Senator from Alabama and this Senator have been able to come together in agreement on those thorny issues years ago.

But times have changed, and this place is not functioning. It is going to take an extra special effort on both sides of that aisle which has become too big of a dividing line in our ability to get work done.

I empathize with the Senator's frustration and let him know there is frustration on this Senator's part as well.

(The further remarks of Mr. NELSON and Mr. SESSIONS are printed in today's RECORD under "Morning Business.")

HAITI EARTHQUAKE

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, yesterday marks the fourth anniversary of the devastating earthquake that hit Haiti on January 12, 2010. The U.S. Geological Survey said that precisely at 4:53 p.m. local time, the Caribbean and North American plates moved, resulting in a major earthquake of a 7.0 magnitude, with aftershocks greater than 5.0 that continued for months afterward. It has been described as the largest urban disaster in modern history because in just 30 seconds more than 10 million cubic meters of rubble were created, enough to fill dump trucks parked bumper to bumper, all the way from Key West, FL, to the northern tip of the State of the Presiding Officer, Maine, and then back again. That is how much rubble was created.

We remember today 230,000 victims of the earthquake, one of the deadliest in history. The earthquake also resulted in over 300,000 injuries and left 1½ million people homeless.

I went to Haiti immediately after the earthquake. It was a horrifying aftermath. During the last 4 years the path to recovery for Haiti has been very slow and arduous, particularly because that poor country has also faced so many other plagues: Rainstorms, the edges of hurricanes, a vicious outbreak of cholera, and many other tropical storms. Long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation is going to take years, but the Haitian government, with the support of the United States and the international community, hopefully, is going to keep the country moving forward.

This past year I visited with President Martelly and his officials. They are making progress. The international community has stepped up. But nobody has stepped up like the United States. We have led an unprecedented recovery effort, \$3.5 billion for initial humanitarian needs and long-term assistance in health, infrastructure, rule of law, food, and economic security.

In this last visit this past August, I saw many of those reconstruction efforts already completed and others that are well underway, and others

that are showing notable progress. But there is so much to be done.

The Haitian people are incredible; they are resilient; they are resourceful; they are a proud people; and they have utilized the support they have received from around the world, including the Haitian Diaspora. A lot of that Diaspora community is in Florida, and they have utilized that.

We all want Haiti to succeed and to continue to rebuild. So 4 years after such unbelievable devastation, let's pause to think about Haiti and reaffirm our commitment to her. We also congratulate the Haitian people as they celebrate their country's 210th anniversary of independence that is this year. It is a tough subject. Haiti is the poorest country in the entire Western Hemisphere. There is a certain special responsibility that those countries, particularly in the Western Hemisphere, that are more fortunate—a certain responsibility that we have to help that little country rebuild.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask, since I just arrived on the Senate floor, is it appropriate for me to speak on the judicial nominee we will be voting on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator may proceed.

WILKINS NOMINATION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, we are going to vote on the third of three nominees to the DC Circuit. Today it will be Judge Robert Wilkins. I will oppose the judge's nomination, just as I did when the Senate rejected the same nomination in November of last year.

This circuit, of course, is far and away the least busy in the country. This is one of the reasons why the Democrats blocked nominees to this very same circuit, based on the very same arguments regarding caseload, during the Bush administration. There were only two differences between then and now. Back then the caseload was even higher, and back then there was a Republican in the White House. Today, of course, there is a Democrat in the White House, and also a Democratic majority here in the Senate.

Today, by pushing this nomination for a circuit where there are not more judges needed based on caseload, I say that the Senate majority—meaning the Senate Democrats—do not want to play by the same rules they pioneered or by the same standards they established during the Bush administration.

Even though the Senate considered and rejected this nomination just a couple of months ago, today once again we will be voting on Judge Wilkins' confirmation. We will vote on the judge's nomination today because, on November 21, last year, the majority leader and the Senate majority invoked the so-called nuclear option. In

one fell swoop, the majority leader did more damage to the institution than I have witnessed in more than 3 decades of service here in the Senate. In fact, when the majority leader broke the rules to change the rules last November and tossed aside two centuries of Senate history and precedent, he likely did more damage to this institution than any leader who preceded him.

It was a power grab. Of course it was a power grab. But it was more than that. It fundamentally has altered the way the Senate operates. It stripped the minority of its rights—under the rules, of course—but it was more than that as well. It cheapens the world's greatest deliberative body.

About 2 hours ago I spoke on this subject to the Senate based upon what James Madison said was the function of the Senate—to be a deliberative body, to bring stability to our political system, not to do things the same way the House of Representatives does.

As a result of the nuclear option, the Senate design has been forever altered, and it was done via brute force with zero buy-in from the minority. The result, as we have seen over the last 2 months, is less cooperation and more partisanship, something the people of this country abhor.

That is before you consider the current state of affairs regarding amendments here on the Senate floor. The majority leader routinely blocks all Senators from offering amendments by doing what we call “filling the tree” with amendments, and then sets aside his “blocker amendments” for only those amendments that the leader considers appropriate for us to discuss.

When you take into consideration the inability of Senators to offer amendments of their choosing and combine it with the leader's decision to strip the minority of their right to extend a debate on nominations, it becomes clear why today's Senate operates the way it does. There are two great rights Senators have: the right to debate and the right to amend. That is what makes us a deliberative body. That is what makes us so much different from the House of Representatives. By stripping away, on one hand, the right to extend the debate on nominations, and denying Senators, on the other hand, the right to offer amendments, the leader has taken those two rights and shredded them. It is to a point where some Members of this body don't even have a full appreciation for the way the institution used to operate.

Is it any wonder that it is difficult to get things done in today's Senate? Is it any wonder Senators don't feel compelled to work and consult together?

Today we will vote on a nomination the Senate rejected a couple of months ago. Now—perhaps because the other side is having a bit of buyer's remorse—some of my colleagues have

been doing their best to rewrite history.

Senate Democrats claim that Republican opposition to the DC Circuit nominees was, in their words, unprecedented, but conveniently failed to mention that Senate Democrats set the standard during the Bush administration when they blocked qualified nominees to the DC Circuit based on caseload, which is the same argument I used, but in those days the caseload was even heavier than it is today.

As I have said, back then the caseload was higher. You can't say that too often. The fact is that DC is the most underworked circuit in the Nation.

I have given previous speeches on this subject, and I have given a lot of statistics, so I won't go through all those statistics again today, but with the most recent data released by the nonpartisan Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the numbers still show the DC Circuit has the fewest number of appeals filed and appeals terminated among all of the Federal circuit courts.

On a per-active-judge basis, the DC Circuit now has 111 total appeals filed per active judge. The national average is over three times higher, at 377. The busiest court, the Eleventh Circuit, comes in at over seven times higher than the DC Circuit, at 796. In other words, a Federal appellate judge sitting in Florida has a workload seven times heavier than the circuit judge sitting here in DC.

I hope people don't fall for the phony argument that cases in the DC Circuit are more complicated. There are other circuits that handle more of these so-called complex cases than even DC. The bottom line is the empirical data has shown, and continues to show, that these judges could have been better used in other circuits. I have a piece of legislation that would move these three judges from the DC Circuit to other circuits where the caseload is greater.

To confirm what the statistics show, early last year I decided to go straight to the source, the judges who serve in DC on this circuit. Before these nominations to the DC Circuit were even made, I submitted a questionnaire to each DC Circuit judge asking them about their workload. Their responses independently confirmed that the data showed that the court is severely underworked.

One judge responded: “If any more judges were added now, there wouldn't be enough work to go around.” I hope you understand that the vacancies that are being filled are going to cost the taxpayers \$1 million-plus a year forever as long as these seats are filled.

After looking carefully at the data, and, of course, confirming my understanding with the judges themselves, I opposed these nominations based, in part, on the same standards established by the Democrats during the Bush ad-

ministration when they blocked nominees to the DC Circuit. Then, of course, there was a Republican President, and now we have a Democratic President.

Of course, that wasn't the only reason for opposition to these nominees. For instance, gun rights supporters are opposed to Judge Wilkins, not based on caseload but because of the *Dearth v. Holder* case where Judge Wilkins held that nonresident U.S. citizens don't have the Second Amendment right to purchase a firearm.

The last nominee we confirmed to the DC Circuit was about the farthest thing from a mainstream nominee as you can get. I won't repeat everything I said about that nominee in previous speeches or what that nominee has said or written, but I will give one example. Consider former Professor Pillard's view on religious freedom. She argued that the Supreme Court case of *Hosanna-Tabor Evangelical Lutheran Church*, which challenged the so-called “ministerial exception” to employment discrimination represented—in her words—a “substantial threat to the American rule of law.”

The Supreme Court, on appeal, rejected her view 9-0, and the Court held that “it is impermissible for the government to contradict a church's determination of who can act as its ministers.”

Think about that. Former Professor Pillard argued the challenge to the ministerial exception to employment law represented a “substantial threat to the American rule of law.” Yet the Court rejected the view 9-0, and held “it is impermissible for the government to contradict a church's determination of who can act as its ministers.”

Do my colleagues honestly believe it is within the mainstream to argue churches shouldn't be allowed to choose their own ministers? I don't believe it is in the mainstream.

We know these judges aren't needed. Far from it. We know these nominations aren't mainstream. Far from it. Then why did our Senate Democrats go to such lengths to stack this court? Why go so far as to change the Senate rules in order to fill these vacancies? Why go so far as to abuse and violate the Senate rules to change the rules? Well, because the President and his allies will do whatever it takes to get their way even if it means breaking Senate rules, silencing debate, circumventing Congress, or stacking the judicial deck in their favor to ensure that their executive actions are rubberstamped by the courts.

It is no secret the President has decided to circumvent Congress by relying heavily on Executive orders and regulatory action to carry out an unpopular agenda. We all heard the President pledge repeatedly, “If Congress won't act, I will.” What he means, of course, is that he is going to do it all

by executive action. He won't go to Congress. He won't negotiate. In fact, he will go around Congress. He decided he doesn't need legislators to make these changes. He will just issue an Executive order or issue new agency rules.

As I have explained before, in effect, the President is saying: If the Senate won't confirm who I want, when I want them, then I will recess-appoint them when the Senate isn't even in session, or at another time, the President would say: If Congress won't pass cap-and-trade fee increases, then I will go around the Congress and do the same thing through administrative action at the Environmental Protection Agency or, again, if Congress won't pass gun control legislation, then I will issue a series of Executive orders. Quite simply, that is what the President means when he says: If Congress won't act, I will.

But remember. Under our system, it is the courts that provide a check on the President's powers. It is the courts that decide whether the President is acting unconstitutionally. So the only way the President's plan works is if he stacks the deck in his favor. The only way the President can successfully bypass Congress is if he stacks the courts with ideological allies who will rubberstamp these Executive orders. That is why it is so important for the President that he and his Senate allies stack the DC Circuit even though the DC Circuit doesn't have enough work, and it will be an additional \$1 million for each of the three judges who are now being stacked into this court.

As I have said, in the last few weeks the other side has attempted to rewrite history in an effort to justify the actions they have taken, but the other side's effort to rewrite history isn't limited to the history of the DC Circuit in particular. It extends to the number of so-called filibusters during the past few years.

Several times last week the Senate majority claimed that the Republicans filibustered 20 of Obama's district court nominees. According to their narrative, only 23 nominees have been filibustered in the history of the Senate, and 20 occurred in the past 5 years. That is not remotely true, and the majority knows that. As near as I can tell, this claim is based on the number of times a cloture motion has been filed on district court nominees. Of course, everyone knows a cloture motion isn't a filibuster. A filibuster is a failure to end debate.

Nonetheless, let's look at those 20 nominees. Seventeen nominees were filed at one time back in March of 2012. That maneuver, of course, was a transparent effort to manufacture a crisis where no crisis existed. Every single one of these cloture motions was later withdrawn. As a result, not 1 of those 17 nominees even had a cloture vote, let alone a failed cloture vote.

In fact, of these 20 so-called filibusters of district court judges, the Senate held only 1 cloture vote on a district court judge, and that cloture vote passed the Senate. Yet the Senate majority still claims we filibustered 20 district court nominees. That is revisionist history if I have ever seen it.

Let's review the alleged Republican obstruction of the President's nominees. Since President Obama took office, the Senate has approved 218 of the President's lower court judicial nominees. That is 99 percent. So we have rejected only two. If the majority leader hadn't invoked the nuclear option, the number would have, in fact, been 5 instead of 2, but not 20, and not 34, as I have heard some claim. It would not have even been 10, which was the number the Senate majority blocked by the fifth year of President Bush's administration. Five nominees.

At the end of the day, the majority was willing to toss aside two centuries of Senate practice and tradition over just five judicial nominees. So I continue to oppose this nominee, just as I did when the Senate rejected the nomination before the Senate Democrats broke the rules to change the rules.

This judgeship wasn't warranted before the majority leader and the Democrats invoked the misguided nuclear option, and it certainly hasn't suddenly become warranted in the weeks since that time.

I yield the floor.

Mr. REID. I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we have a vote scheduled for 5:30; is that right?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF ROBERT LEON WILKINS TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert Leon Wilkins, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. REID. The Republican leader and I have had a number of conversations

today about how we should proceed on unemployment insurance. I have had conversations and he has had conversations with a number of our Members, both Democrats and Republicans. Right now, because the vote is not scheduled until 5:30, it has been difficult for me, and I am quite certain for the Republican leader, to talk to all of the necessary people involved in trying to come to some conclusion as to how we should proceed on this legislation. Two of the people I met with today, everyone knows, are people who are trying to work something out, including Senator COLLINS and Senator HELLER. Senator HELLER is a cosponsor of the underlying bill and Senator COLLINS is always trying to make peace with everybody. They have made a proposal. I have an outline of their proposal and I appreciate their good work.

However, I can't automatically agree to it because it calls for 3 months rather than the 11 months or so we had in the underlying proposal that is before the Senate. As everyone knows, the President is not in favor of a 3-month proposal and I am not either, but that doesn't mean we can't work something out. I have made statements indicating I prefer a longer period in the proposal and so has the President.

However, my main point in saying a few words this afternoon is that we need to be able to meet with Senators—I need to meet with my caucus tomorrow before I can determine how I would suggest—along with the two Republican Senators I met with—how we will proceed on this matter.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Will the majority leader yield?

Mr. REID. Of course; I am happy to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I would observe that what I am hoping for is an open amendment process. We have the amendment tree filled and it remains my hope that we will be able to, through these discussions we have had, get to something closer to what we have been accustomed to in the past with a relatively open amendment process. So under those circumstances, and in the hope that by tomorrow we end up with a more fair process, I am happy to go along with what the majority leader has suggested.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that we now proceed to legislative session, out of executive session. When I finish my remarks and the Republican leader finishes his remarks, I ask that we go back into executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 1845

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on amendment

No. 2631 occur at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow; further, that the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on S. 1845 occur following the disposition of amendment No. 2631 or, if cloture is not invoked on amendment No. 2631, the Senate proceed immediately to the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on S. 1845.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I hope this will allow us a way to move forward. We will do our best to move forward. I am trying the best I can to come up with an arrangement to move forward.

I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume executive session.

The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. If I understand correctly, we are on the nomination of judge Robert Wilkins?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of the nomination of Judge Robert L. Wilkins to be a circuit judge for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. I was pleased to introduce Judge Wilkins to the Judiciary Committee in September and the committee favorably reported his nomination in October. He was filibustered in November, and I am pleased we are reconsidering his nomination today.

Judge Wilkins currently serves as a Federal District Judge in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. So he is a district court judge today, confirmed by the Senate for a lifetime appointment, and now has been nominated by President Obama to fill the circuit court, which is the court above the judicial court for the District of Columbia.

I am happy we are going to get a chance to vote on the merits of this nominee.

Judge Wilkins is a native of Muncie, IN. He obtained his B.S. cum laude in chemical engineering from Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology and his J.D. from Harvard Law School.

Following graduation, Judge Wilkins clerked for The Honorable Earl B. Gilliam of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California. He later served as a staff attorney and as head of special litigation for the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia. He then practiced as a partner

with Venable, specializing in white-collar defense, intellectual property, and complex civil litigation before taking the bench as a district court judge.

Besides Judge Wilkins' professional accomplishments as an attorney, he has also played a leading role as a plaintiff in a landmark civil rights case in Maryland involving racial profiling. During his tenure with the Public Defender Service and in private practice, Judge Wilkins served as the lead plaintiff in Wilkins, et al. v. State of Maryland, a civil rights lawsuit against the Maryland State Police for a traffic stop they conducted on Judge Wilkins and his family. Let me give some of the circumstances of what Judge Wilkins went through.

In 1992 Judge Wilkins attended his grandfather's funeral in Chicago and then began an all-night trip home with three of his family members. He was due back in Washington, DC, that coming morning for a court appearance as a public defender. A Maryland State Police trooper pulled over their car. The police detained the family and deployed a drug-sniffing dog to check the car, after Judge Wilkins declined to consent to a search of the car, stating there was no reasonable suspicion. The family stood in the rain during the search, which did not uncover any contraband.

Judge Wilkins later wrote:

It is hard to describe the frustration and pain you feel when people pressure you to be guilty for no good reason, and you know that you are innocent. . . . [W]e fit the profile to a tee. We were traveling on I-68, early in the morning, in a Virginia rental car. And, my cousin and I, the front seat passengers, were young black males. The only problem was that we were not dangerous, armed drug traffickers. It should not be suspicious to travel on the highway early in the morning in a Virginia rental car. And it should not be suspicious to be black.

After the traffic stop, Judge Wilkins began reviewing Maryland State Police data and noticed that while a majority of those searched on I-95 were Black, Blacks made up only a minority of the drivers traveling on the highway.

Judge Wilkins filed a civil rights lawsuit which resulted in two landmark settlements that were the first to require systematic compilation and publication by a police agency of data for all highway drug and weapons searches, including data recording the race of the motorist involved, the justification of the search and the outcome of the search. The settlements also required the State Police to hire an independent consultant, install video cameras in their vehicles, conduct internal investigations of all citizen complaints of racial profiling, and provide the Maryland NAACP with quarterly reports containing detailed information on the number, nature, location, and disposition of racial profiling complaints.

These settlements inspired a June 1999 Executive order by President Clin-

ton, congressional hearings, and legislation that has been enacted in over half of the 50 States.

This was a landmark case, and the settlement provided the wherewithal for many States to change their practices on traffic stops and how traffic stops would be conducted. It was an important action Judge Wilkins took as a private citizen in order to advance the rights of all people. I applaud him for that courage, not only to stand for what was right for him but also to be active in changing those practices around the country.

As my colleagues know, I have introduced S. 1038, the End Racial Profiling Act—ERPA—which would codify many of the practices now used by the Maryland State Police to root out the use of racial profiling by law enforcement. The Judiciary Committee held a hearing on ending the use of racial profiling last year, and I am hopeful that with the broader discussion on racial profiling generated by the tragic death of Trayvon Martin, we can come together and move forward on this legislation.

Judge Wilkins played a key role in the passage of the Federal statute establishing the National Museum of African American History and Culture Plan for Action Presidential Commission, and he served as the chairman of the Site and Building Committee of that Presidential Commission. The work of the Presidential Commission led to the passage of Public Law 108-184, which authorized the creation of the National Museum of African American History and Culture. This museum will be the newest addition to the Smithsonian and is scheduled to open in 2015 between the National Museum of American History and the Washington Monument on the National Mall.

I mention that because Judge Wilkins has been involved in our community. He is not only an outstanding jurist, he is a person who has stood for basic rights. He has taken action where things were wronged against him, and he has been very active in our community.

He also continues his pro bono work to this day. He currently serves as the court liaison to the Standing Committee on Pro Bono Legal Services of the Judicial Conference of the DC Circuit. He is committed to public service and equal justice.

As a U.S. district judge for the District of Columbia since 2011, Judge Wilkins has presided over hundreds of civil and criminal cases, including both jury and bench trials. Judge Wilkins already sits on a Federal bench which hears an unusual number of cases of national importance to the Federal Government, including complex election law, voting rights, environmental, securities, and administrative law cases.

Indeed, Judge Wilkins has been nominated for the appellate court that would directly hear appeals from the court on which he currently sits. He understands the responsibilities of the court that he has been nominated to by President Obama.

The American Bar Association gave Judge Wilkins a rating of unanimously "well qualified" to serve as a Federal appellate judge, which is the highest possible rating from the nonpartisan peer review.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit is also referred to as the Nation's second highest court. The Supreme Court only accepts a handful of cases each year, so the DC Circuit often has the last word and proclaims the final law of the land in a range of critical areas of the law because many of these cases are brought to the DC Circuit.

This court handles unusually complex cases in the area of administrative law, including revealing decisions and rulemaking of many Federal agencies in policy areas, such as environment, labor, and financial regulations.

Nationally, only about 15 percent of the appeals are administrative in nature—15 percent. That is the national number. In the DC Circuit, that figure is 43 percent. They have a much larger caseload of complex cases. The court also hears a variety of sensitive terrorism cases involving complicated issues, such as enemy combatants and detention policies.

Let me quote from former Chief Judge Henry Edwards, who said:

[R]eview of large, multiparty, difficult administrative appeals is the staple of judicial work in the DC Circuit. This alone distinguishes the work of the DC Circuit from the work of other circuits. It also explains why it is impossible to compare the work of the DC Circuit with other circuits by simply referring to raw data on case filings.

I mention that because there have been some here who say "the workload of the court." The workload of the court requires us to fill this vacancy.

Chief Justice Roberts noted that "about two-thirds of the cases before the DC Circuit involved the Federal Government in some civil capacity, while that figure is less than twenty-five percent nationwide." He also described the "D.C. Circuit's unique character, as a court with special responsibility to review legal challenges to the conduct of the national government." He should know. Justice Roberts came from that circuit court.

We have a person who is eminently qualified for this position, and that is Judge Wilkins. We have a need to fill this vacancy. The Senate should carry out its responsibility, and we are going to have that chance very shortly.

Let me remind my colleagues that the Senate unanimously confirmed Judge Wilkins in 2010 for his current position, and he has a distinguished lifelong record of public service. I am

pleased that we have moved forward to get an up-or-down vote on this nomination. I ask the Senate and my colleagues to support confirmation of this eminently qualified judge.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, tonight we will vote on the nomination of Judge Robert Wilkins to serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit. Late last week, we were finally able to invoke cloture on his nomination, after it was unjustifiably filibustered by Senate Republicans for months.

Judge Wilkins was nominated to serve on this court last June, along with two other exceptional nominees who were both confirmed late last year, Judge Patricia Millett and Judge Nina Pillard. Once Judge Wilkins is confirmed, the DC Circuit, which is often considered to be the second most important court in the Nation, will finally be operating at full strength. The American people deserve no less.

Judge Wilkins is an outstanding nominee. He was unanimously confirmed to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia 3 years ago. He has presided over hundreds of cases and issued significant decisions in various areas of the law, including in the fields of administrative and constitutional law. Prior to serving on the bench, he was a partner for nearly 10 years in private practice and served more than 10 years as a public defender in the District of Columbia.

During his time at the Public Defender Service, Judge Wilkins served as the lead plaintiff in a racial profiling case, which arose out of an incident in which he and three family members were stopped and detained while returning from a funeral in Chicago. This lawsuit led to landmark settlements that required systematic statewide compilation and publication of highway traffic stop-and-search data by race. These settlements inspired an Executive Order by President Clinton, legislation in the House and Senate, and legislation in at least 28 States prohibiting racial profiling or requiring data collection.

Despite the progress made in the past several decades, the struggle to diversify our Federal bench continues. When confirmed, Judge Wilkins will be only the sixth African American to have ever served on the DC Circuit.

Judge Wilkins earned the ABA's highest possible rating of unanimously "well qualified." He also has the support of the National Bar Association, the Nation's largest professional association of African American lawyers and judges, as well as several other prominent legal organizations. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a list of letters in support of Judge Wilkins.

I hope my fellow Senators will join me today to confirm this good man to serve on this important court. Our Na-

tion will be better off with Judge Robert Wilkins serving on the DC Circuit.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LETTERS IN SUPPORT OF THE NOMINATION OF
JUDGE ROBERT WILKINS

1. July 31, 2013—Diverse group of 97 organizations in support of Judge Wilkins. The organizations include National Bar Association, National Conference of Women's Bar Associations, Hispanic National Bar Association, American Association for Justice, National Association of Consumer Advocates, NAACP, and National Employment Lawyers Association.

2. August 28, 2013—Joseph C. Akers, Jr., Interim Executive Director, on behalf of National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE)

3. September 10, 2013—Benjamin F. Wilson, Managing Principal, Beveridge & Diamond, P.C. and John E. Page, SVP, Chief Legal Officer, Golden State Foods Corp. and Immediate Past President, National Bar Association on behalf of an "ad hoc group of African American AmLaw 100 Managing Partners and Fortune 1000 General Counsel"

4. September 10, 2013—Nancy Duff Campbell and Marcia D. Greenberger, co-Presidents, on behalf of the National Women's Law Center

5. September 10, 2013—Doreen Hartwell, President, Las Vegas Chapter of the National Bar Association

6. September 18, 2013—William Martin, Washington Bar Association

7. September 27, 2013—Douglas Kendall, President, and Judith Schaeffer, Vice President, Constitutional Accountability Center

8. October 1, 2013—National Bar Association

9. October 1, 2013—Michael Madigan, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP

10. September 10, 2013 and October 2, 2013—Wade Henderson, President & CEO and Nancy Zirkin, Executive Vice President on behalf of The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHANNES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Robert Leon Wilkins of the District of Columbia to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit?

Mr. JOHANNES. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DONNELLY). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 55, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 7 Ex.]

YEAS—55

Baldwin	Harkin	Nelson
Baucus	Heinrich	Pryor
Begich	Heitkamp	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Reid
Blumenthal	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Booker	Kaine	Sanders
Boxer	King	Schatz
Brown	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cantwell	Landrieu	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Stabenow
Carper	Levin	Tester
Casey	Manchin	Udall (CO)
Coons	Markey	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Durbin	Menendez	Warren
Feinstein	Merkley	Whitehouse
Franken	Mikulski	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murphy	
Hagan	Murray	

NAYS—43

Alexander	Fischer	Moran
Ayotte	Flake	Murkowski
Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blunt	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Hatch	Risch
Burr	Heller	Roberts
Coats	Hoeven	Scott
Coburn	Inhofe	Sessions
Cochran	Isakson	Shelby
Collins	Johanns	Thune
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Toomey
Cornyn	Kirk	Vitter
Crapo	Lee	Wicker
Cruz	McCain	
Enzi	McConnell	

NOT VOTING—2

Chambliss Rubio

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate, and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, there is a lot of work going on around the Capitol this evening, and tomorrow morning we will see if we can figure out a way to move forward to help 1.4 million people who are unemployed to extend their unemployment benefits to them. It is something we need very much, and we will see if we can move forward.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of my brief remarks, Senator LEE be recognized, and then after Senator LEE be recognized, and then after Senator LEE be recognized, that Senator HARKIN be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, as the leader indicated, we are working to develop a response to the 1.3 million Americans who on December 28 lost their unemployment extended benefits. Since that time, the number has increased. About 70,000 Americans a week are losing their unemployment insurance benefits. This number is now approaching roughly 1.5 million Americans and will approach a significantly higher number of Americans throughout the year.

This is an emergency. These people have worked. They are in a job market where typically there are more than two applicants for every job, and we are seeing a job market that is moving sometimes forward and sometimes sideways. The numbers last Friday were quite disappointing. It could have been the weather or it could be other factors, but it does underscore the need to move very aggressively to address the issue of these unemployed Americans. The average benefit is about \$300 to \$350 a week. The only reason they qualify for the benefit is they did work and they are still looking for work.

One of the ironies of last week's numbers is even though we had very mediocre job creation, the unemployment rate fell. Why? Because people are leaving the workforce. They are giving up. We can't let that happen. One way we keep people looking for work and we keep them able to look for work is to provide this modest benefit each week.

So we are looking very hard and we have had a great deal of collaboration and cooperation. I thank Senators HELLER, COLLINS, PORTMAN, AYOTTE, MURKOWSKI, and COATS. They voted to keep this process going forward, and I respect and thank them for that. I know, over this last weekend, particularly Senators HELLER, COLLINS, and PORTMAN have been working to try to find a way to move forward. Let me say, though, we on our side have moved very far.

Typically these benefits are not paid for. Last year's 12 month extension of unemployment insurance was unpaid for. It was an emergency. It probably created on the order of 100-plus thousand jobs, which would not have taken place without that kind of increase in demand in the economy generated by these payments to individuals looking for work.

We heard what our colleagues said, that this has to be paid for. So we went ahead and proposed a pay-for. Again, many of my colleagues in the Democratic caucus in both the House and the Senate would prefer to see these benefits as emergency unpaid for. We have repeatedly done that.

We have also changed the duration of the benefits. We eliminated some weeks in the first two tiers so we would be able to afford this benefit and still give people the opportunity to move forward.

So we have moved from what we have typically done.

Again, if we look back over the years, the exception is paying for these benefits. Many times during the Bush administration, we provided unemployment benefits unpaid for. Now some of my colleagues are asking to pay for them. We have tried to pay for them. We tried to change the duration so we could afford them but still provide help for people. We have done this because we have heard from the other side: One, they have to be paid for; but, two, we can't use revenues.

A balanced approach to any public policy solution has to at least consider revenues. But our colleagues have been staunch about saying: We will not entertain at all any revenues to offset this payment.

There is a long list of egregious tax provisions which have been highlighted by many of my colleagues—particularly Senator LEVIN in his work—with respect to corporate tax loopholes which not only should be corrected but could be applied to allow these Americans the opportunity to have some support as they go forward looking for work. But because our colleagues said no revenue, OK, we have looked for ways to pay for this without engaging in rhetoric. So I think we have made a significant step forward.

In turn, my colleagues have come back and proposed variations on some of the things we have talked about. They have done it in good faith. They have done it with great ingenuity. Again, I thank them. We haven't yet come to a sort of meeting of the minds, but we are working.

Again, let me go back to the original proposal Senator HELLER and I made. We said: Let's do this for 3 months without a pay-for. That will give us time to do a lot of the work my colleagues have suggested. They have talked about how training programs have to be changed, how skills have to be matched up with jobs, very intricate programmatic changes. That is not going to be done here on the floor within 24, 48, or 72 hours.

I would conclude by again saying: There are now approaching 1.5 million Americans who were abandoned on the 28th of December. Their benefits were cut off. They are in some cases desperate, trying to pay their mortgages, trying to keep their homes, trying to put food on their table. They are trying to put gas in their car, natural gas to heat their homes in the cold weather, and I think we have to respond.

Again, I thank my colleagues who have helped. Tomorrow we are going to get closer to a sort of point of reckoning, and I hope we can come together and move forward.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

WILKINS NOMINATION

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I thank my colleagues from Rhode Island and Iowa for their cooperation in establishing the speaking order this evening. I would like to speak for a moment about the vote we just cast. We just confirmed Judge Wilkins to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit. I voted against this judge. In doing that, I joined my Republican colleagues for one simple reason. Several years ago, when President George W. Bush was in the White House, he nominated an eminently qualified lawyer named Peter Keisler who had bipartisan support.

He was not a partisan hack; he was a true craftsman in the law. He was someone whom no one had any ideological opposition to, but he was blocked by the Senate Democrats at that time for the simple fact, based on the simple reason, that according to the Senate Democrats the DC Circuit's caseload was not sufficiently robust to justify the filling of this position.

Since that time, not very many things have changed. Since that time, if anything, the DC Circuit's caseload per judge has remained about the same or some would argue has gone down a little, depending on which metric you use. One change is that we have now a Democratic President in the White House instead of a Republican President in the White House. Suddenly my friends across the aisle have forgotten about the caseload-based arguments they used a few years ago to keep Peter Keisler off the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit.

We have now confirmed, just in the last few weeks, three additional judges to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit. This has happened against substantial Republican opposition that has been based on the very analysis I have just outlined. This has been facilitated by virtue of the fact that my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Nevada, joined by his Democratic colleagues, chose a few weeks ago to exercise what has been referred to as the nuclear option. They broke the rules of the Senate in order to change the rules of the Senate, and they did that so they could put more people on the bench, so they could put more people into top-level positions in this administration while more or less squelching the view of the minority party within the Senate.

This is unfortunate. The most unfortunate aspect of it is that it is part of a broader strategy that is not limited to the DC Circuit; in fact, it is not even limited to the Senate's confirmation process with respect to these judges or other judges. It extends much more broadly than that. It is part of the same effort that convinced the President of the United States, on January 4, 2012, to make four appointments, three to the National Labor Relations Board and one to the Consumer Finan-

cial Protection Bureau, pursuant to the President's recess appointment power.

Citing Article II, Section 2, Clause 3 of the Constitution, the President claimed he had the power to appoint these individuals without going through the Senate advice-and-consent process because, as he asserted, the Senate was in recess. There was only one problem with this. The Senate was not in fact in recess. Under Article I, Section 5, Clause 2 of the Constitution, each Chamber of Congress, including the Senate, has the right to determine its own rules, its own procedures. According to the Senate's own rules and according to the Senate's own Journal, the Senate was in fact in session as of January 4, 2012, the moment these supposed recess appointments were made. This was a problem.

Fortunately, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit—prior, I would add, to the confirmation of the three recent judges we have confirmed just in the last few weeks—concluded that this was a lawless act; that it was unconstitutional; that the President did not have the right to deem the Senate in recess when, according to the Senate's own rules, the Senate was in session. The Senate was not in recess.

That case today was reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I had the privilege of sitting in the courtroom just across the street and watching those proceedings. I was pleased to see the checks and balances within our system were functioning—at least to the extent that we have our court system reviewing this act by the President of the United States. I think it is fortunate we have this kind of judicial system that can review it. Based on what I saw today and the quality of the arguments presented to the Court, I am hopeful the Court will reach the same conclusion. I am hopeful the Supreme Court will affirm the judgment entered by the DC Circuit.

In a broader sense it is sad, it is disappointing that it even had to get that far, and it is disappointing that the President of the United States was willing to engage in such a lawless act; that the President of the United States was willing openly to flout the plain text, history, tradition of the U.S. Constitution.

Ours is not a government of one. It was with good reason that the Founding Fathers split up the power, including the power to appoint people to high Federal office such that the President could nominate but the Senate got to confirm. By the President's approach, pursuant to which the President of the United States could himself deem the Senate in recess if he did not think the Senate was doing enough when it went into brief sessions, the President himself could substantially circumvent the advice-and-consent role the Founding Fathers and the Constitution wisely placed in the hands of the Senate.

The reason I said it is unfortunate it had to get to that level, it is unfortunate, first of all, the President felt it was OK, it was acceptable to do this. He, of course, took an oath, not once but twice, to uphold, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

It is unfortunate, secondarily, that there was not more of an outcry from this body. Sure, there were a lot of Republicans who joined me in calling this action lawless, because it was. It was sad that none of our colleagues from the other side of the aisle—at least not publicly—were willing to acknowledge the lawlessness of this act. Some acknowledged to me in private that it was problematic. Some acknowledged to me that there were some implications behind this that threatened the Senate as an institution. But I think we need to be more open, more faithful, more forceful, and less partisan about the way we defend the Constitution of the United States.

To me it would not matter—if this were a Republican President I would be arguing with equal strength on this issue. In the future when we have a Republican President, if any Republican President is lawless enough to try this, I will oppose it with everything within me. We ourselves take an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States. I think that involves doing more than simply leaving it to the courts to iron out the details.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, first, I thank the Senator from Rhode Island and the Senator from Utah for agreeing to the way we worked this out so we could all have our time to speak on the Senate floor. I appreciate it very much.

Extending unemployment compensation benefits is one of the most important things, vital things we should be doing right now in Congress, both for the people who are unemployed but also for our economy. Our economy is improving—slowly. There are still 20 million Americans either out of work or marginally employed who want to work. Almost 4 million of those have been out of work for over 6 months. So, faced with this, it is reprehensible that Congress failed to extend Federal unemployment benefits at the end of last year, 3 days after Christmas.

To correct this failure, last week the Senate began considering a bill that was intended to extend those benefits, and I wholeheartedly support this effort. As our economy makes steady improvements on the long road of recovery from the great recession, we continue to support our fellow Americans who are out of work through no fault of their own. The way to do that is to restore Federal unemployment insurance

programs for the long-term unemployed. But to garner the votes needed to pass the unemployment insurance extension, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle insisted we find a way to pay for it, through cuts to existing programs, cuts that one columnist for the Los Angeles Times said were Swiftian in their absurdity and cruelty.

I refer to the January 10 issue of the Los Angeles Times by Michael Hiltzik. It is titled "An awful idea: hammer the disabled to pay for unemployment benefits."

The first paragraph says:

It would take the pen of Jonathan Swift to fully describe Congress's willingness to beat up on the least fortunate members of society to protect the richest. The latest example is a plan to pay for a one-year extension of unemployment insurance by cutting Social Security benefits for the disabled.

First of all, I wish to say I do not believe that an extension of Federal unemployment insurance benefits needs to be offset. We have done it before. We did it under the Bush administration and we have done it before and it has always been an emergency. It is just as if a hurricane hits or terrible storm; this is a terrible storm for people who are unemployed for long periods of time. Frankly, the recent budget deal we just passed reduced the deficit by \$25 billion. I disagree with having to find extra money. But the other side—the Republicans—says we have to find offsets. I guess I am reluctantly willing to do so.

However, the proposal before us would do so in one of the most pernicious ways possible. I guess the most positive comment I can make about it is it is comparatively less damaging than some of the amendments that have been filed by some of my Republican colleagues. But understand this. The proposal before us to extend unemployment benefits and to "pay for it," what it would do is it would deny individuals who have a disability and who are receiving Social Security disability insurance—it would say that if someone gets unemployment compensation, their disability payments will be reduced, dollar for dollar, for every dollar they get in unemployment compensation. That is bad enough. I will get into that in a second. Amendments filed on the Republican side would go further, and they would say if someone gets \$1 in unemployment compensation payments, they would lose all their disability rights, all their disability payments, and all their Medicare support that comes along with being approved for SSDI—Social Security disability insurance.

The proponents of these policies say that people with disabilities who receive disability insurance payments and unemployment compensation payments are double dipping. They claim this is a loophole; that somehow people

who receive both are scamming the system. This is not true. This is simply not true. SSDI, Social Security disability insurance, is designed to address the needs of people with disabilities. Unemployment insurance is designed as a partial, temporary replacement of income for people who lost jobs through no fault of their own. They are two separate programs with two separate designed benefits. It is possible for an individual to be eligible for both.

How can this be? First of all, we have to disabuse ourselves of what we keep hearing on the Senate floor from my friends on the Republican side. They keep talking about disability insurance as though, if someone gets Social Security disability insurance, then they are unable to work. That is not true. That is simply not true. SSDI is set up as system to give some support while looking for work—or get a job and supplement that.

Under the law, people who qualify for SSDI, Social Security disability—I will just say disability. People who qualify for disability insurance can work and are encouraged to work, and they can make up to \$1,070 a month without losing their SSDI. Why is it? Because we want people to work to the best of their ability—especially when they have a disability. People with disabilities also want to work.

Keep in mind the SSDI Program is not a freeloader program. When you work and get a paycheck, they take out FICA taxes, which is the Federal Insurance Contribution Act. There are three parts of it. You pay to an insurance program for Social Security, old age, and survivors. It is indemnity insurance so when you get old, you get a check. Most people think of it as Social Security. The second part is hospital insurance, or Medicare. The third part is disability insurance. If you don't work and you haven't paid your FICA taxes, you don't get SSDI.

Listen to this. An adult becomes eligible for disability insurance compensation when they have worked at least 10 years. You have to work at least 10 years and at least 5 years prior to getting Social Security disability, and you have to have earned at least \$4,800 a year. You have to earn at least \$400 a month for 5 years before you even qualify.

So this idea that I keep hearing about, oh, someone works for 4 weeks, and then they go out and file for disability and are on disability for the rest of their lives is nonsense. That is not true. Yet we keep hearing these stories going around and around. You will have worked at least 10 years and will have had earnings during at least 5 of the previous 10 years prior to receiving it, and you have to have made at least \$4,800 a year before you qualify.

Then let's say you do become disabled and file for disability. What is

your chance of getting it? One out of three. For every three persons who file for Social Security disability insurance compensation, only one out of three actually gets it. Why is that? You have to go through a long evidentiary process—a medical evidentiary process—and the administrative law judge is going to send you back to get further opinions. So it is not something you just file and you get it. Only one out of three qualifies for it.

That is why if a person works and pays taxes—your FICA taxes—and is then laid off, they can get unemployment. But if they also qualify for disability insurance, they should get that if they paid into the system. People with disabilities who work and pay into that system can also be eligible for unemployment compensation. Why shouldn't they get that?

Listen to this. If we deny people with disabilities their right to the insurance they have paid for, we are discriminating against a group of people in a way that no other group is singled out. In other words, we are discriminating against you just because you are disabled. How do you like that? Is that what we are about? We are going to discriminate against you just because you are disabled. Because if you are not disabled, you won't be discriminated against. If you are not disabled, you will get your unemployment compensation. You might even be eligible for some other government programs, such as section 8 housing or something like that. We don't take that away.

God forbid you become disabled and you are working—you are disabled, you get a disability check, and you go to work. You can work and make up to \$1,070 a month. You are providing a little bit of extra income so you can live independently and maybe provide a few things for yourself. But you, and only you—if you get unemployment compensation, we are going to take away your disability payments. Only you. Nobody else. Nobody else is denied their full unemployment compensation. Under the bill we have, only people with disabilities will be affected.

Let me provide a real-life example of what this means to a real person. I will call him Henry. This is a real person. Henry lives in the District of Columbia. Henry has a disability. He is deaf, and he has other health problems on top of being deaf. But Henry worked. He worked for 10 years. He worked and paid his taxes, but then in his thirties, because of other health reasons, he couldn't continue to work full time so he went on disability and qualified for it. So now he is making \$740 a month on his disability insurance—\$740 a month. Well, he can earn up to \$1,070 a month, as I said, under the law and still get that. He can't work full time, but he likes to work. He wants to work. He wants to be a productive citizen, so he went out and got a part-time job

consistent with his disabilities. He makes \$950 a month.

If you add \$950 and \$740, you get \$1,690 a month. Big deal. But I can tell you what that \$1,690 does for him. It allows him to live independently. It allows him to provide some payments for a support system. It allows him to sign up for cable TV. It allows him to go see a movie once in a while and maybe even go out and have a hamburger—\$1,690 a month. That is what Henry was doing.

Henry became unemployed. But now mind you, every month he worked and made \$950 a month, he paid his FICA taxes every month. Now he is unemployed. Well, what happens? He went on unemployment compensation and he gets \$520 a month. He gets \$740 for disability, \$520 for unemployment, which adds up to \$1,260 a month. It is a little over \$400 and some less than what he was getting when he worked full time. Still, \$1,260 a month allows him to live independently. It allows him to support himself.

Under the amendment that is in this bill, here is what happens: He gets his \$520 in unemployment, but his disability is reduced to \$220 a month. Now Henry is getting \$740 a month. What is he going to do? He won't be able to afford his apartment, let alone have cable TV. I don't know if Henry has cable TV. But \$740 a month?

No other person working in America and paying their FICA taxes is treated like that—no one. And they still aren't unless this amendment is adopted, and then we will discriminate against you simply because you are disabled. I mean, you wonder what people are thinking about.

Yes, I have compassion for those who are unemployed. I would like to see our economy improve. We have to extend unemployment benefits but not at the expense of people who are on the lowest rung of our ladder—people with disabilities, who have paid into the system, and who have become unemployed. Henry wants to work. He wants to work. He wants to make that \$950 a month. Pernicious? Pernicious? That is just a fancy way of saying it is abominable that we would even consider it.

Henry is not double dipping. He is not scamming the system. He is not a slacker. He is not defrauding anybody. He is only getting what is rightfully his because he paid into the program. If people with disabilities are earning income, as Henry was, and paying into the disability insurance program, they should be eligible for that just as any other citizen who paid into that program. Again, to do otherwise would be to discriminate against someone just because they are disabled.

One of my proudest moments in my history here in the Senate—indeed, in the entire Congress—is when I stood on this floor as a chief sponsor of the Americans with Disabilities Act in

1990. When we passed that and President Bush signed it into law, the cheers went up. It was passed 25 years after the passage of the great Civil Rights Act of 1965. That was sort of the emancipation proclamation for people with disabilities. Because of that law, we have encouraged people with disabilities to work. They want to work. Now we want to break down the barriers, provide for accommodations and transportation and ramps and widen doors and all the other factors that make it possible for people with disabilities to get a job and go to work. It changed the system.

I can remember when we had the hearings. We had people come in and testify. Employers said they would hire people with disabilities, but sometimes they don't show up for work and this and that. Well, I looked into it, and I found out they couldn't get on the bus because the bus wasn't accessible. How are they going to get to work? They couldn't drive because they were in a wheelchair and they couldn't get on the bus. So we changed it. We made the buses and the metro accessible. Everything is accessible now. People with disabilities are working, and they want them to work.

Now we are saying to them, you can work. Like Henry, you can work, and you should. If you qualify for disability insurance, you can get your disability insurance and make up to \$1,070 a month because we would like you to work if you want to work. But if you are like Henry and pay into the system and become unemployed, you will go from \$1,690 to \$740 a month simply because we are discriminating against you. What kind of signal does that send?

That is why this provision is opposed by members of the entire disability community, Arc, the National Disability Rights Network, the National Organization of Social Security Claimants Representatives, American Association of People with Disabilities, and on and on and on.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter expressing opposition to this proposal from these groups be printed in the RECORD at the end of my remarks.

I also ask unanimous consent that this article from in the L.A. Times be printed in the RECORD at the end of my remarks.

As I pointed out, you hammer the disabled to pay for unemployment benefits? You sometimes wonder.

I want to be clear about one thing: I don't ascribe bad motives to anybody in this body—not in the least. As a matter of fact, I am told there will be a motion to strike this provision when we vote on the cloture on this tomorrow, and that is good. I hope it is generally supported by everyone here. So I don't ascribe bad motives, but what happens sometimes is we don't think

these things through. Someone starts this thing, and they say these people are double dipping and scamming the system, and all of a sudden it sounds—oh, my gosh, yes.

But when you look into it and examine it, and you see these people have been paying their FICA taxes—they have been paying their taxes. But you say because you are disabled, you don't get it if you become unemployed.

We are busy around here, and we look at different things, so there are no bad motives. I take the floor to set the record straight and to let everyone know just what is at stake. Do we really, truly want to discriminate against 117,000 Americans? That is what the General Accounting Office said in a study done a couple of years ago—that there were about 117,000 Americans at any one time who are getting disability insurance as well as unemployment.

If Henry's health improved, and he was able to get a full-time job, he wouldn't get his disability. He would go back and start earning money full-time. So are we saying that somehow we are going to take away their incentive to work? No, I don't think so. I think it is just one of those things that comes up and people say they are double dipping and they are scamming the system. But, no, that is not what is happening at all. They pay into the system. It is insurance. They pay for it. They ought to receive it, and they shouldn't have their disability payments reduced because they are getting unemployment. They are two separate programs.

So I hope two things happen. I hope we can get cloture on the bill to proceed to extend Federal unemployment benefits. But I also hope all of my colleagues will see the error of this part of the amendment and move to strike it. Fundamentally, it is the only right thing to do. So I hope we will do that. I hope we will begin to take a look more and more at disability insurance in terms of what it means, how it operates. The notion that, somehow, if a person gets disability insurance they cannot work—that is not true. A person can work. If a person is able to work, they can earn up to \$1,070 a month without losing their disability payments.

So I hope as we go forward, we will begin to shed more light and have a more enlightened discussion on this program and how it operates and why it is so essential to ensure that people with disabilities are not discriminated against in a manner that no other part of our society would be, if this provision were left in the bill.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CONSORTIUM FOR CITIZENS

WITH DISABILITIES,

Washington, DC, January 11, 2014.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS: The undersigned members of the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities are writing to express our opposition to proposals to eliminate or reduce Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) benefits for individuals who concurrently receive Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits as a partial offset for extending the Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) program.

The DI and UI programs have been established for different purposes and largely serve different populations. As highlighted in a 2012 report by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), less than one percent of individuals served by the DI and UI programs receive concurrent benefits.

At the same time, receiving UI and DI is not inconsistent. This has been the longstanding position of the Social Security Administration and of the courts. Individuals who receive concurrent benefits do so because they have significant disabilities that make them eligible for DI, and because they have also attempted to work at a low level of earnings but have lost their job through no fault of their own. According to the GAO, the average quarterly concurrent benefit in fiscal year 2010 was about \$1,100 in DI and \$2,200 in UI for a quarterly average of about \$3,300 in total benefits.

These benefits can be a lifeline to workers with disabilities who receive them, and their families. We are concerned about any cuts to these already modest benefits, and about the prospect of worsening the economic security of workers with disabilities and their families at a time when the economy continues to struggle.

Finally, we believe that changes to our nation's Social Security system should be carefully considered as part of discussions about how to strengthen Social Security, and that benefit cuts to Social Security should not be considered as part of offsets for other important benefit programs.

In closing, while we strongly support extending the EUC program, we oppose amendments to partially offset the costs by eliminating or reducing concurrent DI and UI benefits.

Sincerely,

ACCSES, The Advocacy Institute, The Arc of the United States, Association of University Centers on Disabilities

Autism National Committee, Autistic Self-Advocacy Network (ASAN), Community Legal Services, Inc., Brain Injury Association of America, Disability Rights Education & Defense Fund, Easter Seals, Goodwill Industries International, Health and Disability Advocates, Lupus Foundation of America.

National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), National Association of Disability Representatives, National Association of County Behavioral Health & Developmental Disability, Directors National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare, National Council on Independent Living (NCIL), National Disability Rights Network, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, National Organization on Disability, National Organization of Social Security Claimants' Representatives, TASH, United Cerebral Palsy, United Spinal Association, World Institute on Disability.

[From the LA Times, Jan. 10, 2014]

AN AWFUL IDEA: HAMMER THE DISABLED TO
PAY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(By Michael Hiltzik)

It would take the pen of Jonathan Swift* to fully describe Congress's willingness to beat up on the least fortunate members of society to protect the richest. The latest example is a plan to pay for a one-year extension of unemployment insurance by cutting Social Security benefits for the disabled.

This flinthearted idea has been endorsed by Senate Democrats, of all people, who have written it into a proposal that could reach the floor as early as Monday. Its chief sponsor is Sen. Jack Reed, D-R.I., but it's got the support of Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid too.

Advocates for Social Security and for disabled workers are in a fully justified uproar over this measure for two main reasons: it uniquely burdens the disabled among all workers, and it sets a terrible precedent of raiding Social Security to pay for other social programs. As a coalition of disabled advocacy groups put it in a letter to Sen. Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the measure would mean "worsening the economic security of workers with disabilities and their families at a time when the economy continues to struggle."

How crucial is this offset for the federal budget, you fiscal hawks in Washington? It would save about \$100 million a year. That's less than three thousandths of a percent of the annual federal budget. Sure, fiscal responsibility has to start somewhere, but surely there are deeper pockets to mine than those of disabled people struggling to make ends meet.

The offset, moreover, is based on the unjustified treatment of disability pay and unemployment compensation as somehow two sides of the same coin, so that receiving one should disqualify you from the other.

The idea that disabled persons are "double-dipping" by collecting wages or other compensation while also getting a disability check is enshrined in conservative attacks on disability. But it's untrue. The Social Security disability program is designed as a bridge to full employment. Its benefits aren't intended as a substitute for wages, but a supplement.

As the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities observes, disabled beneficiaries can earn up to \$1,070 a month in wages this year without jeopardizing their benefits so they can "test their ability to return to work" and ease their transition back into the labor market.

The average monthly disability benefit was about \$1,130 last year and the average unemployment check \$1,200, so no one is getting rich here. Add together the averages, and we're still talking about poverty level income for a family of four.

The coalition of disability groups points out that the unemployment and disability programs were designed for different purposes and for the most part serve different populations. But there is an overlap estimated at about 117,000 of the 8.9 million Americans receiving disability, according to Rebecca Vallas of the National Organization of Social Security Claimants' Representatives, a leading advocacy group.

These are people who have passed through the very stringent gauntlet necessary to qualify for disability benefits, and they've also worked long enough to become eligible for unemployment. There's no justification in law or logic for offsetting one benefit by the other.

Vallas and other advocates are especially nervous that this sort of proposal encourages lawmakers to view Social Security benefits as a "piggy bank" to pay for other social programs. "It's death by a thousand paper cuts to call this a pay-for" to cover the expansion of unemployment insurance, she says.

But the idea is becoming disturbingly common in Washington. The disability-unemployment offset also appeared in President Obama's 2014 budget proposal, which called it a "smart reform . . . (to) root out duplicative or wasteful spending." (The budget hasn't been passed.)

It's anything but a "smart reform": it's a hacking away at the safety net for the disabled and unemployed that only a Scrooge would contemplate. The very idea that we should bill the disabled to pay for benefits for the jobless suggests that our national standards of fairness and civilization have fallen very, very low indeed. This is a proposal that should die in its crib.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, with that, I yield the floor and note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VERMONT ARMY NATIONAL
GUARD

Mr. LEAHY. As the longtime co-chair of the Senate National Guard Caucus, I have the honor of advocating for the amazing men and women of the National Guard and of supporting their role in protecting our Nation, both at home and abroad. It is always a great pleasure for me to be able to point to the men and women of Vermont's own National Guard as an example of everything the National Guard does right. This weekend, a battalion of the Vermont National Guard was honored with the Army's prestigious Valorous Unit Award for their service in Afghanistan. I recognized the achievements of this acclaimed unit last week here in the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent that an article from today's Burlington Free Press commemorating the award ceremony held January 12 in Norwich, Vt., and the amazing service that led to the award be printed the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Burlington Free Press, Jan. 13, 2014]

COMMENDED FOR COURAGE: GUARD UNIT, COMBAT MEDIC HONORED FOR ACTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

(By Sam Hemingway)

Three years after the Vermont Army National Guard concluded its largest deployment since World War II, 600 members of the mountain infantry contingent were given a Valorous Unit Award on Sunday for their service in Afghanistan.

"You served in a very hostile area," Brig. Gen. Brian Carpenter told the soldiers as they stood in formation during a ceremony at Shapiro Field House at Norwich University in Northfield. "For a unit to be recommended, as you are, takes tremendous leadership."

The award, the second highest award a military unit can receive, honored the combat performance of the 3rd Battalion, 172nd Infantry while it was carrying out its 2010 mission in Paktya and three other provinces in eastern Afghanistan near the Pakistani border.

The unit was attached to the active Army's 101st Airborne Division and stationed at the Herrera and Rahman Kheyl combat outposts and at the Gardez forward operating outpost. The unit is largely made up of Vermonters, but includes soldiers from Maine and New Hampshire.

Also recognized during the ceremony was combat medic Sgt. Michael Mulcahy, who was awarded the Bronze Star for Valor for his bravery during a platoon ambush that claimed the lives of two Guard soldiers, Sgt. Tristan Southworth of Walden and Sgt. Steven Deluzio of Glastonbury, Conn.

Mulcahy who was assigned to the small Herrera outpost in Paktya province, braved enemy fire during back-to-back ambushes near Mullafatee village on Aug. 22, 2010, according to a narrative detailing his exploits.

Carpenter, reading a portion of the narrative to soldiers and attendees at the ceremony, described how Mulcahy "led the way uphill through accurate heavy volumes of enemy fire" in order to reach injured soldiers.

At one point, according to the narrative, Mulcahy used his body to shield a wounded Southworth from heavy enemy fire.

"Mulcahy moved with very little cover through RPG (rocket-propelled grenade) and extremely heavy machine gun fire to . . . Southworth," the narrative said.

After determining Southworth had died, Mulcahy again risked his life to treat another wounded soldier.

Mulcahy, described by a colleague at the ceremony as a "very humble guy" went up to Southworth's parents after the ceremony. The three exchanged long, tearful embraces.

"We are proud to know him," Julie Southworth, Tristan Southworth's mother, said of Mulcahy after the ceremony ended. She said the family had not met Mulcahy previously. Mulcahy told Guard officials he did not want to be interviewed.

Carpenter, speaking of the unit award, said the 172nd Infantry carried out 4,300 combat patrols during the Afghanistan deployment. Twenty-six members were awarded Purple Hearts for injuries sustained during combat, he said.

"Their expertise in bringing decisive combat power to bear on the enemy wherever and whenever needed set the conditions for overwhelming victory and represents a phenomenal effort," the unit award narrative said in part.

The unit also served in the only province where no civilians were harmed or killed

during parliamentary elections in 2010. Paktya's turnout for the elections topped 94,000, a 15 percent increase over its turnout in the previous election.

The unit also worked on various economic development and governance projects, and helped train Afghan army, police and medics.

Attending Sunday's ceremonies were U.S. Sen. Bernie Sanders, I-Vt., Rep. Peter Welch, D-Vt., Gov. Peter Shumlin and Lt. Gov. Phil Scott, who had spent the day before as an honorary Guard member. John Tracy, a veteran and Vermont office director for Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., represented Leahy. All but Scott spoke briefly at the ceremony.

"This is a really emotional day for me," said Lt. Col. Robert Charlesworth, who was based at Gardez and oversaw the 172nd Infantry's operations in Afghanistan. "To finally see these guys and gals recognized for the accomplishments that they had in Afghanistan is very satisfying."

Charlesworth, who now works at the Pentagon as a staff planner with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the gains made by the infantry unit in Paktya have mostly held up since the deployment ended.

He said the outposts at Herrera, Rahman Kheyl and Gardez where the soldiers served have been either dismantled or substantially altered since the unit left Afghanistan.

Charlesworth said he's hopeful for the future of Afghanistan as the United States continues to withdraw combat troops from the country and wind down its operations there.

"It's a pretty pivotal moment in history right now in Afghanistan," he said. "We're in the final stages of trying to put together our bi-lateral security agreement with Afghanistan to try to solidify all of the gains we helped the Afghans build over there. I think the next year is going to be critical."

During the course of Sunday's ceremony, one of the soldiers in the unit collapsed as the result of an apparent seizure. The proceedings were halted briefly while several soldiers came to his aid. The soldier, who was not identified, was able to walk under his own power out of the building. Maj. Chris Gookin, the Guard's spokesman, said later Sunday he did not believe the soldier had to be hospitalized.

Two other of the 600 soldiers who stood during the hour-long event also grew faint during the proceedings and were assisted by their comrades.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO BERNICE JOSEPH

• Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the life and achievements of Bernice Joseph, who committed her life to improving our State through education reform and to ensuring the success of Alaska Native students.

As the vice chancellor and executive dean of the College of Rural and Community Development at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Ms. Joseph played an important role in advancing university services to Alaska Native and rural students throughout 160 communities within the State of Alaska. As a member of the university's senior management, she was a respected leader throughout the University of Alaska

system and throughout the State. It has been said that if it had not been for Bernice and her work to build the College of Rural and Community Development, many would not have been able to earn their college degree.

From 1995 to 2000 Bernice served as assistant professor at UAF in the Department of Alaska Native and Rural Development. Prior to her work at the university, Bernice served as deputy commissioner of the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development, overseeing rural development programs as the tribal liaison and as a key advisor to Governor Tony Knowles. She worked tirelessly to strengthen rural Alaska communities and was a conduit in bringing rural Alaska concerns to the attention of the administration. She also served her community in many ways, including as a trustee for the Greater Fairbanks Community Hospital Foundation.

As I reflect on her short time on this earth, I realize that she achieved so much. Bernice advanced our State's dialogue on Native education. In her 2005 keynote address to the Alaska Federation of Natives, during which she summarized her journey as a leader, she said:

We are all too familiar with the statistics facing Alaska Natives about educational attainment, suicide, alcohol and drug abuse and the number of Alaska Natives in prison. Education is the key to overcoming many of the barriers Alaska Natives face. Yet, it must be an education that is sensitive to Native Ways of Knowing.

She was tireless in working to help our State's leaders understand that a strong cultural foundation and an education system that values Alaska Native knowledge are vital to the success of our Native students. One of her greatest joys was attending college graduation ceremonies across rural Alaska.

Living in Fairbanks, and originally from Nulato, Ms. Joseph maintained her personal connections to her heritage and culture. She went to fish camp every summer and enjoyed moose hunting with her husband. She did it all, from the bush to the boardroom and in 2012 was named citizen of the year by the Alaska Federation of Natives.

She will continue to be an inspiration to leaders, both current and emerging, throughout Alaska. The impacts of her contributions to ensure that our education system is relevant to Native students will be felt for generations.●

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting a nomination which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Development.

(The message received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2279. An act to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act relating to review of regulations under such Act and to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 relating to financial responsibility for classes of facilities.

H.R. 3811. An act to require notification of individuals of breaches of personally identifiable information through Exchanges under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2279. An act to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act relating to review of regulations under such Act and to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 relating to financial responsibility for classes of facilities; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 3811. An act to require notification of individuals of breaches of personally identifiable information through Exchanges under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-4225. A communication from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Fiscal Year 2013 Performance and Accountability Report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4226. A communication from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4227. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department of Health and Human Services's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from April 2013 through September 2013; to

the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4228. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4229. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary, National Protection and Program Directorate, Department of Homeland Security, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2014; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4230. A communication from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Fiscal Year 2013 Performance and Accountability Report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4231. A communication from the Acting Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Financial Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4232. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Semiannual Report to Congress on Audit Follow-up for the period of April 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4233. A communication from the Acting Chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4234. A communication from the Director, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency's Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4235. A communication from the Director, Office of General Counsel and Legal Policy, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Post-Employment Conflict of Interest Regulations: Exempted Senior Employee Positions" (RIN3209-AA14) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 6, 2014; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4236. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary for Management, Department of Homeland Security, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2014; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4237. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Deputy Secretary, Department of Homeland Security, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 13, 2014; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4238. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4239. A communication from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4240. A communication from the Treasurer, National Gallery of Art, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Gallery's Performance and Accountability Report for the year ended September 30, 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4241. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department of Veterans Affairs' Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from April 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4242. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department of Housing and Urban Development Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from April 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4243. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4244. A communication from the Chairman, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4245. A communication from the Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4246. A communication from the Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Preserving the Integrity of the Federal Merit Systems: Understanding and Addressing Perceptions of Favoritism"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4247. A communication from the Secretary of the American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Annual Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4248. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Semi-Annual Report of the Inspector General for the period from April 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4249. A communication from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Acquisition Regulation; Small Entity Compliance Guide" (FAC 2005-72) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013;

to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4250. A communication from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Acquisition Regulation; Trade Agreements Thresholds" (FAC 2005-72) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4251. A communication from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Acquisition Regulation; Prioritizing Sources of Supplies and Services for Use by the Government" (FAC 2005-72) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4252. A communication from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Acquisition Regulation; Service Contracts Reporting Requirements" (FAC 2005-72) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4253. A communication from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-72; Introduction" (FAC 2005-72) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4254. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department of Energy's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4255. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department of Labor's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from April 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4256. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, Department of Homeland Security, received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 3, 2014; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4257. A communication from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4258. A communication from the Director, Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4259. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Financial Resources and Chief Financial Officer, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the Department's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4260. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) address for the Department of Veterans Affairs 2013 Performance and Accountability Report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4261. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department of the Interior's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from April 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4262. A communication from the Chairman of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of Inspector General's Semiannual Report for the period of April 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-4263. A communication from the Chairman of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Arun Madhavan Kumar, of California, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service.

*Jo Emily Handelsman, of Connecticut, to be an Associate Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

*Kathryn D. Sullivan, of Ohio, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere.

*Robert Michael Simon, of Maryland, to be an Associate Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

*Debra L. Miller, of Kansas, to be a Member of the Surface Transportation Board for a term expiring December 31, 2017.

*Terrell McSweeney, of the District of Columbia, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for the unexpired term of seven years from September 26, 2010.

*Paul Nathan Jaenichen, Sr., of Kentucky, to be Administrator of the Maritime Administration.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first

and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself and Mr. BENNET):

S. 1913. A bill to make permanent the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 1914. A bill to designate the Federal building housing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives Headquarters located at 99 New York Avenue NE, Washington, DC, as the "Eliot Ness ATF Building"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. FLAKE (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin):

S. 1915. A bill to permit health insurance issuers to offer additional plan options to individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. KING):

S. Res. 330. A resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of "Smoking and Health: Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the United States" and the significant progress in reducing the public health burden of tobacco use, and supporting an end to tobacco-related death and disease; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 331. A resolution congratulating the Florida State University football team for winning the 2014 Bowl Championship Series national championship; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Ms. HEITKAMP):

S. Res. 332. A resolution congratulating the North Dakota State University football team for winning the 2013 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Football Championship Subdivision title; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 314

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 314, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the health of children and help better understand and enhance awareness about unexpected sudden death in early life.

S. 397

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 397, a bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Lena Horne in recognition of her achievements and contributions to American culture and the civil rights movement.

S. 644

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 644, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prevent the abuse of dextromethorphan, and for other purposes.

S. 809

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 809, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require that genetically engineered food and foods that contain genetically engineered ingredients be labeled accordingly.

S. 1114

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1114, a bill to provide for identification of misaligned currency, require action to correct the misalignment, and for other purposes.

S. 1406

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1406, a bill to amend the Horse Protection Act to designate additional unlawful acts under the Act, strengthen penalties for violations of the Act, improve Department of Agriculture enforcement of the Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1623

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1623, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide compensatory time for employees in the private sector.

S. 1737

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1737, a bill to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend increased expensing limitations and the treatment of certain real property as section 179 property.

S. 1759

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1759, a bill to reauthorize the teaching health center program.

S. 1788

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1788, a bill to make it a negotiating principle of the United States in negotiations for bilateral, plurilateral, or multilateral agreements to seek the inclusion of provisions that promote Internet-enabled commerce and digital trade.

S. 1808

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1808, a bill to prevent adverse treatment of any person on the basis of views held with respect to marriage.

S. 1844

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1844, a bill to restore full military retirement benefits by closing corporate tax loopholes.

S. 1869

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1869, a bill to repeal section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, relating to an annual adjustment of retired pay for members of the Armed Forces under the age of 62, and to provide an offset.

S. 1878

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1878, a bill to better enable State child welfare agencies to prevent sex trafficking of children and serve the needs of children who are victims of sex trafficking, and for other purposes.

S. 1880

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) and the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) were added as cosponsors of S. 1880, a bill to provide that the annual adjustment of retired pay for members of the Armed Forces under the age of 62 under the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 shall not apply to members retired for disability and to retired pay used to compute certain Survivor Benefit Plan annuities.

S. 1891

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1891, a bill to require a study and report by the Comptroller General regarding the restart provision of the Hours of Service Rules for Commercial Truck Drivers, and for other purposes.

S. 1897

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1897, a bill to prevent and mitigate identity theft, to ensure privacy, to provide notice of security breaches, and to enhance criminal penalties, law enforcement assistance, and other protections against security breaches, fraudulent access, and misuse of personally identifiable information.

S. 1902

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER) were

added as cosponsors of S. 1902, a bill to require notification of individuals of breaches of personally identifiable information through Exchanges under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 1907

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1907, a bill to amend a provision of the Bank Holding company Act of 1965 regarding prohibitions on investments in certain funds to clarify that such provision shall not be construed to require the divestiture of certain collateralized debt obligations backed by trust-preferred securities or debt securities of collateralized loan obligations.

S. 1908

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1908, a bill to allow reciprocity for the carrying of certain concealed firearms.

AMENDMENT NO. 2615

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2615 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2618

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2618 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 330—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF "SMOKING AND HEALTH: REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES" AND THE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN REDUCING THE PUBLIC HEALTH BURDEN OF TOBACCO USE, AND SUPPORTING AN END TO TOBACCO-RELATED DEATH AND DISEASE

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. KING) submitted the following resolution;

which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 330

Whereas “Smoking and Health: Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the United States” (referred to in this preamble as the “1964 Report of the Surgeon General on Smoking and Health”) was the first Surgeon General of the United States report to definitively link smoking with lung cancer and heart disease;

Whereas the 1964 Report of the Surgeon General on Smoking and Health paved the way for a series of important public health initiatives aimed at reducing the burden of tobacco use, including the addition of health warnings to cigarette packages, bans on cigarette advertising in the broadcast media, and the removal of fruit flavoring that appeal to children from cigarettes;

Whereas tobacco control policies and public health initiatives aimed at curbing tobacco use contributed to a decrease in the prevalence of smoking by people of the United States from 42 percent in 1965 to 18 percent in 2012;

Whereas tobacco use remains one of the most pressing public health concerns of the United States and is the leading preventable cause of disease, disability, and death in the United States;

Whereas tobacco use causes 18 types of cancer, heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pregnancy complications, and a host of other diseases and conditions;

Whereas in January of 2014, more than 43,000,000 adults of the United States smoke, more than 8,000,000 of such adults live with a serious illness caused by smoking, and more than 440,000 people of the United States die prematurely each year as a result of tobacco use;

Whereas most tobacco users begin smoking as children, every day more than 3,000 children try a cigarette for the first time, 700 children become daily smokers, and 1/3 of such children are projected to die prematurely as a result of tobacco use; and

Whereas smoking exacts a \$193,000,000,000 toll on the economy of the United States each year, including \$96,000,000,000 in direct medical costs and \$97,000,000,000 in lost productivity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 50th anniversary of “Smoking and Health: Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the United States” and the significant contributions of such report in reducing the public health burden of tobacco use; and

(2) supports ending tobacco-related death and disease.

SENATE RESOLUTION 331—CONGRATULATING THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2014 BOWL CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. NELSON (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 331

Whereas on January 6, 2014, before a crowd of more than 94,000 fans in Pasadena, California, the Florida State University Seminoles won the 2014 Bowl Championship Series

(BCS) national championship with a 34-31 victory over the Auburn University Tigers;

Whereas Florida State University completed the largest comeback ever in a BCS national title game, giving the university its third national championship;

Whereas the Seminoles finished the 2013 season with a record of 14 wins and 0 losses;

Whereas Florida State University football head coach Jimbo Fisher won his first national title as a head coach, bringing his total record at Florida State University to 45 wins and 10 losses;

Whereas Florida State University quarterback Jameis Winston was awarded the 79th Heisman Memorial Trophy;

Whereas Jameis Winston is the only freshman quarterback to ever lead a Football Bowl Subdivision team to 13 wins and a BCS national title game;

Whereas the Seminoles finished 2013 ranked first in the Harris Poll, the USA Today Coaches Poll, the Associated Press Top 25, and the BCS Standings;

Whereas the Florida State University Seminoles triumphed over the Duke University Blue Devils 45 to 7 to win the Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC) championship title on December 7, 2013;

Whereas Florida State University football had 17 players named to the 2013 All-ACC team, the most of any school in the conference;

Whereas Florida State University fans worldwide supported and encouraged the Seminoles throughout the 2013 football season;

Whereas Florida State University president Eric J. Barron and athletics director Stan Wilcox have led the Florida State University to excellence in both academics and athletics;

Whereas Florida State University is one of the preeminent research universities in the State of Florida; and

Whereas the Florida State University students, faculty, alumni, and all Seminole fans have brought pride to their institution and the entire State of Florida: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Florida State University football team for winning the 2014 Bowl Championship Series national championship;

(2) recognizes the players, coaches, students, staff, and fans whose dedication helped Florida State University win the championship; and

(3) respectfully requests that Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the president of Florida State University, Eric J. Barron;

(B) the athletics director of Florida State University, Stan Wilcox; and

(C) the head coach of the Florida State University football team, Jimbo Fisher.

SENATE RESOLUTION 332—CONGRATULATING THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2013 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP SUBDIVISION TITLE

Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Ms. HEITKAMP) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 332

Whereas the North Dakota State University (referred to in this preamble as “NDSU”) Bison won the 2013 National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the “NCAA”) Division I Football Championship Subdivision title game in Frisco, Texas, on January 4, 2014, in a hard fought victory over the Towson University Tigers of Maryland by a score of 35 to 7;

Whereas the NDSU Bison and coach Craig Bohl had an incredible 2013 season and finished unbeaten for the first time since 1990;

Whereas NDSU has won 11 NCAA Football Championships and has now won 3 consecutive NCAA Football Championships since 2011;

Whereas during the championship game, the NDSU Bison offense scored 35 points against the Towson University Tigers;

Whereas Coach Bohl and his staff have instilled character and confidence in the NDSU players and have done an outstanding job with the Bison football program;

Whereas the leadership of President Dean Bresciani and Athletic Director Gene Taylor has helped bring both academic and athletic excellence to NDSU;

Whereas an estimated 17,000 Bison fans attended the Championship game, reflecting the tremendous spirit and dedication of Bison Nation that has helped propel the success of the team; and

Whereas the 2013 NCAA Division I Football Championship Subdivision title was a victory not only for the NDSU football team, but also for the entire State of North Dakota: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the North Dakota State University football team as the champion of the 2013 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Football Championship Subdivision title;

(2) commends the North Dakota State University players, coaches, and staff for their hard work and dedication; and

(3) recognizes the students, alumni, and loyal fans for supporting the Bison on the successful quest of the team to capture another Division I trophy for North Dakota State University.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2640. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2631 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2641. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2642. Mrs. HAGAN (for herself and Mr. DONNELLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2643. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2644. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2631 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2645. Mrs. HAGAN (for herself, Mr. BEGICH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr.

PRYOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2646. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2631 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2647. Ms. AYOTTE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2631 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2648. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2631 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) to the bill S. 1845, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2640. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2631 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 12 of the amendment, after line 12, add the following:

SEC. 10. REPEAL OF ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT OF RETIRED PAY AND RETAINER PAY AMOUNTS FOR RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES UNDER AGE 62.

Section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 is hereby repealed.

SA 2641. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. REQUIREMENT THAT INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BE ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN A SYSTEMATIC AND SUSTAINED EFFORT TO OBTAIN SUITABLE WORK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (h) of section 4001 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(h) ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (b)(4), payment of emergency unemployment compensation shall not be made to any individual for any week of unemployment—

“(A) during which the individual fails to accept any offer of suitable work (as defined in paragraph (3)) or fails to apply for any suitable work to which the individual was referred by the State agency; or

“(B) during which the individual fails to actively engage in seeking work, unless such individual is not actively engaged in seeking work because such individual is, as determined in accordance with State law—

“(i) before any court of the United States or any State pursuant to a lawfully issued summons to appear for jury duty (as such term may be defined by the Secretary); or

“(ii) hospitalized for treatment of an emergency or a life-threatening condition (as such term may be defined by the Secretary), if such exemptions in clauses (i) and (ii) apply to recipients of regular benefits, and

the State chooses to apply such exemptions for recipients of emergency unemployment benefits.

“(2) PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY.—If any individual is ineligible for emergency unemployment compensation for any week by reason of a failure described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), the individual shall be ineligible to receive emergency unemployment compensation for any week which begins during a period which—

“(A) begins with the week following the week in which such failure occurs; and

“(B) does not end until such individual has been employed during at least 4 weeks which begin after such failure and the total of the remuneration earned by the individual for being so employed is not less than the product of 4 multiplied by the individual's average weekly benefit amount for the individual's benefit year.

“(3) SUITABLE WORK.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘suitable work’ means, with respect to any individual, any work which is within such individual's capabilities, except that, if the individual furnishes evidence satisfactory to the State agency that such individual's prospects for obtaining work in his customary occupation within a reasonably short period are good, the determination of whether any work is suitable work with respect to such individual shall be made in accordance with the applicable State law.

“(4) EXCEPTION.—Extended compensation shall not be denied under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) to any individual for any week by reason of a failure to accept an offer of, or apply for, suitable work—

“(A) if the gross average weekly remuneration payable to such individual for the position does not exceed the sum of—

“(i) the individual's average weekly benefit amount for his benefit year, plus

“(ii) the amount (if any) of supplemental unemployment compensation benefits (as defined in section 501(c)(17)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) payable to such individual for such week;

“(B) if the position was not offered to such individual in writing and was not listed with the State employment service;

“(C) if such failure would not result in a denial of compensation under the provisions of the applicable State law to the extent that such provisions are not inconsistent with the provisions of paragraphs (3) and (5); or

“(D) if the position pays wages less than the higher of—

“(i) the minimum wage provided by section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, without regard to any exemption; or

“(ii) any applicable State or local minimum wage.

“(5) ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN SEEKING WORK.—For purposes of this subsection, an individual shall be treated as actively engaged in seeking work during any week if—

“(A) the individual has engaged in a systematic and sustained effort to obtain work during such week, and

“(B) the individual provides tangible evidence to the State agency that he has engaged in such an effort during such week.

“(6) REFERRAL.—The State agency shall provide for referring applicants for emergency unemployment benefits to any suitable work to which paragraph (4) would not apply.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2642. Mrs. HAGAN (for herself and Mr. DONNELLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE II—AMERICA WORKS

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “American Manufacturing Efficiency and Retraining Investment Collaboration Achievement Works Act” or “AMERICA Works Act”.

SEC. 202. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Recent data show that United States manufacturing companies cannot fill as many as 600,000 skilled positions, even as unemployment numbers hover at historically high levels.

(2) The unfilled positions are mainly in the skilled production category, and in occupations such as machinist, operator, craft worker, distributor, or technician.

(3) In less than 20 years, an overall loss of expertise and management skill is expected to result from the gradual departure from the workplace of 77,200,000 workers.

(4) Postsecondary success and workforce readiness can be achieved through attainment of a recognized postsecondary credential.

(5) According to the January 2011 Computing Technology Industry Association report entitled “Employer Perceptions of Information Technology Training and Certification”, 64 percent of hiring information technology managers rate information technology certifications as having extremely high or high value in validating information technology skills and expertise. The value of those certifications is rated highest among senior information technology managers, such as Chief Information Officers, and managers of medium-size firms.

SEC. 203. INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED AND NATIONALLY PORTABLE CREDENTIALS FOR JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS.

(a) WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT OF 1998.—

(1) YOUTH ACTIVITIES.—Section 129(c)(1)(C) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2854(c)(1)(C)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating clauses (ii) through (iv) as clauses (iii) through (v), respectively; and

(B) inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) training (which may include priority consideration for training programs that lead to recognized postsecondary credentials (as defined in section 204 of the AMERICA Works Act) that are aligned with in-demand occupations or industries in the local area involved, if the local board determines that the programs meet the quality criteria described in section 123);”.

(2) GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.—Section 134(d)(4)(F) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2864(d)(4)(F)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) PROGRAMS THAT LEAD TO AN INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED AND NATIONALLY PORTABLE CREDENTIAL.—In assisting individuals in selecting programs of training services under this section, a one-stop operator and employees of a one-stop center referred to in subsection (c) may give priority consideration to programs (approved in conjunction with eligibility decisions made under section 122) that lead to recognized postsecondary credentials (as defined in section 204 of the AMERICA

Works Act) that are aligned with in-demand occupations or industries in the local area involved.”.

(3) **CRITERIA.**—

(A) **GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—Section 122(b)(2)(D) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2842(b)(2)(D)) is amended—

(i) in clause (ii), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) in the case of a provider of a program of training services that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential (as defined in section 204 of the AMERICA Works Act), that the program leading to the credential meets such quality criteria as the Governor shall establish.”.

(B) **YOUTH ACTIVITIES.**—Section 123 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2843) by inserting “(including such quality criteria as the Governor shall establish for a training program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential (as defined in section 204 of the AMERICA Works Act))” after “plan”.

(b) **CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.**—

(1) **STATE PLAN.**—Section 122(c)(1)(B) of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2342(c)(1)(B)) is amended—

(A) by striking “(B) how” and inserting “(B)(i) how”; and

(B) by inserting “and” after the semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) in the case of an eligible entity that, in developing and implementing programs of study leading to recognized postsecondary credentials, desires to give a priority to such programs that are aligned with in-demand occupations or industries in the area served (as determined by the eligible agency) and that may provide a basis for additional credentials, certificates, or degree, how the entity will do so;”.

(2) **USE OF LOCAL FUNDS.**—Section 134(b) of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2354(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (11), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (12)(B), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(13) describe the career and technical education activities supporting the attainment of recognized postsecondary credentials (as defined in section 204 of the AMERICA Works Act), and, in the case of an eligible recipient that desires to provide priority consideration to certain programs of study in accordance with the State plan under section 122(c)(1)(B), how the eligible recipient will give priority consideration to such activities.”.

(3) **TECH-PREP PROGRAMS.**—Section 203(c)(2)(E) of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2373(c)(2)(E)) is amended by striking “industry-recognized credential, a certificate,” and inserting “recognized postsecondary credential (as defined in section 204 of the AMERICA Works Act and approved by the eligible agency),”.

SEC. 204. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED.**—The term “industry-recognized”, used with respect to a credential, means a credential that—

(A) is sought or accepted by employers within the industry sector involved as recog-

nized, preferred, or required for recruitment, screening, hiring, or advancement;

(B) is endorsed by a recognized trade or professional association or organization, representing a significant part of the industry sector; and

(C) is a nationally portable credential, meaning a credential that is sought or accepted, across multiple States, as described in subparagraph (A).

(2) **RECOGNIZED POSTSECONDARY CREDENTIAL.**—The term “recognized postsecondary credential” means a credential consisting of an industry-recognized credential for postsecondary training, a certificate that meets the requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (C) of paragraph (1) for postsecondary training, a certificate of completion of a postsecondary apprenticeship through a program described in section 122(a)(2)(B) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2842(a)(2)(B)), or an associate degree or baccalaureate degree awarded by an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a))).

SEC. 205. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, take effect 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 2643. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike sections 2 through 6 and insert the following:

SEC. 2. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF THE EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) **EXTENSION.**—Section 4007 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking “January 1, 2014” and inserting “January 1, 2015”; and

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) **PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS REMAINING IN ACCOUNT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), in the case of an individual who has amounts remaining in an account established under section 4002 as of the last day of the last week (as determined in accordance with the applicable State law) ending on or before January 1, 2015, the following rules shall apply:

“(A) Taking into account any augmentation under subparagraph (B), emergency unemployment compensation shall continue to be payable to such individual under this title for any week beginning after such last day as long as the individual meets the eligibility requirements of this title.

“(B) Augmentation under subsection (c), (d), and (e) of section 4002 may occur after such date as long as the requirements for such augmentation are otherwise met.

“(2) **LIMIT ON COMPENSATION.**—No compensation under this title shall be payable for any week beginning after October 3, 2015.”.

(b) **MODIFICATIONS RELATING TO WEEKS OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.**—

(1) **FIRST TIER.**—Section 4002(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note; Public Law 110-252) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The amount established in an account under subsection (a) shall be equal to—

“(A) for an account established after December 28, 2013, and before March 30, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 54 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 14 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;

“(B) for an account established after March 29, 2014, and before June 29, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 43 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 11 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;

“(C) for an account established after June 28, 2014, and before September 27, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 27 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 7 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year; or

“(D) for an account established after September 26, 2014, and before January 1, 2015, the lesser of—

“(i) 16 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 4 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year.”;

(B) by striking paragraph (3); and

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(2) **SECOND TIER.**—Section 4002(c)(1) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note; Public Law 110-252) is amended by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following:

“(A) for an account established under subsection (a) after December 28, 2013, and before March 30, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 54 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 14 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;

“(B) for an account established under subsection (a) after March 29, 2014, and before June 29, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 43 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 11 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;

“(C) for an account established under subsection (a) after June 28, 2014, and before September 27, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 27 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 7 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year; or

“(D) for an account established under subsection (a) after September 26, 2014, and before January 1, 2015, the lesser of—

“(i) 16 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 4 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year.”.

(3) **THIRD TIER.**—Section 4002(d) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note; Public Law 110-252) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following:

“(A) for an account established under subsection (a) after December 28, 2013, and before March 30, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 35 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 9 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;

“(B) for an account established under subsection (a) after March 29, 2014, and before June 29, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 27 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 7 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;

“(C) for an account established under subsection (a) after June 28, 2014, and before September 27, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 20 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 5 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;

“(D) for an account established under subsection (a) after September 26, 2014, and before January 1, 2015, the lesser of—

“(i) 12 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 3 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year.”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (5).

(4) **FOURTH TIER.**—Section 4002(e) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note; Public Law 110-252) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following:

“(A) for an account established under subsection (a) after December 28, 2013, and before March 30, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 39 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 10 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;

“(B) for an account established under subsection (a) after March 29, 2014, and before June 29, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 27 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 7 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year;

“(C) for an account established under subsection (a) after June 28, 2014, and before September 27, 2014, the lesser of—

“(i) 20 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 5 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year; or

“(D) for an account established after September 26, 2014, and before January 1, 2015, the lesser of—

“(i) 12 percent of the total amount of regular compensation (including dependents’ allowances) payable to the individual during the individual’s benefit year under such law; or

“(ii) 3 times the individual’s average weekly benefit amount for the benefit year.”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (5).

(c) **FUNDING.**—Section 4004(e)(1) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (I), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (J), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

“(K) the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) of section 2 of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act.”.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after December 29, 2013.

SEC. 3. FLEXIBILITY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM AGREEMENTS.

(a) **FLEXIBILITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (g) of section 4001 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) shall not apply with respect to a State that has enacted a law before December 1, 2013, that, upon taking effect, would violate such subsection.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Paragraph (1) is effective with respect to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after December 29, 2013.

(b) **PERMITTING A SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENT.**—Nothing in title IV of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) shall preclude a State whose agreement under such title was terminated from entering into a subsequent agreement under such title on or after the date of the enactment of this Act if the State, taking into account the application of subsection (a), would otherwise meet the requirements for an agreement under such title.

SEC. 4. DISQUALIFICATION ON RECEIPT OF DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS IN A MONTH FOR WHICH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IS RECEIVED.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 223(d)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 423(d)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C)(i) If for any month an individual is entitled to unemployment compensation, such individual shall be deemed to have engaged in substantial gainful activity for such month.

“(ii) For purposes of clause (i), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(I) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensation’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(II) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”.

(b) **TRIAL WORK PERIOD.**—Section 222(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 422(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6)(A) For purposes of this subsection, an individual shall be deemed to have rendered services in a month if the individual is entitled to unemployment compensation for such month.

“(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘unemployment compensation’ means—

“(i) ‘regular compensation’, ‘extended compensation’, and ‘additional compensation’ (as such terms are defined by section 205 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note)); and

“(ii) trade adjustment assistance under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.).”.

(c) **DATA MATCHING.**—The Commissioner of Social Security shall implement the amendments made by this section using appropriate electronic data.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to months after December 2013.

SEC. 5. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER REQUIRED TO CLAIM THE REFUNDABLE PORTION OF THE CHILD TAX CREDIT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (d) of section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) **IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO TAXPAYER.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any taxpayer for any taxable year unless the taxpayer includes the taxpayer’s Social Security number on the return of tax for such taxable year.

“(B) **JOINT RETURNS.**—In the case of a joint return, the requirement of subparagraph (A) shall be treated as met if the Social Security number of either spouse is included on such return.”.

(b) **OMISSION TREATED AS MATHEMATICAL OR CLERICAL ERROR.**—Subparagraph (I) of section 6213(g)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(I) an omission of a correct Social Security number required under section 24(d)(5) (relating to refundable portion of child tax credit), or a correct TIN under section 24(e) (relating to child tax credit), to be included on a return.”.

(c) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Subsection (e) of section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting “WITH RESPECT TO QUALIFYING CHILDREN” after “IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT” in the heading thereof.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. LIMITATION ON PAYMENT OF PORTION OF PREMIUM BY FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION.

Section 508(e) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(8) **LIMITATION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the total amount of premium paid by the Corporation on behalf of a person or legal entity, directly or indirectly, with respect to all policies issued to the person or legal entity under this title for a crop year shall be limited to a maximum of \$50,000.

“(B) **RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAW.**—To the maximum extent practicable, the Corporation shall carry out this paragraph in accordance with sections 1001 through 1001F of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308 et seq.).”.

SA 2644. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 2631 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

(e) **TERMINATION OF EFFECTIVENESS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The amendments made by this section shall terminate on the day that is 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act if the Secretary of Labor, acting through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in coordination with the heads of other Federal agencies, including the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, fails to publish in the Federal Register a report that models the impact of major Federal regulations on job creation across the whole economy of the United States.

(2) **UPDATES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Labor, acting through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shall update the report described in paragraph (1) not less frequently than once every 30 days.

(B) **TERMINATION.**—The amendments made by this section shall terminate on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the most recent report described in subparagraph (A) is required if the Secretary of Labor, acting through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, fails to update the report in accordance with subparagraph (A).

SA 2645. Mrs. HAGAN (for herself, Mr. BEGICH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. PRYOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 7. REPEAL OF REDUCTIONS IN MILITARY RETIREMENT BENEFITS MADE BY BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013.

Section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-67) is repealed effective as of the date of the enactment of such Act.

SA 2646. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2631 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the amendment, add the following:

SEC. ____ . REQUIREMENT THAT INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BE ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN A SYSTEMATIC AND SUSTAINED EFFORT TO OBTAIN SUITABLE WORK.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (h) of section 4001 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(h) **ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of subsection (b)(4), payment of emergency unemployment compensation shall not be made to any individual for any week of unemployment—

“(A) during which the individual fails to accept any offer of suitable work (as defined

in paragraph (3)) or fails to apply for any suitable work to which the individual was referred by the State agency; or

“(B) during which the individual fails to actively engage in seeking work, unless such individual is not actively engaged in seeking work because such individual is, as determined in accordance with State law—

“(i) before any court of the United States or any State pursuant to a lawfully issued summons to appear for jury duty (as such term may be defined by the Secretary); or

“(ii) hospitalized for treatment of an emergency or a life-threatening condition (as such term may be defined by the Secretary), if such exemptions in clauses (i) and (ii) apply to recipients of regular benefits, and the State chooses to apply such exemptions for recipients of emergency unemployment benefits.

“(2) **PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY.**—If any individual is ineligible for emergency unemployment compensation for any week by reason of a failure described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), the individual shall be ineligible to receive emergency unemployment compensation for any week which begins during a period which—

“(A) begins with the week following the week in which such failure occurs; and

“(B) does not end until such individual has been employed during at least 4 weeks which begin after such failure and the total of the remuneration earned by the individual for being so employed is not less than the product of 4 multiplied by the individual's average weekly benefit amount for the individual's benefit year.

“(3) **SUITABLE WORK.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘suitable work’ means, with respect to any individual, any work which is within such individual's capabilities, except that, if the individual furnishes evidence satisfactory to the State agency that such individual's prospects for obtaining work in his customary occupation within a reasonably short period are good, the determination of whether any work is suitable work with respect to such individual shall be made in accordance with the applicable State law.

“(4) **EXCEPTION.**—Extended compensation shall not be denied under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) to any individual for any week by reason of a failure to accept an offer of, or apply for, suitable work—

“(A) if the gross average weekly remuneration payable to such individual for the position does not exceed the sum of—

“(i) the individual's average weekly benefit amount for his benefit year, plus

“(ii) the amount (if any) of supplemental unemployment compensation benefits (as defined in section 501(c)(17)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) payable to such individual for such week;

“(B) if the position was not offered to such individual in writing and was not listed with the State employment service;

“(C) if such failure would not result in a denial of compensation under the provisions of the applicable State law to the extent that such provisions are not inconsistent with the provisions of paragraphs (3) and (5); or

“(D) if the position pays wages less than the higher of—

“(i) the minimum wage provided by section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, without regard to any exemption; or

“(ii) any applicable State or local minimum wage.

“(5) **ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN SEEKING WORK.**—For purposes of this subsection, an indi-

vidual shall be treated as actively engaged in seeking work during any week if—

“(A) the individual has engaged in a systematic and sustained effort to obtain work during such week, and

“(B) the individual provides tangible evidence to the State agency that he has engaged in such an effort during such week.

“(6) **REFERRAL.**—The State agency shall provide for referring applicants for emergency unemployment benefits to any suitable work to which paragraph (4) would not apply.”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2647. Ms. AYOTTE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2631 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 1, strike line 2 and all that follows through the end, and insert the following:

SEC. 2. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) **EXTENSION.**—Section 4007(a)(2) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “January 1, 2014” and inserting “April 1, 2014”.

(b) **MODIFICATIONS RELATING TO WEEKS OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.**—

(1) **NUMBER OF WEEKS IN FIRST TIER BEGINNING AFTER DECEMBER 28, 2013.**—Section 4002(b) of such Act is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the heading, by inserting “, AND WEEKS ENDING BEFORE DECEMBER 30, 2013” after “2012”; and

(ii) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, and before December 30, 2013” after “2012”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) **SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO AMOUNTS ESTABLISHED IN AN ACCOUNT AS OF A WEEK ENDING AFTER DECEMBER 29, 2013.**—Notwithstanding any provision of paragraph (1), in the case of any account established as of a week ending after December 29, 2013—

“(A) paragraph (1)(A) shall be applied by substituting ‘24 percent’ for ‘80 percent’; and

“(B) paragraph (1)(B) shall be applied by substituting ‘6 times’ for ‘20 times’.”.

(2) **NUMBER OF WEEKS IN SECOND TIER BEGINNING AFTER DECEMBER 28, 2013.**—Section 4002(c) of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) **SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO AMOUNTS ADDED TO AN ACCOUNT AS OF A WEEK ENDING AFTER DECEMBER 29, 2013.**—Notwithstanding any provision of paragraph (1), if augmentation under this subsection occurs as of a week ending after December 29, 2013—

“(A) paragraph (1)(A) shall be applied by substituting ‘24 percent’ for ‘54 percent’; and

“(B) paragraph (1)(B) shall be applied by substituting ‘6 times’ for ‘14 times’.”.

(c) **FUNDING.**—Section 4004(e)(1) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (I), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (J), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

“(K) the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) of section 2 of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act;”.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–240).

SEC. 3. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF EXTENDED BENEFIT PROVISIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 2005 of the Assistance for Unemployed Workers and Struggling Families Act, as contained in Public Law 111–5 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note), is amended—

(1) by striking “December 31, 2013” each place it appears and inserting “March 31, 2014”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “June 30, 2014” and inserting “September 30, 2014”.

(b) **EXTENSION OF MATCHING FOR STATES WITH NO WAITING WEEK.**—Section 5 of the Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–449; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “June 30, 2014” and inserting “September 30, 2014”.

(c) **EXTENSION OF MODIFICATION OF INDICATORS UNDER THE EXTENDED BENEFIT PROGRAM.**—Section 203 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “March 31, 2014”; and

(2) in subsection (f)(2), by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “March 31, 2014”.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–240).

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF FUNDING FOR REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND REEMPLOYMENT AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 4004(c)(2)(A) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “through fiscal year 2014” and inserting “through the first quarter of fiscal year 2015”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–240).

SEC. 5. ADDITIONAL EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS UNDER THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

(a) **EXTENSION.**—Section 2(c)(2)(D)(iii) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 352(c)(2)(D)(iii)) is amended—

(1) by striking “June 30, 2013” and inserting “September 30, 2013”; and

(2) by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “March 31, 2014”.

(b) **CLARIFICATION ON AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS.**—Funds appropriated under either the first or second sentence of clause (iv) of section 2(c)(2)(D) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act shall be available to cover the cost of additional extended unemployment benefits provided under such section 2(c)(2)(D) by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a) as well as to cover the cost of such benefits provided under such section 2(c)(2)(D), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) **FUNDING FOR ADMINISTRATION.**—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated to the Railroad Retirement Board \$62,500 for administrative expenses associated with the pay-

ment of additional extended unemployment benefits provided under section 2(c)(2)(D) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a), to remain available until expended.

SEC. 6. FLEXIBILITY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM AGREEMENTS.

(a) **FLEXIBILITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (g) of section 4001 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) shall not apply with respect to a State that has enacted a law before December 1, 2013, that, upon taking effect, would violate such subsection.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Paragraph (1) is effective with respect to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after December 29, 2013.

(b) **PERMITTING A SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENT.**—Nothing in such title IV shall preclude a State whose agreement under such title was terminated from entering into a subsequent agreement under such title on or after the date of the enactment of this Act if the State, taking into account the application of subsection (a), would otherwise meet the requirements for an agreement under such title.

SEC. 7. REPEAL OF REDUCTIONS MADE BY BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013.

Section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–67) is repealed as of the date of the enactment of such Act.

SEC. 8. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER REQUIRED TO CLAIM THE REFUNDABLE PORTION OF THE CHILD TAX CREDIT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (d) of section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) **IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO TAXPAYER.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any taxpayer for any taxable year unless the taxpayer includes the taxpayer’s Social Security number on the return of tax for such taxable year.

“(B) **JOINT RETURNS.**—In the case of a joint return, the requirement of subparagraph (A) shall be treated as met if the Social Security number of either spouse is included on such return.

“(C) **LIMITATION.**—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the extent the tentative minimum tax (as defined in section 55(b)(1)(A)) exceeds the credit allowed under section 32.”.

(b) **OMISSION TREATED AS MATHEMATICAL OR CLERICAL ERROR.**—Subparagraph (I) of section 6213(g)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(I) an omission of a correct Social Security number required under section 24(d)(5) (relating to refundable portion of child tax credit), or a correct TIN under section 24(e) (relating to child tax credit), to be included on a return.”.

(c) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Subsection (e) of section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting “WITH RESPECT TO QUALIFYING CHILDREN” after “IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT” in the heading thereof.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2648. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2631 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain

unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 7 of the amendment.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on January 16, 2013, at 10 a.m., in room SD-106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled “Strengthening Federal Access Programs to Meet 21st Century Needs: A Look at TRIO and GEAR UP.”

For further information regarding this meeting, please contact Aissa Canchola of the committee staff on (202) 224–2009.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. FRANKEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet in executive session on Monday, January 13, 2014, at 5:30 p.m. in room S–214.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONGRATULATING THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 331.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 331) congratulating the Florida State University football team for winning the 2014 Bowl Championship Series national championship.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I am going to take advantage of the fact that the Senator from Alabama is here, because we are bringing forth today a resolution which will pass by unanimous consent, if the Senators from Alabama will so agree. The fact is that it was a marvelous national championship game. Whichever won, it was obvious that one was going to be No. 1 and the other one, as it turned out, was going to be No. 2, as it should have been, in the entire national collegiate football program.

I want to tell the Senator how much I admire his university, Auburn University, and that it is my privilege to

speak on behalf of Florida State University, and there is no question, I knew that whoever ended up with the score by the end of the game, they were the national championship team and, lo and behold, did that score go back and forth. With a little over a minute left, Florida State, led by their Heisman Trophy winning-quarterback, took it down the entire length of the field. It was a sight to behold. I just wanted to say those words while the Senator from Alabama was here.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I think it is a remarkable achievement. Some people think our young people are not willing to work, not willing to discipline themselves, but those two teams played their hearts out. They did not get there working at it a few weeks ago. They worked all year in the weight rooms and studying, preparing themselves to reach this high level of excellence that delivered a thrilling game for us all. Florida State is a terrific team. I think everybody knew Auburn was going to have to be really up to speed to be able to compete—and they were able to. The Senator is right, and I am pleased to note that our Heisman Trophy winner this year is a native of Hueytown, AL. We will claim credit for that too.

Mr. NELSON. I concede that.

Mr. SESSIONS. Auburn drove down the field on that last drive, having to score to win the game, and just pounded away and Tre Mason ran down there and ran over somebody and scored the touchdown. But you are a Heisman Trophy-winning team, and all of you pulled together and came back and won with a few seconds to spare. It was spectacular. You well deserve the right to recognize them by resolution. I certainly will not object.

I will add one more thing. Had Auburn won, it would have been the fifth consecutive year Auburn or Alabama had won the national championship. We would have liked to have seen that happen, but congratulations go to Florida State. They deserved to win, and they played well enough to win and did win.

Mr. NELSON. This Senator is wearing a garnet and gold tie. I noticed the Senator from Alabama is wearing a crimson tie, but certainly his allegiance is orange and blue, I take it?

Mr. SESSIONS. Orange and blue. I celebrate them. I did have my Auburn tie on the day of the game. But I love Alabama; it is a fabulous program. I spent 3 years there and remain a big fan. I am maybe one of the few people in the State who really, truly had a divided allegiance about whom to be for. Those are super universities.

I would say to Senator NELSON, as I shared with him, I am really impressed with the University of Florida where

my grandson had some great surgery done by the finest doctor in the world, I believe, for the condition he had. He has done so well. I know both of us are proud of the great institutions in our State.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, this resolution awaits unanimous consent by the Senate, which I assume will occur today. We tried it for last Thursday night before the Senate adjourned, but I think everything has been cleared now. The resolution will commemorate the fact that Florida State is now the BCS champion. Senator RUBIO and I have submitted the resolution. It commends the university for the 34-to-31 championship game, which the Senator from Alabama and I have just talked about. It caps a remarkable season of 14 and 0 for the Seminoles, led by head coach Jimbo Fisher and his Heisman Trophy-winning quarterback Jameis Winston.

This Senator will concede to the Senator from Alabama that he is originally from Hueytown, AL—which is not too far north of the Florida line. So, for all the players, the coaches, the students, the staff and indeed the fans—all of those of Florida State have made the university and the entire State of Florida very proud by winning this game in such an exciting, hard-fought and well-fought game.

I am grateful to our Senate colleagues for helping to agree to this resolution today.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 331) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.
(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

CONGRATULATING THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 332.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 332) congratulating the North Dakota State University football team for winning the 2013 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Football Championship Subdivision title.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 332) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.
(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 2014

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, January 14, 2014; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of S. 1845, the unemployment insurance extension legislation, with the time until 12:30 p.m. equally divided between the two leaders or their designees—and that would be controlled time—with the majority controlling the first 30 minutes and the Republicans controlling the second 30 minutes; further, that the filing deadline for second-degree amendments to S. 1845 be 11 a.m., Tuesday; that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings; and finally, that the time from 2:15 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, there could be two rollcall votes tomorrow at 2:30 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:10 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, January 14, 2014, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by
the Senate:

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

STANLEY FISCHER, OF NEW YORK, TO BE VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JANET L. YELLEN.

STANLEY FISCHER, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FOR THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF FOURTEEN YEARS FROM FEBRUARY 1, 2006, VICE BEN S. BERNANKE.
LAEL BRAINARD, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FOR A TERM OF FOURTEEN YEARS FROM FEBRUARY 1, 2012, VICE ELIZABETH A. DUKE, RESIGNED.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by
the Senate January 13, 2014:

THE JUDICIARY

ROBERT LEON WILKINS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, January 13, 2014

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PETRI).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 13, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable THOMAS E. PETRI to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2014, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

TOUGH, PERSISTENT DIPLOMACY WITH IRAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) for 5 minutes.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, next Monday, when our country honors an apostle of nonviolence, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Iran will begin reducing its nuclear stockpile.

This important action is part of an international agreement to begin implementing the interim Joint Plan of Action that was announced in November. Hope for a nonviolent resolution of our conflict with Iran will appropriately advance on a day that honors nonviolence.

Some in Congress have been unwilling to accept these negotiations or to acknowledge that the administration has been successful in uniting other countries around the world in enforcing sanctions against Iran.

Indeed, in what appears to have been largely a partisan outcry, some of our colleagues condemned the November agreement late on the Saturday night when it was announced, without knowing what was in it, other than that President Obama had approved it.

As a Member, myself, who has consistently voted here to impose tough economic sanctions on Iran, I believe that these sanctions have worked. The choice is not between sanctions and no sanctions. It is between recognizing that our sanctions have the potential to realize our important goals and not give up on them without even really trying.

The Iranians are well aware that this Congress can act almost instantly to add even more stringent sanctions if they waver from diplomacy.

Can we trust the current Iranian regime? Of course not. That is why the painstaking task of verifying every operational detail of any final agreement is so very important.

If done with the thoroughness required, this is a task that may well take more than 6 months; but as negotiations for a permanent agreement get under way, we will have new, regular inspections to verify compliance, something we have not had in the past.

To prevent a nuclear-armed Iran, and to ensure the safety of our families and families around the world, a measurable, verifiable negotiated agreement is the wiser course over the unknowable, unlimited risk of war.

Those who would intrude on these fragile negotiations now only increase the danger of Iran becoming a nuclear-armed power. They would undermine the international coalition that has enforced the existing sanctions, and they would empower those hard-line ayatollahs, giving them a pretext to stop progress, giving that to the very people, who reject any cooperation and regularly demand death to America and death to Israel.

Congress must not impede the diplomatic alternative to war. Ultimately, that diplomacy may not be successful. It may not achieve a final, verifiable agreement; but we should make every reasonable effort toward that end.

There are no more important issues considered in this Capitol Building, undertaken by this Congress, than the questions of war and peace.

Just as I do not trust Iran, I do not trust war as the best way to prevent a nuclear Iran, and war is the true alternative offered by those here who would interfere or limit these negotiations.

Starting a war in Iraq cost us so very dearly, and it did not make us safer. Let's not repeat that deadly mistake.

Congress should commend Secretary of State John Kerry, Under Secretary Wendy Sherman, and President Barack Obama for their leadership through

tough, persistent diplomacy, through the wise use of American power.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Dear God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We ask Your special blessing among the Members of this people's House. They face difficult decisions in difficult times, with many forces and interests demanding their attention.

In these days, give wisdom to all the Members that they might execute their responsibilities to the benefit of all Americans, especially those who work for less than a living wage and struggle to make ends meet, and those who would work but are unable to find sustainable employment.

Bless them, O God, and be with them and with us all this day and every day to come.

May all that is done be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

ECONOMIC GROWTH IS NOT PRESIDENT'S PRIORITY

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Friday the Bureau of Labor Statistics released the weakest jobs report in 3 years. In the month of December, the economy only added a dismal 74,000 jobs, less than half those expected to be created. Sadly, more people lost hope and gave up the search for a job, causing the workforce participation rate to tumble to the lowest point in over three decades.

The President's policies are not working. For 5 years, while the President has focused on expanding the size of government, House Republicans have focused on job creation of the private sector.

We have passed dozens of bills that will create immediate jobs, reduce regulations to allow small businesses to begin hiring again, and reform our Tax Code so families will be able to keep more of their hard-earned paychecks.

Big Government destroys jobs and causes more economic uncertainty for families. I hope the President and Senate change course and begin working with us so we can help put the American people back to work.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

TAXPAYERS SHOULD NOT FUND LIBERAL NEWS ORGANIZATIONS

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, since 2002 over \$362 million in government grants have gone to fund a liberal news organization by the name of Internews.

The Business and Media Institute describes Internews as a liberal journalism nonprofit, and states that not only does it push a liberal agenda, but it also has helped create three other liberal organizations.

Why are taxpayers' dollars subsidizing a liberal news outlet? This is a misuse of the public's money. People need unbiased information so they can form their own opinions and make educated decisions.

One of the greatest challenges that democratic America faces today is a biased media. It is inexcusable and irresponsible for the Federal Government to give any of the American taxpayers' dollars to a liberal media organization.

JOBS ARE THE BEST CURE FOR POVERTY

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, last week we marked the 50th anniversary of the war on poverty. While the standard of living of Americans has risen in the last 50 years, the number of those who fall under the poverty line has remained largely constant.

In war, good generals adjust when current tactics aren't producing results. Yet we continue to wage war on poverty with the same tired, bureaucratic ideas. This strategy was outdated in 1964; it is antiquated today. The solution to poverty isn't aid programs; it is jobs.

Last week also marked one of the worst jobs reports in years. President Johnson said he wanted "to give our fellow citizens a fair chance to develop their own capacities." My bill, the SKILLS Act, would streamline the Federal Government's overlapping and outdated workforce development programs and help put Americans back to work.

The SKILLS Act passed the House with bipartisan support. It is time for the Senate to take action on this vital legislation.

PROTECTING THE HALLOWED GROUND AT GETTYSBURG

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, it was over 150 years ago, on a battlefield near a small town in Pennsylvania, that President Abraham Lincoln gave what many would argue was one of the most prolific and inspiring speeches in history. His Gettysburg Address may not have been long, but his words lifted a Nation and shone an everlasting light on the immense sacrifice and patriotism displayed on that battlefield only a few months earlier.

Lincoln's words and, to a larger extent, the actions of the brave soldiers who fought at the Battle of Gettysburg must never be forgotten. Today the House will pass legislation to give the National Park Service the authority to incorporate the Gettysburg Train Station into the Gettysburg National Military Park.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's national parks, including Gettysburg, are some of our greatest treasures. It is imperative that we continue working to ensure that future generations of Americans can visit the history, the scenery, the vistas, and the landmarks of our Nation's national parks.

IN MEMORY OF BERNIE ANDERSON

(Mr. AMODEI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of retired Ne-

vada Assemblyman Bernie Anderson, who passed away Friday at the age of 71.

A graduate of Bishop Manogue High School and the University of Nevada in Reno, Bernie was a high school government teacher in the Washoe County School District. Also, Bernie was a colleague of mine for 14 years in the Nevada Assembly, ruling the Assembly Judiciary Committee with an iron hand for many of those sessions. But behind that iron hand and that gruff surface was a gentleman who had a heart of gold and was basically a loveable teddy bear.

When you talk about a life well-lived, Bernie checked all the boxes. His family, his community, students, constituents, colleagues, and the State of Nevada can all attest to the fact that Bernie was a good man. I am privileged to have called Chairman Anderson my friend. Nevada is better off because of his service.

I offer my sincere condolences to Bernie's wife, Clyda; their children; his family and friends.

Rest in peace, my friend.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1700

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK) at 5 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARIES REVISION

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1513) to revise the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Gettysburg Train Station and certain land along Plum Run in Cumberland Township, to limit the means by which property within such revised boundaries may be acquired, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1513

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

(a) **BOUNDARY REVISION.**—Section 1 of the Act titled “An Act to revise the boundary of Gettysburg National Military Park in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes”, approved August 17, 1990 (16 U.S.C. 430g-4), is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) **ADDITIONAL LAND.**—

“(1) **COVERED LAND; CONDITION.**—In addition to the land identified in subsections (a) and (b), the park shall include the following, as depicted on the maps titled ‘Gettysburg National Military Park Proposed Boundary Addition’, numbered 305/80,045, and dated January 2010, if the owner of the property has provided written consent to inclusion:

“(A) The land and interests in land commonly known as the ‘Gettysburg Train Station’ and its immediate surroundings in the Borough of Gettysburg.

“(B) The land and interests in land located along Plum Run in Cumberland Township.

“(2) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in paragraph (1), the acquisition of property within the area described in such paragraph, or the management plan for such acquired property shall be construed to create buffer zones outside of such property. That an activity or use can be seen or heard from within such acquired property shall not preclude the conduct of that activity or use outside such property.”.

(b) **LIMITED ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—Section 2(a) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 430g-5(a)) is amended in the first sentence by inserting before the period the following: “, except that the Secretary is authorized to acquire property within the area described in section 1(d) by donation only”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1513, sponsored by our colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), would revise the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park. The park will now include the site known as the Gettysburg Train Station, the historic depot where President Abraham Lincoln arrived and departed via train in 1863 to deliver the Gettysburg Address.

Currently, the depot is owned by the Borough of Gettysburg, but will be do-

nated to the National Park Service. However, the depot will continue to be operated by local or nonprofit organizations.

In addition, H.R. 1513 includes within the park a 45-acre parcel that has already been donated to the Park Service.

Finally, I would like to thank again our colleague, Mr. PERRY, for including important property-rights protections in his bill that allow the Park Service to acquire property by donation only and requires that owners be provided written consent prior to property being included into the park boundary.

With that, I support the bill and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

The Battle of Gettysburg is one of the Civil War’s most revered and remembered events. Over the course of 3 days in southeastern Pennsylvania, approximately 50,000 Americans lost their lives, and the battle turned out to be one of the turning points in the war.

This tragic sacrifice will always hold a unique place in our national history and story, but it was the eloquence and humanity of President Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address that has helped it endure for 150 years.

H.R. 1513 expands the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Gettysburg Train Station and a 45-acre plot known as Plum Run.

The Borough of Gettysburg plans to donate the train station to the National Park Service so they can incorporate this significant resource into their efforts to appropriately protect Gettysburg, its story, and its contribution to our Nation. By authorizing the Park Service to accept the donation, H.R. 1513 makes this possible.

This bill passed out of committee by unanimous consent. I am pleased that we are able to vote on it today on the floor of the House. We support H.R. 1513 and urge its adoption.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support passage of H.R. 1513, a bill to revise the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Lincoln Train Station which is an important part of our Nation’s history.

President Abraham Lincoln arrived at the Lincoln Train Station the day before delivering his historic Gettysburg Address. The station also served as a hospital during the Battle of Gettysburg and transported wounded soldiers after the battle. The Lincoln Train Station currently is operated by the Gettysburg Convention and Visi-

tors Bureau and is owned by the Borough of Gettysburg.

The Gettysburg Foundation and nonprofit partner of the park secured the necessary private funds to purchase the train station from the Borough of Gettysburg. The foundation will donate the train station to Gettysburg National Military Park, where it will be used as a downtown visitors center and meeting place.

H.R. 1513 also allows the boundaries of Gettysburg National Military Park to include 45 acres of land along Plum Run in Cumberland Township. This property currently abuts land already owned by the National Park Service and will be donated by the Gettysburg Foundation to the National Park Service.

The Gettysburg Foundation and Gettysburg National Military Park recently commemorated the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the dedication of the Soldiers National Cemetery. In addition to preserving our heritage, such historic preservation and tourism efforts remain a critical part of the regional economy. More than 235,000 visitors took part in the 10 days of the 150th anniversary events and contributed about \$100 million to the local economy.

Once the Battle of Gettysburg ended, both Union and Confederate armies moved on, leaving this small rural town to deal with the bloody and chaotic aftermath. Citizens were forced to care for the wounded, bury fallen soldiers and animals, rebuild their town, and begin the process of preserving this hallowed ground.

Like the residents of Gettysburg 150 years ago, a group of dedicated individuals, 18,000 to 20,000 from across the country and across the world, have come together to preserve this battlefield and increase public understanding of the causes and consequences of the Battle of Gettysburg and its place within the context of American history.

At a time when Federal and State budgets are tight, the great partnership between the Gettysburg Foundation, Main Street Gettysburg and the Borough of Gettysburg, and the National Park Service has led to the construction of a new visitors center, the preservation of the Cyclorama painting, the restoration of the battlefield to its 1863 appearance, and now the preservation of the historic Lincoln Train Station.

This legislation simply is the latest significant piece of that puzzle. All interested parties are fully supportive of the boundary revision, and because the land is already owned by the Gettysburg Foundation and to be donated to the National Park Service no—I repeat, no—Federal funds will be used to purchase these properties.

This legislation is good for Gettysburg, the National Park Service, and

the American taxpayers. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 1513, the Gettysburg Battlefield bill. I would also like to thank DOC HASTINGS, the ranking member, and the committee for the unanimous support.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1513.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

PEACE CORPS DC COMMEMORATIVE WORK ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 230) to authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 230

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MEMORIAL TO COMMEMORATE AMERICA'S COMMITMENT TO INTER- NATIONAL SERVICE AND GLOBAL PROSPERITY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.—The Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to commemorate the mission of the Peace Corps and the ideals on which the Peace Corps was founded.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—The establishment of the commemorative work under this section shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the “Commemorative Works Act”).

(c) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS PROHIBITED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY OF PEACE CORPS.—The Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(d) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—If, on payment of all expenses for the establishment of the commemorative work under this section (including the maintenance and preservation

amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), or on expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Interior for deposit in the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 2. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 230 will authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia to recognize the foundation of the Peace Corps and the ideals upon which it was founded. The project must be planned and constructed with non-Federal funds and executed consistent with the Commemorative Works Act, which includes the moratorium for projects on the National Mall reserve.

With that, I urge adoption of the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Last November, we marked the 50th anniversary of President Kennedy's tragic assassination. Losing President Kennedy left a lasting scar on the American psyche, but his legacy lives on through his words and ideas, including the establishment of the Peace Corps, an institution that has sent over 200,000 Americans to 139 countries in its 52-year history.

S. 230 authorizes construction of a memorial to commemorate the mission of the Peace Corps and the values on which it was founded. I cannot think of a better way to celebrate President Kennedy's legacy and the tremendous accomplishments of the Peace Corps.

With the passage of S. 230, we will be sending a worthwhile bill to the President's desk. I am glad we have been able to put our differences aside and pass such a meaningful bill in the first few weeks of the new year.

Both Congressman SAM FARR, who sponsored the House companion to this legislation in prior Congresses, and Representative KENNEDY, who is the sponsor this Congress, deserve our thanks for the diligence in getting this legislation approved today.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI), a former Peace Corps member.

Mr. PETRI. I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill before us, S. 230, which would authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a memorial in our Nation's Capital to honor the formation of the Peace Corps and the thousands of volunteers who have represented our American ideals to communities around the world for over 50 years.

I was honored to have the opportunity to serve in the Peace Corps in Somalia, and I saw firsthand the contribution that Peace Corps volunteers make to the communities they serve. The continued selfless and noble service outside our borders remains a testament to the American ideals embodied by the Peace Corps volunteers I served with and those who are serving our Nation today.

The creation of the Peace Corps by Congress and President John F. Kennedy in 1961 marked a fundamental turning point in American foreign policy. The values and ideals of America were put into action to help meet the needs of people and communities in developing countries through volunteer service abroad.

When I was serving, we were taught that we were representing the American people, not necessarily the American Government. Therefore, I believe that a memorial to mark over 50 years of service by our fellow Americans that is paid for with voluntary contributions is an appropriate indication of the public support for all the volunteers that have and will continue to represent America in many different societies around the world.

The memorials in Washington, D.C., tell the story of the people and events that have shaped our Nation's history and our fundamental ideals. The founding of the Peace Corps was an expression of those ideals and will continue to inspire new generations of Americans to embrace the belief that we can and should reach out to uplift those around us. As such, I believe a memorial commemorating 50 years of Peace

Corps history and volunteerism would be a meaningful part of the National Capital landscape.

I encourage my colleagues to consider this bill in the spirit in which it is being offered, as a privately funded commemorative effort, and join me in supporting S. 230.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the sponsor of the House companion to the legislation.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this piece of legislation. I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their diligence and their hard work in bringing this bill to the floor.

I also want to recognize my esteemed college from Wisconsin for his service in the Peace Corps and his dedicated public service ever since, and recognize my fellow returned Peace Corps volunteers that are on the floor as well.

Mr. Speaker, this piece of legislation seeks to recognize the commitment not just of Peace Corps volunteers, but some of the core values and ideals of our country. As a returned Peace Corps volunteer myself, serving in the Dominican Republic, I got to see some extraordinary, dedicated American citizens working day in and day out in some very tough circumstances over the course of their over-2 years of service.

□ 1715

And of all of the memories that come up in my 27 months abroad, one has particularly stuck with me. About a year or so into my service, I was on my way back into Santo Domingo, the nation's capital, on a bus initially designed for probably about eight, but with about 20 people crammed into it.

I was in the second-to-last row with a backpack on my lap, when an older gentleman tapped me on the shoulder and asked, in Spanish, *Cuerpo de Paz*, inquiring if I was actually a Peace Corps volunteer. Apparently, I didn't blend in quite as well as I had hoped.

The gentleman explained that he grew up on the outskirts of Santo Domingo in a rural village that, at the time, didn't have any running water, and a Peace Corps volunteer arrived and helped construct an aqueduct to bring clean water to the village.

He, at that point, thanked me, not for my work, but for the work that that other volunteer had done decades before. He never asked my name. He never asked where I was from. He never asked what I did. He just said thank you; and a few moments later, the bus stopped, he got off and I never saw him again.

It is that generosity of spirit, that dedication to the ideals and values of this country that Peace Corps represents and that this monument will seek to commemorate in our Nation's Capital for time to come.

I am so grateful for the support of our other Peace Corps volunteers that are serving in Congress and want to thank them for all the work that they did to make this day come to fruition.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI), a returned Peace Corps volunteer who served his 2 years in Ethiopia.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you, Mr. GRIJALVA, and I thank the chairman for bringing this bill to the floor.

What is there to say? 150,000-or-more men and women from America have gone out across the world to give the very best of this country, the service, to assist in numerous ways, everything from teaching to community development and everything in between.

My wife and I were two of those 150,000-plus Americans. Our service was in Ethiopia. And it is hard to say, coming back from those years, what actually happened. But what actually happened is progress was made.

The school in which my wife taught now has computers in their school as a result of her work and the work of her students who came back 30, 40 years after they had graduated from that elementary school, to help in their school to carry on the tradition of service.

This particular piece of legislation would simply authorize an effort by a nonprofit organization to build a commemorative program here in Washington, D.C. No Federal money is needed.

There is a long, long process that would lead to the culmination of this, but I believe, having seen the 50th anniversary program here in Washington, in which tens of thousands of returned Peace Corps volunteers and young men and women that want to become Peace Corps volunteers, came to Washington to commemorate the 50th anniversary. So, now, a year and a half later, here we are moving this piece of legislation.

We ought to do it; and, ultimately, I believe that there will be a commemoration, some sign of a memorial here in Washington, D.C., that will speak to peace, will speak to the yearning that Americans have for peace around the world, for a better world for all of us, wherever that may be, whether it is in the former Soviet Union countries or in those developing countries in Africa, Asia, or in Latin America.

This is a good thing, and I am going to give just one more example. In the year 2000, a group of returned Peace Corps volunteers returned to Ethiopia and Eritrea. In the midst of a war in which some 80,000 Ethiopians and Eritreans were killed, that group of returned Peace Corps volunteers were able to speak to the heads of state.

The U.S. Government couldn't talk to them, nor could other governments.

But it turned out that both of those heads of state were taught in their high school by Peace Corps volunteers, and they were willing to talk to those returned volunteers. And from those discussions came the formulation of the settlement of that war.

You never know where the impact will be felt, but I know it is felt in every country in which Peace Corps volunteers have served, and it is felt here in the United States and in this Congress by men and women that have served in the Peace Corps.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), another returned Peace Corps volunteer, who served his 2 years in Colombia and who has sponsored this legislation in previous Congresses.

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for scheduling and for bringing this bill to the floor.

I am so proud that this bill is being brought to the floor by a Kennedy. President Kennedy appealed to the youth of this country with his inaugural address. I was a junior in college when he was sworn in, and that speech which has been repeated so much, of asking this country to think about what people in this country could do to help the country, rather than the government helping them, that call for action.

Today, 7,209 volunteers are spread out in 65 different countries around the world.

In President Kennedy's last State of the Union address, he said this:

Nothing carries the spirit of American idealism and expresses our hopes better and more effectively to the far corners of the Earth than the Peace Corps.

That is as true today as it was in the sixties, and what is so wonderful about this moment of sort of history and the folks that play in it is when I went into the Peace Corps in South America, the nickname, because the Kennedys were so popular, particularly in Colombia, the country that I went to, that we were called "hijos de Kennedy," children of Kennedy. That is what the nickname for the Peace Corps was.

And isn't it so wonderful that we had a child of a Kennedy—JOE KENNEDY is now a Member of Congress—who is now able to carry this legislation. The torch is getting passed to a new generation. I carried this bill before, and I was so glad to be able to pass that torch to JOE. He is going to pass this torch to his children and other children, and we are going to keep the Peace Corps alive.

This commemorative that we are going to do here in Washington will remind the world that the Peace Corps is our best hope and chance for world peace.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close if the gentleman is prepared to close.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, before yielding back the remainder of our time, let me congratulate the sponsors of the legislation, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HASTINGS, for moving this rapidly through our committee, our chairman, and to the alumni of the Peace Corps that are a part of this great body, and to say that this legislation marks an acknowledgment of this great country providing to the world its greatest resource, its people, their talent, their intelligence, and their drive.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to say, which was repeated by, I think, every Member that spoke on this piece of legislation, that this legislation will require no Federal funds. And when you think about that, from the volunteer standpoint of those that went overseas and did what they did in their missions, I think that this is fitting that we should establish something from the private sector that commemorates what they have done on behalf of our government.

So I think this is a good piece of legislation. I urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr.

HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 230.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GRAND RONDE RESERVATION ACT AMENDMENT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 841) to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act to make technical corrections, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 841

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF RESERVATION.

Section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a reservation for the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, and for other purposes," approved September 9, 1988 (Public Law 100-425; 102 Stat. 1594; 102 Stat. 2939; 104 Stat. 207; 106 Stat. 3255; 108 Stat. 708; 108 Stat. 4566; 112 Stat. 1896), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "Subject to valid" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid"; and

(B) by adding after paragraph (1) (as designated by subparagraph (A)) the following:

"(2) ADDITIONAL TRUST ACQUISITIONS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may accept title to any additional number of acres of real property located within the boundaries of the original 1857 reservation of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon established by Executive Order dated June 30, 1857, comprised of land within the political boundaries of Polk and Yamhill Counties, Oregon, if that real property is conveyed or otherwise transferred to the United States by or on behalf of the Tribe.

"(B) TREATMENT OF TRUST LAND.—

"(i) All applications to take land into trust within the boundaries of the original 1857 reservation shall be treated by the Secretary as an on-reservation trust acquisition.

"(ii) Any real property taken into trust under this paragraph shall not be eligible, or used, for any Class II or Class III gaming activity carried out pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), except for real property within 2 miles of the gaming facility in existence on the date of enactment of this Act that is located on State Highway 18 in the Grand Ronde community of Oregon.

"(C) RESERVATION.—All real property taken into trust within those boundaries at any time after September 9, 1988, shall be part of the reservation of the Tribe."; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding the table, by striking "in subsection (a) are approximately 10,311.60" and inserting "in subsection (a)(1) are approximately 11,349.92"; and

(B) in the table—

(i) by striking the following:

"6	7	8	Tax lot 800	5.55";
----	---	---	-------------	--------

and inserting the following:

"6	7	7, 8, 17, 18	Former tax lot 800, located within the SE ¼ SE ¼ of Section 7; SW ¼ SW ¼ of Section 8; NW ¼ NW ¼ of Section 17; and NE ¼ NE ¼ of Section 18	5.55";
----	---	--------------	---	--------

(ii) in the acres column of the last item added by section 2(a)(1) of Public Law 103-445 (108 Stat. 4566), by striking "240" and inserting "241.06"; and

(iii) by striking all text after

"6	7	18	E ½ NE ¼	43.42";
----	---	----	----------	---------

and inserting the following:

"6	8	1	W ½ SE ¼ SE ¼	20.6
6	8	1	N ½ SW ¼ SE ¼	19.99
6	8	1	SE ¼ NE ¼	9.99
6	8	1	NE ¼ SW ¼	10.46
6	8	1	NE ¼ SW ¼, NW ¼ SW ¼	12.99
6	7	6	SW ¼ NW ¼	37.39
6	7	5	SE ¼ SW ¼	24.87
6	7	5, 8	SW ¼ SE ¼ of Section 5; and NE ¼ NE ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼ of Section 8	109.9
6	8	1	NW ¼ SE ¼	31.32
6	8	1	NE ¼ SW ¼	8.89
6	8	1	SW ¼ NE ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼	78.4
6	7	8, 17	SW ¼ SW ¼ of Section 8; and NE ¼ NW ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼ of Section 17	14.33
6	7	17	NW ¼ NW ¼	6.68
6	8	12	SW ¼ NE ¼	8.19
6	8	1	SE ¼ SW ¼	2.0
6	8	1	SW ¼ SW ¼	5.05
6	8	12	SE ¼, SW ¼	54.64
6	7	17, 18	SW ¼, NW ¼ of Section 17; and SE ¼, NE ¼ of Section 18	136.83
6	8	1	SW ¼ SE ¼	20.08
6	7	5	NE ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼, E ½ SE ¼ SW ¼	97.38
4	7	31	SE ¼	159.60

6	7	17	NW ¼ NW ¼	3.14
6	8	12	NW ¼ SE ¼	1.10
6	7	8	SW ¼ SW ¼	0.92
6	8	12	NE ¼ NW ¼	1.99
6	7	7	NW ¼ NW ¼ of Section 7; and	
6	8	12	S ½ NE ¼, E ½ NE ¼ NE ¼ of Section 12	86.48
6	8	12	NE ¼ NW ¼	1.56
6	7	6	W ½ SW ¼ SW ¼ of Section 6; and	
6	8	1	E ½ SE ¼ SE ¼ of Section 1	35.82
6	7	5	E ½ NW ¼ SE ¼	19.88
6	8	12	NW ¼ NE ¼	0.29
6	8	1	SE ¼ SW ¼	2.5
6	7	8	NE ¼ NW ¼	7.16
6	8	1	SE ¼ SW ¼	5.5
6	8	1	SE ¼ NW ¼	1.34
Total				11,349.92''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 841 clarifies the administrative process for the Grand Ronde Tribe in Oregon to apply for new trust lands as long as the lands are within the tribe's original 1857 reservation.

The bill also deems property placed in trust for the tribe after 1988 to be part of the tribe's reservation and adjusts the tribe's Reservation Act to reflect several previous trust land acquisitions.

Mr. Speaker, in 1954, Congress terminated the Grand Ronde Tribe and its 60,000-acre western Oregon reservation. While Congress restored the tribe in 1983, the process of rebuilding the land base for it has been done in a somewhat piecemeal fashion, beginning in 1988.

H.R. 841 resolves a problem the Grand Ronde Tribe has experienced when it applies to the Department of the Interior for trust lands within its former reservation area. Applications for such land are considered under a set of "off-reservation" rules that are quite cumbersome.

The bill requires the Department to treat land acquisition applications under less cumbersome "on-reservation" rules. It does not, however, reestablish the original 1857 reservation.

The bill was reported favorably out of the Natural Resources Committee and has bipartisan support from the entire Oregon congressional delegation.

I also want to point out that the suspension text contains an amendment to

the reported bill. The new language prohibits the Grand Ronde Tribe from gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act on all lands it acquires through the Department's "on-reservation" process unless the lands are within a 2-mile radius of its existing rural casino.

Within the 2-mile radius, existing restrictions under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act remain in effect.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

H.R. 841 makes technical corrections to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Reservation Act. In the past, efforts by the tribe have been hindered in its effort to restore traditional land within its original reservation by a very cumbersome and long process.

The bill would end the current two-step process that requires the tribe to take the former reservation land into trust with approval from Interior and then get congressional approval to be designated reservation land.

Also, the bill would allow the property taken into trust within the boundaries of the tribe's original reservation after September 9, 1988, to be part of the reservation.

Congressman SCHRADER is to be commended for his leadership on this legislation and his commitment to working on behalf of our first Americans.

H.R. 841 has wide support, including the entire Oregon delegation, and I urge its passage today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. SCHRADER), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Speaker, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, which I have the privilege of representing, was terminated by the Federal Government in 1954. At that time, they not only lost their Federal recognition, but also its original reservation of over 60,000 acres.

In the decades that have ensued, members of the tribe have worked tirelessly to rebuild that Grand Ronde community. As was stated before, in 1983 these efforts resulted in the Grand

Ronde Restoration Act, followed by the Grand Ronde Reservation Act in 1988, which restored nearly 10,000 acres of the tribe's original reservation to the Grand Ronde people.

Since restoration, the tribe has continued their pursuit of securing its sovereignty by acquiring additional parcels of its original reservation and providing much-needed on-reservation jobs and services to tribal members.

Unfortunately, the tribe's efforts have been hampered by a lengthy, expensive, and cumbersome BIA process, as you have heard. After the tribe acquires a parcel of land in fee, the tribe must prepare a fee-to-trust application package for BIA. The BIA then processes this application, either as an on-reservation or off-reservation acquisition.

□ 1730

Because the tribe does not have exterior reservation boundaries, all parcels are, therefore, processed under the much more rigorous and oftentimes unneeded off-reservation acquisition regulations, even if the parcel is located within the original boundaries of the reservation.

I introduced H.R. 841 to correct this problem and streamline the bureaucratic process the tribe continues to face as it brings parcels of land into trust. Under my legislation, any property located within the boundaries of the tribe's original reservation will be treated as "on-reservation" land for the purpose of processing acquisitions of property into trust, and deemed a part of the tribe's reservation once taken into trust.

Once enacted, H.R. 841 will not only save the Grand Ronde time and money, which could be better utilized serving their community and membership, but would also streamline the BIA's land-into-trust responsibilities to the Grand Ronde, thus saving taxpayer money.

There is no opposition in my State by State officials or local governments, and CBO scores this as no cost to the Federal Government. I am proud to say that H.R. 841 has the delegation's support, the Bureau of Indian Affairs' support, and unanimous support from the two counties affected by the legislation.

I want to thank my Oregon colleagues in particular for their continued support and efforts to move this bill forward; and, frankly, I would personally like to thank Chairman HASTINGS, Ranking Member GRIJALVA, Chairman YOUNG, Ranking Member HANABUSA, and Representative DEFazio for their assistance in moving this important legislation forward and the tireless efforts that their staffs have put forward, particularly Travis Joseph and Chris Fluhr. Finally, I would like to thank the members of the Grand Ronde who have been very, very, very patient throughout this whole process.

With that, I ask Members of the House for their support for this important bill.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the legislation and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 841, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 1513, by the yeas and nays;

S. 230, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARIES REVISION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the mo-

tion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1513) to revise the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Gettysburg Train Station and certain land along Plum Run in Cumberland Township, to limit the means by which property within such revised boundaries may be acquired, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 396, nays 0, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 12]

YEAS—396

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Andrews
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishak
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (CA)
Brownley (CA)
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly

Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Daines
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DeBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)

Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)

Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee

O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David

Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sinema
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Waters
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—36

Blackburn
Buchanan
Campbell
Carney
Cleaver
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Ellmers
Engel
Gabbard
Gerlach
Gutiérrez
Herrera Beutler

Jones
Kingston
Lee (CA)
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McIntyre
Meng
Miller, George
Pascrell
Richmond
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Runyan

Ruppersberger
Rush
Sanchez, Loretta
Schwartz
Simpson
Sires
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stockman
Wasserman
Schultz

□ 1853

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PEACE CORPS DC COMMEMORATIVE WORK ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 230) to authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 387, nays 7, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 13]

YEAS—387

Aderholt	Connolly	Granger
Amodel	Conyers	Graves (GA)
Andrews	Cook	Graves (MO)
Bachmann	Cooper	Grayson
Bachus	Costa	Green, Al
Barber	Cotton	Green, Gene
Barletta	Courtney	Griffin (AR)
Barr	Cramer	Griffith (VA)
Barrow (GA)	Crawford	Grijalva
Barton	Crenshaw	Grimm
Bass	Crowley	Guthrie
Beatty	Cuellar	Hahn
Becerra	Cummings	Hall
Benishke	Daines	Hanabusa
Bentivolio	Davis, Danny	Hanna
Bera (CA)	Davis, Rodney	Harper
Bilirakis	DeFazio	Harris
Bishop (GA)	DeGette	Hartzler
Bishop (NY)	Delaney	Hastings (FL)
Bishop (UT)	DeLauro	Hastings (WA)
Black	DelBene	Heck (NV)
Blumenauer	Denham	Heck (WA)
Bonamici	Dent	Hensarling
Boustany	DeSantis	Higgins
Brady (PA)	DesJarlais	Himes
Brady (TX)	Deutch	Hinojosa
Bralley (IA)	Diaz-Balart	Holding
Bridenstine	Dingell	Holt
Brooks (AL)	Doggett	Honda
Brooks (IN)	Doyle	Horsford
Brown (FL)	Duckworth	Hoyer
Brownley (CA)	Duffy	Hudson
Bucshon	Duncan (SC)	Huelskamp
Burgess	Duncan (TN)	Huffman
Bustos	Edwards	Huizenga (MI)
Butterfield	Ellison	Hultgren
Byrne	Enyart	Hunter
Calvert	Eshoo	Hurt
Camp	Esty	Israel
Cantor	Farenthold	Issa
Capito	Farr	Jackson Lee
Capps	Fattah	Jeffries
Capuano	Fincher	Jenkins
Cárdenas	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (OH)
Carson (IN)	Fleischmann	Johnson, E. B.
Carter	Fleming	Johnson, Sam
Cartwright	Flores	Jordan
Cassidy	Forbes	Joyce
Castor (FL)	Fortenberry	Kaptur
Castro (TX)	Foster	Keating
Chabot	Fox	Kelly (IL)
Chaffetz	Frankel (FL)	Kelly (PA)
Chu	Franks (AZ)	Kennedy
Ciilline	Frelinghuysen	Kildee
Clark (MA)	Fudge	Kilmer
Clarke (NY)	Gallego	Kind
Clay	Garamendi	King (IA)
Clyburn	Garcia	King (NY)
Coble	Gardner	Kinzinger (IL)
Coffman	Garrett	Kirkpatrick
Cohen	Gibbs	Kline
Cole	Gibson	Kuster
Collins (GA)	Goodlatte	Labrador
Collins (NY)	Gosar	LaMalfa
Conaway	Gowdy	Lamborn

Lance	Nolan	Scott (VA)
Langevin	Nugent	Scott, Austin
Lankford	Nunes	Scott, David
Larsen (WA)	Nunnelee	Sensenbrenner
Larson (CT)	O'Rourke	Serrano
Latham	Olson	Sessions
Latta	Owens	Sewell (AL)
Levin	Pallone	Shea-Porter
Lewis	Pascarella	Sherman
Lipinski	Pastor (AZ)	Shimkus
LoBiondo	Paulsen	Shuster
Loeback	Payne	Sinema
Lofgren	Pearce	Slaughter
Long	Pelosi	Smith (MO)
Lowenthal	Perlmutter	Smith (NE)
Lucas	Perry	Smith (NJ)
Luetkemeyer	Peters (CA)	Smith (TX)
Lujan Grisham	Peters (MI)	Southerland
(NM)	Peterson	Stewart
Luján, Ben Ray	Petri	Stivers
(NM)	Pingree (ME)	Stutzman
Lummis	Pittenger	Swalwell (CA)
Lynch	Pitts	Takano
Maffei	Pocan	Terry
Maloney,	Poe (TX)	Thompson (CA)
Carolyn	Polis	Thompson (MS)
Maloney, Sean	Pompeo	Thompson (PA)
Marchant	Posey	Thornberry
Marino	Price (GA)	Tierney
Massie	Price (NC)	Tipton
Matheson	Quigley	Titus
Matsui	Radel	Tonko
McAllister	Rahall	Tsongas
McCarthy (CA)	Rangel	Turner
McCaul	Reed	Upton
McClintock	Reichert	Valadao
McCollum	Renacci	Van Hollen
McDermott	Ribble	Vargas
McGovern	Rice (SC)	Veasey
McHenry	Rigell	Vela
McKeon	Roby	Velázquez
McKinley	Roe (TN)	Visclosky
McMorris	Rogers (AL)	Wagner
Rodgers	Rogers (KY)	Walberg
McNerney	Rogers (MI)	Walden
Meadows	Rokita	Walorski
Meenan	Rooney	Walz
Meeks	Ros-Lehtinen	Walters
Messer	Roskam	Waxman
Mica	Ross	Webster (FL)
Michaud	Rothfus	Welch
Miller (FL)	Royce	Wenstrup
Miller (MI)	Ruiz	Whitfield
Miller, Gary	Ryan (WI)	Williams
Moore	Salmon	Wilson (FL)
Moran	Sánchez, Linda	Wilson (SC)
Mullin	T.	Wittman
Mulvaney	Sanford	Wolf
Murphy (FL)	Sarbanes	Womack
Murphy (PA)	Scalise	Woodall
Nadler	Schakowsky	Yarmuth
Napolitano	Schiff	Yoder
Neal	Schneider	Yoho
Negrete McLeod	Schock	Young (AK)
Neugebauer	Schrader	Young (IN)
Noem	Schweikert	

NAYS—7

Amash	Gohmert	Westmoreland
Broun (GA)	Palazzo	
Gingrey (GA)	Weber (TX)	

NOT VOTING—38

Blackburn	Johnson (GA)	Ruppersberger
Buchanan	Jones	Rush
Campbell	Kingston	Ryan (OH)
Carney	Lee (CA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Cleaver	Lowey	Schwartz
Culberson	McCarthy (NY)	Simpson
Davis (CA)	McIntyre	Sires
Ellmers	Meng	Smith (WA)
Engel	Miller, George	Speier
Gabbard	Richmond	Stockman
Gutierrez	Rohrabacher	Tiberi
Herrera Beutler	Roybal-Allard	Wasserman
	Runyan	Schultz

□ 1900

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE 111TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST KOREAN IMMIGRANTS

(Mr. ROYCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the tremendous achievements that Korean Americans have made since the first Koreans arrived here in California, in the United States, on this day, on January 13, back in 1903.

In recognizing this special anniversary, we honor the rich cultural history, the wonderful contributions that those Korean Americans have made to the arts, to science, to commerce.

Korean Americans are leaders in business and government and in the community here. They serve bravely in our Nation's armed services and have made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of our Nation.

As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I also see the positive impact of Korean Americans on the U.S. Republic of Korea relationship. Last year, I was honored to welcome President Park when she visited the U.S. and made a special stop in southern California to meet with Korean American leaders.

Next month, I will lead a bipartisan delegation to Seoul to meet with President Park to reinforce America's friendship with South Korea.

Having chaired the U.S.-Korea Inter-parliamentary Exchange, I know well the role that those members of the National Assembly and of our House of Representatives played in establishing the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement.

So, in the months ahead, Congress will continue its work on issues that deepen the relationship, the special relationship, with U.S. and South Korea.

THE WAR ON POVERTY

(Ms. BASS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in marking the 50th anniversary of the war on poverty.

When I was 20 years old, I went to work for the Greater Los Angeles Community Action Agency, which was the administrative agency for the war on poverty in Los Angeles. This experience helped shape my commitment for public service.

The war on poverty has had a real, lasting, and positive legacy; but there is still much more that needs to be done. According to the U.S. Census, roughly one in three Americans lived in poverty for at least 2 months from 2009 to 2011, one in three.

Congress needs to make sure that we are doing all we can to help Americans by creating jobs and addressing the structural causes of poverty.

Without a doubt, the war on poverty was more than a speech; it was a commitment backed up by public policy and resources to help Americans escape the tyranny of poverty. On this golden anniversary, let us return to this commitment in our laws, our programs, and our communities.

THIS MUST CHANGE

(Mr. ROTHFUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, Friday's jobs report was discouraging: 347,000 people stopped looking for work. One commentator said people "simply gave up."

This has been the worst recovery since the Great Depression. The President's policies, massive spending, a destructive health care law, a promise to bankrupt the coal industry, and a refusal to build Keystone XL have not produced jobs. They have, however, helped Wall Street and Washington elites. This is not fair.

One of my bosses in Pennsylvania 12, Laurie, emailed about her husband, who lost his job as a result of the war on coal. He took care of his family with that job.

She writes:

Many other industries besides the miner are affected. It trickles down to the truck driver, the blasting companies, and even down to our restaurants and retail stores.

To help families like Laurie's, this House has passed dozens of bills to promote job growth. Unfortunately, the Senate has failed to act. This must change so that more people do not simply give up.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF ASSEMBLYMAN BERNIE ANDERSON

(Mr. HORSFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to remember Assemblyman Bernie Anderson of Sparks, Nevada, who passed away last Friday.

Bernie was a true public servant, not just as a lawmaker, but as an educator as well. For 32 years, he was a dedicated teacher and was recognized with the Teacher of the Month Award by the Reno/Sparks Chamber of Commerce in October 1985.

As chair of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, he was a staunch advocate for children and drug treatment policy that provided people the help they needed.

When asked how he became successful at his job, he answered:

I try to listen rather than talk. I like people. I care about what people are thinking and how they see solutions to the problems.

We desperately need more people like Bernie Anderson in this world. He will be missed by many. My thoughts and prayers remain with his family.

OPPOSITION TO UNESCO FUNDING

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, because UNESCO admitted the non-existent state of Palestine to its membership, we were obligated, under U.S. law, to cut off funding for that anti-American, anti-Israel organization.

Yet some in Congress are trying to change these laws in the upcoming omnibus spending bill without giving Members of Congress the opportunity to have an open and honest debate on the merits of having our constituents fund UNESCO.

There is no incentive for the House to go against our principles, to go against U.S. law; and I will remain in absolute opposition to any proposition that offers the administration a waiver on this or offers a plan to fund, partially or fully, any part of UNESCO.

UNESCO knew what it was doing when it voted Palestine into its club, but UNESCO counted on the squishy Obama administration to fund the agency anyway.

Well, Congress should say "no" to UNESCO. We should say to UNESCO, no, you are not worthy of the hard-earned taxpayer dollars of our constituents; and enough is enough, Mr. Speaker.

RECOGNIZING THE 101ST ANNIVERSARY OF DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY, INCORPORATED

(Ms. CLARKE of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, as a proud member of the Brooklyn Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated, it is my deepest honor to extend warm wishes to my sorority on our 101st Founders Day.

Established on January 13, 1913, by 22 young women at Howard University in Washington, D.C., the women of Delta Sigma Theta soon demonstrated their commitment to social justice, public service, and active participation in our civil society.

The women of Delta Sigma Theta worked to support academic excellence at their colleges and universities and to provide assistance to women in need.

In 1950, its first overseas chapter was established in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

The sorority currently has more than 900 chapters located in the United States, England, Japan, Germany, the Virgin Islands, Bermuda, the Bahamas, and the Republic of Korea.

Many very prominent corporate, public, and community leaders are members of the sorority, including the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, the Honorable MARCIA FUDGE, who is a past national president of Delta, and the Honorable Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY of Columbus, Ohio.

My predecessor in Congress, the Honorable Shirley Chisholm, was also a member of Delta Sigma Theta. Her work as an activist and an elected official provides an example of the capacity of leadership that the sorority has developed in generation after generation of young, college-educated women.

To the women of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated, Happy Founders Day.

□ 1915

KILLER DRINKING WATER—AFRICA

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as the Sun rises each morning in Africa, Angelina gathers water for her family. But the community water well in Muyayano, Malawi, is broken most every day. So she and other women like her are forced to go 10 miles to fetch water from a polluted river, water that is bacterially infested with waste, parasites, and other insects.

Going to the smelly river is physically hard. But it is also emotionally hard because Angelina's 2-year-old daughter got sick and died from the bug-infested river water, a girl similar to this one. But Angelina goes to the river because she has no other option.

Every 21 seconds, a child dies from water-related diseases. By the time I finish talking, three children will die. This ought not to be.

Representative BLUMENAUER and I have introduced the Water for the World Act. This will make U.S. water aid more efficient, and it will be more coordinated. We have it within our power to fix this tragedy so that mothers in Africa don't lose their daughters to polluted drinking water.

And that's just the way it is.

HAITIAN EARTHQUAKE

(Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind us that it has been 4 years since a 7.0 magnitude earthquake devastated Haiti, killing

more than 300,000 people and displacing more than 2 million Haitians.

Today, according to the International Organization for Migration, 350,000 people remain in impoverished conditions, squalid tent cities litter the countryside, and the nation deals with an ongoing food crisis as it fights a cholera outbreak.

As we reflect on this ongoing tragedy and empathize with the continuing suffering of the people of Haiti, let's reinvigorate our resolute commitment to Haiti's full recovery and its future development.

VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under the Affordable Care Act's employer mandate, volunteer organizations with 50 or more employees could be forced to provide health insurance or pay penalties. This could decimate the financial solvency of firefighting organizations across my home State and the country.

I, along with colleagues from the House and Senate, have pushed to have the Internal Revenue Service clarify this situation. Last month I joined with Pennsylvania Representative LOU BARLETTA, along with 30 other colleagues, on the introduction of legislation that would ensure these volunteers are not counted as full-time employees under the ACA.

As a result of these efforts, on Friday, January 10, the IRS announced they will not be considering volunteer firefighters as employees for purposes of the law. While the IRS announcement is a huge step in the right direction, that does not make the decision final. The devil always tends to be in the details.

Mr. Speaker, this cloud of uncertainty for our volunteers and the populations they protect must be removed. With that said, I look forward to reviewing the final ruling and will work to ensure there is certainty provided in a timely fashion.

IN MEMORY OF VICTIMS OF THE HAITI EARTHQUAKE

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. To my Haitian constituents, those of Haitian descent in Houston, Texas, and those around the Nation, I want you to know that we have not forgotten you.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of the victims of the Haitian earthquake that took so many hundreds of thousands of Haitian citizens in a terrible, massive disaster. Nearly 4 years after Haiti's devastating earthquake,

there is still too little transparency and accountability, with too much work to do and too many Haitians suffering.

As Haitian Americans are caught up in our broken immigration system, it is important for them to know that we have not forgotten their loved ones. There are close to 300,000 people still living in tent camps, many of whom are facing forced evictions. Although there was a great deal of sympathy and help, now is the time to be able to look to those who are still suffering.

Cholera has killed over 8,400 Haitians and sickened over 689,000; hundreds of thousands of Haitians have little or no access to potable water or basic health services; Haiti is facing an impending food crisis; and the children are suffering, according to local and international organizations. That is why I have supported H.R. 3509, the Assessing Progress in Haiti Act of 2013. This legislation will give Congress information.

According to the GAO, Congress lacks information on the amount of funds that have been obligated and disbursed. But Congress must do something. They are our friends and neighbors; they are our allies, and Haiti cannot suffer this alone.

As I conclude, let me thank the Congressional Black Caucus for the work that it has done. Without ceasing, we will continue to work together and work with this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember the victims of the massive earthquake in Haiti four years ago.

Nearly four years after Haiti's devastating earthquake, there is still far too little transparency and accountability around U.S. relief and reconstruction aid efforts.

There are close to 300,000 people still living in tent camps, many of whom are facing forced evictions. Cholera has killed over 8,400 Haitians and sickened over 689,400 since it was first introduced to Haiti in October of 2010.

Hundreds of thousands of Haitians have little or no access to potable water or basic health services, and Haiti is facing an impending food crisis according to local and international organizations, and the government of Haiti.

That is why we should pass H.R. 3509, the "Assessing Progress in Haiti Act of 2013." This legislation, which I am proud to co-sponsor, will greatly assist Congress in overseeing U.S. assistance in Haiti by providing lawmakers, the U.S. public, and Haitians with key details on the manner in which U.S. taxpayer money is being spent.

According to the GAO, "Congress lacks information on the amounts of funds obligated and disbursed and program-by-program progress of U.S. reconstruction activities [in Haiti]."

Mr. Speaker, the people of Haiti continue to face tremendous challenges and still need our help.

That is why it is essential that we ensure that U.S. assistance to Haiti is delivered efficiently is more essential than ever.

2010 HAITI EARTHQUAKE

(Ms. WILSON of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on the fourth anniversary of the worst natural disaster in recent history, the earthquake in Haiti of 2010, I rise to honor those affected and salute the strength and resilience of the Haitian people.

The earthquake in January 2010 claimed hundreds of thousands of lives and destroyed the livelihoods of nearly 3 million more people. Take a moment to contemplate the enormity of this calamity:

More than three-quarters of the schools in the capital were rendered useless, leaving young Haitians with little opportunity to learn and no safe space to spend their time;

A quarter of the civil servants in Port-au-Prince were killed, resulting in an overwhelming need for administrative service providers and security personnel.

Thanks to the resolve and hard work of the Haitian people, as well as effective assistance from the Obama administration and our international partners, Haiti has started on the process of recovery.

The fourth anniversary of Haiti's tragedy provides an opportunity to honor those who lost their lives and recognize the progress that has been achieved. It is also a time to reaffirm our commitment to help Haiti rebound, by insisting on accountability and transparency.

WATER SCARCITY

(Mr. TONKO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, with all of the recent reporting on snow and rain events, it is hard to imagine that water scarcity is one of the greatest threats from climate change, but it is. And water scarcity already imposes tremendous costs and suffering on some 1.3 billion people around the world.

A study published in the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences combined agricultural and water models to gain a more realistic estimate of the impacts of climate change on food production. The results were not encouraging. Agriculture is our largest single use of water, primarily for irrigation; and it is irrigation water that the study's authors project will be reduced significantly, converting between 48 and 148 million acres from irrigated to rain-fed land.

There are substitutes for many materials we use but not for water. We must protect water resources and use them with care. And part of that effort must

be to address climate change by limiting the emissions that are threatening our futures and that of our children.

Food supplies, human health, and economic and social progress all require adequate, reliable clean water supplies. We should act now before any more people are forced to endure water shortages.

DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY, INCORPORATED

(Mr. VEASEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Fort Worth, Dallas, and Arlington chapters of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated, on their Founders Day for 101 years of dedicated service to our communities.

Founded in 1913 by 22 women on the campus of Howard University, Delta Sigma Theta is an organization committed to scholarship, sisterhood, and service. Deltas are committed to service and provide assistance and support through established programs like Delta GEMS, a program the Fort Worth alumnae chapter hosts at T.A. Sims Elementary School each month, which works to empower high school girls. In Arlington, Deltas help fight heart disease through Zumba and line dancing as a part of the Go Red Campaign. And in Dallas, Deltas provide free hair styling for senior citizens at their Joy Woodfork Beauty Salon.

I applaud the Dallas/Fort Worth alumnae chapters and the thousands of Deltas nationwide for their distinguished service to our country, State, and the world, and I wish them many more.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS ADDRESSES UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this designated hour at the beginning of this week for the Congressional Black Caucus, as it normally does, to come to this floor to bring forward issues that are very important to the American people. Tonight I join with my colleagues to speak about the importance of extending unemployment insurance benefits, growing our economy, and putting people back to work. So for the next hour, the Congressional Black Caucus will talk about the dire need for emergency unemployment insurance benefits and the fact that it is time for Congress to do its job.

I would like to thank my coanchor, Mr. JEFFRIES from New York, and our chair, the Honorable MARCIA FUDGE from Ohio, for their leadership and working tonight to bring forward these important issues.

At this time, I would like to yield to the gentlelady from New York, Representative CLARKE.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Las Vegas (Mr. HORSFORD) for his leadership and guidance during this CBC Special Order.

Today I rise to support the extension of emergency unemployment benefits. Since 2008, both parties have come together to provide extra weeks of unemployment benefits for our fellow Americans. These Americans are our neighbors, our relatives, our friends, and constituents who are unemployed through no fault of their own. They have consistently tried to find employment, having pounded the pavement each and every day but, unfortunately, to no avail. They deserve our help.

Unemployment benefits help Americans pay for their most basic survival needs: food, housing, and medical care. If unemployment benefits are not extended, approximately 5 million Americans are expected to lose emergency unemployment benefits over the next 12 months; and of that number, 383,000 are New Yorkers.

Failing to extend the emergency benefits will reduce economic growth by 0.4 percent in the first quarter of 2014 and cost our economy 310,000 jobs next year. Is this really another problem that we want to have our Nation face?

It is important to realize that unemployment not only negatively affects individuals and their families but also our economy, in particular, small business owners. The mom-and-pop shops that are the pillars in our communities suffer more when their customers cannot patronize their businesses.

Mark Zandi, chief economist at Moody's Analytics, has found that every \$1 spent on unemployment insurance grows the economy by \$1.55.

□ 1930

These dollars circulating through the economy create jobs. Despite statements to the contrary made by some of my Republican colleagues, no one wants to be unemployed. Americans want to work. It is part of the American ethos. It is also part of the American ethos to help our fellow citizens out when they are down. We all must remember that, but for the grace of God, go I.

I close by asking Speaker BOEHNER to bring an emergency unemployment benefit extension bill to the floor, and, in doing so, help not only our economy but, most importantly, millions of deserving and unemployed Americans.

Mr. HORSFORD. I would like to thank the gentlelady from New York.

Thank you for your hard work and for bringing your perspective to the need for extending the unemployment insurance benefits to the 1.3 million Americans who, as of this week, have now lost receiving that benefit. This is the week that they would have otherwise received that unemployment insurance benefit in the mail. So this is real for some 1.3 million Americans who are struggling this week to meet their obligations to keep the lights on, to put food on the table and to pay the rent. This is the week. Each week that Congress fails to act, 72,000 Americans—additional Americans—lose their unemployment insurance benefits. One person every 8 seconds, Mr. Speaker, loses their unemployment benefits when Congress fails to act.

That is why the Congressional Black Caucus is here this evening, to bring attention to this urgency of now. Every week, 72,000 Americans are struggling—additional Americans—on top of the 1.3 million who already, as of December 28, have lost their unemployment insurance.

So this is real, and the impacts are real.

I would like to go to the vice chairman now of the Congressional Black Caucus, the gentleman from North Carolina, who provides tremendous leadership to our caucus and to the issues important to the American people, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD).

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Let me thank you, Mr. HORSFORD, for yielding to me this evening. Let me also thank you for your passion and your tireless work not only on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus but on behalf of the people of Clark County, Nevada, and all of the other people that you represent in your great State.

Thank you very much for your tireless energy. I have watched you from the first day that you have come to the House floor, and you are, no doubt, one of the hardest working Members of this House, and I thank you so very much.

Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to urge my Republican colleagues to pass an extension of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation program and to do it now. This program is a crucial safety net for those who are most in need. My colleagues know that I represent North Carolina, but what many of you may not know is that my State, the State of North Carolina, already lost its Federal unemployment insurance last year. Republican Governor Pat McCrory turned away \$780 million in Federal funding to assist the long-term unemployed. Now, on December 28, a few days ago, 1.3 million Americans joined tens of thousands of my constituents in losing out on the support that they deserve.

This program, Mr. Speaker, is a response to the greatest recession since

the Great Depression. In the last 5 years, President Obama has led our Nation back from the brink of economic collapse, but there is still work to be done. Now is not the time to abandon this program. 1.3 million Americans have been searching for work for more than 26 weeks, often after being laid off from jobs they have worked at for years.

The need for emergency unemployment insurance is especially high in communities like those that I represent in North Carolina. Double-digit unemployment still persists in many counties that I represent. In my congressional district, one in four people, including 36 percent of our children, live below the poverty level. Families in transition depend on emergency unemployment insurance to put basic food on the table, to care for their children and to search for new employment.

Last year, North Carolina Governor Pat McCrory dealt a devastating blow to the long-term unemployed by reducing State unemployment benefits. That reduction caused the Federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation program to literally dissolve in our State. Governor McCrory made this decision knowing its harmful impacts and that it would make North Carolina the only State in the country to end emergency jobless benefits for its citizens.

The Governor's decision is a disgrace. That decision forfeited—~~forfeited~~—\$780 million in urgently needed Federal benefits for long-term unemployed North Carolinians and cost our State \$1.5 billion in economic activity. The elimination of the EUC program nationwide now could cost an additional 200,000 jobs due to reduced economic activity. This is according to the Congressional Budget Office.

At the beginning of this year, Americans from all 49 other States lost out on their emergency unemployment benefits, just like my State did last year. Now 1 million families will struggle to pay their bills and provide for their families during their search for employment. North Carolinians have already seen firsthand how devastating these cuts can be. My constituents are outraged. They are outraged with Governor McCrory and Republicans in the North Carolina General Assembly who chose to abandon this program.

We must extend this program to give families a chance to get back on their feet. Democratic proposals to extend the program would give my constituents a chance—a fair chance—to receive Federal unemployment benefits held hostage by our Governor. Two times in the last 2 months House Republicans on this floor have nearly unanimously defeated Democratic motions to hold votes on extending this program.

Therefore, we must stand up against those like Governor McCrory who seek

to disenfranchise hardworking people who are down on their luck by extending emergency unemployment insurance and other critical programs, a program which they have paid into as insurance payments for many, many years.

We cannot, Mr. Speaker, we must not afford to turn a blind eye and to leave those behind who are most in need.

I want to thank you, Mr. HORSFORD, for bringing this to the attention of the American people. I hope my colleagues are listening tonight because this is a sense of urgency.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina, and I thank him for his profound remarks this evening and the call to action, not only for the leadership in North Carolina but for the leadership in this House to do its job in bringing legislation forward to allow us to vote to extend unemployment insurance benefits for the people of North Carolina and across America, who this week, now because of the failure of Congress to act, when they went to their mailbox to receive their unemployment insurance benefit, this is the week that they opened that mailbox and nothing was there to provide that bridge. So this is real, and so people are impacted.

This has been an insurance program that has received bipartisan support in the past, and there is no reason why this Congress cannot do its job to get this done now. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for his leadership.

I would like to now turn to the gentlelady from Texas, who brought forward and who raised the objections prior to our even adjourning in December, along with 170 of our other colleagues, calling on the leadership to not go on recess but, in fact, to stay here and do its job. We are where we are now, but we have raised these objections, and the gentlelady from Texas has raised these objections.

I would like to yield now to the gentlelady from Texas, Ms. SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me thank the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) and Mr. JEFFRIES again both for convening the Congressional Black Caucus, under your leadership and the leadership of our chairwoman, the honorable MARCIA FUDGE, and to be joining here on the floor, at least to date, with our colleague from New York, our colleague from North Carolina and our colleague from New Jersey, which is clearly showing the vast depth of this particular crisis going from South to North and to the far western State of Texas.

Let me say to those who are presently unemployed, the 72,000 a week that occurs as we stand on the floor of the House, that you can count on the Members on this floor, the Democratic Members, the Congressional Black Caucus and our good friends on the

other side of the aisle, to recognize that this is not a partisan issue but an American issue.

Just a few weeks ago, or just last week, in fact, I had in the Houston Chronicle an op-ed that said the number one job of the House is to extend emergency unemployment aid. The program will help the economy by creating jobs and boosting growth.

I think it is important to emphasize and refute some of the negative stigma that comes from those who misunderstand what the unemployment benefit—or unemployment insurance, let's use that word—means. It means that individuals have actually worked. They are working people. They put into the idea of having an unemployment benefit, and the United States Federal Government determined in times of bad economic times to continue the 47 weeks through an emergency relief.

By the way, it was supported by President George Bush in 2008 when he offered to say that these individuals have worked previously, they are looking for work, and they deserve to be able to support their families.

Individuals like Anetta Parker, who has been looking for work for 2 years, who is holding up the very letter that she held up at my press conference in Houston to acknowledge that this is a letter that many people are getting in their mailboxes. Not only are they getting these letters, but they are not getting any indication for relief, call United Way, call social services. I can tell you, people who work do not have a tendency to know the local social services, and they are desperate. They get a letter that they are being cut off.

In the midst of this I met individuals who are looking for work and said, I am now homeless because those dollars were allowing me to pay week to week for a place to live, a place to clean myself, if you will, to make myself presentable for work, to look for work, which is a requirement of the emergency unemployment insurance benefit, and they are now on the streets.

Not only are they on the streets, Mr. HORSFORD, but when I went home on Friday and sat down again at the career and recovery resources to look for or to talk with more individuals, many of these persons are veterans, because veterans are taught to suck it up, and they have not even, in some instances, attempted to get these benefits—to those who would say that everybody just wants to be on the dole. So beyond the unemployment benefits of 1.3 million, there are many others that we have not approached.

So it is important that this Special Order is done to reach to the other side of the aisle for the Speaker to put on the floor of the House an emergency 3-month extension of unemployment benefits, to not cast aside individuals who have been looking for work and to not ignore the fact that over this cold

December, we lost 16,000 jobs in construction, we lost some 11,000 jobs in the movie industry, we lost jobs in the sports industry, and we are continuing to lose jobs because this month was a cold month. So the production of jobs was 78,000. Even though this economy is rebounding and we have had some other good months, this month, the December month, it was 78,000.

Don't you think that those individuals who are looking for work were rebuffed by the fact, or were blocked by the fact, that there were jobs that were lost?

So I would like to encourage my friends in the other body to quickly find a way of coming together. As my colleagues know, they postponed the votes today. I believe that some of the suggestions being made about pension relief for military persons may be a basis of finding compromise, but I think when we pit the idea of fiscal responsibilities and deficits against individuals having a roof over their head and children having food on the table, it is disgraceful.

It is equally disgraceful when people misinterpret the idea of what unemployment benefits are all about. As I wrote this op-ed, it saddened me, though I believe in the First Amendment, when letters came in response to the op-ed, and they wanted to ask a question: Why don't these people get a job?

□ 1945

Why don't we have a jobs program? That didn't disappoint me; I think that is a good question. But they didn't seem to understand that it was people looking for work who could not find work. It was long lines of people who couldn't find work. They want to work. So I would say to them, this is not a hand out but a helping hand. I expect to introduce soon a training bill that allows individuals who are on unemployment benefits to get a stipend to be able to utilize for Labor Department-designated disciplines of work, to train for work that needs additional workers.

So it is not a stipend to go out to your local job-training setup that somebody set up. It is actually to have officially documented needs for the particular profession that you are training for. You get your unemployment benefit, you are not cut off, and you get a stipend for that training. That creates jobs.

But just to say let's pass various bills, like the Keystone bill, and that is the cause of no jobs is not accurate. But I do think we can support the jobs bill of the President, and we will create jobs.

So I want to thank the gentleman for allowing us to come and to be able to highlight that in the cold of the winter there are people on line trying to get work, and that were people on line try-

ing to get work in November and October and September and August and July, because this young lady, Ms. Parker, has been looking for work for 2 years. She is a very competent administrative assistant, along with many others. Veterans have been looking for work.

So I would like to say to those I met with on Friday, we will not forget you. We recognize that you are deserving of human dignity and that you want to work, that you have worked, that you are not looking for a handout, and that the unemployment insurance is not a handout. It is an emergency relief for those who have worked. Let us have compassion. Let us have sympathy. Let us care about others, and let us work together to extend the unemployment insurance benefit to provide for the families of America.

I thank the gentleman.

[From the Houston Chronicle, Jan. 8, 2014]

NO. 1 JOB FOR HOUSE: EXTEND EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT AID

(By Sheila Jackson Lee)

Right now, 1.9 million Americans are experiencing an economic emergency, which will turn into a catastrophe for them and their families if Congress does not act immediately to extend the emergency unemployment program that expired on Dec. 28. Unless the aid is extended through 2014, nearly 14 million Americans will be negatively affected—the 4.9 million workers who will see unemployment insurance cut off and the approximately 9 million additional family members those workers are supporting.

There are some who believe that there is no economic emergency justifying an extension of the emergency unemployment program. They are wrong. Let them tell that to jobless veterans looking for a new job in an economy in which there are still nearly 2 million fewer jobs now than there were before the recession began. Let them tell that to the persons who know from experience there are more than three applicants for each new job created. The national employment rate is 7 percent and of these unemployed, the long-term unemployment rate—the share of unemployed workers who have been unemployed for 27 weeks or longer—is 37 percent, the highest it has been in 20 years.

Behind these grim statistics are the heartbreaking stories of real people—veterans, parents, seniors—struggling to get by on about \$300 a week. These benefits, which the recipients earned and paid for through their payroll taxes, are needed to pay rent and utilities, buy groceries, pay for Internet access to search for jobs and gas to get to job interviews.

This is why the most urgent task pending before the House of Representatives is to extend the emergency unemployment program. To address this emergency, I introduced legislation last month, the Unemployed Job Hunters Protection and Assistance Act (H.R. 3773), that would extend the program for 12 months to provide the benefits earned by the recipients and avoid what will be a tragedy not only for those who are unemployed but also for an economy still recovering from the worst recession since the Great Depression.

Extending the program is good for the nation's economy because it will create an estimated 200,000 jobs, increase economic growth by .2 percent and generate \$1.52 in economic activity for each dollar expended.

The emergency unemployment program was established in 2008 during the Bush Administration and has been reauthorized several times as the economy continues its recovery. Congress has never failed to extend emergency unemployment insurance when the rate of long-term unemployment was even half the current level of 37 percent. And because of the emergency nature of the congressional action, the extension was not subject to any offset requirements during the Bush Administration. There is no good reason to impose any such requirements now; doing so serves no purpose other than to punish the persons who need our help.

Despite a slowly recovering job market, these unemployed job hunters have not lost faith. Every morning, they get up and go out or online looking for jobs. They want to work. They still have hope that things will get better so they can provide for their families. But they need the help that unemployment insurance is intended to provide.

Now is not the time to scapegoat those who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own. Now is the time to extend the emergency unemployment aid. At a minimum, Congress should and must vote to extend the program for three months while negotiations continue on a long-term solution. On Tuesday, a bipartisan measure that would do this cleared a procedural vote in the Senate, allowing debate to continue on the three-month stopgap. This is an economic emergency. It is time for congressional Republicans to work with their Democratic colleagues on the issues of importance to the American people.

TEXAS AND 18TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

64,294 unemployed workers in Texas lost their benefits on December 28.

11,294 unemployed workers in Harris County lost their benefits on December 28.

An additional 16,900 unemployed workers will lose their benefits in the first six months of 2014.

Employment Situation in Texas:

Unemployment rate: 6.4 percent.

Maximum weeks of benefits available now: 54.

Maximum weeks of benefits if Congress doesn't act: 26.

Reduction in benefits since 2011: -42 percent.

The current average weekly benefit is \$338.59.

If EUC is extended in Texas: 11,766 jobs will be saved through the end of 2014.

Percent of unemployed receiving UI before expiration of Federal program—TX—29.

Percent of Unemployed Receiving UI after expiration of Federal program—TX—20.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentlelady from Texas. I appreciate very much you bringing to our attention who is covered by unemployment insurance and putting a face to who is receiving this insurance. I am glad you focused on that term "insurance" and the fact that these are individuals who have paid into the program, as they have been gainfully employed for some time.

Due to no fault of their own, they are in need of this bridge. Many of them are in training, and this initiative of legislation you are proposing to link job-seekers to employer-based demands is exactly the type of reform that our

side supports and that we are willing to work with the other side on, but we need to provide the extension of the unemployment benefits while we work on those reforms.

Right now, the Congress has failed to provide this bridge, and you have documented that very well in your remarks this evening. I thank the gentlelady.

Let me highlight, as well, some of the additional information on who is covered by unemployment insurance benefits. This is according to the Department of Labor: four out of five beneficiaries of unemployment insurance benefits, Mr. Speaker, are individuals with children in the household or another adult in the household, typically a spouse; 44.5 percent of individuals who receive emergency unemployment benefits are households with children. So just think about that for a moment. This is the week that those emergency employment benefits did not come in, the \$300 or \$400 or \$500 that they may have received to help meet their basic needs this month. That impacted not only that job-seeker, not only that unemployed worker, but also their children.

Half of the people receiving emergency unemployment insurance have at least some college education. So for those who continue to use this rhetoric of these are people who are lazy, who are sitting at home channel surfing, they don't want to look for work, half of them are people already with college education or some form of education; 36.4 percent have high school degrees.

And, finally, Mr. Speaker, 50 percent, over nine in 10 live in households with total income less than \$75,000 a year. This is the working poor of our country. These are the people who are striving to be part of the middle class; and, if anything, they are using emergency unemployment benefits as a bridge until they can get back on their feet. I also want to point out that 43 percent are individuals with income over \$75,000 a year. So this economy has hit virtually every stratum of income level, and so that is why it is important for this Congress to do its job in extending unemployment insurance benefits.

I want to commend the other Chamber, the leadership, Majority Leader HARRY REID from my home State of Nevada, and Republican U.S. Senator DEAN HELLER, also from Nevada, in large part our State, because we have unemployment at about 9 percent. We are tied with Rhode Island for the highest unemployment in the country, not because job-seekers don't want to go to work, because the second highest industry in our State was construction and because of the bust of the construction economy in our State, there are no jobs or there are very few jobs for those trades workers, for engineering firms, for architecture firms. I have one architecture firm that has had to

lay off 70 percent of their workforce in the last few years because there simply aren't the jobs in the construction sector. Despite the fact that our economy is beginning to rebound, it is not rebounding in all sectors or all regions of the country. That is why it is critically important that this Congress do its job to extend unemployment insurance benefits for the 20,000 Nevadans who have lost them, and the 1.3 million Americans who have also lost them.

I now would like to turn to my good friend and freshman colleague. It has been a great opportunity over the last year to get to know him and the work that he does in the great State of New Jersey and the commitment that he brings to serving the people of his congressional district. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE).

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, before I start, let me thank the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) for his leadership through the first session of the 113th Congress and into the second session of the 113th Congress. I am honored to be one of the freshmen—actually the ranking freshman in the CBC, if I can take that liberty—but the gentleman from Nevada and the gentleman from New York have distinguished themselves in the leadership of the Congressional Black Caucus in the first session of the 113th Congress, and I am honored to serve with them.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the 90,000 New Jerseyans who lost their unemployment insurance on December 28 and the 89,000 more New Jerseyans set to lose unemployment benefits in the first half of the new year.

The people back in my district can't understand how out of touch some of my Republican colleagues have become to think that cutting off this assistance will force the unemployed to get a job. Well, I have news for my colleagues: these people are not lazy, quite the opposite. These people are out every single day searching desperately for work, but the fact of the matter is there just aren't enough jobs for the amount of people unemployed.

It is up to Congress to pass a jobs bill to put these people back to work, but this Congress has not done that. Until that time comes, we have a moral obligation to help our fellow Americans out and give them the economic security that they need to put food on the table, to keep a roof over their head, and to pay their bills so that they have the ability to continue to look for a job.

Mr. Speaker, it is called insurance for a reason. These people have paid into this fund, and they must be actively searching for work to receive this critical lifeline. They might have paid into the system for 5, 10, and even 20 years to receive this assistance, and now we talk about cutting them off.

They are filled with anxiety as they compete against hundreds of others for

a job. I know, I have heard their stories.

A young man by the name of Adam, an arts teacher from Montclair, New Jersey, who holds a master's degree from Columbia University, recently lost his job—through no fault of his own—because of funding cuts in education. Despite his best efforts, he, like so many others, has been unable to find work. With every passing day, anxiety for the well-being of Adam's family grows. Through no fault of his own, he finds himself in this predicament.

Another young man from my district, Jeffrey from Bloomfield, New Jersey, is now gainfully employed, but was fortunate enough to have unemployment when he lost his job. When he hit hard times during the recession, Jeffrey was thankful that he had at least some money coming in to make ends meet. In his letter to me Jeffrey wrote:

I am concerned for my friends and neighbors who might not have been so lucky, who will be devastated by the sudden loss of income. The ability to pay for a roof over one's head and basic living expenses may seem a small measure of dignity, but it means the world to someone who has lost their job that they have devoted years of their life to.

So I urge my Republican colleagues and the leadership to listen to people like Adam and Jeffrey, to understand this is not about people who are lazy or who are sitting around or who are just biding time and taking in a stipend that they haven't paid into or deserve. These are Americans, your friends, your neighbors, people we all know, relatives, that find themselves in this situation. We must do something for them. We must continue to make sure that they can meet their needs on a minimum basis to keep them afloat until they can find a job. So I urge the Republican House leadership to listen to people like them.

Mr. Speaker, we need to put a bill on the floor that extends unemployment insurance right away; otherwise each and every week my Republican colleagues delay, more than 3,400 more New Jerseyans are kicked off unemployment and find themselves in devastating circumstances.

It is unconscionable, it is unacceptable, and we must as the Congress of the United States of America do something about it.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey. Again, I commend you for raising your voice and urging this body to do its job on behalf of your constituents, the people of New Jersey who elected you to bring their perspective to this Congress. You are asking the same question many of us are asking, which is to our colleagues on the other side: Do they know what it is like to be unemployed? Do they know what it is like to have to look for a job day after day, week after week, submitting resumes not knowing if you are going to be

called back? Do they know what it is like to struggle, or to look one of your children in the eyes and worry about how you are going to make ends meet? That is the reality for 1.4 million Americans today because Congress has failed to act. Whether they have been in that situation or not, they need to understand that is the reality for many Americans.

I thank you for your comments and for being here during this Special Order hour on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus, and I commend you for your hard work.

Mr. Speaker, the reality of the situation is significant for many.

□ 2000

Like my colleagues last week, I went to a local work center in my district, Workforce Connections, to talk with and meet with a group of workers, job seekers, people who were looking for work. When I walked into the center, the one-stop center where everybody looks for the jobs on the job board was packed. There was a waiting list to get in in order to get onto a computer to search for jobs.

I talked to one unemployed worker. Her name is Alfordeen. I want to just share a bit of her story with you because it hit me that this is who I am fighting for. She is one of those 20,000 Nevadans affected by the expiration of her unemployment insurance.

She worked for 20 years doing patient admissions for a local medical facility in southern Nevada. She was laid off in 2012, which resulted in her losing her health insurance. Unfortunately, she was later diagnosed with breast cancer and has been living with one of her children while she trains to become certified to get another job. Alfordeen is using her remaining unemployment insurance benefits to cover some of her medical costs, and she just found out recently, fortunately, that she qualifies now for health insurance under the Affordable Care Act.

But what Alfordeen told me, what all of the workers I talked to told me, is what she wants most is what she had in 2012: to go back to work, to regain her independence, and to help others do the work that she loves by admitting them and helping them get health care.

So Alfordeen is an example to me of the 1.4 million Americans who are out there who are trying, who want this Congress to try as well. They expected us to do our job, and we failed them. We failed when we left in December, and we are failing them every day that we don't extend unemployment insurance benefits.

So I am urging my colleagues to not allow another day to go without us taking action. It is true that one person every 8 seconds loses unemployment insurance. It is true that 72,000 additional Americans will be affected every week that this Congress fails to

act. But we have the ability to do something about it, and that is why we are here tonight.

I want to turn now to my coanchor of this Special Order hour. He is a great colleague, someone who I have profound respect for. He works tirelessly on behalf of the constituents who elected him from New York. He brings so many great perspectives to the Special Order topics that we have been able to cover. I would like to recognize him now, the gentleman from New York, Congressman JEFFRIES.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Let me thank my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from the Silver State and the anchor of today's CBC Special Order for his eloquence, his continued leadership and, of course, for all of the hard work that you have put in on behalf of the people that you represent back at home. It has been an honor and a privilege to serve with you, as well as with all of the members of the Congressional Black Caucus who continue to be a voice for the voiceless, the conscience of the Congress fighting hard each and every day to bring to life the American Dream for the greatest number of people possible in this wonderful country of ours.

Last week we commemorated the 50th anniversary of the declaration of the war on poverty. In January of 1964, President Lyndon Baines Johnson came to this House before a joint session of Congress and rolled out a series of initiatives designed to march us toward what he would term the Great Society, a war on poverty to lift people out of their perilous condition and bring to life for them the American Dream.

His war on poverty produced programs like Medicare and Medicaid, school breakfast, Head Start, the Food Stamp Act, minimum wage enhancement, Job Corps, college work study, program after program enacted between 1964 and 1966, which, taken together, were effective in lifting millions of Americans out of their impoverished condition.

Fifty years later, we have made a tremendous amount of progress. But, unfortunately, there are many in this Chamber who, instead of continuing the great legacy started by President Lyndon Baines Johnson here in January of 1964, have instead engaged in what perhaps is more appropriately termed a war on the poor, a war on working families, a war on the middle class, a war on senior citizens, and, in its current manifestation, a war on the long-term unemployed.

Unfortunately, whenever folks identify, set their sights on a government program that they don't like, the operating procedure follows a script that is all too familiar: demonize, downsize, and ultimately pulverize.

First, the script says you have got to demonize the program; tell things to

the American people that don't necessarily hold up to the scrutiny of a comprehensive factual examination. Once you demonize the program, it enables you to downsize it, to reduce its impact, to reduce our investment. Ultimately, the goal of those who are engaged in this war on the poor, war on the long-term unemployed in its current iteration, ultimately the goal is, once you have demonized it and downsized it, in some way, you just want to pulverize it.

So if you think about this in the context of what we face right now in America, we have heard emanating from this Chamber and other parts of the country this caricature of individuals who supposedly are the long-term unemployed. As the gentleman from Nevada has indicated, we have heard representations suggestive that these are individuals who are couch potatoes sitting at home channel surfing, who only get exercise once a month apparently when they are running out to get their unemployment check and then race back into the house, and that is the only exercise that they get.

What is the basis for this caricature? What analysis has been done of the 1.3 million Americans who you have unceremoniously thrown off the long-term unemployment rolls to come to this conclusion? You have no evidence to make this caricature.

In fact, we know that current statistics suggest that here in America, while we have made significant progress since the Great Recession, 8.1 million private sector jobs that have been created, we know that we still have a way to go. For every 2.8 Americans who are looking for a job, only one job exists.

So the facts are working against those who are unemployed at this point. It is not as if they are not working hard to find a job. The jobs statistically don't exist, simply in terms of the raw numbers. We have an economy that needs to produce more jobs.

Now, what I found fascinating about this whole situation, in addition to this unwarranted caricature that you have created—folks on the other side of this debate who don't necessarily like unemployment insurance and have been plotting to work against it, perhaps since the moment that it was first put into effect in this great country—is that during the short time that Representative HORSFORD and PAYNE and BEATTY and VEASEY and myself have been here, what folks here in the Congress have systematically done is to undermine our ability to actually recover and produce jobs.

This is now at least the third meaningful instance in which this type of unproductive legislative behavior has been witnessed. We first saw it in the march toward April 1 when economists subjectively warned that if we allow sequestration to take effect, what would

happen is that we would cost the economy approximately 750,000 jobs. Yet folks on the other side of the aisle, many people in this town decided that, notwithstanding the random nature of the \$85 billion in sequestration effects, the impact that it would have adversely on the economy, that we were going to allow sequestration to take hold on April 1. That is exactly what was done; an unproductive, unconstructive action that robs the American people of jobs that might have otherwise existed.

Then in October of this past year, we see another unproductive action taken by those who constantly complain about the alleged slow pace of the economic recovery but then consistently take actions to undermine it. So on October 1, we shut down the government because of this unbridled obsession that some people have with the Affordable Care Act, even though at the time it was the law of the land, it remains the law of the land, passed by a duly elected Congress in 2010, signed into law by President Obama as a first-term President, passed constitutional muster in a decision written by Chief Justice John Roberts, and then reaffirmed by the American people with the Electoral College landslide that took place in November of 2012. Yet you came to this floor and decided that you were going to shut down the government for 16 days.

Why was that unproductive? Because not only did you push hardworking civil servants out of work, but objective analyses of the situation said you cost the economy \$24 billion. And then you create this caricature that you want all of us to believe that the unemployed are simply sitting home with this alleged plethora of jobs that exist and they can't find them.

Now we find ourselves in another situation where, instead of coming together to try and reasonably take steps to put Americans back to work, what you have decided to do, since unemployment benefits for the long-term unemployed were allowed to expire on December 28, is that you are threatening to cost the economy an additional 240,000 jobs.

So for the third time within the last 12 months, legislative malpractice here in the Congress essentially has resulted, or will result, in the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars and billions of dollars in lost economic productivity. Yet you create this caricature that there are Americans sitting at home on the couch channel surfing, getting one day of exercise per month racing out to get their unemployment check.

□ 2015

There is no basis for that conclusion. That is why we are here on the floor of the House of Representatives, saying that we need to pass an extension of

unemployment benefits and that we need to pass it now.

As I prepare to yield to my good friend, I just want to point out that, at this point in time, as the chart reflects, the long-term unemployment rate in America is higher than it ever has been before as a percentage of those who are unemployed, which means that, today, 37.7 percent of those Americans who are receiving unemployment insurance are long-term unemployed, meaning they have been out of work for 27 weeks or more.

In prior instances, when this Congress and our government had allowed unemployment insurance to expire for the long-term unemployed, the percentage of those who actually had been out of work for 27 weeks or more was much lower—15 points lower when unemployment insurance was allowed to expire for this category of Americans in March of 2004, about 16 points lower when unemployment insurance was allowed to expire for this category of long-term unemployed folks in April of 1994 under President Clinton, and if my math serves me correctly, about 22 points lower in June of 1985 under President Reagan when unemployment benefits were allowed to expire.

So we are in a very different situation than we have been in the past. It is an urgent situation. Progress has been made. We still have a long way to go, and that is why it is necessary for us to do everything possible to help out those Americans in need and not leave them on the battlefield simply to fend for themselves.

Mr. HORSFORD. I appreciate very much the gentleman from New York—the coanchor—and the chronology and the facts that you have laid out to make the case that, unfortunately, it is not just the unemployment insurance benefits that have been under attack by the House Republicans to reauthorize or to extend but that there have been other bridges that have helped the middle class—or those who are aspiring to be part of the middle class—in just the last year that this Congress has failed to act on.

May I inquire of the Speaker how much time we have left.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Nevada has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. HORSFORD. I would like to use that final 10 minutes then, Mr. Speaker, to close by highlighting the points that my colleague Mr. JEFFRIES just did a phenomenal job of laying out, one being that this is not the first time unemployment insurance benefits have been extended. In fact, this chart shows that while there is still more work to be done to help the unemployed—and I completely agree that our focus must be on creating jobs and on growing the economy. That is why the Congressional Black Caucus and individual Members like myself have proposed

jobs-creating legislation. The first bill I introduced as a Member of Congress was a jobs-creating measure to help people in Nevada's Fourth District go to work, to help bring down our stubbornly high unemployment.

For those who are in the unemployment calculation, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, from January 2007 to date, unemployment insurance has repeatedly been extended, including by Republican administrations. It was in June of 2008 that then-President George W. Bush authorized emergency unemployment insurance benefits to be extended. What was the unemployment rate at the time? 5.6 percent. He didn't extend unemployment insurance one time—he extended it five times—and he didn't offer a proposal for how it had to be paid because it was an emergency. It was an emergency then, and it is an emergency now with the national unemployment rate just below 7 percent. When 1.4 million Americans who rely on the unemployment insurance benefit have now lost it, it is an emergency for these individuals, and it is an emergency for our economy.

So, for those on the other side who don't want to do this because it is the right thing to do for our neighbors, for hardworking Americans who have done everything that they can and at no fault of their own they are still unemployed, if you don't want to do it for that reason, then maybe do it because it is good for the local economy, because the money that is provided for under the unemployment insurance benefit is then spent by those beneficiaries in local grocery stores, and it is spent paying utility bills, paying rent, and that all helps affect the economy.

Failing to renew the emergency unemployment insurance program will cost the economy, as my colleague from New York said, over 200,000 jobs this year, including 3,000 jobs in Nevada, according to the Congressional Budget Office. The expiration of the Federal unemployment insurance at the end of last week is already taking more than \$400 million out of the pockets of American job seekers nationwide and of State and local economies, according to analysis done by the Ways and Means Committee. In Nevada, in the first week from the loss of unemployment benefits expiring, \$5.4 million has been lost. The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office has found that unemployment benefits are one of the most effective fiscal policies to increase economic growth and to help employment.

So, if our colleagues on the other side don't want to do it because it is the right thing to do for those four out of five of the beneficiaries who have children, if they don't want to do it for half of the beneficiaries who have gone to some form of college, if they don't want to do it for the veterans who also

rely in some part on unemployment insurance benefits, then do it for the local economy, but whatever your reason, do it.

I would like to ask my colleague if he has any final remarks that he would like to offer. Then I want to close by just debunking this pay-for argument that some on the other side have again proposed, which is that the only way they are going to vote for something is if there is a plan to pay for it.

Mr. JEFFRIES. I appreciate the distinguished gentleman from Nevada.

I think that you have identified a subject matter that is important for discussion before the American people as a result of this argument that we have heard related to the need to pass unemployment benefits only if a pay-for or an offset or a host of programs on the GOP wish list is passed simultaneously on our trying to provide some measure of relief to unemployed Americans. I am going to let the distinguished gentleman from Nevada address this argument in the current situation, but I would note that we have seen this type of ransom-like behavior here in this Chamber before.

We saw it when I first arrived on the floor of the House of Representatives. It was when we were waiting day after day, week after week, month after month for a Superstorm Sandy relief bill to be passed—more than 75 days, unprecedented in the history of our country's response to a natural disaster—for the people I represent back home who were devastated by Superstorm Sandy. The reason for the holdup was that this ransom-like demand of offsets—unprecedented in American history—was put before us. It was the same situation as it relates to the government shutdown, in which we were told that you can keep the government open—that is a proper function for us here in the Congress—but only under circumstances in which you delay, defund or destroy the Affordable Care Act—ransom-like behavior.

Now we find ourselves in a similar situation, and I yield to my distinguished colleague from Nevada to lay out why we once again find ourselves dealing with unreasonable demands to do what otherwise is our proper duty here on the floor of the House of Representatives and in Washington.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentleman from New York.

As I come to a close, let me just say directly that, President George Bush did it five times and not with a pay-for. On December 14, 2012, during his Weekly Radio Address, he was reminding the Congress that no final bill was sent to him extending these unemployment benefits for 750,000 Americans whose benefits would expire on December 28.

He went on to say:

These Americans rely on their unemployment benefits to pay for their mortgage or

rent and their critical bills. They need our assistance in these difficult times, and we cannot let them down.

As I said, the unemployment rate at that time was below 6 percent, and it is now below 7 percent. It is time for this Congress to act, but if you demand a pay-for, then I have one suggestion: What about eliminating or closing a number of the corporate tax loopholes, such as eliminating the tax incentives for companies that get benefits for shipping American jobs overseas? Right now, the United States loses an estimated \$150 billion annually to tax avoidance schemes involving tax havens. Many of our largest and most profitable companies paid no Federal taxes in previous years.

So, for the other side to make this argument is disingenuous. It is unconscionable that you would hold hostage the benefits for 1.4 million Americans for 3 months at a cost of \$6.5 billion when you have a Tax Code that is littered with corporate tax incentives for shipping American jobs overseas. If we were to close those tax loopholes, we could re-shore those jobs back to America, putting Americans back to work, reducing our unemployment rate, and growing America's economy. That is what we should be doing. That is why this Congress needs to act, and it is time for this Congress, under the leadership of the Speaker, to do just that.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, another week has passed while Republicans in Congress continue their blockade on the renewal of federal unemployment insurance. More than 1.5 million jobless Americans remain without unemployment insurance and another 72,000 hardworking men and women will be cut off with each additional week of inaction that passes by.

House Democrats have continued their push to hold a vote on extending emergency unemployment insurance. In fact, this is the third time that I join my colleagues in making sure that we renew our promise to the American people by demanding a simple vote on a three-month extension. Every day that we fail to act means more families will be left wondering how they will put food on the table or pay for basic goods as they seek employment.

Instead of devoting so much time in Congress trying to overturn the Affordable Care Act, House Republicans should reconsider the impact that allowing unemployment insurance to expire will have on the U.S. economy and American families. It is estimated that the lapse in unemployment coverage removed

\$400 million out of state economies in just a single week, while failing to extend unemployment insurance will cost the U.S. economy 240,000 jobs this year.

Mr. Speaker, this is an issue of restoring economic security for millions of Americans and their families. I am truly disappointed to see that the House Republican agenda for 2014 does not include renewing federal unemployment insurance. The long-term unemployed cannot wait on Congress to restore this critical support any longer, and I urge my Republican colleagues to act now.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of illness.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of illness.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 14, 2014, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4450. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report entitled, "How to Modernize and Improve the System of Insurance Regulation in the United States"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

4451. A letter from the Comptroller, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting the FY 2012 report on activities to preserve and promote minority ownership of insured financial institutions; to the Committee on Financial Services.

4452. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedures for Residential Furnace Fans [Docket No.: EERE-2010-BT-TP-0010] (RIN: 1904-AC21) received January 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4453. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Alternative Efficiency Determination Methods, Basic Model Definition, and Compliance for Commercial HVAC, Refrigeration, and WH Equipment [Docket No.: EERE-2011-BT-TP-0024] (RIN: 1904-AC46) received January 2, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4454. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [EPA-R01-RCRA-2013-0554; FRL-9904-47-Region I] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4455. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: Transnuclear, Inc. Standardized NUHOMS Cask System [NRC-2012-0020] (RIN: 3150-AJ10) received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4456. A letter from the Assistant Secretary For Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR): Unverified List (UVL) [Docket No.: 20524116-3986-02] (RIN: 0694-AF70) received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4457. A letter from the Assistant Secretary For Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Updated Statements of Legal Authority for the Export Administration Regulations [Docket No.: 131114960-3960-01] (RIN: 0694-AG01) received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4458. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process that was declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4459. A letter from the Secretary, American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report on the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act in accordance with Public Law 97-255 and Public Law 100-504; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4460. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting Fiscal Year 2013 Agency Financial Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4461. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4462. A letter from the General Counsel, Peace Corps, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4463. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Notice: Sections 125 and 223-Cafeteria Plans, Flexible Spending Arrangements, and Health Savings Accounts [Notice 2014-1] received January 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4464. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Definitions and Reporting Requirements for Shareholders of Passive Foreign Investment Companies; Insurance Income of a Controlled

Foreign Corporation for Taxable Years Beginning After December 31, 1986 [TD 9650] (RIN: 1645-BK67; RIN: 1545-BK91) received January 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4465. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled, "Verification of Household Income and Other Qualifications for the Provision of Affordable Care Act Premium Tax Credits and Cost-Sharing Reductions"; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

4466. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare Program; Physicians' Referrals to Health Care Entities With Which They Have Financial Relationships: Exception for Certain Electronic Health Records Arrangements [CMS-1454-F] (RIN: 0938-AR70) received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

4467. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare and State Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; Electronic Health Records Safe Harbor Under the Anti-Kickback Statute (RIN: 0991-AB33) received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

4468. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled, "Report to Congress on the Geographic Variation in the Cost of Living: Implications for the Poverty Guidelines and Program Eligibility"; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Ms. McCOLLUM, and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 3854. A bill to amend the Community Services Block Grant Act to reauthorize and modernize the Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. LUMMIS (for herself, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, and Mr. JORDAN):

H.R. 3855. A bill to amend section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, to require that the annual budget submissions of the Presidents include the total dollar amount requested for intelligence or intelligence related activities of each element of the Government engaged in such activities; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 3856. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a 2-year extension of the exclusion from gross income for the discharge of qualified principal residence indebtedness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. TIBERI):

H.R. 3857. A bill to authorize the House of Representatives and the Senate to bring an action seeking declaratory and injunctive relief in response to the failure of the President to meet the requirement of the Con-

stitution to faithfully execute the law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois:

H.R. 3858. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to enter into contracts with health care providers to improve health care access and care coordination for veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. HOLT):

H.R. 3859. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to adjust minimum bids and annual rentals for oil and gas and tar sands leases to reflect inflation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. RAHALL):

H.R. 3860. A bill to revise the formula for allocating funding to States under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SHEA-PORTER (for herself, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. MCNERNEY):

H.R. 3861. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deduction for business start-up expenditures from \$5,000 to \$10,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky:

H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent resolution providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 3547; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MENG:

H. Res. 457. A resolution recognizing Lunar New Year as a significant cultural holiday and encouraging local education agencies to consider closing school on the Lunar New Year; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII.

168. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to House Resolution No. 223 memorializing the Congress to support Congressman GLENN THOMPSON's efforts to add to the Farm Bill or his efforts to introduce new legislation known as the Forest Products Fairness Act of 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 3854.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I—The Legislative Branch.

Section 1: The Legislature:

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 8:

Clause 1. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Clause 18. The Congress shall have Power To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. LUMMIS:

H.R. 3855.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article 1 of the Constitution: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have Power * * * To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 3856.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, which states "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes."

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 3857.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, including, but not limited to, clause 18 as this legislation exercises legislative power granted to Congress: "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof"; and Article II, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois:

H.R. 3858.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14, To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces; and

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Pow-

ers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL:

H.R. 3859.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution:

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution:

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution:

The Congress shall have Power * * * To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 3860.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. SHEA-PORTER:

H.R. 3861. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 268: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 351: Mr. MASSIE.

H.R. 366: Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 556: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 755: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 830: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 831: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 940: Mr. MICA.

H.R. 1010: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. VELA, and Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 1020: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 1122: Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 1144: Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 1186: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 1199: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 1250: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 1252: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 1518: Mr. VALADAO, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. CAMP.

H.R. 1563: Mr. DELANEY, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. BARR.

H.R. 1666: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1726: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.

H.R. 1750: Mr. HECK of Washington.

H.R. 1763: Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. REED, and Ms. TSONGAS.

H.R. 1771: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 1806: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 1827: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1835: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 1878: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 1962: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 1971: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 2041: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 2066: Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 2085: Mr. HULTGREN.

H.R. 2193: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 2223: Mr. PETERS of Michigan.

H.R. 2247: Mr. WOODALL.

H.R. 2317: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 2560: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 2607: Mrs. BEATTY and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 2717: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 2800: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 2835: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 2868: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 2981: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 2994: Mr. GRIMM, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 3040: Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 3043: Mr. PRICE of Georgia.

H.R. 3077: Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.

H.R. 3154: Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 3211: Mr. ROTHFUS.

H.R. 3404: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 3420: Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 3450: Mr. LANCE.

H.R. 3461: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 3485: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 3489: Mr. LANCE.

H.R. 3494: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 3499: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 3513: Mr. FARR.

H.R. 3530: Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 3537: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 3541: Mr. RADEL, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 3544: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 3578: Mr. HUELSKAMP and Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 3590: Mr. REED, Mr. NUGENT, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 3635: Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, and Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 3685: Mr. FORBES, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. KILMER, and Mrs. LUMMIS.

H.R. 3698: Ms. MENG, Mr. FORBES, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HANNA, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. DENT.

H.R. 3708: Mr. YODER, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. MCHENRY.

H.R. 3711: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 3717: Mr. SALMON and Mr. BENISHEK.

H.R. 3728: Mr. VELA, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 3732: Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. MASSIE.

H.R. 3740: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 3747: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 3762: Mr. BARTON, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, and Mrs. BACHMANN.

H.R. 3763: Mr. BARTON, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, and Mrs. BACHMANN.

H.R. 3764: Mr. BARTON, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, and Mrs. BACHMANN.

H.R. 3788: Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 3804: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 3812: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 3824: Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. HOLT, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms.

DELAURO, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. KILMER, Mr. ENYART, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. OWENS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. WELCH, Ms. TITUS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. NADLER, Mr. HOYER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BERA of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. NOLAN, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. HONDA, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. MENG, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. BASS, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. HAHN, Mr.

PETERS of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. CAPPs, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. KEATING, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. CHU, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. PASCARELL, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 3826: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 3851: Mr. JONES, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. TIBERI, and Mrs. ELLMERS.

H.J. Res. 51: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H. Con. Res. 26: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H. Res. 97: Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H. Res. 218: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H. Res. 284: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H. Res. 417: Mr. PEARCE.

H. Res. 422: Mr. HIGGINS.

H. Res. 440: Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. DINGELL.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING THE GARY FRONTIERS SERVICE CLUB AND ITS HONOREES

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and reflect on his life and work, we are reminded of the challenges that democracy poses to us and the delicate nature of liberty. Dr. King's life, and, unfortunately, his untimely death, reminds us that we must continually work to secure and protect our freedoms. Dr. King, in his courage to act, his willingness to meet challenges, and his ability to achieve, embodied all that is good and true in the battle for liberty.

The spirit of Dr. King lives on in the citizens of communities throughout our nation. It lives on in the people whose actions reflect the spirit of resolve and achievement that will help move our country into the future. I am honored to rise today to recognize several individuals from Indiana's First Congressional District, who will be recognized during the 35th Annual Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Breakfast on Saturday, January 18, 2014, at the Genesis Convention Center in Gary, Indiana. The Gary Frontiers Service Club, which was founded in 1952, sponsors this annual breakfast.

This year, the Gary Frontiers Service Club will pay tribute to local individuals who have for decades unselfishly contributed to improving the quality of life for the people of Gary. Notably, Judge Calvin Hawkins will be honored with the prestigious Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drum Major Award for 2014. Additionally, several individuals will be recognized as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Marchers at this year's breakfast, including Bishop Dr. Dale Cudjoe, Master Alex Dunlap, Stephen Mays, Dr. Deborah McCullough, MD, and Sadie Newby-Ethridge. Finally, Linnal Ford was selected as the 2013 Yokefellow of the Year.

Though very different in nature, the achievements of each of these individuals reflect many of the same attributes that Dr. King possessed, as well as the values he advocated. Like Dr. King, these individuals saw challenges and faced them with unwavering strength and determination. Each one of the honored guests' greatness has been found in their willingness to serve with "a heart full of grace and a soul generated by love." They set goals and work selflessly to make them a reality.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending these honorees, as well as the Gary Frontiers Service Club officers, President Oliver J. Gilliam, Vice President Sean Jones, 1st Vice President James Piggee, Recording Secretary Linnal Ford, Financial Secretary Sam Frazier,

Corresponding Secretary Ferba R. Hines, and Treasurer/Seventh District Director Floyd Donaldson, as well as Clorius L. Lay, who has served as Breakfast Chairman for the last twelve years, in addition to all other members of the service club for their initiative, determination, and dedication to serving the people of Northwest Indiana.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to provide a reason for my absence during a series of votes on Thursday, January 9, 2014. During Roll Calls 7–10, I was suffering from severe back spasms and went immediately to the Attending Physician's office for assistance. If present, I would have voted yes during Roll Calls 7, 8 and 9 and I would have voted no during Roll Call 10.

COMMEMORATING THE FOUR YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE CATASTROPHIC EARTHQUAKE IN HAITI

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, January 12, 2014, at 4:53 p.m. marked the fourth anniversary of the catastrophic earthquake that rocked the island nation of Haiti, the poorest country in our hemisphere. Though much has been written about it, it is difficult to describe the devastation left by the quake. I travelled to Haiti soon after it struck and can scarcely describe it myself. Casualties numbered in the hundreds of thousands, and an even greater number of dwellings were destroyed. Haiti's already poor infrastructure was decimated.

The international community did respond, with the U.S. leading the charge. Our initial disaster relief was nothing short of heroic, and prevented significant further harm in the days and weeks following. Relief eventually gave way to recovery and then reconstruction. Four years out, the U.S. remains heavily involved and engaged in the process of building Haiti back better.

The Foreign Affairs Committee, where I am ranking member, has been active in this process. We commissioned a GAO report to give us an assessment on U.S. assistance, which found, among other things, that the administration was not providing sufficient information to the Congress to fulfill its oversight role. We

then sent a bipartisan staff delegation to look into specific problems GAO found, and soon after held a full committee hearing on the matter.

Capping that oversight process, this past December the House overwhelmingly agreed to bipartisan legislation to address some of these issues, and sent the bill to the Senate. The Assessing Progress in Haiti Act of 2013 is authored by a recognized champion advocating on behalf of the people of Haiti, BARBARA LEE of California. It enjoys strong bipartisan support, such as from Foreign Affairs Chairman ROYCE. It seeks to fill the information gap by requiring the State Department to report on various aspects of our assistance program, and includes a Statement of Policy that articulates the direction we believe that assistance program should take.

The reality is that a multi-year and multi-billion dollar commitment, borne of the generosity of the American people, calls for ongoing vigilance — both in terms of accountability as well as policy direction, and I believe H.R. 3509 goes a significant way to achieve that goal.

I intend to work with my colleagues in the Senate to see that this legislation becomes law in the next few months. I believe the Haitian people, who have endured more than their fair share of misery at the hands of this horrific natural disaster, deserve nothing less.

IN HONOR OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY DEPUTY SHERIFF GEORGE "TONY" JACK

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. FARR. Ms. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Santa Cruz County Deputy Sheriff George "Tony" Jack who served 28 years in local law enforcement. Tony was born in Los Gatos, California and spent most of his life in Santa Cruz County, attending Soquel High School and Cabrillo College.

Tony was involved in the 4-H and the Santa Cruz County Fair and enjoyed teaching at Cabrillo College as well as counseling troubled youth, spending time with the elderly, and assisting the homeless. He was known for treating others with dignity and respect and knew early in life that he was destined to have a career in law enforcement.

Tony had a variety of assignments throughout his career, having worked as a patrol officer, gang investigator, field training officer, SWAT member, and an instructor for driving and the safe use of firearms. Most recently Tony was pleased to serve as Superior Court Bailiff for the Honorable Judge Timothy Volkmann.

Tony was a devoted husband and father, often bragging about his three sons, Gavin,

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Owen, and Kyle, and his significant other, Narine. The entire Santa Cruz Sheriff's Office and its extended family mourn the loss of Deputy Tony Jack, and the entire community of Santa Cruz share in the sadness felt by the Jack family.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay respects to Tony and his commitment to community service and family, and I wish his family peace and solace during this difficult time.

HONORING KAYLYN ANTOINETTE
NORWOOD

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable young lady that is a community servant, Ms. Kaylyn Antoinette Norwood, who has shown what can be done through hard work, setting goals, and aiming high.

Ms. Kaylyn Antoinette Norwood is the daughter of Marcus, Sr. and Linda Norwood of Crystal Springs, MS.

Ms. Norwood is a member of White Oak United Methodist Church where she sings in the choir and is a teacher for children's church.

Ms. Norwood attended Crystal Springs High School and was a member of Mu Alpha Theta, BETA Club, FBLA, Student Council, SADD Club, FCA (Fellowship of Christian Athletes), Soccer and a Cheerleader. She received the highest overall GPA in 10th, 11th and 12th grades, highest GPA in English I, AP English II, Biology I, Spanish II, MS Studies, Algebra II, World History, JROTC II, BCT I, Human A & P and Highest Overall GPA Female Athlete (9th, 10th, & 11th grade) and the Robert Green Tiger Award (cheerleader).

Ms. Norwood graduated from Crystal Springs High School on May 24, 2013 as Valedictorian. This is the highest honor for a high school student. Not only is Kaylyn a scholar, but she is a Model for Barbizon Modeling/Acting School. She was crowned Ms. Barbizon in 2011 and has traveled to Hollywood, California where she earned the title of National Cover Model for the National American Miss Pageant. She was also crowned 2010–2011 Debutante Queen for the Heroines of Jericho 11th District Debutante Ball.

Ms. Norwood has participated in the Lions Club of MS Girls Leadership Conference and the American Legion Auxiliary Girls State Leadership Conference.

Ms. Norwood is currently attending the University of Southern Mississippi in Hattiesburg, MS where she is majoring in Accounting.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Kaylyn Antoinette Norwood for her dedication to serving her community.

RECOGNIZING SCOUTMASTER
JERRY MCCAFFREY OF BOY
SCOUT TROOP 1

HON. MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of his retirement as Scoutmaster of Boy Scout Troop 1, Sellersville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, we recognize Jerry McCaffrey Jr. for 21 years of service to the oldest, continuously operating Boy Scout troop in Bucks County. As Scoutmaster, he is acknowledged as an outstanding role model who contributed years of leadership to Scouting, including active participation in the many volunteer community services provided by Troop 1. Scoutmaster McCaffrey is recognized by his colleagues for his inspiration and dedication to Scouting, overall, and Troop 1, in particular. He dutifully followed the mission of the Boy Scouts of America, which is to instill good character and morals in the Scouts. And his personal characteristics made him a successful mentor to many Scouts as they worked their way through the ranks. We are proud at this time to recognize the accomplishments of Scoutmaster McCaffrey, who has set a precedent for others to follow.

HONORING GLORIA ROGERS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a jovial and ambitious woman Ms. Gloria Rogers. Gloria has shown what can be done through hard work, dedication and a desire to achieve.

Gloria Rogers, a resident of Rolling Fork, Mississippi, was born on March 26, 1966 to Alean and Robert. She is a graduate of Rolling Fork High School located in Rolling Fork, MS. After graduation Gloria enrolled at Hinds Community College for one semester before moving to Panama City, Panama for three years.

In November 1987 Gloria moved to Edwards Air Force Base in California where she attended Lancaster Community College. She later moved to San Diego, California and attended San Diego Community College. Gloria then attended Marie College of Medical Careers where she received her certification as Medical Assistant. She began work at Balboa Naval Hospital and the Gastroenterologist Clinic upon receiving her certification.

Gloria later moved to Altamonte Springs, Florida where she lived for three years before returning to Mississippi in 1998. Upon her return to Rolling Fork, Mississippi, Gloria landed a job as a dispatcher for the Sharkey County Sheriff Department. She later began working as a dispatcher in Leland, MS. While working for Leland Police Department, Gloria decided at the ripe age of 38 to go to the Police Academy and become a police officer.

After graduating from the Police Academy, Gloria served in the capacities of Officer, In-

vestigator, Shift Supervisor while working for the Leland Police Department. Upon leaving the Leland Police Department she took a job as a Probation Officer the Mississippi Department of Correction Greenville, MS. Currently, Gloria is a School Resource Officer for the Leland School District Security Officer for Kroger stores.

Gloria has two children: Kendrick and Britany and three grandchildren: Jaylin, Justin and Kenya. She enjoys being a grandmother.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Gloria Rogers for her dedication for change and serving her community.

IN RECOGNITION OF BEVERLY
BEASLEY JOHNSON

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Beverly Beasley Johnson for her 37 years of outstanding public service in California and Michigan. Beverly is driven by her dedication to justice and has touched the lives of thousands of people, particularly children.

For the last seven years, she was the Director of the San Mateo County Human Services Agency (HAS) which envisions a world where every child, adult and family lives in a safe, healthy and thriving community. The agency provides an always-expanding list of family services, child care, financial assistance, employment services, veterans services, food assistance and now even enrollment into the new health care system. Under Beverly's leadership the agency has implemented California's child welfare system improvement plan and focused on the disproportionate representation of African American children in the child protective services system. Beverly and I share a steadfast determination to stop commercial sex trafficking which enslaves between 100,000 and 300,000 children in our country alone.

The level of professionalism and excellence at the agency is experienced by San Mateo residents every day, and has been recognized by the Council on Accreditation (COA) and the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF). In fact, San Mateo County's HSA was the first public agency in California to receive the COA accreditation and it was just renewed for another four years.

Beverly has been working closely with the state's parole re-entry program. She led her team to research, design and implement the award-winning "Service Connect" model to ensure that formerly incarcerated residents had the best chances to successfully reintegrate into the community by having easy access to services and support. Beverly has worked hard to remove the stigma of food stamps as a government handout and to educate the general public about food insecurity. She partnered with the county and the non-profit Code for America to create an app that will help residents connect with valuable local services and programs.

Before joining NSA, Beverly held a similar position at the Kern County Department of

Human Services for four years. There she launched "Heart Gallery" for children awaiting adoptions and the Child Welfare Parent Leader Program. She employed parents who had successfully reunited with their children to mentor other child welfare families and she championed the Annie E. Casey Family to Family Program.

Beverly grew up in Michigan and earned her Bachelor's Degree in Psychology from Oakland University and her Law Degree from Michigan State University Detroit College of Law. She served as the chief deputy director of the Michigan Department of Civil Rights after working for 26 years as a social worker, supervisor, manager and administrator of public welfare and human services for what is now named the Michigan Human Services Agency.

Mr. Speaker, as you can tell by these accomplishments, Beverly Beasley Johnson has a steel backbone and a generous heart. She believes that every person should be presumed to be worthy until proven otherwise, and she has worked hard to ensure that the purposes of social service programs are upheld. Ultimately, those purposes are to feed and house the poor, to relieve suffering for those wrongly afflicted, and to ennoble the human spirit by educating, supporting and guiding good people towards sound choices. Beverly has been outstanding in achieving these purposes during her career.

In her well-deserved retirement, Beverly will split her time between California and Michigan. She is looking forward to spending more time with her husband Thomas, her four children, five grandchildren and soon her first great-grandchild.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me to honor Beverly Beasley Johnson, a genuine public servant, a champion for people in need and a woman with a huge heart. She has led so many onto a path to a better life.

HONORING SHERIFF CHARLES L. JONES

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable Sheriff, the Honorable Charles L. Jones who is a resident of Clarksdale, Mississippi.

Sheriff Jones was born in Quitman County, Mississippi to Mrs. Georgia Jones and has three brothers who are all law enforcement officers.

Sheriff Jones received his education from Clarksdale High School, Coahoma Agricultural High School, Coahoma Community College, and Almeda University where he received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Criminal Justice.

Sheriff Jones began his law enforcement career in 1994 with the Clarksdale Police Department where he received certification in Basic Law Enforcement and moved up in the ranks from patrolman to gang officer, investigator, and to the SWAT Team Squad. In 2002

he ended his tenure with the Clarksdale Police Department and became a deputy sheriff at the Coahoma County Sheriff's Department and was employed there until 2004. He became Chief of Police for the Town of Friars Point where he was instrumental in reducing crime with the assistance of state and federal law enforcement agencies until 2009.

In 2007 he ran for election to become sheriff of Coahoma County. Sheriff Jones challenged the irregularities of that election process and in 2009 a special election was ordered by the Governor of Mississippi upon the direction of the Mississippi Supreme Court and he was elected Sheriff of Coahoma County.

Throughout his law enforcement career he desired to be the best enforcer of the law by taking various seminar classes and making sure his staff participates as well. Sheriff Jones has earned numerous certificates and awards.

Sheriff Jones is married to Mrs. Andrea Jones; and they are the proud parents of five children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an amazing law enforcement officer Sheriff Charles Jones for his dedication in protecting and serving the citizens of Coahoma County, Mississippi.

IN RECOGNITION OF V. LANE RAWLINS' SERVICE AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service of V. Lane Rawlins as the 15th President of the University of North Texas (UNT). Dr. Rawlins joined UNT in 2010 at a critical time in the school's history as it sought to become a tier-one research institution. Under his leadership, great strides have been made in this effort. He remains a strong advocate for students, recognizing that ultimately their success is the measure by which all University accomplishments are made.

Since the entry of the fall 2010 freshman class, UNT has emphasized efforts to increase the number of high-quality students by focusing on recruitment, retention, and enrollment. Under his direction, UNT's fall 2013 enrollment reached a record 36,221 students, an 18 percent growth with an average SAT score of 1108, 7 points higher than three years prior.

Dr. Rawlins sought to strengthen the culture of research at UNT by attracting distinguished faculty and emphasizing the significance of research activity. Through this focus, UNT has increased research funding across the board, now counting two National Academy of Engineering members and a National Academy of Sciences member among the institution's outstanding faculty.

During his tenure, UNT also unveiled its five-year strategic plan: Four Bold Goals for the Future of One Great University, to establish common goals for providing the best educational experience for students and achieving status as a tier-one research institution. Addi-

tionally, an updated brand campaign "A green light to greatness" was introduced to expand brand awareness, pride, and engagement among the University's various constituencies. Pride for the University has continued to grow as the Mean Green football team earned the right to play in the Heart of Dallas Bowl in 2014. UNT won 36-14, taking the first bowl trophy in over a decade to Denton's Apogee Stadium in the University's inaugural season under the Conference USA banner.

At a time when traditional sources of higher education funding are in decline, Dr. Rawlins helped launch the public fundraising campaign, The Light is Green. The time is now. The Campaign for UNT. As a leading proponent to increase sources of financial support, Dr. Rawlins established an era of strengthened fundraising and greater alumni and stakeholder engagement which helped secure two of UNT's largest pledged gifts in 2011.

With Dr. Rawlins' support, UNT opened three of its four LEED-certified environmentally friendly facilities, earning recognition by Princeton Review as a "Green College". UNT also achieved the highest rank in the State by the Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education, underscoring UNT's sense of responsibility through commitment to conservation research and application, and modeling the leadership necessary to support US economic growth in an increasingly competitive worldwide energy market.

I am grateful to Dr. Rawlins for bringing his wisdom, boldness, vision, and discipline to the University of North Texas. I am also indebted to his wife Mary Jo as she became an important member of the Denton Community, supporting him through the challenges faced in guiding UNT. I am pleased to hear they will remain in Denton, becoming Texans by choice, as he accepts the title of President Emeritus. It is my continued privilege to represent them, UNT, and the great State of Texas in the U.S. House of Representatives.

HONORING A.C. GARNER

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a hardworking and self motivated man, Mr. A.C. Garner.

Mr. Garner, a son of a sharecropper, was born in Grand Gulf, Claiborne County, Mississippi. He was reared on a plantation, educated in the public schools and later joined the United States Armed Forces. He received a Bachelor's Degree in Sociology from Alcorn State University, Alcorn, Mississippi.

Mr. Garner is a veteran of the U.S. Navy where he was trained as a power plant operator. In 1958 he participated in Nuclear Testing of A and H bombs at Bikini Island. He has worked as a sales representative and also as an engineering inspector for public roads.

Mr. Garner became President of the Claiborne County branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1980. In that same year he helped to carry a 13 year boycott case from Port Gibson, Claiborne County, Mississippi to the United States

Supreme Court known as the "Port Gibson Boycott". He personally appeared before the United States Supreme Court as a guest of the court and the case was won in the NAACP's favor.

In that same year of 1980, Mr. Garner was appointed by the Claiborne County Board of Supervisors as director of Emergency Management. At that time he started attending colleges and universities across the United States in order to be certified to help bring the one and only nuclear power plant in Mississippi on line by 1985.

In 1994, Mr. Garner completed all courses and was certified by the Emergency Management Institute in Emmitsburg, MD.

Mr. Garner is retired and is a small farmer in Port Gibson, Mississippi. He raises beef cattle. He serves as the President of the Black Farmers Association of Claiborne County. He is the President of the Claiborne County Port Commission and is a lifetime member of the NAACP.

Mr. Garner is married to Charity Carpenter Garner and they have four children: Albert, Jr., Andra, TaWanda and Exzavian.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a dynamic man, Mr. A.C. Garner.

IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HAVILAND AVENUE GRADE SCHOOL

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Haviland Avenue Grade School.

In 1913, the town of Audubon, NJ purchased land for Public School #3. Beginning as a four room school house, it expanded in 1926 to accommodate the growing population in the surrounding area. Due to a lack of funds and support, the school began to show its age in the 1970s and was in danger of closing. More than 300 engaged citizens signed a petition asking the school board to keep the school open. In 1979, the school board allocated funds for an extensive renovation, allowing the Haviland Avenue School to continue serving students. During its 100 year existence, Haviland Avenue School has served as the starting point for numerous young men and women who have become doctors, teachers, professional athletes, elected officials and even Purple Heart recipients.

Mr. Speaker, this beautiful school has fostered learning and community values for generations of New Jerseyans. On the centennial of the founding of this school, I join all of South Jersey in wishing students, staff, and alumni at Haviland Avenue Grade School another hundred years of happiness and prosperity.

HONORING TYRONE LEWIS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable public servant, Tyrone Lewis, who is a native of Jackson, Mississippi and a proud product of Jackson Public Schools as a 1978 graduate of Lanier High School. Upon completing high school, he went on to attend Jackson State University and graduated in 1982 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mass Communications. While exploring his career options, Tyrone's desire to serve and build community affirmed to his decision to apply to the Jackson Police Training Academy.

After completing the training and certification process in 1983, Tyrone Lewis began his successful career in law enforcement with the Jackson Police Department.

During his 28-year career, he steadily rose through the ranks; mastering each position he was assigned. Having been directly and indirectly involved with virtually every facet of the Jackson Police Department, Tyrone developed an intense understanding of the importance of transparency, integrity, and communication.

He has become well aware of the law enforcement needs that the citizens of Hinds County have as a whole. Tyrone knows that all citizens deserve a safe and orderly community maintained by firm and fair law enforcement.

Tyrone's career began as a Patrolman. He worked steadily and was later promoted to a Shift Sergeant. Eventually, he was promoted to a Neighborhood Enforcement Team Commander and then Acting Precinct Commander. As his stellar career continued, Tyrone was made Commander/Director of the Jackson Police Academy where he served until his promotion to Acting Chief of Police in 2009.

In 2010, Tyrone retired from the Jackson Police Department as Deputy Chief of the Community Services Division. While in each position, he provided a solid leadership base for personnel, effectively managing the overall operations and procedures, and handling the fiscal responsibilities with respect to his assignment.

Having worked in so many capacities with the Jackson Police Department, Tyrone underwent extensive training in a wide variety of areas of law enforcement and public safety including: crime prevention, police supervisory training, field officers' training, control & restraint techniques, evidence, crime scene, search & seizure, weapons of mass destruction, Constitutional law, police tactical driving, and diversionary devices.

Throughout his stellar service career, Tyrone has been recognized for his contributions to the community as he was named Jackson's Best in 1994 and Officer of the Year in 1992. He is also a member of the Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers Training Academy and both the Mississippi and National Associations of School Resource Officers. He is also a member of the MS Underage Drinking Prevention Coalition of Hinds County and the Metro Jackson Community Prevention Coalition of Hinds County.

Over the years Tyrone has made it a point to continually participate in a variety of community and civic organizations. He organized the 1st Annual Officer Thomas Catchings Toy Drive in 2008 through the Jackson Police Department and has also served as a Board Member for the Farish Street Heritage Festival since 2008.

Tyrone is a very active member of Stronger Hope Baptist Church where he is a Deacon and Pastor's Armor Bearer. He also serves on the Board of Directors of Apostolic Restoration Ministry. Tyrone is a member of Masonic Lodge #701 and of the Jackson Alumni Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Incorporated.

Tyrone is fully aware of the crime and economic conditions that presently face our community. He is also keenly aware of the perceptions that many citizens have of the Hinds County Sheriff's Department. As such, upon his election his goals include restoring safety to our communities and rebuilding trust in the Sheriff's Department. He will also work to create a greater relationship with all law enforcement agencies and increase the visibility and accountability of the department and its' officers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Sheriff Tyrone Lewis for his dedication to serving.

RECOGNIZING RABBI ELLIOT M. STROM

HON. MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Elliot M. Strom has served the Shir Ami, Bucks County Jewish Congregation for 35 years with distinction. On the occasion of his retirement we acknowledge Rabbi Strom's spiritual leadership to his congregation and his many contributions to the greater Bucks County community. Under his leadership, the Shir Ami, Bucks County Jewish Congregation has grown to become the largest Jewish congregation in Bucks County and the spiritual home to more than 800 families and 2,000 members. Additionally, Rabbi Strom has dutifully served and contributed to the boards of directors of many community organizations, including his advocacy on behalf of the American Red Cross Homeless Shelter and Habitat for Humanity. We know him to be a strong advocate of open dialogue between local and national leaders and their constituents, while being honored with several invitations to the National Prayer Breakfast in Washington, DC. Throughout his tenure, Rabbi Strom has stood alongside thousands of congregants at the most significant moments in their lives—both blessings and sorrows. And generations have flourished under his spiritual leadership, knowledge and his tender heart. We sincerely congratulate Rabbi Elliot Strom on this milestone and wish him more blessings, much happiness and good health in the coming years.

HONORING DEPUTY TERRY
WILLIAMS, SR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable Law Enforcer, Deputy Terry Williams, Sr.

On August 4, 1968, Henry and Emma Roberts gave birth to Terry Williams, Sr. He is a 1986 graduate of Quitman County High School in Marks, MS.

Deputy Williams furthered his education by attending Northwest Community College and majoring in Communication.

His first job was a machine operator for the Thermos Company, where he learned leadership skills. After leaving Thermos, he began working at Frame Picture Enterprise in Batesville, MS. During his time there, he supervised for 9 years.

In 2001, Deputy Williams began a job with the Quitman County Sheriff Department as a part-time jailer. Since his employment with the Quitman County Sheriff Department, he has served in many capacities such as County Arson Investigator, Triad Coordinator, Juvenile Resource Officer, Jail Administrator, Dispatcher and Deputy Sheriff. Also he serves and is acting Chief of Police for the town of Sledge, MS.

Deputy Williams is married to Lucille Williams, who has worked for the Quitman County Justice for the past 16 years. He is the father of four children.

Deputy Williams' goal is to continue to serve and protect the citizens of Quitman County for many more years to come.

Through God and determination, Deputy Williams will continue to make a difference in his community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Deputy Terry Williams, Sr. for his dedication in being an outstanding Law Enforcer.

HONORING OFFICER CHUCK
STRATTON

HON. JASON T. SMITH

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Officer Chuck Stratton of Poplar Bluff, Missouri for his exemplary service to his community through the Poplar Bluff Police Department. Officer Stratton first served our country in the United States Air Force, and began working for the Police Force in 1984 as a reserve officer. Over the next 29 years Officer Stratton served in a variety of positions within the Poplar Bluff Police Department, excelling in all. His work investigating narcotics began as a Canine handler before joining the SEMO drug task force in 1990. Towards the end of his career, Officer Stratton worked in the Evidence and Accreditation departments, and lastly as the Chief of Police and Director of Campus Safety for the Three Rivers College System.

Officer Stratton has been an invaluable asset to his community throughout his long career, during which he served hundreds of search warrants. During his tenure at the Poplar Bluff Police Department, Officer Stratton supervised every single division of the department at one time or another. He obtained a grant to bring a Methamphetamine Laboratory Collection Station to the Poplar Bluff Police Department which is still in use today. He has been recognized many times by his own community and by larger institutions such as the FBI. I am grateful that we have such dedicated and hardworking members of the Poplar Bluff community, such as Officer Stratton whose hard work helps keep the community safe. It is my pleasure to recognize his efforts and achievements before the House of Representatives.

HONORING RILEY'S BOOKKEEPING
SERVICE

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a well-established rural town minority owned business, Riley's Bookkeeping Service.

Riley's Bookkeeping Service is owned and operated by Mr. LeRoy Riley. Riley's Bookkeeping Service has served its customers for more than 30 years. It has provided over 30 years of income tax preparation and currently offers bookkeeping service, full processing of payroll checks, along with quarter report forms and also batch provider for EFTPS.

Mr. Riley said that his business began as a little side service that he used to do to help people.

Mr. Riley is a Mississippi Valley State University alum and a math major that had more than 35 years as a public school educator, including serving as an assistant principal. He is also a certified notary, a hunter educator and gun safety instructor for the state of Mississippi.

Through his bookkeeping services, Mr. Riley says he roughly serves more than 400 people per year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. LeRoy Riley and the Riley's Bookkeeping Service for his steadfast dedication to serving his community with great, dependable, and compassionate service.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL
DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was \$10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is \$17,281,164,714,573.43. We've added \$6,654,287,665,660.35 to our debt in 5

years. This is over \$6.6 trillion in debt our Nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

HONORING RICO SMITH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a diligent law enforcer, Chief Rico Smith.

Mr. Smith was born and raised in Coahoma, Mississippi. He is the only son of Robert and Bettye Smith Malane. Chief Smith attended Coahoma Agricultural High, and Coahoma Community College, in Clarksdale, Mississippi. He entered the United States Army for 3 years and was in the Army Band. He also graduated from Valley State in Itta Bena, Mississippi.

Chief Smith began his law enforcement career in 1995 as a patrolman and juvenile officer with the Friars Point Police Department where his dedication and commitment afforded him an opportunity to work with juveniles and participate on numerous boards, committees and forums.

Chief Smith served on the Coahoma County School Board, a board member for the Boys and Girls Club, a team facilitator for the Coahoma County Multidisciplinary Child Abuse Review Team and was appointed by the former Governor Haley Barbour to the Children's Justice Act Task Force for the State of Mississippi.

Chief Smith is an advocate for juveniles by working with such programs as the Adolescent Opportunity Program and the Toney Gobar Program.

Chief Smith is the former Chief of Police for the Town of Coahoma and is presently the Police Chief for the Town of Tutwiler, in Tutwiler, Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Chief Rico Smith for his dedication in being an outstanding Law Enforcer.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CAREER
OF JULIA LAVOIE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize the accomplishments of Julia Lavoie, best known as Julie. She has been with the Greater Springfield Credit Union in Springfield, Massachusetts for thirty-five years and currently serves as its CEO. She will be retiring as CEO of the credit union on January 17, 2014.

The Greater Springfield Credit Union was chartered on March 2, 1927. Its original charter was limited to mainly Springfield municipal employees and their families. Today it is open to any resident of Hampden or Hampshire Counties, while many of its members are City of Springfield employees, police officers, and firefighters.

Thirty-five years ago, Julie began working at the credit union as a teller. Over the course of the next three decades she held several positions including loan officer, assistant manager, and COO before being named the CEO in 2008.

Many credit union members have said that getting a loan from Julie was like going to the confessional, because no matter what the disclosed financial problem or the issue, she found a way to help the member. Over her more than three-decade career, spanning several generations of members, she has developed lifelong friendships due to both her friendliness and professionalism.

She has left the credit union in outstanding financial shape. Julie credits her success as CEO to its loyal members, hard-working staff, and dedicated Board of Directors. Due to Julie's vast institutional knowledge and tremendous value, she has been named "CEO Emeritus" by the credit union's board.

I know I join Julie's husband Ron Lavoie, her three daughters, and seven grandchildren in wishing her a happy retirement and continued success in all of her future endeavors.

HONORING MACK'S CAFÉ

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a well-established rural town minority owned business, Mack's Café.

Mack's Café opened for business August 2001 in Bolton, Mississippi. The owner, Mrs. Flora Bell Watson, has been known in the community as an extraordinary chef. Alongside her daughter, Anitra Watson, Ms. "Flo Bell" (as she is affectionately called) has nurtured her masterful skills of seasoning and marinating soul food meals for most of her life.

Mrs. Watson spent most of her life in Bolton and was employed with SOS Truck Stop in Clinton, Mississippi for nearly 30 years. She served as cook and waitress while working alongside her daughter Anitra, who worked with the same company for 22 years.

Once SOS Truck Stop went out of business, Mrs. Watson and her daughter took the opportunity to open her own restaurant in the town she grew up in. She acquired restaurant space for lease in the heart of town and after a few modifications, she opened for business. At the time of her opening, there was only one other restaurant in town.

Throughout the years, Mrs. Watson has had to make small modifications to keep up with the change of time, but overall her restaurant has remained a constant staple within the community. Many people come from various locations daily to indulge in the soulfully cooked meals of Mack's Café. Her business is only open Monday through Friday for full spread lunch and short orders. Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays reduce business the most, and the closing of her town's Boys & Girls Club also noticeably decreased her clientele. She currently employs four other workers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Flora Bell Watson and

Anitra Watson for their steadfast dedication to serving the Bolton community through great, dependable, and compassionately prepared meals and service in Mack's Café.

CELEBRATING THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF DALLAS/FORT WORTH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport (DFW), which operated its first commercial flight on January 13, 1974. More than a massive facility, DFW is an economic and development engine that has transformed the course of North Texas in the past four decades.

Ground was broken for DFW on December 11, 1968, with Dallas Mayor J. Erik Johnson and Fort Worth Chamber President J. Lee Johnson III leading their respective cities in the joint venture. Four years prior, the Civil Aeronautics Board sought for the cities of Dallas and Fort Worth to choose a site for a new airport to service them both. Ultimately, a space that lay seventeen miles from either city's core was chosen in an area covering parts of the cities of Coppell, Euless, Grapevine, and Irving.

DFW has a unique history in aviation. At a 1973 dedication ceremony one year before its general opening, it was the first airport in the U.S. to welcome the landing of a supersonic Concorde. Supersonic service between DFW and Europe was then inaugurated in 1979 with the parallel landings of two Concorde jets. American Airlines, today the largest airline in the world, made DFW its first hub in 1981 and invented the modern "hub and spoke" route system there in 1982. In 1989, *Atlantis*, piggybacking on a modified Boeing 747, made DFW the first commercial airport to host a shuttle landing.

The 1990s saw significant expansion, including the addition of a seventh runway in 1996 and the first of four runway extensions starting that same year. To this day, DFW is the only airport in the world with four paved serviceable runways longer than 4,000 meters. In 2005, the Skylink rail and the international Terminal D were added. DFW now hosts fifty-nine international destinations, twenty-five of which were added in the last three years; and its 11.1% growth rate in international traffic in 2012 (and even more in 2013) was double that of its U.S. peers.

DFW serves 200 destinations and is the fourth busiest airport in the world in terms of aircraft movement. It ranks eighth in passenger traffic at 60 million per year, or 164,000 per day. It is also the second-largest in the U.S. in terms of physical space, with approximately 18,000 acres (larger than the island of Manhattan). It moves 645,000 tons of cargo per year. Its parking spaces alone are staggering at 40,000. Ultimately, according to the University of North Texas, DFW airport is responsible for adding \$31.6 billion to the

economy annually and for 148,000 jobs. Even that is only part of the story.

The population of the Dallas/Fort Worth area has grown from 2.5 million to 6.7 million in the 40 years since DFW airport opened. This telling growth has come with a boom in the size and quality of life in the two namesake cities and also for numerous nearby suburban cities, many of which are in the 24th District of Texas. Several major corporations—including American Airlines, Fluor, Kimberly Clark, and Exxon Mobil, to name a few—located their headquarters in the area for the strategic and logistic boon that DFW offers from its prime position between the coasts. Manufacturing plants, entertainment venues, conferences, and businesses of all types have sprung up over the years as a result of the airport.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the 24th Congressional District of Texas, I ask all my distinguished colleagues to join me in celebrating the fortieth anniversary of Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport, as well as the vibrancy that it has brought to the 24th District in which it sits, and in thanking the countless people of all trades, services, and professions who have made this economic engine possible.

HONORING LESHAWN MCWRIGHT

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable veteran and community servant, Mr. LeShaun McWright, who has shown what can be done through hard work, setting goals, and aiming high.

Mr. LeShaun McWright is a lifelong resident of Leland, Mississippi. He is a 1989 honor graduate of Leland High School. In March 1990 he graduated from the U.S. Marine Corps Basic Training in Parris Island, South Carolina. LeShaun served in the Marine Corp during Desert Shield/Desert Storm from December 1990 to July 1991. He received an Honorable Discharge from the United States Marine Corp in December of 1993.

Mr. McWright joined the Leland Police Department as a Patrol Officer in April 1995. In June 1996 he graduated from the Mississippi Law Enforcement Officer Training Academy. LeShaun worked as a Patrol Officer for the Greenville Police Department from May 1997 to August 1999. From 2000 to 2002 he was a Contract Security Officer at Federal Buildings in the Central and Northern Districts of Mississippi while still working with local law enforcement agencies in the MS Delta.

Mr. McWright worked as a Patrolman with the Oxford, Mississippi Police Department from 2002–2004 and later returned to Greenville, MS Police Department from 2005–2006 as a First Class Patrolman and later a Juvenile/Gang Officer.

Mr. McWright was deployed with Mississippi National Guard to Operation Iraqi Freedom from 2007–2008. Upon his return from deployment LeShaun returned to the Greenville Police Department's Juvenile/Gang Division and

also worked with the Mayor's Protective Services Division. In October of 2011 LeShaun joined the Greenville Public School District as a Resource Officer where he is the Captain/Commander of Ground Operations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. LeShaun McWright for his dedication to serving our great Country, his community and Greenville Public Schools.

HONORING THE CAREER OF LT.
CHRISTINE BISHOP

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about Lieutenant Christine Bishop of Rockford, Illinois, who retired from the Rockford Police Department at the beginning of this year.

Lieutenant Bishop joined the Department on March 6, 1989 and served the city of Rockford for almost 25 years. She advocated for, and helped establish the department's K-9 unit, becoming one of the first K-9 handlers in 1994. Later, she became the first woman from the Department to earn the rank of lieutenant and was the first woman to go to the FBI National Academy for advanced supervisor training.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to thank Christine Bishop for her years of dedicated service to our community and congratulate her on her retirement.

TRIBUTE TO U.S. CUSTOMS AND
BORDER PROTECTION OFFICER
JOSEPH PIRANEO

HON. KERRY L. BENTIVOLIO

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Piraneo defends our country everyday as a U.S. Customs and Border Protection officer. Thank you to Mr. Joseph Piraneo for his service.

TO RECOGNIZE MASTER HARRY
PFISTER

HON. MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Master Harry Pfister and Villari's Self Defense Center for their outstanding contributions, particularly the special assistance provided to the needy in our communities. The Self Defense Center has been training children and adults in the martial arts in the Bucks-Mont area with great success; however, the lessons also have included enhancing the spirit of volunteerism and charity under the tutelage of Master Pfister. I would like to acknowledge that more than \$50,000 was raised

for local charitable causes, including Manna on Main Street, a kickathon held to "kick" hunger. This charity and other help for the neediest in the community made Villari's Self Defense Center more than a training ground for the martial arts. Master Pfister and all the associates understand the importance of helping others and I sincerely appreciate their work, knowing they will continue to be an inspiration for their students and the greater community in the future.

CONGRATULATING MR. AND MRS.
TOM AND PHYLLIS FREUDENBERG

HON. KERRY L. BENTIVOLIO

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 13, 2014

Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Mr. Speaker, congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Tom and Phyllis Freudenberg who celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on January 2, 2014.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, January 14, 2014 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's record.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 15

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

To receive a closed briefing on the situation in Iraq and Syria.

SVC-217

10 a.m.

Committee on Finance

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Sarah Bloom Raskin, of Maryland, to be Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, and Rhonda K. Schmittlein, of Missouri, to be a Member of the United States International Trade Commission; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine the nomination of R. Gil Kerlikowske, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of Customs, Department of Homeland Security, and L. Paige Marvel, of Maryland, and Tamara Wenda

Ashford, of Virginia, both to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court.

SD-215

2 p.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection

To hold hearings to examine regulating financial holding companies and physical commodities.

SD-538

Committee on Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider an original bill entitled, "Support for United States-Republic of Korea Civil Nuclear Cooperation Act", and the nominations of Cynthia H. Akueteh, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Gabonese Republic, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Catherine Ann Novelli, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment, Tina S. Kaidanow, of the District of Columbia, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large, Michael A. Hammer, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Chile, Kevin Whitaker, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Colombia, Daniel W. Yohannes, of Colorado, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, with the rank of Ambassador, Sarah Sewall, of Massachusetts, to be Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights, Helen Meagher La Lime, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Angola, Larry Edward Andre, Jr., of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Eric T. Schultz, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Zambia, Puneet Talwar, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs, Carlos Roberto Moreno, of California, to be Ambassador to Belize, Rose Eilene Gottemoeller, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, Frank A. Rose, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary for Verification and Compliance, Adam M. Scheinman, of Virginia, to be Special Representative of the President for Nuclear Nonproliferation, Timothy M. Broas, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Donald Lu, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Albania, Robert A. Sherman, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Portuguese Republic, Karen Clark Stanton, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Amy Jane Hyatt, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Palau, Tomasz P. Malinowski, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Crystal Nix-Hines, of California, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, John Hoover, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Sierra Leone, Thomas Frederick

Daughton, of Arizona, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Namibia, Dwight L. Bush, Sr., of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco, Matthew T. Harrington, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Lesotho, Janet L. Yellen, of California, to be United States Alternate Governor of the International Monetary Fund, and Charles Hammerman Rivkin, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary for Economic and Business Affairs, all of the Department of State, Catherine Ann Novelli, of Virginia, to be United States Alternate Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, United States Alternate Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank, and to be United States Alternate Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Carolyn Hessler Radelet, of Virginia, to be Director of the Peace Corps, Michael G. Carroll, of New York, to be Inspector General, United States Agency for International Development, and Mark E. Lopes, of Arizona, to be United States Executive Director of the Inter-American Development; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine implications of the crisis in Ukraine.

SD-419

2:15 p.m.

Special Committee on Aging

To hold hearings to examine aging in comfort, focusing on assessing the special needs of America's Holocaust survivors.

SD-562

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine the future of unmanned aviation in the United States economy, focusing on safety and privacy considerations.

SR-253

3 p.m.

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control

To hold hearings to examine strategies to counter the drug trade as United States troop drawdown continues, focusing on the future of United States counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan.

SD-138

JANUARY 16

9:15 a.m.

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine a review of the President's Climate Action Plan.

SD-406

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Madelyn R. Creedon, of Indiana, to be Principal Deputy Administrator, National Nuclear Security Administration, Department of Energy, and Brad R. Carson, to be Under Secretary of the Army, and William A. LaPlante, Jr., to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, both of the Department of Defense.

SD-G50

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

TBA

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine a progress report on public transportation under the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21).

SD-538

Committee on Finance

To hold hearings to examine advancing Congress's trade agenda, focusing on the role of trade negotiating authority.

SD-215

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine strengthening Federal access programs to meet 21st century needs, focusing on TRIO and the Global Education and Awareness Research Undergraduate Program (GEAR UP).

SD-106

Committee on the Judiciary

Business meeting to consider S. 619, to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent unjust and irrational criminal punishments, S. 1410, to focus limited Federal resources on the most serious offenders, S. 1675, to reduce recidivism and increase public safety, and the nominations of Carolyn B. McHugh, of Utah, and Nancy L. Moritz, of Kansas, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit, John B. Owens, of California, and Michelle T. Friedland, of California, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, David Jeremiah Barron, of Massachusetts, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit, Jeffrey Alker Meyer, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut, Timothy L. Brooks, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Arkansas, James Donato, Beth Labson Freeman, and Vince Girdhari Chhabria, all to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, Pedro A. Delgado Hernandez, to be United States District Judge for the District

of Puerto Rico, Pamela L. Reeves, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee, James Maxwell Moody, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas, Matthew Frederick Leitman, Judith Ellen Levy, Laurie J. Michelson, and Linda Vivienne Parker, all to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Christopher Reid Cooper, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, M. Douglas Harpool, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Missouri, Gerald Austin McHugh, Jr., and Edward G. Smith, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Sheryl H. Lipman, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Tennessee, Stanley Allen Bastian, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Washington, Manish S. Shah, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, Daniel D. Crabtree, to be United States District Judge for the District of Kansas, Cynthia Ann Bashant, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, Jon David Levy, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maine, Theodore David Chuang, and George Jarrod Hazel, both to be a United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, and Peter Joseph Kadzik, of New York, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice.

SD-226

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings to examine income inequality in the United States.

SH-216

10:30 a.m.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, and the Internet

To hold hearings to examine locating 911 callers in a wireless world.

SR-253

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Robert C. Barber, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Iceland, George James Tsunis, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Norway, and Colleen Bradley Bell, of California, to be Ambassador to Hungary, all of the Department of State.

SD-419

Select Committee on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.

SH-219

SENATE—Tuesday, January 14, 2014

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal Spirit, today teach our lawmakers to do things Your way, embracing Your precepts and walking in Your path. Remind them that the narrow and difficult road less traveled leads to life and few find it. As our Senators receive guidance from You and follow Your leading, replace anxiety with calm, confusion with clarity, and despair with hope. May Your peace become the hallmark of their labors as You keep them focused on the priorities that reflect Your kingdom. We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

HOMEOWNER FLOOD INSURANCE AFFORDABILITY ACT OF 2013—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 266.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 266, S. 1846, a bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we will have further discussion on this matter today; that is, the matter I moved to. On our side, we have cleared the bill. We could complete it quickly. We are waiting to hear from the Republicans. This is one of the bills where, if we need to do some amendments on it, we can do some amendments on it.

The point is, I think we should try to get this done. We have been waiting for a long time to get this done. This is truly a bipartisan bill. As I explained to the Republican leader yesterday, I have had a number of Republicans come to me to see if there is a way this

bill could be moved quickly. It has become a desperate situation, with so many problems. Construction has been, in some areas, brought to a halt. So hopefully we can work something out on this in the immediate future.

SCHEDULE

Mr. President, following my remarks and those of the Republican leader, the Senate will resume consideration of the unemployment insurance extension. The time until 12:30 will be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first 30 minutes and the Republicans the second 30 minutes. The Senate will then recess from 12:30 until 2:15, as we do every Tuesday, for our caucus meetings. At 2:30, there will be up to two rollcall votes; first, a cloture vote on the Reed of Rhode Island substitute amendment. If cloture is not invoked, there will be a second cloture vote on the underlying bill.

We have had some good discussions, and I am going to—as I know the Republican leader will—discuss if there is a way to move forward on unemployment insurance. I hope there is. At 2:30 today, after our caucuses, we will come out and see if there is a consent agreement we can present to the Senate to move forward with the legislation. I hope that is possible, and we are certainly trying.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. President, each day Bloomberg releases a list of the 300 richest individuals in the world—the Bloomberg Billionaires index. The list includes 67 fortunate and really fabulously wealthy Americans. More than any other country in the world, we have 67 of the 300. Last year, the members of the billionaire index added \$524 billion in new wealth to their net worth.

Listen to that, Mr. President: Last year, the billionaire's index—these 67 people—added \$524 billion of new wealth. Not million but billion—\$2 billion per person last year.

These are 300 fortunate individuals, flooded with their already flush coffers, with another \$2 billion each, while millions of American families struggle to pay their rent. I don't begrudge these people at their making a lot of money. Their good fortune is something that speaks well of our country. We are truly a land of opportunity. But I do believe it is time for average Americans to share in that prosperity, particularly as the economy recovers.

If this were just a quirk in the indexes of how rich people are, that would be one thing, but in the last 30 years this same top 1 percent have seen

their wealth increase—their incomes triple—while the middle class has gone down 10 percent in the same 30 years. It is time for average Americans—and I believe this so sincerely—to share in that prosperity in some way, especially as the economy is now recovering.

For most Americans, hard work isn't paying off the way it does for the top 1 percent. For many it has been impossible to even find steady full-time work since the recession began. That is why we must not abandon the 1.4 million Americans who are out there struggling—unemployed people who have been cut off from these crucial benefits now for the last 2 weeks, and they are looking forward to maybe being cut off forever.

This small stipend—an average of \$300 per week—is helping them keep food on the table and, literally, roofs over their heads while they look for work. I read here on the floor a letter from someone in Nevada, a woman, who said she doesn't know where she is going to go, what she is going to do. She, as have many people, has looked for work so very hard. As part of the unemployment compensation, an individual has to have been fired or laid off through no fault of their own and then they have to look for work every week.

Americans do want to go back to work. They do not want to set a bad example for their kids. They do not want to live off the system—whatever that means. But there is still only one job for every three people searching all over America. Some places are worse off than others. In Nevada, a man wrote to me—I of almost 20,000 Nevadans who lost unemployment benefits last month—and he said he had applied for 700 jobs in the last 10 months—not 70, not 7, but 700. He has been able to get a dozen interviews but still can't find work.

But he hasn't given up hope. He hasn't given up the hope of finding a good-paying job, and he hasn't given up hope that Congress will restore emergency unemployment benefits until he does find a job. Neither have the 200 Nevada veterans who attended a job fair I put on last week. It was held at the University of Nevada over the weekend. It is shameful that tens of thousands of veterans of this Nation's armed forces lost their unemployment benefits last year.

It is inspiring to hear the stories of hard-working Americans who simply won't give up until they find a job. So I hope Senators will remember the perseverance of these brave individuals as they continue to seek a compromise here in this body that would restore

emergency unemployment benefits to 1.4 million Americans.

This says it all: 67 of the richest people in the world living in America got a \$2 billion tip last year. For 1.4 million Americans, they lost \$300 on average per week. That is not fair. This is America, the land of opportunity. People who work hard are supposed to be rewarded—but not during the last 30 years.

The middle class has lost 10 percent of their income, and that doesn't take into consideration the poor—the poor. There are more poor than ever in America. The middle class, we know, is being squeezed out of existence. It is time for us to take care of these people who are desperate for help. That is what the government is all about.

Looking back at my home life, I feel government has been good for the people who live in my little town of Searchlight. It is a town mostly of old people. Many of them are getting pensions from wherever they worked. They get Social Security. But the government has done so many good things. Let us not denigrate government. This is a time when people have no opportunity. They need government help. They are desperate. All they want is one job, but they know if there is a vacancy over here, there are going to be scores—and we have seen this in the news accounts of job opportunities—thousands of people showing up for sometimes just a handful of jobs.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, on the unemployment insurance bill, there have been productive conversations between the majority leader and several Members on this side. The Republicans have offered numerous commonsense proposals to get to a conclusion. Ideally, we would have spent the past week voting on those proposals, so there is really no good reason for us to be in the position that we are in right now.

Let me just underscore some of the things on my side that we would like to see in the final product. First, the Senate should actually be paying for whatever it passes, and not with spending cuts 11 years from now that we know aren't going to happen. It is also reasonable to expect practical progrowth job creation measures so we can actually get people back to work, and for a solution to be reasonable it should also respect the right of our constituents to be heard on this issue through a more open amendment process.

We have to get away from an attitude that essentially says the views of half the American people don't matter in the Senate. These days it has gotten even worse than that; ideas on both sides are often completely ignored.

That is just not how the Senate is supposed to work. So we have an opportunity to begin to start fixing the problem on the bill that is before us. It is the right thing to do. I am hopeful common sense will prevail.

(The further remarks of Mr. MCCONNELL pertaining to the introduction of S. 1916 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. MCCONNELL. I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXTENSION ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 1845, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1845) to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Reid (for Reed) amendment No. 2631, relating to extension and modification of emergency unemployment compensation program.

Reid amendment No. 2632 (to amendment No. 2631), to change the enactment date.

Reid motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions, Reid amendment No. 2633, to change the enactment date.

Reid amendment No. 2634 (to (the instructions) amendment No. 2633), of a perfecting nature.

Reid amendment No. 2635 (to amendment No. 2634), of a perfecting nature.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time until 12:30 p.m. will be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first 30 minutes and the Republicans controlling the second 30 minutes.

The Senator from Vermont.

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I should first note I am pleased to see the Presiding Officer. It is a pleasure to share the podium with him today.

I ask unanimous consent that upon the completion of my remarks, the Chair recognize the senior Senator from Illinois, Mr. DURBIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, after many long days and nights of four-party negotiations across a dozen subcommittees over the past month, on Sunday night the Appropriations Committee completed work on the fiscal year 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

I commend Chairwoman MIKULSKI, without whom this would not have

been possible. It was, above all, her relentless pursuit of this goal and her unmatched ability to rally her subcommittee troops together to get us to this point.

I would also note that she was helped by some of the most hard working members of the Senate staff one can imagine. I want to especially commend Tim Rieser of my staff, and Janet Stormes and Nikole Manatt who worked with him. I could not keep track of the number of times I received emails or calls at midnight or 1 a.m. from Tim as we worked through all the difficult parts of this bill.

And it could not have been done without the cooperation of my friend from Alabama Senator SHELBY, the committee's ranking member, who knew how important it was to pass appropriations bills rather than put the government on autopilot.

This means there will be no sequester in fiscal year 2014, and there will not be another disastrous government shutdown that achieved nothing, disrupted the lives of millions of American families, and cost the taxpayers some \$24 billion and private industry tens of billions of dollars more.

As Chairman of the Department of State and Foreign Operations Subcommittee, I want to thank Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM, who brings a level of energy and knowledge to our subcommittee few can match. He and I agree on an awful lot more than we disagree.

I want to mention a few things in the bill. But first, the big picture. For the Department of State and foreign operations, the bill provides \$49 billion in discretionary budget authority to protect a wide array of U.S. security, humanitarian, and economic interests around the world. This total is \$2.2 billion below the fiscal year 2013 enacted post-sequester level.

Of that amount, \$6.5 billion is for overseas contingency operations in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq and other areas in political transition, including the Middle East and North Africa, and to respond to humanitarian emergencies, particularly in Syria, the Middle East, and Central Africa.

If anyone should question why these funds are important, look at what is happening in Syria, and Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey, where 2 million Syrians have fled, and in South Sudan and the Central African Republic, where hundreds of thousands of people have been displaced because of an explosion of ethnic and tribal violence. The bill provides significant increases in funding for refugees and other humanitarian programs.

The bill provides funding above the President's request for security at U.S. embassies and other diplomatic facilities; it fully funds our commitment to key allies such as Israel and Jordan; it substantially funds our contributions

to the United Nations and other international organizations and for U.N. peacekeeping; and it fully funds the U.S. contributions to the Global AIDS Fund.

Many Senators care about global health, for good reason. HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases threaten millions of Americans who travel, live, study, and serve in the Armed Forces overseas as well as here at home. Many of the diseases we work to eradicate are only an airplane trip away from our own shores. Billions of people in the poorest countries, especially children, die or suffer from illnesses that can be easily prevented or treated. Our children and grandchildren will be immunized, but many children born in the poorest countries die before the age of five because of these diseases.

We provide a total of \$6 billion—the highest amount in history—for programs to combat HIV/AIDS, including \$1.65 billion for the Global Fund. We provide historic levels to combat polio, malaria, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases, and \$175 million for the GAVI Alliance which provides lifesaving children's vaccines.

For Egypt, which many have been asking about, the bill provides up to the amounts requested for fiscal year 2014—\$250 million for economic aid and \$1.3 billion for military aid. But the military aid is only available to pay current defense contracts, and the goods and services may not be delivered to Egypt unless the Secretary of State certifies there is a national referendum and the government is taking steps to support the democratic transition and there are democratic elections and a newly elected government is taking steps to govern democratically.

These are the same commitments the government of Egypt made to the Egyptian people. Contrary to some inaccurate press reports, there is no waiver if the Egyptian Government reneges on these commitments. These are the toughest conditions the Congress has imposed on aid to the Egyptian military.

We want to see the restoration of democracy and respect for fundamental freedoms in Egypt, including the rights of women, civil society, and religious minorities. This is discussed in the explanatory statement accompanying the bill. If the military continues its repressive tactics, arresting democracy activists, and does not hold free and fair elections, the certifications will not be possible and U.S. aid will be cut.

The bill cuts aid for Afghanistan by 50 percent from the current level. It has become abundantly clear that as U.S. troops withdraw, the security environment is worsening. This reality, coupled with the refusal of the Karzai government to sign a bilateral security agreement, widespread corruption in that government, and the diminishing ability to monitor how U.S. funds are

spent, compel a more targeted, sustainable approach.

I am pleased we were able to include the amounts requested for the Clean Technology Fund and the Strategic Climate Fund, and to protect tropical forests which are being destroyed at an alarming rate, and to combat poaching and trafficking of wildlife.

There are some things I wish were not in here, particularly a House provision which would weaken limits on carbon emissions from projects financed by the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. We should be using public funds to support exports of clean, renewable technology, not to fund polluting projects that worsen global warming.

I am also very disappointed that a Senate provision to bring the United States into compliance with the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations was rejected by the House of Representatives. By not including this provision we jeopardize the essential rights of consular assistance for Americans arrested in foreign countries, and we also weaken our credibility as a nation that respects the rule of law.

I would point out, the next time a constituent of a House Member is arrested overseas and denied access to the U.S. embassy, they should ask why they refused to support bringing the U.S. into compliance with the treaty that requires that access. It is hard for us to insist on consular assistance when Americans are arrested abroad, when we don't provide the same right to foreigners arrested here.

I do appreciate, however, the way the House—particularly Chairwoman GRANGER and Ranking Member LOWEY and their staffs—worked with me, Senator GRAHAM and his very able staff, and others. And, we all owe a debt of gratitude to the printing and editorial staff of the Government Printing Office who worked day and night, week after week and on many weekends, to produce draft after draft of the documents. It was a collaborative effort from beginning to end, and the outcome is a balanced bill that deserves bipartisan support.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, how much time is remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. About 20 minutes.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that I be given 10 minutes and that Senator SCHUMER be given the remaining 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, pending before the Congress now is debate about unemployment benefits.

On January 1 1.3 million Americans got a notice that they were not going to receive any more unemployment

benefit checks. These are people out of work through no fault of their own who are required, under law, to be actively pursuing additional employment and regularly reporting to the government. For that, they receive average unemployment benefits of about \$300 a week. Three hundred dollars a week is not a generous amount in this day and age. It is very difficult for any family to get by. They are going to have to dip into their savings to make rent payments, utility payments, put gas in the car to look for a job, and pay for the cell telephone they need in order to go looking for work. So we are now debating as to whether we should extend those unemployment benefits which were cut off on January 1. I think we should. Historically we have. Even with lower unemployment rates in the past, we have extended unemployment benefits.

Think about this for a second. The average person unemployed in America takes 38 weeks to find a job. However, we are cutting off unemployment benefits at 27 weeks in most places. That means people will have 10 or 11 weeks on average without any support.

What happens to a family under those circumstances? Awful things happen. They cannot make their rent payments or their mortgage payment or the utility payments or their health payments, and they find themselves literally facing bankruptcy. Losing a job is bad enough. Making it worse by cutting off unemployment checks is unacceptable. So we are debating it.

Historically, we have extended these unemployment benefits on an emergency basis, which means we do not pay for them because we understand this is an unusual time in our economy when we need to give a helping hand. We also understand the money that we give to these families is frequently spent immediately. They have to spend it to get by. As they put money back in the economy, it helps other people go to work. So it is a bit of an accelerant. It is a catalyst for more economic growth. It is good for the overall economy.

However, we have run into something new. The Republican side of the aisle has now said if you want to give unemployment benefits to Americans, you have to pay for them. In other words, you have to cut spending in other areas to pay for them.

Listen to what the Republicans have suggested we should do in order to provide unemployment benefits for 1.3 million people who were cut off on January 1. MITCH MCCONNELL, the senior Senator from Kentucky and Republican leader, came to the floor and suggested last week that the way to pay for the unemployment benefits was to eliminate that section of the Affordable Care Act which creates a personal responsibility for people to buy their own health insurance and a tax to be paid if they do not, about \$95 a person per year. He says eliminate that.

The problem with eliminating it is you do raise some revenue, but on the other hand you cut off the pool of uninsured people who are now buying insurance. By doing this, you eliminate the protection we built into the law for every American family that has someone in the household with a preexisting condition. You cannot say to insurance companies and others cover everyone, even those with preexisting conditions, unless you expand the pool of people insured. Senator MCCONNELL wants to cut that off. Senator MCCONNELL's proposal would, in fact, eliminate this protection in our bill against discrimination because your child has asthma, your child has diabetes, your wife is a cancer survivor.

That was the reality of insurance before this bill. The Republicans believe that eliminating that protection is the way to pay for unemployment benefits. They would penalize 300 million Americans and their families in order to take care of 1.3 million unemployed on a temporary basis. That is a terrible tradeoff.

Then comes Senator PORTMAN from Ohio. He has a little different approach. He suggests that if you are disabled in America, adjudged disabled in America, you should never draw unemployment benefits. "Double dipping" is what they call it.

Wait a minute. You are getting a government check that says you are disabled, and you are getting another government check that says you are unemployed? What is wrong with this picture?

I invite him—and I am sure the Presiding Officer has done this—to the sheltered workshops of his State. If you have ever visited a sheltered workshop, here is what you will find, and I found it in Decatur, IL: Profoundly retarded people and people with serious mental challenges are given a chance to work a little bit. They can make only about \$1,000 a month maximum. What kind of work do they get? Much of it is very simple manual labor. In my State they make license plates at this facility in Decatur.

They told me the story about a person who was brought in there who had suffered from serious mental illness his entire life and was nonfunctional. He just stood there. They brought him in and put him on the line with the license plates and showed him a simple task. He blossomed. His life opened. He became a different person. He started accepting more and more responsibilities. There came a point when there was a blizzard in Decatur, IL, and they closed the sheltered workshop. He was not going to miss a day of work. He walked in the snow and stood outside, ready to go to work.

The people working in that sheltered workshop are only paid a few dollars an hour, but for him it is the most important part of his life, and while he is

being paid, his unemployment benefits are building up to protect him. The day may come when the sheltered workshop can't find a job for him or closes down. He would then be eligible for unemployment benefits. Senator PORTMAN of Ohio says no, we should cut off his unemployment benefits to pay for the temporary unemployment benefits of others. I invite Senator PORTMAN to go to a sheltered workshop in his State to meet these people, and I bet he changes his mind on that Republican pay-for.

Then comes Senator AYOTTE of New Hampshire. She says we have a terrible situation with the child tax credit. The child tax credit is available for wage earners who can claim a credit on the tax they owe and a refundable credit as well, in some circumstances, for their children. In other words, if you are low-income in America, we reduce your tax burden based on the number of children you have. The obvious reason is to give you \$1,000 more a year for your child, \$20 a week for your child. That, to me, is not unreasonable. It alleviates poverty for literally millions of Americans. Senator AYOTTE says for those who are filing a so-called I-10; that is, those who do not have a Social Security number but work in America and pay taxes as they are required to do, she would cut them off so they could not claim this child tax credit for their children even if their child is a U.S. citizen, and that is the requirement under the law. So she would cut off child benefits for citizen children to pay for temporary unemployment benefits.

We can clean up the child tax credit situation, and I think there are ways to do it in a reasonable fashion, but to cut off millions of children who are legally here in the United States, eligible for this child tax credit—is that what we have come to? Cut off a child tax credit? Eliminate the help for those who are working in sheltered workshops, disabled people cross America? Eliminate the protection under the Affordable Care Act for discrimination against people with preexisting conditions? Those are the three Republican alternatives? Does that define the difference between the parties?

I am afraid it does. It tells you from our point of view that helping folks who need a helping hand in this country is just part of who we are. There is a compassion gap here when you believe the only way you can help some is by hurting so many others who are struggling to get by in life, and that is all we heard from the other side of the aisle.

I commend those who want to work on a bipartisan basis to solve this, but let's get it done. Let's extend these unemployment benefits. Do it as we did 5 different times, without paying for it, under previous Republican Presidents. Let's do it in a fashion that speaks well

of our country. Let's give those folks who are searching for jobs a helping hand so their families can stay together during these winter months, these challenging months, so they can get back to work and pay their taxes and be right where they want to be, a part of the workforce of the future.

I yield the floor to Senator SCHUMER. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, first, I thank my colleague and friend and roommate from Illinois—we are going to miss our landlord deeply—for his articulate enunciation of where we are here. We have always extended unemployment benefits, and we have done it, in most instances, in a bipartisan way and not paid for it. Under George Bush, 2007, unemployment was only 5.6 percent. Now it hovers around 7 percent. He moved it forward. It had bipartisan support.

Things have evolved. I guess we do not have that bipartisan support. As Senator DURBIN outlined, a lot of the amendments to try to pay for this sort of rob Peter to pay Paul. I have heard a lot of my Republican colleagues say let's talk about how we deal with poverty. These amendments that we have heard talked about are kind of punitive and do not really deal with the issue.

I would like to address another issue, and that is how we come to an agreement here and get this place working again. On both sides of the aisle, there is a great deal of consternation that we are not legislating. We have had this problem for a while. Thursday it came to a head. There were some harsh words that were issued by some. The question is how do we get things working again.

First, I remind my colleagues there are instances when this place, the Senate in particular, is still working. We had a farm bill, an immigration bill, the WRDA bill. They all had one thing in common and that is the chairman and ranking member agreed on a proposal. When the chairman and the ranking member agree on a proposal, or a large group of Democrats and Republicans agree on a bipartisan proposal—in immigration we had great help from the chairman, but Senator MCCAIN and I—neither chairman nor ranking member of the Judiciary Committee—came to an agreement with the help of Senators MENENDEZ, DURBIN, BENNET, GRAHAM, FLAKE and RUBIO. But we can get something done, and we can shepherd even the most controversial and difficult legislation through the floor.

But there are many instances—these days more than ever because the parties are further apart than they used to be and there is less overlap—there are instances where the chair and ranking member can't or there does not seem to be a bipartisan agreement. What do we do in those instances?

I have discussed this with many on the other side of the aisle. There is a tradition here. I am here sort of a middle level amount of time, about 14 years. The general theory has been whichever party is in the majority, whichever is in the minority, that the majority gets to set the agenda and the minority gets to offer amendments. There is a lot of discussion as to why that is not happening anymore, and there are different explanations on each side of the aisle. There will be a discussion in our caucus, and I think in the Republican caucus, at this lunch, as to how to try to break that logjam. That is a good thing.

I will just make one point here that has been largely forgotten and that is this. There are two parts to this sort of agreement, deal, arrangement. The first part is the ability to offer amendments. Should it be unlimited amendments? Should it be all nongermane amendments? That has to be discussed and worked out. But certainly the minority should get to offer amendments. There is a general theoretical agreement among everybody about that.

But the other side is that the majority should be able, once the amendments are disposed of, to get an up-or-down vote on the final passage of the bill—that the bill not be filibustered—not just the motion to proceed, but once we go through the amendatory process, the bill itself.

If friends on the other side of the aisle say I want to offer my amendment but unless it passes I am going to vote to block the bill from coming up for an up-or-down vote, that does not seem right. My purpose for a brief few moments, coming to the floor, is to remind both sides of the aisle, but particularly my Republican colleagues, that to get this place moving again requires two things. One, an ability to offer amendments. But second, an ability to vote on final passage, have an up-or-down vote on final passage once those amendments are disposed of one way or the other.

We know that our colleagues will offer tough amendments sometimes. That is the nature of things. Many times the amendments are just offered with an idea to improve the bill or have a different idea. Sometimes they are amendments that just make it very difficult to vote against, but so be it. That is how this place has always been run. I think most of my colleagues on this side of the aisle are willing to accept that. But at the same time, we do not want to go through an amendatory process and then, because we are 55, not 60, never be able to get an up-or-down vote on final passage of the legislation.

There are two sides to this story. There are two sides to an agreement to get the floor of the Senate working again—particularly when the majority and minority cannot agree on an over-

all bill. One side is an ability to offer amendments; the other side an ability for an up-or-down vote once those amendments are disposed of. I don't think you can have one without the other.

Just as we could not ask our Republican colleagues for an up-or-down vote, if they were not able to offer amendments, I don't think it is fair for our Republican colleagues to ask us to go through the amendatory process, some of which will be difficult, and then not get an up-or-down vote on final passage.

That is the little piece I wanted to say here. I hope it will help bring us together because the greatest fun I have had in this place and the greatest effectiveness I have had in this place is when I worked in a bipartisan way on bill after bill. It happens less frequently now. Although, as I said, the immigration bill is an exception to that, and other bills are an exception to that. But maybe we can get back to working together if each side tries to understand the grievances and the gravamen of the position of the other.

I hope we can do that on this bill and on many other bills in the future.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). Without objection, it is so ordered.

HEALTH CARE

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, it is no secret that every Republican in this Chamber, every Senator on this side of the aisle voted against the President's health care law. We said it would do great harm to the American people, and we are finding out that is true. It is also no secret that every Democrat in the Senate voted in favor of the health care law. It was partisan, it was a bad idea, and it has failed the country in many ways.

People know about the health care Web site. The Web site was a spectacular public failure, and that was just the tip of the iceberg. When we look under the iceberg, we see that people are being hit with higher premiums and canceled coverage. Five million people lost their coverage around the country. People were not able to keep the doctor they had and liked in spite of the President's promise that if you like your doctor, you can keep your doctor. There are concerns about higher copays and deductibles, and fraud and identity theft is also an issue that is plaguing all of America. I believe the health care Web site is a spot where we are going to see more problems in that area. Americans know that fraud and

identity theft are big concerns. It has been clear from the start that the health care exchange was vulnerable to con artists and hackers. Information from the government actually went out telling people to be careful with their information because of the concerns about con artists and hackers. So that is a problem, and it is something Washington and this body need to take seriously.

Whenever President Obama talks about the health care law, he says that if Republicans have good ideas, please bring them forward, share them, and he will support them. Republicans have offered a lot of ideas on how to give the American people the health care reform they wanted all along. We passed bills in the House of Representatives. We tried to bring up bills here in the Senate. Democrats won't even allow us to vote on those bills in the Senate.

As a doctor, I can tell you what people are looking for with health care reform. They want access to quality, affordable health care—care they need from a doctor they choose at lower costs. They didn't get that with the health care law the President and the Democrats shoved down the throats of the American people. Every time the majority leader—at that desk—blocks reform, I believe he is making things worse for millions of Americans.

We are trying again to take the President at his word that he will support good Republican ideas. Senator JOHANNIS of Nebraska and I have introduced a commonsense bill that will help protect Americans who use the government insurance exchange. Our bill, called the Health Exchange Security and Transparency Act, requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to notify Americans within 2 business days if their personal information has been stolen due to security breaches on the exchanges. We are not saying it is going to happen, but it sure could happen, and if it does people need to be informed.

The House passed a version of this bill last Friday, and it was clearly a bipartisan bill. Sixty-seven Democrats joined Republicans to support this good idea. Now I believe it is our turn here in the Senate. There shouldn't be anything controversial about this at all. This should be the kind of bill we can pass by unanimous consent.

After forcing so many Americans to buy insurance through this program, I believe it is the government's responsibility to safeguard Americans' private information. Even Senators who voted for the President's health care law should agree with this. That should be the minimum we require from Washington—keep Americans' private information private. If the government fails to keep that information safe, they should have to admit it and tell people what happened.

This bill is a single page. Americans are concerned about their safety online, about having their identity stolen, and this bill would give people at least the reassurance that they would be informed, that if there is identity theft, they would know about it.

Look at what just happened to the Target stores. It now looks as if 70 million people had their personal data compromised. Target ran a full-page ad in the Washington Post talking about what happened with their 70 million customers. They apologized for it. The same ad that ran here in the Washington Post also ran in the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal, and other papers around the country. Target has told people about the security breach so they can take appropriate steps and watch for signs of identity theft. Target also said they will do free credit checks for a year and addressed the concerns many American people have and said: This is how we will take care of it. All the bill we are offering today says is that if something happens—as happened with Target—on the government's health exchange Web site, Washington should do the same. They should tell people that someone has had access to their personal information so people can protect themselves.

The health care law was completely inadequate in how it dealt with personal security issues. The Web site has been a debacle, and we know that. It is a hacker's dream. Even before the Web site was launched last March, it was a mess.

CBS News reported that deadlines for the site's final security plans were delayed three times over the summer. So we saw that problem. Final end-to-end security tests were never finished before the Web site was launched.

In November, after the Web site was launched, four experts testified before the House about Web site problems. They were asked: Would any of you advise an American citizen to use this Web site as the security system now exists? Not one of the four experts said they would—none.

By December, one of those same industry experts said that the situation was even worse. The so-called fixes caused new security patterns and problems. Remember, that was after the White House was claiming it had fixed the Web site. What they had fixed was just the tip of the iceberg, and these problems under the tip continue today.

So the House passed a bill on Friday by an overwhelming bipartisan majority, and the President still says he opposes it. Why would the President oppose this bill? Why would he oppose being honest with the American people in helping them protect themselves from identity theft? President Obama has dug in his heels so deep on his health care law that he won't even consider good bipartisan ideas that will

help the American people. Senator JOHANNIS and I are going to continue to push for a vote and to call on the President to support this bill.

The President needs to keep his promise to support good Republican ideas and to protect the American people from identity theft. As I said, this is just the tip of the iceberg with the Web site. All one has to do is go to this morning's newspapers.

The Washington Post, above the fold, front page: "Insurance sign-ups by young adults lag. Key measure for health-care law. Premiums could jump if more don't enroll." Higher premiums, that is what I am hearing from home in Wyoming.

Today's Wall Street Journal: "Health Sign-ups Skew Older, Raising Fears of Higher Costs." That is not what the President promised. The President came to the floor of the House of Representatives in a joint session of Congress and said: If you like your coverage, you can keep your coverage. If you like your doctor, you can keep your doctor. He said insurance premiums would drop for people. He made statements over the past years that under his plan insurance policies would drop \$2,500 per family. Why is the New York Times saying premiums could jump? The President says one thing; the rest of the world sees another.

The New York Times today, again, front page, above the fold: "Older People Lead Sign-Ups For Insurance. Pattern Could Result in Higher Premiums." There are questions about the law's financial viability.

The President put together a program, and those of us who actually read the bill ahead of time had great concerns about its success, its viability, its ability to deliver what it promised. The President's promises, one of which has now been called the lie of the year, continue. It has been called that by a group that looks at statements and is somewhat of a referee as political statements are made. To get that kind of an accomplishment for the President just shows how misleading the efforts have been on the American people.

The American people see what they are getting in their mail—cancellation notices. They see what happens when they go to the Web site: higher premiums, sticker shock, and now this threat of ongoing security concerns, especially in light of what is occurring throughout the rest of the country.

It is time for the President to keep his word that he does want to work with Republicans for good ideas, and he could do so by adopting this measure passed by the House on Friday that Senator JOHANNIS and I have presented to the Senate for approval today.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

TPA RENEWAL

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate my colleagues on the recent introduction of legislation to promote trade promotion authority.

Increasing free trade levels the playing field for U.S. companies. We all know that. It increases competition. We know that too. It also increases access to foreign markets, with all the attendant benefits. U.S. businesses stand the best chance to see gains in accessing foreign markets through bilateral and regional free-trade agreements. Given the complexity of these agreements, the consultation process and the expedited consideration provided by TPA is really the only way to go.

According to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the United States is "the world's largest economy and the largest exporter and importer of goods and services." We exported more than \$2.2 trillion in goods and services last year.

For those of us who represent border States, the issue hits very close to home. In recent years Mexico has become America's third largest trading partner and our second largest export market. According to the Arizona-Mexico Commission, Arizona's ports of entry serve as gateways for \$26 billion in U.S.-Mexican trade annually. Arizona benefits from more than \$13 billion in bilateral trade with Mexico every year.

Given the benefits of vibrant export markets and access to low-cost imports, it is difficult to overstate the importance of getting trade agreements in place. A U.S. Chamber official recently noted in Roll Call that nearly half of U.S. exports go to our free-trade agreement partners and that these countries make up just one-tenth of the world economy. Let me repeat that. Half of our exports go to those countries with which we have free-trade agreements. Yet those countries represent just one-tenth of the world's economy. That tells us the importance of getting these free-trade agreements in place.

In a recent opinion piece in the Wall Street Journal, former U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick noted that "on average, in the past five years of a new free-trade agreement, U.S. exports grew nearly three to four times as rapidly as U.S. exports to others."

This is great news given that negotiations on the Trans-Pacific Partnership, or TPP, are ongoing. Its successful approval would yield the largest free-trade agreement the United States has ever been a part of. Approval of the TPP agreement would provide increased access to critical Asia-Pacific markets for U.S. businesses at a critical time. It is difficult to see how this agreement will be concluded without TPA reauthorization.

Given that a 2010 study prepared by the Business Roundtable found that 38 million jobs—1 in 5 jobs in the United States—are supported by trade, the introduction of TPA renewal legislation couldn't be more timely.

Again, I congratulate my colleagues for the introduction of this legislation. I look forward to its consideration.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

OSHA POLICIES

Mr. JOHANNIS. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to acknowledge my colleagues in the Senate for standing up for family farms. I am also here to issue a very straightforward warning to OSHA: The Senate makes crystal clear in the new appropriations bill that OSHA policies and inspectors better get in line with the law.

Since 1976 Congress has included specific language in appropriations bills very specifically prohibiting OSHA from enforcement action on farms with 10 or fewer employees. However, this did not stop the agency from distorting the definitions of farming practices in sending inspectors to small family-owned farming operations anyway.

In my home State of Nebraska, OSHA targeted a family farm that grows corn and soybeans and has just one nonfamily employee. It is clearly within the scope of the congressional exemption. As do most American farms, this farming operation includes grain bins for crop storage after harvest. But according to OSHA's absurd logic, grain storage, they say, is not part of farming operations, so it is not exempt from the regulations. I can't make this stuff up. While OSHA made no claim that anyone on the farm had been injured, the agency said the grain bins failed to comply with OSHA regulations, and—get this—they slapped the farm with fines totaling \$132,000.

This is not an issue that is confined to one farm in Nebraska. A 2011 memo from OSHA's enforcement chief to regional administrators acknowledged that the law prevents the agency from regulating small farms. They got that right. However, the memo proceeds to recategorize farming operations that happen after harvest, and OSHA said those are not exempt. Under this recategorization, OSHA claimed that its inspectors had the authority to regulate small family-owned farms and their grain storage facilities. This is a blatant overreach and yet another example of this administration's backdoor rulemaking.

Whenever I meet with farmers and ranchers in Nebraska, they oftentimes raise concerns about Federal regulatory overreach. It is absolutely no wonder farmers and ranchers feel as though they have a target on their backs. OSHA's twisting of the law serves as evidence that farmers' concerns are legitimate.

In response to OSHA's regulatory overreach, I wrote a letter to Secretary Perez, joined by a bipartisan group of 42 of my Senate colleagues. We requested that OSHA immediately stop its unlawful regulation of family farms. We also directed OSHA to issue updated guidance correcting its obvious misinterpretation of the law.

I am pleased that the Omnibus appropriations bill further reinforces our position through report language specifically addressing OSHA's overreach while continuing the long-standing small-farm exemption. The report language calls on OSHA to work with USDA before moving forward with any attempts to redefine and regulate post-harvest activities such as storing grain. It also makes it clear that the exemption applies to those activities that occur on the farm. That includes the entire farming operation.

I thank my 42 colleagues who joined me in signing the letter, as well as my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee for sending a clear message that Federal agencies are not above the law. As I stated earlier, small family-owned farms have been exempt from OSHA regulations for the past 35 years. This is not a new concept. Simply put, this language reaffirms the commonsense ideas that Federal agencies cannot and should not bypass the law by redefining it to expand their jurisdiction.

Let me be clear that we all want farms and ranches to be safe. In fact, a safe working environment is especially important for small farmers and ranchers whose families are oftentimes the only ones who work the farm or the ranch. Small family farms and ranches in my home State and across this country should be able to continue their work to feed and fuel the world without fear of being targeted by this administration in direct violation of the law. If the administration believes the law should be changed, they should come to Congress and make their case. They should not ignore the law as if it does not exist.

Again, I thank my colleagues for affirming the law of the land and supporting our Nation's farmers and ranchers.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MILITARY COLAS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise to discuss my growing concern about the effects of our actions—or in this case inaction—in Washington on our military families and veterans in Virginia. As we all know, the Senate and

House passed the Bipartisan Budget Act last month, which hopefully will be a first step toward getting us back on the right track toward a functioning Congress. But I was disappointed—and I know many of my colleagues were disappointed—that in that legislation was included a reduction in military pension cost-of-living adjustments for retired and medically retired servicemembers. Our service men and women deserve much better than seeing their pensions arbitrarily cut by lawmakers in Washington. What was particularly disappointing was that this action singled out our military families and veterans disproportionately.

Yesterday evening, the appropriations committees released their 2014 budget. I was pleased their omnibus budget proposal repeals the COLA cuts for a portion of those military families—for those disabled military retirees who are medically retired and for survivors of military retirees who elected to pay survivor benefit annuities to take care of their families after their deaths. This is progress. But I hope we can finish the job and pass an amendment I have been working on with Senators SHAHEEN and MCCAIN and a series of other proposals to make sure we fully roll back this unfair cut to our military families and veterans.

We know over the last two decades our military has fought two wars. Their families have made unprecedented sacrifices. Unfortunately, this sacrifice was again brought home last week when a Navy MH-53E helicopter crashed off the coast of Virginia Beach. Our thoughts and prayers are with the families of the missing and fallen: LT Sean Christopher Snyder, LT Wesley Van Dorn, and Navy Aircrewman Brian Andrew Collins.

Virginia is home to one of the Nation's largest concentrations of Active-Duty and retired military personnel. I consider it an honor and a privilege to represent them in Congress. So while we are shutting down government and signing short-term CRs, the pensions of our service men and women are being unfairly singled out. This isn't right, this isn't fair, and my hope is that today and over the next few days we will fully correct the mistake we made in the Budget Act last month.

In my time in the Senate, working for our military families and veterans has been one of my top priorities. I am proud I have relentlessly worked across the aisle on this issue. I would like to point out one particular action where we have made dramatic progress.

I have worked with the Puller Clinic at William & Mary Law School in Hampton Roads to develop a model for veterans legal clinics to help solve the Nation's backlog of veterans' benefits claims. To my mind it is an embarrassment that our veterans sometimes have to wait for over 1 year to get their claims processed to receive the benefits they have already earned.

Working with the William & Mary Puller Law Clinic, we got the VA to accept this model and to be certified by the VA to become the first law school in the country to be able to complete fully developed claims. Now 19 universities in Virginia are committed to serving veterans and more than 15 law schools across the country have adopted the William & Mary model.

The incredible thing about this project—and we often use the term “win-win-win”—is this truly is a win-win-win. It is a win for the taxpayers because there are no taxpayer funds involved, it is a win for our veterans who are able to get their claims processed in a more rapid and expeditious manner, and it is a win for the law students who gain valuable experience in both dealing with a large Federal agency—the VA—but, more importantly, being able to help one-on-one veterans who deserve to get their benefits.

I have also worked with my friends and former Virginia colleague Jim Webb to draft legislation for a complete comprehensive look at military compensation and retirement. We have worked with Chairman LEVIN as well, and this Commission will be reporting later this year. I look forward to the results because we do have to recognize our overall compensation and benefits packages need an overall review. I believe this Commission will make strong recommendations on how we can both modernize and achieve fiscal stability for our military.

I am proud of the work I have done on veterans' issues in terms of the Puller Clinic, in terms of the overall look at the military compensation package as part of an effort to make sure we honor our commitment to our military. But as we honor that commitment to our military, we have to recognize as well that threats to our Nation are not just those posed by outside forces but also the continuing threat of our increasing debt and deficit. I often like to cite former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Mullen, who said the single largest threat to our Nation was not the threat of terrorists but the threat of that \$17 trillion debt and deficit, which goes up by over \$4 billion a night—a debt burden that may weigh down our ability to compete in the future.

I continue to come to the floor—not always successfully—to suggest to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle that we cannot continue to punt on this issue; that, ultimately, both political parties are going to have to give. We are going to have to find ways to generate additional revenues through a comprehensive reform of our Tax Code. We are going to have to find a way to make sure that not only the promise of military pensions and benefits but also the promise of Social Security and Medicare will be here for future generations. That means both political

parties will have to be willing to give on their sacred cows.

We have to make sure as well, if we put together this comprehensive approach on debt and deficit, that it will provide the kind of financial stability to our military families, making sure those pensions, benefits, and other kinds of compensation packages will be there for themselves and for future people who serve. But that is for a future battle. Right now we have to finish the work the Appropriations Committee started on getting rid of this unfair attack on the military COLAs that was included in the Budget Act.

I hope my colleagues will join my friends, Senator Kaine and Senator Shaheen and others, to replace the cuts to the military COLAs. The approach we have taken would do this by closing a tax loophole that allows some corporations to actually avoid paying their fair share of taxes. There may be other alternatives as well. I will look at any that are fair and reasonable and make sure our military families don't get singled out.

Virginians have served with honor in our military for generations, and I want to assure our service men and women there is ample time to undo these changes before they take effect. I would remind those who are listening this decrease in the COLA doesn't actually take place until next year, so we still have time to rectify this.

I promise to continue using every tool I can to fight these unfair pension cuts and to make sure the promises we have made to our military families and these retirees gets honored.

With that, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HEITKAMP). Without objection, it is so ordered.

OBAMACARE

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I come to the floor today to talk about the damage ObamaCare is doing to our struggling economy.

After months of unrelenting coverage of ObamaCare's many problems and after Friday's release of December's dismal job report, I am sure Democrats in the Senate would prefer we talk about almost anything else. After all, when you have held most of the power here in Washington for the last 5 years, you don't want to mention the fact that your main legacy is a sluggish economy and a disastrous train wreck of a health care program.

This past Friday we found out December marked the weakest month of job growth since January 2011. The economy added just 74,000 jobs in De-

cember—less than half of the monthly job growth needed for a real recovery.

Some are saying perhaps this is an aberration, and perhaps it was for a 1-month period. But the one thing we can't get away from is that December's drop in the unemployment rate—the slight drop that we saw as a percentage—was driven by nearly 350,000 Americans dropping out of the workforce altogether, driving the labor participation rate to its lowest level in 36 years. We haven't seen the labor participation rate this low since the Carter administration.

Had millions of Americans not stopped looking for work since January of 2009, the unemployment rate would be a staggering 10.8 percent. What I mean is if the labor participation rate were today what it was in 2009—in other words, the number of Americans actually in the labor force looking for jobs—the unemployment rate would be almost 11 percent, a significantly higher number than what we use as the official unemployment rate today. Even without that, the Wall Street Journal points out that “the unemployment rate remains near levels previously seen only during recessions.”

Let me repeat that: The Wall Street Journal states that “the unemployment rate remains near levels previously seen only during recessions.” That is a pretty damning statement.

The President and his advisers would like us to believe that President Obama's policies are growing our economy and putting Americans back to work. But in the 5 years of his Presidency, all Democrats have been able to accomplish is a recovery that looks a lot like other Presidents' recessions.

In his weekly address on Saturday, the President said he would do “everything I can to create new jobs and new opportunities for American families.”

How does he propose to do that? By treating the symptoms, not the causes, of economic stagnation. Economic band-aids like the President proposes may temporarily help a few Americans, but they will do nothing to bring about the real long-term job growth our country needs. Unfortunately, the President's policies are actually hurting already struggling middle-class families and making it more difficult for businesses to grow and create jobs.

Chief among the President's failed policies is the massive boondoggle known as the Affordable Care Act. If there is one thing you don't want in an economy where businesses are already struggling, it is legislation that places everything from new taxes to burdensome new regulations on businesses, and yet that is exactly what ObamaCare does.

There is a tax on medical devices, like pacemakers and prosthetics, which is driving medical device jobs overseas and driving medical bills up for American patients. There is a pill tax, which

is a tax on prescription drugs. There is a tax on businesses that do not provide a government-approved health care. There are multiple taxes on health insurance companies, and more.

Then there are the scores of new regulations which raise the cost of doing business—regulations like the requirement that any business with 50 or more workers provide ObamaCare-approved health insurance benefits to its full-time employees, which the health care law defines as 30 hours or more per week. That is all very well for some employers, but for many employers in industries with small profit margins, providing Obama-approved health care to full-time workers is the difference between making a profit and making none at all. For employers in nonprofit fields like education, it can be the difference between staying in operation or closing.

Around the country, school systems, community colleges and universities, restaurants, and other small businesses are being forced to cut workers' hours to avoid the full burden of ObamaCare's mandate. It is no wonder the health care law is so unpopular with the owners of businesses, both large and small.

CBS News reported in December:

Nearly half of U.S. companies said they are reluctant to hire full-time employees because of the law.

A survey from the National Association of Manufacturers found that more than 75 percent of manufacturers cite soaring health care costs as the biggest issue facing their businesses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. THUNE. I ask unanimous consent for an additional 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THUNE. In addition to being bad for business' bottom line, ObamaCare is placing a tremendous financial burden on American families.

The President claimed his health care law would reduce the cost of health care, but the average family has seen a \$2,500 premium increase since the law's passage—and now that the law is being fully implemented, that number is set to soar even higher.

One of my constituents, Carrie, emailed me to tell me she may have to take a part-time job to afford the health care premium she was quoted for a family of 6. That is a part-time job on top of the two part-time jobs she already works and the full-time job her husband works.

Another constituent, Matt from Rapid City, SD, emailed to tell me his insurance has gone up 60 percent. Meanwhile, his wives' hours at work have been reduced below the ObamaCare full-time threshold of 30 hours. "We have had to cut back on basic needs," he told me.

Terry contacted me to tell me his insurance policy was cancelled, and that

he was offered a replacement policy for twice the cost of his original policy. "Now ¼ of my salary will go to my insurance." That is a quarter of his salary.

Is this the affordable care Americans were promised?

Democrats claim they want to grow the economy, but what do they think happens to the economy when businesses aren't growing and people aren't spending? When Americans have to devote more of their income to paying their health care bills, they cut back on other spending, they go out to fewer restaurants, they keep their old car for a few more years, and they put a bucket under the leak instead of paying for a new roof. That is a lot of money not going to local businesses.

Similarly, when businesses are hit with burdensome taxes and regulations, they cut back on hiring and investment, they cut workers' hours, and they move jobs overseas. That means fewer jobs for the millions of Americans looking for work and lower wages for families already struggling to get by.

If Democrats were really serious about growing the economy and creating jobs, they would stop focusing on economic band-aids and start a long, hard look at the damage ObamaCare is doing to our economy.

As Members of Congress, we need to make it easier to create jobs, not harder. We should be repealing burdensome mandates, not creating them. We should be reducing the tax burden, not increasing it, and we should be creating incentives for businesses to expand, not eliminating them.

Millions of Americans spend too much time wondering how they are going to afford their health care premiums or buy a house or send their kids to college. We need to give them the economic opportunities they need.

Over the past few weeks Republicans in the House and in the Senate have introduced plan after plan to get our economy moving again and help struggling families find better jobs and increased wages.

I recently introduced a plan to exempt long-term unemployed workers from the ObamaCare mandate, an onerous and unpopular provision which will destroy jobs and reduce hours for hard-working Americans. In fact, this mandate is so unpopular and so unworkable that the administration unilaterally delayed it past the next election.

Since even the administration doesn't want to enforce it, I think we can all agree that exempting the long-term unemployed will help break the cycle of extended unemployment that plagues the Obama economy.

We hope Democrats will abandon their short-term cosmetic fixes and join us in talking about the kind of long-term reform which will truly grow the economy and offer economic oppor-

tunity to every American. We have lived in the Obama economy long enough.

I yield the floor.

Ms. HIRONO. Madam President, I am here to speak in opposition to the offset in Ayotte amendment No. 2603. The bipartisan budget that passed in December included a Republican provision that changed the annual cost-of-living adjustments, or COLAs, for military retirees. I opposed that provision, and I believe there is bipartisan support for repealing it. The main question that needs to be debated is how to pay for that repeal. Amendment No. 2603 would pay for fixing the military retirement COLA problem by denying the refundable child tax credit to millions of eligible U.S. citizen children. That amendment asks, in effect, whether military retirees are more deserving of help than U.S. citizen children who are on the edge of poverty. That is a false choice. That is not the right approach.

The child tax credit is one of our most important programs to reduce child poverty. Tens of millions of families claim the child tax credit each year—more than 35 million families in 2009—both using Social Security numbers and individual taxpayer identification numbers. According to the Congressional Research Service, the child tax credit reduces child poverty by approximately one-fifth. For such an important and widely used program as this, we should be careful that any changes we make to the program do not harm low-income children and working families. Many of these low-income families are headed by women.

Any large program is susceptible to fraud and misuse. When fraud is alleged, the cases should be investigated and the people who commit fraud should be punished. This means targeted, aggressive auditing and enforcement, not wholesale changes to the program that will deny help to kids who are legally receiving it today.

The proponents of the amendment tell us that individuals are fraudulently claiming the child tax credit for kids who live in Mexico or for kids who do not exist. That is already a violation of the law. This is fraud. I agree with the sponsor that we should take steps to prevent this fraud.

The IRS says this amendment would not solve the fraud problem. In 2012, five Senators wrote to the IRS regarding this matter, and their letter asked:

Does the fact that the person filing the return has a Social Security number indicate whether the child claimed for the credit met the residency requirements required under the law?

The response from the IRS, in a letter dated July 20, 2012, was:

The possession of a SSN [Social Security number] by the filer is not relevant in determining whether the child met the residency requirements.

In other words, imposing a Social Security number requirement does not prevent the fraud that the sponsor seeks to prevent. That makes intuitive sense. If a person is going to lie about the existence of a kid, they will lie about the SSN too. This amendment does not solve the problem.

If this amendment does not solve the problem, then what would be the real impact of this amendment? Here is what the amendment would do.

First, it would deny help to roughly 4 million U.S. citizen children from low-income households by making their families ineligible for the child tax credit. The average family claiming the refundable child tax credit earns only about \$21,000 a year, and, as I mentioned earlier, many of these families are led by women. Every dollar matters to these families. The child tax credit lifts roughly 1.5 million children out of poverty each year. This amendment would plunge many of these children back into poverty.

I wish to emphasize that because of the way the child tax credit is structured in the Tax Code, only working families are eligible for the refundable portion. These families are working and paying taxes, but in lean years they would be denied help from the child tax credit if this amendment were to become law. They are paying taxes but would be denied help. That is not fair.

Second, this amendment would render these 4 million U.S. children second-class citizens because of who their parents are. That is contrary to the principle of equality on which this country was founded. All citizens should be treated fairly and equally. This amendment says some citizen children will receive help and others will not, depending on who their parents are. That is simply not right.

In closing, there is a better way to pay for repealing the military COLA provision that was included in the budget, and that is to close corporate tax loopholes. The proponents cite a news report from Indiana in which an undocumented worker admitted he had allowed four other undocumented workers to use his address to file tax returns. The four workers did not live there, but he allowed them to use his address anyway. I agree that this is fraud and should be stopped.

This story reminds me of the story of the Ugland House in the Cayman Islands. The Ugland House is a 5-story building that has been identified as the official address for 18,857 companies, all at the same time. Some of the inhabitants of this address are some of the largest publicly traded companies in the United States. As I understand it, this is not a violation of U.S. laws. Tens of thousands of corporations can legally use the same building for their official address. It is not fraud but merely tax planning, I am told.

Offshore mailing addresses and accounting tricks are allowing corporations to shelter enormous profits from U.S. taxes. According to Bloomberg News, 83 of the largest companies in the United States held \$1.46 trillion in profits offshore in 2012. Another report, by JPMorgan Chase, estimates that the amount of offshore profits is even higher—nearly \$1.7 trillion. How does this work? They funnel their revenues through shell companies to escape taxation. Countries such as Bermuda, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland—which combined account for less than one-half of 1 percent of the world's population—generated 43 percent of the profits reported by American companies in 2008. Clearly, there is a major tax problem here.

While our colleagues rail against five workers using one address to file taxes, we hear nothing about more than 18,000 companies that have used one address to file their taxes. Talk about egregious. These corporate tax loopholes resulting in the huge amount of taxes companies don't pay are what this Congress should focus on, not on denying a few hundred dollars of help to a U.S. citizen child who is on the edge of poverty.

Senator SHAHEEN has filed an amendment that begins to address these corporate tax problems. Her amendment, No. 2618, of which I am a cosponsor, will prevent more than 18,000 corporations from pretending they are headquartered in a single building in the Cayman Islands. Like the amendment of Senator AYOTTE, the Shaheen amendment will repeal the military retiree COLA provision that was in the budget deal. The difference is that the amendment of Senator SHAHEEN will pay for the repeal by holding corporations accountable for the taxes they owe instead of denying help to U.S. citizen children of working parents, many of whom are women, who are in poverty.

We all recognize that we have a responsibility to our veterans, taxpayers, and to future generations. The amendment of Senator SHAHEEN will allow us to meet all of these commitments at the same time. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this common-sense approach and vote in favor of the Shaheen amendment and not the Ayotte amendment.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, I join my colleague from Hawaii in her remarks and her opposition to the Ayotte amendment. I wish to start off by simply saying that when we are talking about extending unemployment insurance benefits to Americans who have played by the rules, done everything right, and through no fault of their own find themselves unemployed,

many long-term unemployed, and who are trying to get a job but still, despite an economy that is improving, have not seen the job market increase significantly so that they can attain that job—what they need at this time is not a kick in the pants, they need a helping hand so that they can sustain their families during this period of time and continue to be in a position to do that which the law requires of them: continue to look for a job and eventually find that job.

The reality is that this is not an ideological battle, I hope, in a greater political war. It is about real people and the lives of real people. I don't think we can lose sight of that simple fact. Political ideology doesn't trump faith and family values. It does not trump reason or compassion or the acceptance that we are all in this together.

Having said that, I am encouraged that there is bipartisan support for repealing the military pension cuts. I opposed those. I am committed to ensuring that our brave men and women and their families receive all the care and resources they deserve, both during their service and throughout their lives. They have fought for our freedom and security in the most difficult situations, and our Nation owes them the same level of commitment, and we remain indebted to them for their service.

But I have heard the Senator from New Hampshire declare her support for offsetting the cost to fix that by fixing "an egregious problem in the Tax Code." As someone who sits on the Senate Finance Committee, I can tell you that after years of being stymied by Republican opposition to closing any tax loopholes, to shutting down any abusive tax practices, I would like to have them join us in looking for savings in the Tax Code to achieve a bipartisan goal. But, unfortunately, instead of shutting down the abuses in the code, like the huge amounts of money stripped out of the United States and piling up in tax havens abroad, or instead of ending the wasteful subsidies for very profitable companies, such as the oil industry, or perhaps the myriad tax shelters used by millionaires to avoid paying their fair share, my colleague decided instead to propose legislation that would have a devastating impact on 4 million children who are U.S. citizens and who deserve every right and every protection as any other child under the Constitution, all of whom are deserving of our support.

Instead of working with Democrats, many of whom have spent a great deal of time studying and pointing out waste, fraud, and abuse in the Tax Code to find a bipartisan solution, we are presented with a proposal that would go much further than she claims and hammer over 2 million working and tax-paying families.

What does the child tax credit do, which is the subject of her amendment?

The child tax credit is for people who have a qualifying child. That is the fundamental essence of the child tax credit. You are not eligible for it if you do not have a qualifying child. What is a qualifying child under the law? It must be the son, daughter, stepchild, foster child, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, or a descendent of the filer. They must live with the filer for more than half of the year. No. 3, the child must be a U.S. citizen, a U.S. national, or a U.S. resident alien. It is the child who is the determinative factor. It is the child for which these resources ultimately we have decided as a Congress and as a society to support.

We talk about being family-friendly. We talk about the poverty situation in this country. We talk about the consistently growing gap in terms of the haves and the have-nots. This amendment is only going to exacerbate that problem for U.S. children.

To eliminate the ability of a taxpayer to use a taxpayer ID number in order to claim the refundable portion of the child tax credit ignores the fact that the vast majority of these children are U.S. citizens and the child tax credit was enacted to help families financially care for their children. The refundable portion was introduced because children in working families deserve the same support provided by benefits in the Tax Code as anyone else. That is why we made it refundable—because we wanted to reward work and we wanted to help with the growth of that child and to deal with their challenges.

I agree with the Senator from New Hampshire that the anecdotal stories she included in her remarks amount to fraud, and they should be stopped. Let's be clear: The stories she told of claiming credits for children not in the United States or of 1,000 tax returns linked to 8 addresses, those actions are already illegal by whomever would make such a false filing and commit those actions.

In fact, what the Senator does is cite reports of IRS investigators who did their job shutting down illegal activity. It seems to me the IRS doesn't need her amendment to go after this fraud. They need the resources and the investigators to ultimately make sure all elements of the code that have fraudulent activity being taken need to be dealt with. They need Republicans to stop cutting their funds so they can do their job better. But to use these instances of fraud that were successfully pursued to go after American children is not confronting fraud. It is disadvantaging children—4 million children to be exact.

If we had one computer science company prosecuted for tax evasion, we don't bar all computer science companies from ever taking the research and development tax credit again. If we find one entity, one person or one in-

dustry committing fraud, we don't eliminate all of the benefits of the provision in the Tax Code for which they committed fraud because we have decided that provision is of a societal benefit. What we do is make sure we go after the individuals who commit the fraud. It doesn't make any sense, just like hammering 4 million U.S. children because of fraud perpetrated by some other unscrupulous actor doesn't make a whole lot of sense to me.

I believe this amendment creates a clear-cut case of priorities. Surely nobody here would argue that outside of this instance, there is no other part of the Tax Code that allows waste, fraud or abuse. We could sit down and find dozens of wasteful loopholes, fraudulent tax practices, and abusive tax shelters that could be shut down in order to pay for restoring the cuts to military pensions. If my Republican colleagues chose to support these efforts, I think this bill would sail through the Senate.

I say to my friends who are putting up obstacles—because I believe a lot of these false choices that are being put out there are not for the purposes of a legitimate policy goal but to undermine the efforts of achieving the extension of unemployment insurance—I say to them I think you need to stop and think. Think about the people who are hurting. Think about their lives, their hopes, and their struggles. Think about what their conversations are around the kitchen table at night. Every night in New Jersey and all over the country thousands of families who have played by the rules and are looking for work are sitting around the table asking heartwrenching questions: How will we afford the mortgage and keep our home if we cannot get the assistance during this period of time? Do I have to decide between putting food on the table and keeping a place for my family? What if I have a health emergency? These are real-life conversations that are being had by Americans across this country.

How are we not putting aside ideology and looking into our conscience for the obvious answer? This is a simple extension of unemployment benefits for those who need our help. It is a no-brainer at a time when so many need help now and don't care about politics, don't want or deserve to be pawns in a political battle over the role or size of government. They just want help from the very people who represent them.

It isn't a time for political games. It is a time for action. We can always argue deficits. We can argue about debt management, we can argue about politics, but for now it is about the American people, their lives, their hopes, and their dreams for a better life for themselves and their families. It is about the kind of Nation we are and the values we hold dear.

Extending unemployment benefits isn't just the right thing to do morally,

it also makes good economic sense. Study after study has shown that unemployment benefits are one of the most effective ways to help our economy grow, so much so that every \$1 spent produces a benefit of at least \$1.50 in gross domestic product. That is because people receiving benefits spend the money and immediately stimulate the economy in the form of consumer spending, which accounts for 70 percent of our GDP. Leaving 1.3 million Americans in the cold without any assistance would end up costing our economy 240,000 jobs.

Some on the other side say helping people who have been out of work is a crutch. I have to be honest with you. I have never met a person in my State who said they wanted to be on unemployment, who found dignity in being on unemployment or realized their dreams by being on unemployment. They found their dignity by achieving a job that helped them realize their hopes and dreams and aspirations.

The American worker is not lazy, and they don't want handouts. With the job market still recovering, there simply are not enough jobs available for them. As we work to make sure there is an economy that has enough jobs for Americans to be able to realize their hopes and dreams and aspirations, it is incumbent on us to make sure we continue to assist them so those stark choices around the kitchen table aren't as horrible as they are today.

I hope my colleagues will oppose hurting 4 million American children, exacerbating the poverty in our country, and sending a message that goes counter to what the child tax credit is all about. We want to help an American child be able to fulfill their hopes and dreams and aspirations and their God-given potential. The adoption of the Ayotte amendment would go entirely counter to that belief.

With that, I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:36 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. BALDWIN).

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXTENSION ACT—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time until 2:30 p.m. will be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders.

The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I wish to share briefly a few thoughts about where we are. We have before us an unemployment bill and the pending business is the Reid amendment that

would extend unemployment benefits for a full year, and none of it is paid for effectively. All of it violates the Budget Act. It is unthinkable that we would pass another \$17 billion that would add to the debt of the United States—every billion of it, every single dollar of it borrowed, much of it from people around the world who are not friendly to us. So this is not a good way for us to start.

It is subject to a budget point of order because it violates our spending limits and that has been confirmed. I know the Presiding Officer is a member of the Budget Committee. It has been confirmed by Senator MURRAY and her staff, the Democratic leadership on the Budget Committee, that it violates the budget. So that means if it is not fixed—and I understand there is some attempt going on at this time to maybe rewrite it in a way that actually has a legitimate pay-for, to provide assistance to those who are long-term unemployed but paid for without adding to the debt of the United States.

I will remind my colleagues that in December we passed the Murray-Ryan legislation which set limits on spending, and the President signed it into law just 2 weeks ago. As soon as we waltz into the U.S. Senate in January of this year, we have a piece of legislation that bursts the budget entirely. It is an utter violation of the spending agreements we agreed to. So I hope our colleagues can present something to us that would lay out an effective way to handle those who are unemployed and would also pay for the legislation. That is what we have to do.

This is how we go broke. This is what has happened. We made a promise when the legislation passed in December to cap spending and stay within that limit. That is the law that is being violated 1 month later, if this were to pass. Hopefully, it will not pass. I don't believe the House will pass legislation that adds another \$17 trillion to the debt and not add—I just don't think that is possible.

This is a process that is not healthy. I urge our colleagues to understand that if this legislation is not fixed—if the Reid amendment is not fixed and paid for—I intend to move to object to it, to raise a budget point of order. It will take 60 votes to override the budget we just agreed to. I don't believe 60 Members of this Senate will so vote.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MANCHIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, what is the issue before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to commit is the pending question.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am going to offer a consent agreement based on the conversations I have had with a number of Republicans, and a long conversation with my caucus just a few minutes ago. I am going to speak for a few minutes because I know everybody has a lot to do, but we have all been working hard to find a way to extend unemployment insurance benefits for 1.4 million Americans who are struggling to get by.

We have a filibuster before us again—another one. First, Republicans complained they were filibustering these essential benefits because the extension was not paid for. So Senator REED of Rhode Island came forward with a pay-for amendment. Then Republicans complained, they were filibustering because they had not been able to offer amendments. So a proposal was made—and I am going to do that in a short time with a unanimous consent request—that would give each side a reasonable number of amendments—five, to be specific. Now Republicans say they want to have their amendments and have a cloture vote to pass the bill too.

Sounds as though Republicans want to, for lack of a better way to describe this, have their cake and eat it too. The question is, are Republicans filibustering unemployment insurance benefits or are they not?

If we have an amendment process, then what we should get in exchange is an up-or-down vote on the bill, and that is what my consent agreement will call for. Republicans who don't like extending unemployment insurance benefits can still vote no on the bill, but we should at least be able to have a vote on the bill. But we can't set up a system where the minority of the Senate, which opposes unemployment insurance benefits, gets both an amendment process where they can offer these poison-pill amendments and then the minority of the Senate, again, that opposes the bill, can still kill the bill. This doesn't make a lot of sense.

I know everybody has worked hard to try to work through this process—to kind of thread the needle. I told a number of Republican Senators I met with a little while ago, as my Democratic Senators know, that we think there should be a new day in the Senate. We think we should start by whatever comes up next—whether it is flood insurance, unemployment compensation, whatever is next—by having a reasonable number of relevant amendments, and see if we, as Senators, can work our way through a bill doing that. If we can do that a few times, maybe we will

get better and start having some non-relevant amendments, but at least let us start someplace so Senators here can have the experience of offering amendments—both us and the Republicans—and try to get some legislation passed.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the cloture motions with respect to the Reed of Rhode Island amendment No. 2631 and S. 1845 be vitiated; that the motion to commit and amendment No. 2631 be withdrawn; that a substitute amendment, which is at the desk, be made pending; that there be up to five amendments related to the bill from each side in order to the substitute amendment; further, that each of these amendments be subject to a side-by-side amendment if the opposing side chooses to offer one; amendments under this agreement must be offered no later than 4 p.m. Wednesday, January 15; that no other amendments or motions to commit be in order; that no points of order be in order to the substitute or the underlying bill; that each amendment have up to 1 hour of debate equally divided; that upon the use or yielding back of time on each of the amendments offered, the Senate proceed to vote in relation to the amendments to the substitute in the order offered with any side-by-side amendment vote occurring prior to the amendment to which it was offered; that all of the amendments to the substitute be subject to a 60-affirmative-vote threshold; that upon disposition of the amendments, the bill be read a third time, as amended, if amended, and the Senate proceed to vote on passage of the bill; that if the bill is passed, the Senate immediately proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 192, H.R. 2009; that all after the enacting clause be stricken and the text of S. 1845, as passed by the Senate, be inserted in lieu thereof; that the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed; that an amendment to the title be considered and agreed to; and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The minority leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, we have now been on this bill a week—a week. No amendments have been allowed. It is pretty clear the majority leader is not interested in having an open amendment process. And, of course, the consent request that has just been offered requires that all of the Republican amendments be at a 60-vote threshold and that final passage be at 51—in other words, guaranteed to fix the result in such a way that doesn't give the minority a fair chance.

I mean, who is to say, a number of our amendments might be appealing to Members on the Democratic side. That

is probably why the majority leader wants it to be at 60, because he is afraid they may pass.

So this has obviously been fixed to guarantee that you get no outcome. Of course, our Members who voted to get on the bill, who are anxious to try to improve the bill and find a way to get us to final passage, have also found this agreement to be unacceptable. So I am not speaking just for myself but for the Members on my side who have spent a lot of time over the last week trying to figure a way to get this bill across the floor in a bipartisan fashion which would actually achieve the result and try to get us to some reforms as well.

So I ask unanimous consent that once the Senate resumes consideration of S. 1845, the unemployment extension bill, the first amendment in order be a Heller-Collins amendment related to the bill. I further ask unanimous consent that following the disposition of that amendment, it be in order for the majority leader, or his designee, to offer an amendment, and it be in order for the leaders or their designees to continue to offer amendments in an alternating fashion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we have seen in the last little bit a significant number of statements on the floor and op-ed pieces written about process—process.

On this side we have been talking about 1.4 million Americans needing help getting past the real financial crisis they find.

It seems interesting to me the only fix to get no outcome is the Republican strategy to find something to object to no matter what Democrats try. Process—compared to helping in a substantive way people who are in trouble, process never wins. We need to move forward.

My friend talks about amendments. Democrats have amendments. We have 5 too. Ours would have a 60-vote threshold just like theirs. This is the new target that my Republican colleague the Republican leader has set. We have a new reality around here of 60 votes. This isn't anything I invented. In fact, I wish we would get rid of it and go back to the way we used to do it.

So I repeat. I think this has been constructive. I especially appreciate the junior Senator from Nevada and the senior Senator from Maine working to come up with something. I am disappointed we couldn't work something out. It appears, and I have been told, they are going to object to this consent agreement just as I object to modifying my consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I would like to ask the leader a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHUMER. Objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard to the Republican leader's request.

Is there objection to the majority leader's request?

Mr. McCONNELL. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, my friend from New York was standing to reserve the right to object.

Mr. SCHUMER. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mr. SCHUMER. Let me just say, I think on both sides of the aisle there is a real desire to try to work things out so we can have more debate, more discussion. It seems to me, from the years I have been here—not as long as either leader—there has always been sort of a way the place worked, particularly in the old days when it worked better: The majority sets the agenda. That is their right as majority. The minority has the right to offer amendments—both—amendments that might change that agenda and amendments that, frankly, might be tough to vote for so the minority can capture the majority again. That has been fair.

But it seems to me that what my friend the Republican leader is saying is: We want all the amendments we want, but we are still going to filibuster any bill you bring up. Maybe a few have said: If our amendments pass on the other side, maybe we won't filibuster. But that is not much of a fair deal.

So I would suggest that what the Democratic leader has suggested is eminently fair. It gives the minority—no matter who it is—their time-honored right to offer amendments, difficult amendments. That is part of the deal. But it gives the majority the right to set the agenda and not have the things they bring forward filibustered ipso facto and not be allowed to come to a vote.

It is in fact true, as I understand it, that a couple of those who are offering amendments on the other side of the aisle have stated that if their amendment doesn't pass, they won't allow us to come to a vote.

So I hope we could proceed along the way the majority leader suggests and not to simply offer amendments—relevant, not relevant; germane, not germane—and then make it almost certain the bill will be filibustered and that we won't be able to get an up-or-down vote. All we are asking is an up-or-down vote on employment insurance.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, regular order.

Mr. SCHUMER. So I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader.

Mr. McCONNELL. I believe I objected to the majority leader's request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator did so.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to call up the Heller amendment No. 2651.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent to call up the Coburn amendment No. 2606.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. I object.

Mr. McCONNELL. Parliamentary inquiry: Is it correct that no Senator is permitted to offer an amendment to the unemployment insurance bill while the majority leader's motion to commit with instructions with further amendments is pending?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McCONNELL. Further parliamentary inquiry: If a motion to table the Reid motion to commit with a further amendment is successful, would there still be Reed amendments pending that would prevent anyone from offering an amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I have an important amendment that I would like the Senate to debate and vote on. The Reid motion to commit is currently blocking the consideration of those amendments.

In order for the Senate to start considering amendments, including the Coburn amendment No. 2606, I move to table the pending Reid motion to commit with instructions and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I do have a right to object to this; do I not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct, but the question is on the cloture motion. It takes consent for the motion to be tabled.

Mr. REID. I am not objecting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The question is on the motion to table.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 55, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 8 Leg.]

YEAS—45

Alexander
Ayotte

Barrasso
Blunt

Boozman
Burr

Chambliss	Grassley	Murkowski
Coats	Hatch	Paul
Coburn	Heller	Portman
Cochran	Hoeben	Risch
Collins	Inhofe	Roberts
Corker	Isakson	Rubio
Cornyn	Johanns	Scott
Crapo	Johnson (WI)	Sessions
Cruz	Kirk	Shelby
Enzi	Lee	Thune
Fischer	McCain	Toomey
Flake	McConnell	Vitter
Graham	Moran	Wicker

NAYS—55

Baldwin	Harkin	Nelson
Baucus	Heinrich	Pryor
Begich	Heitkamp	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Reid
Blumenthal	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Booker	Kaine	Sanders
Boxer	King	Schatz
Brown	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cantwell	Landrieu	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Stabenow
Carper	Levin	Tester
Casey	Manchin	Udall (CO)
Coons	Markey	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Durbin	Menendez	Warren
Feinstein	Merkley	Whitehouse
Franken	Mikulski	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murphy	
Hagan	Murray	

The motion was rejected.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the next two votes be 10 minutes in duration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on amendment No. 2631 to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

Harry Reid, Jack Reed, Martin Heinrich, Richard Blumenthal, Michael F. Bennet, Richard J. Durbin, Patty Murray, Max Baucus, Debbie Stabenow, Bill Nelson, Amy Klobuchar, Thomas R. Carper, Edward J. Markey, Benjamin L. Cardin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Charles E. Schumer, Patrick J. Leahy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on amendment No. 2631 to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 9 Leg.]

YEAS—52

Baldwin	Harkin	Nelson
Baucus	Heinrich	Pryor
Begich	Heitkamp	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reid
Booker	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Boxer	Kaine	Sanders
Brown	King	Schatz
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cardin	Leahy	Shaheen
Carper	Levin	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Durbin	Menendez	Warren
Feinstein	Merkley	Whitehouse
Franken	Mikulski	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murphy	
Hagan	Murray	

NAYS—48

Alexander	Enzi	McConnell
Ayotte	Fischer	Moran
Barrasso	Flake	Murkowski
Bennet	Graham	Paul
Blunt	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Hatch	Risch
Burr	Heller	Roberts
Chambliss	Hoeben	Rubio
Coats	Inhofe	Scott
Coburn	Isakson	Sessions
Cochran	Johanns	Shelby
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Corker	Kirk	Toomey
Cornyn	Landrieu	Udall (CO)
Crapo	Lee	Vitter
Cruz	McCain	Wicker

CLOTURE MOTION

Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

Harry Reid, Jack Reed, Amy Klobuchar, Elizabeth Warren, Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Edward J. Markey, Tammy Baldwin, Patrick J. Leahy, Christopher A. Coons, Barbara A. Mikulski, Patty Murray, Mark Warner, Mazie Hirono, Sherrod Brown.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 55, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 10 Leg.]

YEAS—55

Baldwin	Begich	Blumenthal
Baucus	Bennet	Booker

Boxer	Hirono	Pryor
Brown	Johnson (SD)	Reed
Cantwell	Kaine	Rockefeller
Cardin	King	Sanders
Carper	Klobuchar	Schatz
Casey	Landrieu	Schumer
Coons	Leahy	Shaheen
Donnelly	Levin	Stabenow
Durbin	Manchin	Tester
Feinstein	Markey	Udall (CO)
Franken	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Gillibrand	Menendez	Warner
Hagan	Merkley	Warren
Harkin	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Heinrich	Murphy	Wyden
Heitkamp	Murray	
Heller	Nelson	

NAYS—45

Alexander	Enzi	Moran
Ayotte	Fischer	Murkowski
Barrasso	Flake	Paul
Blunt	Graham	Portman
Boozman	Grassley	Reid
Burr	Hatch	Risch
Chambliss	Hoeben	Roberts
Coats	Inhofe	Rubio
Coburn	Isakson	Scott
Cochran	Johanns	Sessions
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Shelby
Corker	Kirk	Thune
Cornyn	Lee	Toomey
Crapo	McCain	Vitter
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 55, the nays are 45. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on S. 1845.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is entered.

The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I appreciate very much my colleague, the junior Senator from Nevada, voting with us—voting with himself. He is a cosponsor of this legislation. He and JACK REED have done admirably good work for the Senate and for the country.

Everyone should notice on the first matter we tried to invoke cloture on, I did not enter a motion to reconsider. I did on this one. This is a 3-month unpaid-for. I would hope we could get that passed sometime. If we cannot, there is still an effort, I am sure, out there someplace where we could find a way to work together to get these people the desperate help they need. So that is why I did this, leaving the door open for us to work together to try to come up with something.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. I rise to express my extreme disappointment that the Senate has been blocked from moving forward on this critical legislation. There are about 1.5 million Americans who have lost their unemployment insurance since December 28. Every week 70,000 more lose that protection, so my disappointment is severe.

But their situation is much more desperate. We had within our power today the ability to move this Senate forward to help our people, to help people who only qualified for the program because they worked and because they are still

looking for work in one of the most difficult job markets we have seen in many decades.

It is extremely urgent that we act and today we failed to act. We have to continue to move forward. The majority leader has procedurally put us in a position so we can call up this measure again very quickly. We have to continue to work toward a solution. We have to keep the economy moving forward and creating jobs. That was what this was about, giving people some modest support each week. But also, as the CBO estimated, this measure, if extended for the full year, would generate 200,000 additional jobs. That is, on average, about what we have been creating each month. In fact, I will remind my colleagues, last year's unemployment insurance benefits were unpaid for and they generated additional jobs, not only providing benefits to people who needed it and were searching for work but increased economic activity in the country, which put people to work.

I hope my colleagues recognize this legislation they filibustered today was the result of significant concessions to many of my Republican colleagues. I worked closely with my Republican colleagues. We worked to find a way through this thicket so we could help Americans who have earned this help.

I think it is important to make clear how much we moved to try to accommodate the major objections and considerations of my colleagues on the other side.

We first proposed—and I proposed—this as emergency spending, unpaid for. We received from the other side: No, we can't accept that. It has to be paid for.

We went ahead, and the in the first proposal we voted on today, we paid for it. We also responded to another significant concern that we not use tax revenues to pay for it, so we avoided tax revenue.

Next, we went ahead and we adopted a provision to pay for it, to provide for many months, 11½ months of benefits, paid for without using revenues.

Let me also note that this is the exception to the rule. The White House, in some of their materials, has noted that "fourteen of the last 17 times in 20 years that it's been extended," UI, "there's been no strings attached," no pay-fors—emergency spending. But yet we listened to the thoughtful comments of our colleagues, we worked together closely with them, and we came up with a way to pay for this extension for 11½ months and not to use tax revenues, even though many on our side—in fact I would be among them—who would say there are egregious loopholes that should be closed regardless of what the revenue is used for but could be used to fund these benefits.

Then we have had this procedural back-and-forth. But today Leader REID offered a series of amendments to the other side, and they objected to that offer.

Let me reiterate. We have tried, not only in very good faith but very diligently over the last several days particularly, to try to bring something to this floor that could get the 60 votes necessary to help these struggling Americans.

We have incorporated, in fact, in our pay-for, one of the provisions Senator PORTMAN suggested with respect to disability payments—which was controversial in some respects—but it was, again, another attempt to try to look at what my colleagues, on the Republican side as well as the Democratic side, were talking about in terms of how we would responsibly pay for this measure.

We have been debating this extension since December. It is time to act, and regrettably we did not act today. We have made concessions to try to move forward. This was not a take-it-or-leave-it. It has been unpaid for 14 times before—and it would have been 15 times now. We have to do this. And still we are telling people who are in very extreme economic situations, who are depending on this modest \$300 a week to help them pay their rent, pay their mortgage, put fuel in their car, have a cell phone so they can look for work, get to a job interview—telling them, no, you are still out in the cold, literally, and it is very cold in parts of the country.

We can't give up. We are not going to give up. I am very encouraged. After talking to some of my colleagues on the Republican side, they still want to work through this with us. We will accept that opportunity to work together.

Let us remember though what is a disappointing moment today for many of us is a dispiriting moment for millions of Americans who do not have the modest support unemployment insurance would provide. We have to work for them, we have to work for our economy, and we can do both. In the weeks ahead and the days ahead we will continue to do that.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MORAN. As we just heard, the Senate continues to discuss and consider an extension of unemployment benefits. Many Americans certainly do continue to struggle to find work in today's economy. While assistance to those without work serves an important purpose in helping Americans in transition, I am fearful we are failing—in fact, I know we are failing—to address the underlying and important root cause of that unemployment; that is, how do we as Americans grow our economy and create jobs for the citizens of our country?

A growing economy creates new opportunities for Americans to find meaningful work. With meaningful work comes the opportunity for Ameri-

cans to improve their economic security and advance up the economic ladder.

In 2012 Senator WYDEN and I started the Economic Mobility Caucus that met today for the fifth time, exploring ways we could work together to create the opportunity for every American to work their way up, have a better life, a greater future, more success, and better financial stability.

Unfortunately—again, at the moment, in my view—a lack of leadership and partisan politics have prevented action on measures that could provide an immediate boost to the economy at little or no cost to the American taxpayer.

Data from the Kauffman Foundation in Kansas City makes clear that most new jobs come from the young companies created by entrepreneurs. In fact, since 1980, nearly all of the net new jobs that have been created by companies are less than 5 years old. These new businesses create an average of 3 million jobs each year.

As of December, approximately 20.6 million Americans were unemployed, wanted to work but have stopped searching for a job or are working part time because they can't find full-time unemployment. When we talk about the unemployment rate, it masks the true story of people who have given up looking for a job as well as those who have a part-time job and need and desire a full-time job.

The labor force participation rate has reached its lowest level in 35 years. At a time when only 62 percent of working-age Americans are employed, it is clear we need an economic boost powered by entrepreneurship. To jumpstart the economy and create jobs for Americans, we have put together and I authored bipartisan legislation called Startup Act 3.0.

The Senate majority leader is often talking about the need for allowing votes on legislation that has bipartisan support, and this is a perfect example of such a bill that ought to be considered by the Senate.

Working with Senator WARNER—my primary cosponsor of this bill—and Senators COONS, KAINE, KLOBUCHAR, as well as Republican Senators BLUNT and RUBIO, we introduced commonsense legislation that addresses four key factors that influence an entrepreneur's chance for success: taxes, regulations, innovation, and access to talent.

It has become all too common in the Senate that we are denied the opportunity to have a vote on things that many of us find common agreement on, and Startup Act 3.0 is one of those. In fact, I offered, along with Senator WARNER, Startup Act 3.0 as an amendment to the unemployment insurance extension bill. Startup Act 3.0 makes commonsense changes to the Tax Code to encourage investment in startups and reward patient capital. To address

the burdensome government regulations, the legislation requires Federal agencies to determine whether the cost of new regulations outweigh the benefits—and encourages Federal agencies to give special consideration to the impact proposed regulations would have upon those startup businesses.

As any entrepreneur knows, a good idea is essential to starting a successful business. To get more ideas out of the laboratory and into the market, this legislation improves the process for commercializing federally funded research so taxpayer-funded innovations can be turned into companies and spur economic growth and job creation.

Finally, Startup Act 3.0 provides new opportunities for highly educated and entrepreneurial immigrants to stay in the United States. They are here legally now but are often told they need to go home to pursue their careers, when we know their talent and their new ideas could fuel economic growth and create American jobs.

While there is meaningful disagreement—we have plenty of disagreement about the immigration issue—there are aspects of immigration in which there is broad agreement. One of the areas of agreement is highly skilled immigration. Highly skilled immigrants not only provide the talent for growing companies needed to fuel further growth and job creation, but those individuals tend to be very entrepreneurial.

Immigrants are now more than twice as likely as native-born Americans to start a business. In 2011 immigrants were responsible for more than one in every four U.S. business founded.

In addition, immigrants are responsible for significant contributions to innovation. According to a recent study by the Partnership for a New American Economy, 76 percent of patents at the top 10 patent-producing U.S. universities had at least one foreign-born inventor.

One of the best things we can do for the American economy is to welcome highly skilled and entrepreneurial immigrants. No matter what Congress does, these individuals will continue to innovate and create jobs. The question is where will they innovate and where will the jobs be created. If Congress makes the right choice, those jobs and that innovation will occur in the United States of America and build the U.S. economy and employ U.S. citizens.

Unfortunately, there are too many people in the Senate and in the Congress in Washington, DC, who say we can't do anything unless we do everything. That has prevented the passage of targeted immigration legislation that would boost the economic growth and create American jobs. That same attitude prevents us from doing many things on the Senate floor, and it is well past time we found ways to do the things we can agree upon and not wait

for the opportunity to do everything. Let's do the things we can while we wait and work on the chance to do bigger and broader things.

The STEM visas we talk about seem so important to our economy. American businesses are projected to need an estimated 800,000 workers with advanced STEM degrees by 2018 but will only find 550,000 American graduates with an advanced STEM education.

We must do more as a nation. We absolutely must do more to prepare Americans for careers in STEM fields so that our country no longer has to rely upon talented foreign labor. But in the short term, as we work to equip Americans with skills for the 21st-century economy, we need to create a pathway for highly educated foreign-born students who are here in the United States legally, going to school, to stay in America where their ideas and talents can fuel great American economic growth.

Startup 3.0 creates visas for foreign students who graduate from an American university with a master's or Ph.D. in science, technology, engineering, or mathematics. These skilled workers would be granted conditional status contingent upon them filling a needed gap in the U.S. workforce.

It may seem counterintuitive that by allowing highly skilled workers to work in the United States, more Americans will find work, but that is exactly what will happen. A study by the Partnership for a New American Economy and the American Enterprise Institute found that every immigrant with a graduate degree in the United States from a U.S. university working in a STEM field creates 2.62 subsequent American jobs.

If American companies are unable to find and hire the qualified, talented workers they need, those businesses will open locations overseas. I have seen examples of that too many times. When this happens, not only are those specific jobs gone—they are lost—but also the many supporting jobs and economic activities associated with them are no longer here.

Even more frustrating to me is that when these highly skilled workers who are now employed in some other country and who are entrepreneurs too have an idea and they found and start a business that may grow and create more jobs because they couldn't find employment here due to lacking the necessary visa and have moved to another country, they use their entrepreneurial skills and talent, and they create the jobs—the company—elsewhere. So the jobs we need in this country are then outside the United States.

This legislation also allows for an entrepreneur's visa. Immigrants to the United States have a long history of creating businesses in America. Today, 1 in every 10 Americans employed at a privately owned U.S. company works

at an immigrant-owned firm. Of the current Fortune 500 companies, more than 40 percent were founded by a first- or second-generation American.

So my question to my colleagues is, Why would we want to leave an immigration system in place that discourages entrepreneurs from coming to our country, investing their own money, and creating jobs here and strengthening our economy? I think we should do exactly the opposite and welcome those people who want to create jobs for Americans in America.

Startup 3.0 creates an entrepreneur's visa for foreign-born entrepreneurs currently in the United States legally. Those individuals with a good idea, with capital, and a willingness to hire American workers would be able to stay in the United States and grow their businesses here. Each immigrant entrepreneur would be required to create jobs for Americans. If the business is not successful and jobs are not created, the immigrant would have to go back to his or her home country.

Using conservative estimates, the Kauffman Foundation predicts that the entrepreneur's visa would generate 500,000 to 1.6 million jobs over the next 10 years. These are real jobs with real economic impact that could boost GDP, it is estimated, by more than 1.5 percent. These are jobs for Americans desperately seeking to work here to support their families and follow their dreams.

As the Senate considers extending unemployment insurance in the short term, we must not lose sight of the long-term goal—that ought to be the short-term, intermediate, and long-term goal—of creating an environment for jobs in America. There is no better way to create jobs than to support entrepreneurs and to foster the development of new businesses, which are responsible for all those net new jobs in the economy.

Numerous studies demonstrate that a smarter more strategic immigration policy that supports entrepreneurs and skilled immigrants can grow the economy and help put Americans back to work. Jobless Americans and U.S. businesses searching for the talent they need to expand and create jobs can no longer afford to let the all-or-nothing approach to immigration legislation hold economic growth and opportunity hostage. It has prevented progress on important challenges facing our country for far too long. A far better approach would be to pass the things we can agree upon now and keep working to find agreement on the issues that divide us. First on this list should be the measures outlined in Startup Act 3.0.

Other countries are realizing the value of highly educated and entrepreneurial individuals in starting businesses, and they are changing their laws to welcome them. The United States cannot afford to turn a blind

eye to global competition. If we fail to act, we risk losing the next generation of great entrepreneurs, and the jobs they will create will be in foreign countries, not in the United States, and we risk continuing another month in which 20.6 million Americans remain without meaningful work.

Work is an ennobling feature of life. Jobs matter, and this Congress and this President have failed miserably, in my view, to carry out one of our primary responsibilities—to create an environment in which Americans can find work and can pursue that American dream of putting food on their family's table, saving for their kids' education, making sure they have a secure retirement in the future, and knowing every day when they get up and go to work they are doing something good for themselves and for their families and their country.

Mr. President, we desperately need to work together to create an environment in which American jobs are created. No one I know really wants to be the recipient of an unemployment check. It may be necessary, but it is not their goal. The goal is to find an ennobling, meaningful job that supports them and their family.

I thank the Chair for his indulgence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. I think it is wonderful to hear the Republican Senator Mr. MORAN talk about job creation. It is really music to my ears, especially when he talks about addressing the importance of immigration, which clearly needs to be addressed and is clearly a job-creation issue. That is why I have been hoping Speaker BOEHNER would take up the Senate's immigration bill, which is comprehensive; and, as President Obama said, if you can't do that, bring up a series of bills and let's get moving.

Believe me, I have seen every report there is, and Senator MORAN is right—immigration reform is necessary for us. It is an economic issue. It would be an economic boon to our country in terms of jobs and GDP.

I also think it very important that we not turn our backs on an American value we have had in this country since the 1950s in which Republicans and Democrats in the Congress and Republicans and Democrats in the White House have agreed that when there is a great recession and people are out of work, they need to have unemployment compensation, which is an insurance program to keep them from falling apart. This is an American value.

We talk about bipartisanship, but sometimes we just can't seem to get there. I have looked back, and since the 1950s, two-thirds of the time we passed an extension of unemployment compensation—many times to help people the Chair has worked so hard to represent, the mine workers and others

who were hit with hard times, we did so in a bipartisan way—and two-thirds of the time with no pay-for. Since 1958, two-thirds of the time we extended it with no pay-for.

Under George W. Bush we extended unemployment compensation—the extended unemployment compensation paid for by the Federal Government—three times with no pay-for because it was an emergency. And we did it even though in those days deficits were raging.

Here we have cut the deficit in half, and we don't like that. We want to cut it more. I want to see it balanced. But we surely should do what we just tried to do, which is to extend unemployment compensation for a long period of time with a pay-for—that is what we tried to do—or for a short period of time without a pay-for and help people keep their lives together.

We have had this American value since the 1950s. Yet, for the first time I can tell, we had one party—with the exception of one person—vote lockstep against extending unemployment compensation to hard-working Americans who are looking for work every week, every day. And I have their stories, which I am going to put in the RECORD. They have turned their backs on 1.5 million Americans—in my State, 250,000 people.

Now, here is the thing—and I don't like to come and make these speeches, but the facts speak for themselves. Leader REID, the majority leader, just offered a very important deal in broad daylight to the Republicans. And I am going to make a parliamentary inquiry, if I might, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. BOXER. Here it is. Is it true that Majority Leader REID offered the Republicans five related amendments to the unemployment compensation bill, those amendments to be of their own choosing? Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mrs. BOXER. Is it further true that he offered Democrats five related amendments of their own choosing?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mrs. BOXER. Is it further correct that he also said each side could offer an additional five amendments as side-by-sides, if they wanted to, of their own choosing? Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mrs. BOXER. Is it also true that he offered time agreements of 1 hour per amendment and then to be followed by passage of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mrs. BOXER. OK. The reason I wanted to put this in the record in a simple way is because sometimes when we have the back-and-forth and the “I ob-

ject” and “reserving the right to object,” people lose track of exactly what happened.

We offered the Republicans everything they said they wanted. They wanted amendments. They were offered amendments of their own choosing. Up to 20 amendments could have been voted on under the agreement. They said they wanted pay-fors. We gave them a pay-for that actually came out of PAUL RYAN's budget, a structural change that would have paid for 10½ months of unemployment benefits. The Republicans just can't say yes. They demanded amendments. We gave them amendments. They demanded pay-fors. We gave them pay-fors.

I believe something else is going on, and I have to say what I think is going on. They do not want to extend unemployment compensation to the long-term unemployed. That is a dramatic change that is occurring in the culture of this country, in the compassion of this country, in the consensus in this country, in the values of this country. We are talking about 1.5 million Americans—250,000 Californians. I am frankly stunned.

I know Senator MIKULSKI is here, and I so much want to hear from her, so I will skip some of the other history about how it has been over the years and how we have done this where we have come together, Republicans and Democrats. We have extended unemployment compensation benefits more times under Republican Presidents than under Democratic Presidents, and Democrats didn't stand there and say: Gee, there is a Republican in the White House. Maybe this will help him look good or maybe this will add two-tenths of 1 percent to the GDP. Maybe we better say no.

No. We said yes because we are a party that believes people need to keep hearth and home together.

The long-term unemployment rate is twice as high as it was at any other time when these extended benefits were allowed to expire. There are almost three unemployed people for every job opening nationwide.

I am going to close with a few little stories from my constituents because one has to hear the voices of people. In this Senate, we should be representing the middle class and the working poor of this country. We should be fighting for them because, guess what, everyone else benefits. The billionaires and millionaires are doing fine. They do better when we have a strong middle class.

The Presiding Officer is a fighter for economic justice, and I know this statistic is something the Senator has probably used many times. But the fact is that 450 families are worth more than 150 million Americans. I can guarantee you, those 450 families are just fine and their children and their grandchildren and their children's children's children. And good for them. Fine. But

what about the people who are now cut off at the knees because they are not getting \$300 a week to live? Here is one of them. One woman wrote to me:

I am 58 years old and am receiving unemployment benefits for the first time in my life. I am currently receiving my first federal extension.

Which, by the way, she has now been cut off from.

I was laid off because the non-profit I was working for lost a major portion of its state funding.

Getting unemployment benefits is not preventing me from looking for work. In fact, people getting extended unemployment benefits are required to prove that they're looking for work. I spend hours every week filling out applications and posting my resume without results.

And then she says to me:

Tell me, how am I, and thousands like me supposed to pay rent and eat? I agree that Washington should "focus on job creation" but that should be in addition to, not instead of, extending benefits. I beg you, please extend unemployment benefits.

Then there is Kaitlyn Smith of Twentynine Palms. She lost her benefit when the Federal extension expired. A Marine Corps veteran and the mother of two, Smith says: Work is hard to come by. They can't move because her husband, a vet of the Afghanistan-Iraq wars, must remain near the combat center until he is discharged in July.

Listen to this:

I have to keep the house at 55 degrees even though I have two little girls, ages 2½ and 1½.

That is what she told the L.A. Times in December.

How do my Republican friends—except for the one who voted with us at the end of the day—look themselves in the mirror and think about this courageous woman whose family put their life on the line for the country and who is freezing in their home, because they are playing parliamentary games on process?

Last, Cindy Snow of Beaumont:

Why are they using us as pawns? They're playing games with people's lives.

Referring to politicians in Washington. That appeared in Bloomberg News.

Laura Walker, a 63-year-old paralegal, has been looking for work since January, when she was laid off from a California law firm. She counted on \$450 a week in federal unemployment benefits for help that have now run out.

"Not all of us have savings and a lot of us have to take care of family because of what happened in the economy," said Walker, of Santa Clarita, who said she has applied for a least three jobs a week and shares an apartment with her unemployed son, his wife and two children. "It's going to put my family and me out on the streets."

That is from the Bloomberg News of December 30, 2013

Cindy Snow, of Beaumont, CA, lost her job as a social worker in April when the San Bernardino school system terminated the child-care program where she worked. Her

husband, employed in the construction industry, has been without a job since 2009. They have been relying on assistance from the California Housing Finance Agency to cover a \$1,424-a-month payment on their home.

When she loses her unemployment benefits, she said, the family will no longer qualify for the housing assistance. "Why are they using us as pawns? They're playing games with people's lives," Snow said, referring to politicians in Washington.

This is also from Bloomberg News of December 30, 2013

Ethelyn Holmes, a software engineer who lives in Mission Hills, is one of 18,720 San Diego County residents about to lose the weekly payments. Holmes said her \$450 weekly unemployment payment goes to food, dental insurance and other living necessities.

Holmes, in her 40s, said she's tried zealously to find work. She's joined the Project Management Institute of San Diego, volunteered, attended meetings, cold called and written letters. Now, she said she'd like to find a retraining program to help her become more marketable. "... I have not been sitting here watching soap operas," she said. "I would go to work tomorrow, or today. I really am tired of this."

That is from the San Diego Union-Tribune dated December 28, 2013.

Steven Swanson of Madera Ranchos, CA, worked for 33 years in wholesale, mostly in beverage sales, before losing his job in 2011. Since then, he estimates that he's submitted resumes for more than 500 positions and in the last six months filled out more than 200 job applications—all to no avail.

"I want a job. I want to work," said Swanson whose daughter and son-in-law live with him and pay rent to help him keep up the mortgage on the house he owns. "As a taxpayer, I paid into the system for a lot of years. For them to just shut it off and say, 'These people need to get weaned off and get a job'—well, yeah, I need to get a job. But for them to suggest that I just go get welfare or go get food stamps—that's why I'm frustrated with the Republican Party. They just don't get it."

That is from the Fresno Bee of January 2, 2014.

In addition to helping people get by while they look for jobs, extending unemployment insurance will help the economy.

A new study by the Council of Economic Advisers and the U.S. Department of Labor estimates that extending unemployment insurance will prevent the loss of 240,000 jobs in 2014, including 46,441 in California.

CBO has said that another year-long extension would add two-tenths of a percent to our GDP.

CBO has found that when unemployment is high, extending unemployment insurance is one of the most cost-effective ways to grow the economy and create jobs.

This will help us reduce our deficit in the long term. Already, our annual deficit has been cut in half. For 2009, when President Obama took office, it was \$1.4 trillion. For 2013 it was \$680 billion, and for 2014 the forecast is only \$560 billion.

We are making progress, and extending unemployment benefits will help us

grow our GDP and reduce our deficit even more.

So I say to my colleagues, the answer is obvious. Stop blocking this bill. It will save jobs, grow the economy, and provide help to our families while they get on their feet.

There are a lot of games played around here, and sometimes it is time to call the bluff of the people who are playing cruel games. Leader REID called the bluff of my friends on the other side. He said: You want amendments? You got them. You want to pay for this extension? We have done it. What did they do? They walked away. And who is suffering? People like the people I just told you about, ordinary folks who want nothing more than to get a decent job, who are caught in a situation where we are recovering from the worst recession since the Great Depression. And this is what we give them, a bunch of gobbledygook about: I wanted more of my amendments so I can be proud and offer amendments.

There is a time and a place for filibusters, even though they do far too many. There is a time and a place to argue about process. This is not the time. This is not the place. This is wrong. I applaud Leader REID for his leadership. I applaud JACK REED for his leadership.

Before Senator MIKULSKI takes the microphone, I wish to thank her publicly. What a hard job she had to sit down and negotiate an appropriations bill, an omnibus bill which covers everything we do. It was so hard. But she did it in the right spirit of bipartisanship. So did her colleague, whom she dealt with and had to deal with, Congressman ROGERS. As a result, we are going to do something good here and give stability to the American people.

Why can't that same spirit of cooperation take over when we have offered the Republicans everything they wanted in order to get them to vote for unemployment compensation? I am distressed about it, and we will keep fighting on this issue.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. WARREN). The Senator from Maryland.

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 2014

Ms. MIKULSKI. Madam President, I rise today to speak on the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014. But before I make those comments, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from California Mrs. BOXER and also the Senator from Rhode Island Mr. JACK REED and also all of those who voted to move forward where we continue to provide an economic safety net for those people who have lost their job and are actively looking for work, and to continue this economic and social contract which has been part of the way Americans respond to help other Americans at a time when they are down but they shouldn't feel as though they are out. I hope we could

put party rancor aside and look at commonsense ways to move this bill forward.

In terms of the so-called pay-fors, I have been here a long time. I have never seen this pay-for before on unemployment compensation, particularly for a 90-day bill. We are talking about 90 days, and we are already in the middle of January. I hope the two leaders can come together and we can resolve this.

On another topic, I wish to report to the Senate some very good news. I rise today as the chair of the Appropriations Committee, and I wish to announce that the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 has completed all its work in the committee process. We have completed our conference and it has been filed in the House and should be considered in the House and Senate this week. What does that mean?

First of all, our Appropriations Committee has met the test of the Constitution. Article 1, section 9 of the Constitution directs that there be an Appropriations Committee, although it is not referred to by name, and that every year we review the annual spending of the Federal Government and vote upon it.

We also followed the law. By following the law, the law is the bipartisan Budget Act forged by Chairpersons RYAN and MURRAY. We meet the requirements of the Budget Control Act.

The Budget Control Act looks at total spending for the Federal Government—mandatory spending and then discretionary spending. We who are appropriators handle all of the accounts for discretionary spending. Guess what. The Budget Committee puts a cap on us, and that is great. It is a way that we actually have a cap on spending that everybody knows and everybody voted for.

So we have a cap by law on discretionary spending of \$1.012 trillion for fiscal year 2014. The work of our 12 committees stayed within that cap, and yet we spent the money to meet certain areas. We met compelling needs. We certainly preserved national security. We looked out for our human capital, particularly our children in terms of education, and also invested in physical capital—improving infrastructure—and also the long-range needs of our country by putting public investments into important research and development by \$1 billion more in NIH.

We also met the mandate of the American people who told us: Work together. Be bipartisan. Work across the aisle and work across the dome. And we did it. They also said: When the bill comes up, don't do it with brinkmanship and don't do it with showmanship. Get the job done in a commonsense way which promotes growth in our country but yet at the same time looks at reducing debt.

They said: Don't do showdown politics. And we won't. We will pass it because we have met our deadline.

They said: Don't put government on autopilot with something called those continuing funding resolutions. We don't do that either. Every one of our 12 subcommittees is in this comprehensive bill.

We dealt with difficult and divisive policy issues, but we did it with diligence and determination. And, I must add, we tried to promote an atmosphere of civility as we did it. It was tense and it was intense. But at the end of the day, we did work pinpointing how to do the job rather than finger-pointing at each other. As I said, negotiations were conducted that way.

Our House Appropriations Committee chairman—Mr. HAL ROGERS, the gentleman from Kentucky—and I forged this agreement, along with ranking members, my vice chairman Senator SHELBY of Alabama and in the House Congresswoman LOWEY of New York. We didn't do it alone. There was bipartisan agreement of all the subcommittee chairs and over 50 Members of the House and the Senate.

We met a very stringent deadline. When we left here on December 20, we had to produce a bill by January 15. That is tomorrow. That is when the continuing resolution expires. We are asking for a 72-hour extension, not to finish the job, but so we can do our deliberations on the floor in both the House and the Senate.

We worked day and night. I jokingly said during the deliberations: I wish I were as thin as I am stretched, because we really worked at it. Over the holidays our staffs and our subcommittee chairmen worked. The only time they took off was Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. So we thank each and every one of them for their dedication.

As I said, this bill required very difficult choices. It meant give and take. It meant more giving on both sides, because there were no big takes.

We worked under a very tight budget, \$1 trillion. It sounds like a lot of money, and it is. But of the \$1 trillion, \$600 billion was in the Department of Defense. The other \$300 billion was in discretionary spending for all of the domestic agencies. It comes out to like 620 and 380, but those are the rough numbers.

So we did meet our national security needs, but we also were very mindful. I was particularly mindful of the social contract with the American people. I wanted to have a bill to help create jobs in this country, not make-work but real work, in rebuilding our physical infrastructure on roads and bridges and clean water. I also wanted to look ahead to the long-range needs of our country, in research and discoveries, and not only win the Nobel prizes but win the markets. We expanded our commercial service office to help us

promote exports overseas, accelerating manufacturing institutes where government could work with this new emerging dynamic, small-scale manufacturing. I have lost over 12 percent of manufacturing in my State, so manufacturing is important.

We wanted to make sure that families felt they had a government that is on their side—first of all, helping with school safety—and we have a bipartisan program in here to promote school safety—but at the same time to promote quality childcare and early childhood education. We then made those kinds of investments, all with an eye to getting value for taxpayers.

Our colleagues were very clear, and so were the American people: We have to have a more frugal eye. I instructed my colleagues on the Senate side: Let's look at those programs which are dated, duplicative, or dysfunctional. They get a D: dated, duplicative, and dysfunctional. We were able to eliminate many of them, and we will be back at it next year doing a scrub. If you notice, there is no atmosphere of crisis.

The other thing that I am proud of in this bill is that we avoided contentious policy riders. I think we have been able to deal with those in a way where they would not be a problem for the other side of the aisle.

However, there was one item wrong or one technical mistake in the Budget Committee that I am proud that we were able to fix. This was really at the very top of our agenda, when Mr. ROGERS and I met. We were deeply concerned about the cost-of-living issue related to military retirees of working age who were disabled or survivors. Their COLAs were mistakenly reduced by 1 percent in the recent budget agreement. This bill, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014, fixes that problem.

It is limited in scope. It is limited to disabled military retirees and survivors of departed servicemembers—the neediest of the needy. We hope, as time moves on, there is a Presidential and DOD commission on pension reform at DOD, and we will have a comprehensive approach and do it. But I want our colleagues to know we were very mindful of these veterans. So we did this fix for military retirees of working age who were disabled or survivors of departed servicemembers, but we also did something else.

If you go to the Web site in the House, which has the most detail because it is pending there—it will come up in the Senate when it moves here tomorrow—we really put money into veterans health care. We put money into fixing the veterans disability backlog. I know the Senator from Massachusetts believes that when you are on the front lines you should not have to wait at the back of the line if you are a wounded warrior to get your disability benefits determined. So we

pushed for those reforms, and we put the taxpayers' dollars behind them because we knew that is the way they would want us to spend their money.

We also maintained the veterans education budget because many of our young men and women coming back home who served so well over there need to brush up on education here to move them to jobs here.

I hope in voting for this bill people realize it is a vote to support our most vulnerable patriots, to make sure we keep our promises to our veterans, and that we also look at the comprehensive bill that we have moved ahead without rancor, without roar, and we stayed within the budget parameters given to us on a bipartisan agreement.

The House will consider this agreement this week. They have sent us over a 3-day extension so we could complete our work. I hope we pass it. I would like it to pass tonight or certainly tomorrow. We will be on the floor for ample debate on this bill, and I look forward to answering some questions.

But at the end of the day, when all is said and done—in this institution often more is said rather than done—you will know we did get it done. I will have more to say about it when the bill comes to the floor.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I thank my colleagues from Minnesota and North Dakota who are on the floor. I know they want to enter into a colloquy, but they have been gracious to allow me 1 minute on a separate subject, which is flood insurance. I thank them so much.

Before I start, I congratulate the Chair of the Appropriations Committee, who not only understands the issues in a major piece of legislation, from science to space to technology to defense to homeland security to education, and really keeps so much of that in her mind and her heart, but she also can explain this important bill to us in a way that everyone can understand.

The Senator from Maryland is truly a champion and a treasure in the Senate. Before she leaves the floor I want to acknowledge her extraordinary leadership. It is a very tough time to find common ground, but she has found it with her Republican colleagues. I hope we can get this bill through the floor of the Senate in the next 2 or 3 days.

Let me say for one moment how important it is to pass this extraordinary appropriations bill, which many of us have been working on for over a year, literally, in public hearings and meetings, negotiating with our Republican colleagues. Of course, in the last month these high-level negotiations have been going on. We hope to be on that bill sometime tomorrow. Leader REID has expressed that we will not be leaving

for the break next week without getting that work done.

I am prepared—all of us are here—to handle that business. But there is another piece of legislation of which, Madam President, you have been a cosponsor, and Senator HOEVEN, who is on the floor, has been an extraordinary leader on, and that is to fix our well-intended but disastrous flood insurance program referred to as Biggert-Waters, which was passed a year ago with very good intentions, but it has had disastrous consequences in Massachusetts, South Dakota, Louisiana, Texas, Montana, and in Pennsylvania.

This is not a coastal issue. This is an issue that affects millions of Americans owning their own homes, their primary homes, and business owners—solidly middle-class people who do not live anywhere near a beach and people whose homes have never flooded.

They found themselves, because of the unintended consequences of this well-intentioned law, in a terrible circumstance in which they may actually lose their home and lose their business. We can fix that. The great news is we have a bill that is being led by Senator MENENDEZ from New Jersey and Senator ISAKSON from Georgia. It is truly bipartisan. We have almost 30 cosponsors in the Senate. While it has been difficult to find common ground, we have worked very hard to find it. I am here on the floor to say to our knowledge we have pretty much worked out most of the objections on all sides.

We think there might be amendments that are wanted to be offered by Senator TOOMEY, Senator COBURN, Senator CRAPO, and on our side Senator HAGAN and Senator MERKLEY. We are working through that now.

The amendment of Senator BLUNT we believe can be incorporated into the bill. The amendment of Senator TESTER can be incorporated into the base of the bill with no harm to the underlying balance of the bill.

I come to the floor to say to everyone, we are really making progress. We could work on these few amendments in the next hour, and the leaders might be able to ask unanimous consent for us to get on this bill in the morning and actually finish it before we go on appropriations. If everyone will cooperate just a little bit more on this, we could have several amendments and limit the time to 30 minutes of debate on each amendment. We would end up with about 6 or so amendments, and we could fit this into tomorrow morning's work.

That is my hope. If we do not, then we are going to have to stay here, I think, even after the appropriations bill to get this. I don't know about you, Madam Chair, but I just cannot go home again without getting this fixed. We have been working on this patiently. We have had hearings. We have had meetings. We have had press con-

ferences. We have a coalition of over 200 organizations.

We have worked with the House in strong partnership. They will be ready to act when they get back on our bill. If we can get a strong vote of 70 Senators—which we are hoping for, maybe more—that will send a very strong signal to the House of Representatives. This bill has no score—a zero cost to this bill, zero. It doesn't repeal Biggert-Waters, it postpones it until we can fix it, and it gives us the impetus to fix it.

Let's work hard in the next hour or so. I really thank Senator ISAKSON for working so hard—the Senator from Georgia—for trying to clear the objections that are on his side, and Senator MENENDEZ and his staff for working on our side.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HOEVEN. Madam President, I thank the Senator from Louisiana for her work on the flood insurance bill. I am pleased to join her in that effort. It is very important. I hope we do have an opportunity to address that this week. We will continue to do all we can to help in that endeavor. Again, I thank her for all her work on that very important legislation.

(The remarks of Mr. HOEVEN and Ms. KLOBUCHAR pertaining to the introduction of S. 1925 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. HOEVEN. Madam President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

OMNIBUS SPENDING PACKAGE

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I stand before this body today to talk about the omnibus spending package the Senate will be considering over the next few days. I have some concerns related to this omnibus spending package that relate to a program called PILT. It is an acronym with which most Americans and probably even most Members of Congress are not familiar. It stands for payment in lieu of taxes.

The program was developed to help those States, including my home State of Utah, in which the vast majority of the land is owned by the Federal Government. Beside me is a map of the United States. In red we can see all of the land that is owned by the Federal Government. As we can see by looking at the map, most of the land west of the Rocky Mountains—more than 50

percent, in fact—is owned by the Federal Government. Very little of the land east of the Rocky Mountains is, by contrast, owned by the Federal Government.

Being from a public land State presents some interesting, very significant, very substantial challenges. Among those challenges is the fact that the Federal Government has deemed this land, has legislated this land as being beyond the ability, beyond the authority of States and their political subdivisions—including counties and local taxing jurisdictions—beyond the ability of the States and their subdivisions to tax. So we can't collect property tax revenue from any of that land. As a result, a lot of our communities in public land States are impoverished—at least impoverished relative to what they might otherwise face. They are impoverished relative to what their ability would be to collect revenue through property taxes in public land States.

For that reason, this PILT Program was created to try to offset—at least to some degree—the heavy cost, the disproportionate burden that is placed on the shoulders of public land States and communities.

So each year Congress funds this program, and that program then partially offsets the lack of property tax revenue flowing through these public land States and communities.

Here is the problem I wish to focus on today: The omnibus spending package we are considering this week contains no funding for PILT—no funding whatsoever. This is potentially devastating to public land States, including Utah, Wyoming, Alaska, Montana, and many other States, especially those throughout the West. The problem is that America's public land States and counties can't wait any longer. This program must be funded, and it must be funded in this bill.

Here is a letter from a commissioner in Piute County, UT. This commissioner states:

PILT not being funded in 2014 will have a devastating impact on all counties in the West, but it is particularly devastating to a county the size of Piute. With 74 percent of Piute County under Federal control, \$225,000 of our \$1 million budget—almost one-fourth—comes in the form of PILT payments from the Federal Government. Without this funding, we will be in the midst of one of the biggest disasters to hit Piute County in years.

We have been scraping and scraping to try to figure out how to fund a fourth deputy sheriff in our county and thought we had it figured out until this \$225,000 evaporated from our county's revenue.

At the present time it is virtually impossible to staff all of the police, search and rescue, and emergency services we need. With this cut, it will be impossible.

The Piute County commissioner continues:

We will be forced to abandon services, including all services on public lands. It will be

sad to have our public lands left without police, search and rescue, and emergency services. I think it is critical to understand that the loss of PILT funding cuts clear to the bone and will be devastating to counties such as Piute.

Now, some argue—some insist when faced with arguments such as these—that this is all OK and we can just wait to make PILT funding available, that we will make it available through another legislative vehicle we will supposedly pass later this year. In fact, some of these same people maintain that we will make it better, we will make it automatic, we will make it mandatory spending when we actually do this later this year.

It is true that between 2008 and 2013 PILT was funded through a mandatory spending mechanism. That has now expired. But it is important to remember that there is nothing mutually exclusive about these ideas; no reason why we can't go ahead and fund PILT now with discretionary spending and then adopt something later to restore the mandatory nature of funding for PILT. We can fund PILT now in this bill, and then we can make it mandatory later. We can and we should. This would give States and counties the certainty they need, the certainty they have been waiting for, the certainty that will allow them, finally, to plan their budgets.

Remember, for many of these counties, such as Piute County, UT, PILT is a substantial portion of their annual revenue stream. It is about one-fourth of the money that Piute County, UT, has to spend every single year.

Importantly, I offered an amendment to last year's budget that would build a deficit-neutral reserve fund to make sure PILT continued to be fully funded. That amendment passed. Unfortunately, the fact that it passed has apparently not been enough to make sure it continued to be funded.

Now we have a major funding bill before us. This spending bill occupies no fewer than 1,582 pages. It spends in excess of \$1.1 trillion. Yet PILT still isn't funded.

It is important to point out that even if we do the right thing and even if we fully fund PILT in this program this year, the PILT Program is itself still not adequate. It is still in need of reform. PILT payments are quite insufficient.

PILT was intended to soften the economic impact associated with the Federal Government owning so much of the land in the United States. In the case of Piute County, it is about three-fourths of the land. It is about two-thirds of the land throughout the State of Utah. In some counties in Utah, it is well in excess of 90, sometimes 95 percent of the land in a county. PILT was designed to soften that economic impact. But, regrettably, the Federal Government gives States, through the PILT Program, what amounts to in

many instances only pennies on the dollar of what the taxing jurisdictions would receive if they were to tax that land, if they were to collect taxes—even if they were to collect those taxes at the lowest property tax rate, let's say the Greenbelt rate in many counties. We must correct that imbalance.

In the coming days I plan to introduce legislation to begin the process of doing precisely that. After all, it makes no sense to have a program that some would argue is deceptively entitled "Payment In Lieu of Taxes" if, in fact, the payment in lieu of taxes doesn't even closely approximate the value that counties would receive if they were actually allowed to tax that land and collect that revenue as taxes.

If an American citizen, a U.S. taxpayer, for example, decided to adopt his or her own PILT Program and on April 15 of each year just sent a check to the IRS saying: These are not my taxes, but this is my payment in lieu of taxes; I am just paying what I feel like paying, that would cause problems. The taxpayer in question would probably end up in prison. In any event, it wouldn't end well for the taxpayer. Yet we have allowed the Federal Government to get away with this over and over, often to the detriment of vulnerable communities, of poor communities, of communities that rely on the Federal Government's unsteady stream of revenue—a stream of revenue that, insufficient as it is already, is now being threatened altogether.

In a sense the problem we face with the Federal Government owning all this land is not new. It is a problem that has been around for a long time. In many respects it was a problem envisioned by some of the Founding Fathers. In fact, we can go all the way back to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and see that it was on the minds of some of the Founding Fathers.

On September 5, 1787, at the Constitutional Convention they were discussing the public land-related authorities in the Constitution, including the authority that has now been included in what is often referred to as the enclave clause—article I, section 8, clause 17.

One of the delegates to the Federal Convention of 1787, Elbridge Gerry, the delegate from Massachusetts, stood before the Convention and made an astute observation. Mr. Gerry said as follows. He expressed concerns that "this power"—that is, the power of Congress over Federal public lands—"might be made use of to enslave any particular State by buying up its territory, and that the strongholds proposed would be a means of awing the State into an undue obedience to the General Government."

Then, as now, wise observations often came from the State of Massachusetts. Then, as now, we have a grave risk associated with the fact that when the

Federal Government owns this much land, the Federal Government has this much power. It was on the minds of the delegates to the Convention of 1787 that one of the things they needed to protect against was the concentration of too much power in the hands of a few, especially the concentration of too much power within the Federal Government. Each of them had a mission to protect the sovereignty of their respective States. And they understood that if Congress had too much power to simply buy up too much land in any one State—disproportionately in some States—the Federal Government would have too much influence within that State.

I would ask you, when you look at this map I have in the Chamber, does that look equitable? Does that look like an equitable distribution of Federal land ownership? We have to keep in mind that, just as there are benefits associated with some of our public lands, there are also burdens attached to those benefits. When you look at those burdens, it is difficult to say anything other than that they are disproportionately allocated into a certain region of the United States. They are overwhelmingly located within the Rocky Mountains and areas west of the Rocky Mountains.

So to the extent these benefits benefit everyone in the United States, then the burdens ought to be shared by everyone in the United States as well. Yet they are not. PILT, again, is woefully inadequate as it is. But now Congress is trying to withdraw funding for PILT. Even though some may say: Well, we will fund it later this year, we have no guarantee of that, and we should be funding it right now.

As an interesting side note, in response to Elbridge Gerry's concern on September 5, 1787, the Founding Fathers put a qualifying clause into article I, section 8, clause 17. They said that Congress's plenary legislative jurisdiction over Federal public land lying within a sovereign State's boundaries would exist and could be exercised only if that land—the land in question—was acquired by the consent of the host State's legislature.

Some have suggested that this may well mean that when the Federal Government owns land, when it acquires land within a sovereign State's territorial boundaries, that it owns that land just as any other proprietor would own it; that is, subject to the authority of the State and its political subdivisions to tax and regulate that land, unless or until such time as the host State's legislative body parts with that bundle of sovereign rights relative to that land. In other words, the State retains its taxing power over that land unless or until it voluntarily relinquishes it, gives it up, hands it over to the Federal Government. Yet, in nearly all instances where you see red on this map, that has not occurred.

Many of these States have been content with the fact that they have been receiving PILT funds, however inadequate those PILT funds may be. But now even those are going away. Even if there is a promise that they might be restored later—later this year—they are still inadequate, and we still do not have the promise that is going to occur now. There is still a lot of uncertainty in a lot of parts of the country—in places such as Piute County, UT, and elsewhere within my State and elsewhere within the western United States.

In order to protect against this kind of concern, the kind of concern that the delegate from Massachusetts described on September 5, 1787, Congress adopted a practice, when admitting new States into the Union, of incorporating language into the enabling act for each new State, describing what would happen to public land within the new State's boundaries after statehood. They adopted this practice and this language that would be used each time a new State was admitted into the Union.

That language was included in Utah's statehood enabling legislation—legislation that was adopted about 18 months before Utah finally came into the Union in January of 1896.

Section 9 of Utah's enabling legislation says that public land located within the State, lying within the State of Utah, "shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union. . . ." Adding to that, section 9 of Utah's enabling legislation said that 5 percent of the proceeds from the sale of that land would be given to the State and would be held in a trust fund by that State for the benefit of the State's public education system.

So, as I mentioned, Utah was not the first State to have that kind of language in its enabling legislation. Many of the States that were admitted into the Union much earlier than Utah had similar language in their enabling acts. Missouri had such language. North Dakota had such language. We could name State after State after State that had such language.

When you look at Missouri, when you look at North Dakota, and when you look at most of the other States that had language such as that in their enabling acts, you see very little Federal public land. You see because Congress and the Federal Government honored the promises made to those States. Congress followed through with that commitment. Congress did what it was supposed to do. It sold that land subsequent to statehood. Holding on perhaps to a few parcels here and there that it deemed necessary for one reason or another, it made good on that promise. Those States benefited. The Federal Treasury benefited. The American people benefited.

It is important to remember that what we are talking about here—when you see all this red on the map, representing Federal land ownership—is not about national parks. National parks represent a very tiny percentage of Federal land ownership. We are not talking about national monuments, which also represents a very tiny percentage of Federal land ownership. What we are talking about in the context of the PILT program are lands that are managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, an agency that is considered obscure, almost unheard of throughout most of the United States, but an agency that operates with a particularly dominant force in States such as mine, where you see a lot of red on the map.

I remember the first time I showed this map to my children, my daughter Eliza, who was about 8 years old at the time, was just barely old enough to understand what I was explaining to her. I told her that the red indicated ownership of land by our national government. And 8-year-old Eliza looked at that portion of the map that represented our State, and she said: Look, dad, they own Utah. I said: You're right, Eliza, they own Utah. They certainly own the overwhelming majority of it.

Some of us have not forgotten this promise made in the statehood enabling acts of most of the States admitted into the Union, and yet Congress seems to be determined to overlook it. I am determined not to let that happen. Some of my friends back in Utah are likewise determined not to let that happen.

A good friend of mine, Representative Ken Ivory, who serves in the Utah State legislature, has done an amazing job educating people throughout Utah and, in fact, across America on this very subject, on what happened with these statehood enabling acts, and why it is that States in the western United States got left behind when it came to promises made long ago by the Federal Government. I commend Representative Ivory for his work on this issue and pledge to continue working with him on this important project.

You see, this is about much more than land. This is about the ability of local communities not only to thrive, but to survive. This is about communities where it is very difficult for people to get jobs. It is very difficult for people, in some instances, even to access their own property, even to access their own farms because it is impossible to get anywhere without crossing Federal public land and in some instances Federal land managers will block access to the only roads they can use to access their own property. This has to stop.

In the meantime, it is vitally important that we focus on the issues at hand, that we focus, at a bare minimum, on promises that the Federal

Government has extended in lieu of the other promises. That is not to say we are going to forget about the promises made in the statehood enabling acts. We are not. But, for the moment, my attention remains focused on making sure we fund the PILT Program. It has to be funded. In fact, it has to be funded even more than it has been in the past. It ought to reflect at least a rough equivalent of the amount of money the taxing jurisdiction could collect if it were taxing that land at its lowest rate. And, at a bare minimum, even below that, we have to make sure the program continues to exist. We have to make sure the program is funded at least at its current levels. This is not asking much. But it is necessary that we do this.

The broken PILT Program is, one could argue, just another example of government applying significant and unnecessary weight to the shoulders of hard-working Americans, many of whom are struggling just to get by, many of whom are barely able to keep food on the table for their families, others of whom are able to provide for the day-to-day needs of their families but they are worried about what happens next. They find that whenever they find a little bit of additional income, no sooner have they earned it than they find it has been swallowed up—swallowed up by increasing taxes, swallowed up by higher prices for goods and for services, and they do not know how to get out of this rut in which they find themselves somewhat trapped. These are the kinds of people who suffer the most as a result of the Federal Government's failed policies relative to its Federal public land.

We have to remember that lifting these weights is not only within the government's power, it is the affirmative obligation of government to lift those weights. In an 1861 address to Congress, President Abraham Lincoln said the "leading object" of American government was "to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all, to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance, in the race of life."

Current PILT policy imposes government waste that makes it more difficult for communities to provide important services such as schools, police, and fire departments. It hampers the ability of States to budget, plan, and provide for infrastructure improvements, make needed reforms to their tax systems, and attract new businesses and new jobs.

This policy—and the Federal land management policies that accompany the PILT policy more generously—is broken, and it is imposing a heavy burden on our communities, particularly in rural areas where the Federal Government owns much, most or in some cases nearly all of the land and where needs are at their very greatest.

The program is already broken. The program is already causing millions and millions of Americans to suffer. The program is already severely impeding economic opportunity for Americans, deepening the existing crisis of opportunity that we have in this country, which manifests itself on three different levels: immobility among the poor, insecurity among the middle class, and cronyist privilege at the top.

If you live in one of these States, it might be great if you are one of those people who owns one of the few parcels of land that is not owned by the Federal Government. It is not so great if you live in one of the areas where the Federal Government owns basically everything, where you can do very little anywhere around you without permission from the Federal Government, where your local government is barely able to survive because it lacks a property tax base, and the Federal Government fails to adequately fund PILT and threatens—in this circumstance—to withdraw funding from PILT altogether.

I respectfully implore all of my colleagues to consider the inequities inherent in this map, the inequities inherent in the PILT Program, and, for present purposes, to remember we need to fund PILT.

It has to be reformed, absolutely, and we have to examine our Federal land ownership and management policies more broadly. Today we need to focus on making sure PILT is funded.

I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

IRAN

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I come to the floor this evening to discuss an issue of national security, and that is how to prevent a nuclear armed Iran.

I was thinking about our troubled history with Iran and whether more sanctions at this time makes sense for our national security interests, and I asked myself these questions:

Can, in fact, a country like Iran change?

Is it possible for an isolated regime to rejoin the community of nations and change its behavior after several decades?

Must a country and its people be held captive because of the behavior of previous leaders in earlier times?

So I thought back in history. I was a young girl during World War II. I remember when Imperial Japan killed millions in Southeast Asia, and particularly in China, during its brutal wars of expansion. Today, Japan is a

peaceful democracy and one of this Nation's strongest allies in Asia.

I remember when Hitler and the German Third Reich committed unspeakable atrocities across Europe, including the murder of 6 million Jewish citizens. Germany is now a close ally, a leader in the European Union, an institution created to ensure a war never again occurs in Europe.

I remember General Franco's Spain, which was so diplomatically and economically isolated that it was actually barred from the United Nations until 1955. Spain is now a close partner of the United States and a fully democratic member of the European Union.

The former Yugoslavia, Vietnam, and South Africa have all experienced tremendous change in recent decades. Independent states have emerged from the painful dissolution of Yugoslavia. Vietnam has opened itself to the international community but still has much progress to make. South Africa has shed apartheid and has emerged as an increasingly stable nation on a much divided continent.

So I believe countries can change. This capacity to change also applies to the pursuit of nuclear weapons. At one time, Sweden, South Korea, and Argentina each pursued nuclear weapons.

Following World War II, Sweden pursued nuclear weapons to deter foreign attack. It mastered nuclear technology and built and tested components for a nuclear weapon. It may have even obtained enough nuclear material to build a bomb. But in 1970, it signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and it ended its nuclear weapon program.

In the early 1970s, South Korea actively sought a nuclear device. The United States heavily pressured South Korea not to go nuclear, and in April 1975, South Korea signed the non-proliferation treaty and halted its nuclear weapons activity.

Throughout the 1980s, when it was ruled by a military junta with an egregious human rights record, Argentina had a covert nuclear weapons program. It built uranium production, enrichment, and reprocessing facilities, and it attempted to develop nuclear-capable ballistic missiles before abandoning its nuclear weapons program and ratifying the NPT in 1995.

So the question comes, is Iran willing to change its past behavior and abandon its pursuit of a nuclear weapon? It may well be, and it is the job of diplomacy to push for that change.

I believe there are positive signs that Iran is interested in such a change, and I would like to explain my reasons.

The election of Hassan Rouhani was a surprise to many long-time observers of Iran because he campaigned in support of repairing Iran's relationship with the West.

Since his inauguration he has tried to do exactly that. For the first time since the Iranian revolution, the leaders of our countries have been in direct

communication with each other. Where once direct contact even between senior officials was rare, now Secretary of State John Kerry and Under Secretary of State Wendy Sherman are in near constant contact with their Iranian counterparts. Those conversations produced the historic Geneva agreement which goes into effect in 6 days, on January 20.

Candidate Rouhani also promised to increase nuclear transparency, and he has delivered on that as well. Even before the Geneva interim agreement was reached, Iran slowed uranium enrichment and construction for the Arak heavy water reactor—maybe for technical reasons, maybe not, but it slowed. Iran has also reengaged with the IAEA to resolve questions surrounding its nuclear activities.

So what has been achieved in Geneva? The interim 6-month agreement reached between the P5+1 countries, the United States, China, Russia, the UK, France, Germany, freezes Iran's nuclear program in place while a comprehensive agreement is negotiated in the next 6 months. This agreement caps Iran's stockpile of enriched uranium at 5 percent. It stops the production of 20 percent enriched uranium. It requires the neutralization of Iran's stockpile of 20 percent uranium. It prevents Iran from installing additional centrifuges or operating its most advanced centrifuges. It prohibits it from stockpiling excess centrifuges. It halts all significant work at the Arak heavy water reactor and prevents Iran from constructing a plutonium reprocessing facility.

Most importantly, the interim agreement imposes the most intrusive international inspection regime ever. International inspectors will independently verify whether Iran is complying with the interim agreement. For the first time, the International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors will have uninterrupted access to Iran's enrichment facilities at Natanz and Fordow, centrifuge production plants, centrifuge assembly facilities, and Iran's uranium mines and mills. Finally, Iran is required to declare all planned new nuclear facilities.

In exchange, the P5+1 negotiators offered sanctions relief limited to \$7 billion, an aspect of the interim agreement that has been criticized and I wish to talk about it for a moment.

Here are the facts on that sanctions relief which, in my view, does not materially alter the biting sanctions which have devastated Iran's economy. The vast majority of sanctions relief comes in the form of Iranian repatriation of \$4.2 billion of its own money. Iran will continue to lose \$4 billion to \$5 billion a month in lost oil revenue from existing sanctions. Iran will not have access to about \$100 billion of its own reserves trapped by sanctions abroad.

For perspective, the total estimated sanctions relief is valued at approximately only 1 percent of the Iranian economy, hardly a significant amount.

I wish to take a moment to detail what is not in the interim agreement.

First, it does not grant Iran a right to enrich. The United States does not recognize such a right for the five non-nuclear weapons states that currently have enrichment programs, and we will make no exception for Iran. But Iran does have a right to peaceful nuclear energy if it fully abides by the terms of its safeguards agreement under the NPT.

Secondly, the agreement does not in any way unravel our core oil and financial sanctions. Others have argued the suspension of any sanctions against Iran will unravel the entire sanctions regime, and that is false. The Obama administration has taken action to ensure that does not happen.

Two days after the interim agreement was reached, the United States settled with a Swiss Oil Services Company over sanctions violations. The settlement was more than \$250 million. It was the largest against a foreign firm outside of the banking industry.

On December 12, the administration announced the expansion of Iranian entities subject to sanctions. These entities either helped Tehran evade sanctions or provided support to Iran's nuclear program.

On January 7 of this year, the administration halted the transfer of two Boeing airplane engines from Turkey to Iran. Through these actions, the Obama administration has made it abundantly clear that the United States will continue to enforce our existing sanctions against Iran.

Third, the agreement does not codify the violation of U.N. security resolutions. Critics have attacked the interim agreement for its failure to completely halt all of Iran's nuclear enrichment by noting that six U.N. Security Council Resolutions have called on Tehran to do so and it has not done so.

The purpose of the U.N. Resolutions was not to suspend nuclear enrichment indefinitely. Instead, these resolutions were designed to freeze Iran's nuclear activities until the IAEA could determine whether Iran's activities were for exclusively peaceful purposes.

This is an important point. The interim agreement achieves what the six U.N. Security Council Resolutions could not. It freezes Iran's nuclear progress while a comprehensive, verifiable agreement is being negotiated over the next 6 months.

The interim agreement was only possible because a strong international sanctions regime has worked to convince rank-and-file Iranians, candidly, that enough is enough.

According to the State Department, as a result of the sanctions, Iran's crude oil exports have plummeted from

approximately 2.5 million barrels per day in 2011 to around 1 million barrels per day in recent months. This decline alone costs Iran \$3 billion to \$5 billion per month in lost revenue.

In total, 23 nations who import Iranian oil have eliminated or significantly reduced purchases from Iran. In fact, Iran currently has only six customers for its oil: China, India, Turkey, South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan.

In the last year, Iran's gross domestic product shrunk by 5.8 percent. Its GDP shrunk in 1 year by 5.8 percent, while inflation is estimated to be 50 percent or more.

Prices for food and consumer goods are doubling and tripling on an annual basis, and estimates put unemployment as high as 35 percent while underemployment is pervasive.

This is why Iran says enough is enough. The sanctions are biting and they are biting deeply, and there is no need to put additional sanctions on the table at this time.

This body may soon consider the Nuclear Weapon Free Iran Act; that is, a bill to do exactly the opposite, to impose additional sanctions against Iran, do it now, and hold it in abeyance.

Before casting a vote, Senators should ask themselves what would happen if the bill passes and a promised veto by the President is not sustained. I would like to give my view.

I sincerely believe the P5+1 negotiations with Iran would end and, with it, the best opportunity in more than 30 years to make a major change in Iranian behavior—a change that could not only open all kinds of economic opportunities for the Iranian people, but help change the course of a nation. Its destiny in fact could be changed.

Passing additional sanctions now would only play into the hands of those in Iran who are most eager to see diplomacy fail. Iranian conservatives, hardliners, will attack President Rouhani and Foreign Minister Zarif for seeking a nuclear compromise.

They will argue that Iran exchanged a freeze of its nuclear program for additional and harsh punitive sanctions. Think about that. They will say that Iran did not achieve anything with this agreement. All we got were more sanctions.

Second, if the United States cannot honor an interim agreement negotiated in Geneva by Russia, China, France, Germany, the UK and ourselves—we are not alone in this—it will never lift sanctions after a final agreement is reached.

Above all, they will argue that the United States is not interested in nuclear diplomacy—we are interested in regime change.

The bottom line: If this body passes S. 1881, diplomatic negotiations will collapse, and there will be no final agreement.

Some might want that result, but I do not.

Iran's nuclear program would once again be unrestrained, and the only remaining option to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon would be military action. I do not want that unless it is absolutely necessary.

To date, the prospect of just considering this bill has prompted Iranian legislators to consider retaliation. There is talk that the legislative branch, called the Majles, may move to increase nuclear enrichment far beyond the 5-percent limit in the interim agreement and much closer to, if not achieving, weapons-grade uranium.

So the authors of additional sanctions in this body and Iranian hardliners in the other body would actually combine to blow up the diplomatic effort of 6 major powers.

The bill's sponsors have argued that sanctions would strengthen the United States' hand in negotiations. They argue that sanctions brought Iran to the negotiating table in the first place. They contend that additional sanctions would force Iran to abandon its nuclear program.

I could not disagree more.

Let me give the views of a few other people who are knowledgeable in the arena: Dr. Paul Pillar, a former U.S. intelligence official and current professor at Georgetown University recently argued:

It is the prospect of having U.S.-led sanctions removed that will convince Iran to accept severe restrictions on its nuclear program. Threatening Iran with additional sanctions now—after it has agreed to the interim agreement and an interim agreement is about to go into effect—will not convince Tehran to complete a final agreement.

I couldn't agree more.

If this bill would help our negotiators, as its authors contend, they would say so.

I believe this bill is an egregious imposition on the Executive's authority to conduct foreign affairs. In fact, our Secretary of State has formally asked this Congress to give our negotiators and our experts the time and space to do their jobs, including no new sanctions.

What does this body say, sitting here? We are not going to do that? This is a Secretary of State who is of this body, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who has been absolutely prodigious in his efforts to get this interim agreement, has gotten it, and we are going to run the risk that it is going to break apart during the next 6 months when a final agreement might well be negotiated?

If the Senate imposes its will, if we override the President's veto, and it blows up this very fragile process, some would say: Too bad, what a tragedy.

We know what the Iranian reaction will be. The Iranian Foreign Minister Zarif, who I happen to have known for a substantial period of time, has clearly stated what the result will be in five words, and it is this: "The entire deal is dead."

That is his direct quote. Why wouldn't we take him at his word? So far he has been good to his word.

The ambassador of our staunchest ally, the UK, warned this body not to pass more sanctions. Sir Peter Westmacott recently wrote:

Further sanctions now would only hurt negotiations and risk eroding international support for the sanctions that have brought us this far. The time for additional measures will come if Iran reneges on the deal or negotiations fail. Now is not that time.

I deeply believe that a vote for this legislation will cause negotiations to collapse. The United States, not Iran, then becomes the party that risks fracturing the international coalition that has enabled our sanctions to succeed in the first place.

It says to the UK, China, Russia, France, and Germany that our country cannot be trusted to stand behind our diplomatic commitments. That is a very big statement.

Our allies will question whether their compliance with sanctions and the economic sacrifices they have made are for naught.

Should these negotiations fall apart, the choices are few and the most likely result, in my view, is the eventual and inevitable use of military force.

So I ask this body, Is that the choice we want to make? In 6 days the tentative agreement will go into place. We want to pass this? We don't even want to wait and see what happens?

We don't even want to wait and see what the IAEA finds when they are in there 24-7, 365 days a year?

I think what we ought to do is concentrate on Iranian compliance with the interim agreement.

On January 20, 2014, this agreement comes into effect, 6 days from now, and over the next 6 months the international community will be able to verify whether or not Iran is keeping its commitments to freeze its nuclear progress.

If Iran fails to abide by the terms of the interim agreement, or if a final agreement cannot be negotiated, Congress can immediately consider additional sanctions.

I deeply believe that additional sanctions should only be considered once our diplomatic track has been given the opportunity to forge a final, comprehensive, and binding agreement.

This is what is most distressing. If we had not reached an agreement, with the cooperation and leadership of the big powers of this world, that would be one thing. The fact is we have reached agreement and that action is just about to take place, and we are going to jaundice it, we are going to hurt it, and we are likely to collapse it by passing additional sanctions now which a President of the United States will veto with the aim of overriding that veto.

How does that make any kind of common sense? It defies logic, it

threatens instant reverse, and it ends what has been unprecedented diplomacy. Do we want to take that on our shoulders? Candidly, in my view, it is a march toward war.

As Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, I know the challenges Iran poses to U.S. interests around the world.

I see the majority leader is on the floor.

Would the majority leader like me to cease for a moment?

Mr. REID. Go ahead and finish.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. As I said, as Chairman of the Intelligence Committee, I know the challenges Iran poses to the U.S. interests around the world. Its patronage of the terrorist group Hezbollah, its support for Syria's Bashar Assad through the Revolutionary Guard Corps are two of the most troubling.

I would hope that as a followthrough of diplomacy we might be able to quell some of these activities.

Let me acknowledge Israel's real, well-founded concerns that a nuclear-armed Iran would threaten its very existence. I don't disagree with that. I agree with it, but they are not there yet.

While I recognize and share Israel's concern, we cannot let Israel determine when and where the United States goes to war. By stating that the United States should provide military support to Israel in a formal resolution should it attack Iran, I fear that is how this bill is going to be interpreted.

Let me conclude. The interim agreement with Iran is strong, it is tough, and it is realistic. It represents the first significant opportunity to change a three-decade course in Iran and an opening to improve one of our most poisonous bilateral relationships. It could open the door to a new future which not only considers Israel's national security, but protects our own.

To preserve diplomacy, I strongly oppose the Nuclear Weapon Free Iran Act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DONNELLY). The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I express my appreciation to the courtesy of the Senator from California. She is courteous in everything she does in life. She is a pleasure to serve with.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.J. RES. 106

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 12 noon on Wednesday, January 15, the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.J. Res. 106, which was received from the House and is at the desk; that there be no amendments, motions, or points of order in order to the joint resolution; that there be 15 minutes of debate equally divided on the joint resolution; finally, that upon the use or yielding back of time, the joint resolution be read a third time and the Senate proceed to vote on passage of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators allowed to speak therein up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNIZING GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today, as an alumna of Georgetown University, to recognize the university's 225th anniversary. On January 23, 1789, the first deed was granted to then Bishop John Carroll for land on which Georgetown was built. Those of us whose lives have been shaped, at least in part, by this great institution are proud that it was founded in the same year that the United States was formed. Indeed, the two events were intertwined, and Georgetown's mission statement today continues to reflect that bond by emphasizing that the university "educates women and men to be reflective lifelong learners, to be responsible and active participants in civil life and to live generously in service to others."

Over the course of more than two centuries, Georgetown, its students, and alumni have contributed to our country's rich history. The Astronomical Observatory on campus was used to calculate the longitude and latitude of the District of Columbia in 1846. This building stands today and is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Buildings on the Georgetown campus were used as hospitals for wounded troops during the Civil War, which nearly closed the university because so many students left to fight, for both the Union and Confederate States. All told, more than 1,000 Georgetown students and alumni served. In 1876, the students selected the colors blue—Union—and gray—Confederate—as the university's official colors to celebrate the end of the war. These colors remain a source of school pride today.

Father Patrick Healy, born a slave, became the first African American to head a major U.S. university, serving as Georgetown's president from 1873 to 1882. With the outbreak of World War I, Georgetown formed a 500-member Cadet Corps in the spring of 1917. In 1918, the U.S. War Department replaced it with the Student Army Training Corps, which became the Reserve Officers Training Corps as we know it today following the end of the war. More than 2,000 Georgetown men served. During World War II, Georgetown was selected by the War Depart-

ment to house the Army Specialized Training Program. Over 75-percent of students enrolled during the 1943-1944 academic year were military servicemen.

Since Georgetown awarded its first two bachelor's degrees in 1817, the university has educated numerous leaders in business, government, and the non-profit sector. A President, Cabinet Secretaries, Ambassadors, Governors, and Members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives have studied on "the Hilltop" and left to make important contributions to our country and beyond. Likewise, Georgetown alumni have gone on to lead school systems, universities, and businesses, as well as international and charitable organizations that strive to address challenges facing the United States and the world.

A school with an enrollment of 40 students in its first year has now swelled to over 12,000 undergraduate and graduate students, more than 5,000 faculty and staff, and countless alumni. In addition to undergraduate degrees, Georgetown University now includes the McDonough School of Business, Walsh School of Foreign Service, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Law Center, School of Medicine, School of Continuing Studies, School of Nursing and Health Studies, and McCourt School of Public Policy.

I was privileged to have the opportunity to earn a Georgetown degree, and my experience there has played a significant role in the career of public service I have been blessed to live. It is a place that gave me opportunities to be exposed to public service here in the Nation's Capital as a student and impressed on me a set of values reflecting Jesuit tradition that continue to shape my life and work.

Georgetown's history has in many ways tracked the Nation's history. It is a pleasure to recognize the tremendous impact it has had over the last 225 years and to look forward to future centuries of contributions not only to this country but to the world.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the 225th anniversary of the founding of Georgetown University. As a proud member of the Georgetown community, it is an honor to help commemorate the school's 225 years of excellence. This milestone marks a time of celebration for all of Georgetown's students, faculty, board of governors, and alumni.

As the oldest Catholic and Jesuit institution of higher education in the United States, Georgetown has a long and distinguished history. On January 23, 1789, Bishop John Carroll, the first Catholic bishop in the United States, secured the deed to around 60 acres of land overlooking the Potomac River. This hilltop grew to become the campus of Georgetown University. Three years later, in 1791, the first students arrived on campus. At the age of 13,

William Gaston was the first student at the university. He went on to serve North Carolina as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives and authored a bill granting a Federal charter to "the College of Georgetown in the District of Columbia" in 1815. President James Madison signed that legislation into law on March 1, 1815.

While buildings on Georgetown's campus were temporarily used as a hospital after the Second Battle of Bull Run, it wasn't until 1851 that Georgetown University Medical School, which I attended in the 1970s, was established. It was the first Catholic medical school in our Nation. The medical school first opened its doors in a vacant warehouse and an adjacent building at 12th and F Streets, NW, before later moving to the university's main campus in 1930.

I received both a bachelor of science degree in biology and a doctor of medicine degree from this great university. The quality education and valuable training I received there has had a lasting impact on my life and helped shape my career. I am grateful for my time at this exceptional institution and the incredible influence Georgetown has had on so many people across the United States and around the world.

Over the years, there have been numerous Members of Congress who were students at Georgetown University. Today, the U.S. Senate is fortunate to have five other Members who hold degrees from Georgetown University. Senator LISA MURKOWSKI of Alaska received her bachelor's degree from Georgetown. Senator PATRICK LEAHY of Vermont, Senator MARK KIRK of Illinois, and Senator MAZIE HIRONO of Hawaii all received their law degrees from Georgetown Law. The Senate majority whip, Senator DICK DURBIN of Illinois, holds both his undergraduate and law degrees from Georgetown.

As shown by the geographic range of States represented by these Senators, students come from all over the Nation to attend this wonderful institution of higher education. Georgetown's student body today includes students from all 50 States as well as from 141 countries around the globe. Georgetown is indeed a national as well as a global university.

The university's mission statement makes the point that "the university was founded on the principle that serious and sustained discourse among people of different faiths, cultures, and beliefs promotes intellectual, ethical and spiritual understanding." It is clear that this founding principle continues to energize Georgetown University 225 years later.

I look forward to all of the great contributions Georgetown will continue to provide in the years ahead through its many areas of academic and research excellence: medicine, law, international affairs, business, public service, and the diverse fields within the arts and sciences.

I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating this significant milestone and wishing Georgetown University continued success in achieving its mission and goals in the future.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:27 p.m., a message from the House, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 230. An act to authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 841. An act to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act to make technical corrections, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1513. An act to revise the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Gettysburg Train Station and certain land along Plum Run in Cumberland Township, to limit the means by which property within such revised boundaries may be acquired, and for other purposes.

At 2:36 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.J. Res. 106. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 5:47 p.m., a message from the House, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 230. An act to authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 841. An act to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act to make technical corrections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

S. 1917. A bill to provide for additional enhancements of the sexual assault prevention and response activities of the Armed Forces.

S. 1926. A bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 and to reform the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-4264. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, (3) three reports relative to vacancies in the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4265. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Importation of Avocados From Continental Spain" ((RIN0579-AD63) (Docket No. APHIS-2012-0002)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4266. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Importation of Fresh Apricots From Continental Spain" ((RIN0579-AD62) (Docket No. APHIS-2011-0132)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4267. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Dimethyl esters of glutaric acid (i.e., dimethyl glutarate), succinic acid (i.e., dimethyl succinate), and adipic acid (i.e., dimethyl adipate); Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance" (FRL No. 9904-57) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 8, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4268. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the continuation of the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13396 on February 7, 2006, with respect to Cote d'Ivoire; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4269. A communication from the Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defining Larger Participants of the Student Loan Servicing Market" ((RIN3170-AA35) (Docket No. CFPB-2013-0005)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 6, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4270. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Suspension of Community Eligibility" ((44 CFR Part 64) (Docket No. FEMA-2013-0002)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4271. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Removal of Person from the Entity List Based on a Removal Request" (RIN0694-AG03) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4272. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners v. United States Department of Energy; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4273. A communication from the Administrator, U.S. Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The Availability and Price of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Produced in Countries Other Than Iran"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4274. A communication from the Administrator, U.S. Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The Availability and Price of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Produced in Countries Other Than Iran"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4275. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedures for Residential Furnace Fans" (RIN1904-AC21) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 6, 2014; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4276. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Energy Conservation Program: Alternative Efficiency Determination Methods, Basic Model Definition, and Compliance for Commercial HVAC, Refrigeration, and WH Equipment" (RIN1904-AC46) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 2, 2014; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4277. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Inflation Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties" (RIN1904-AA43) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 3, 2014; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4278. A communication from the General Counsel, Peace Corps, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Director of the Peace Corps, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2014; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4279. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Report of the Attorney General to the Congress of the United States on the Administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, for the six months ending December 31, 2012"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-4280. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report from the Attorney General to Congress relative to the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-4281. A communication from the Co-Chief Privacy Officers, Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law,

the Commission's Privacy Report for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-4282. A communication from the Director of the Regulation Policy and Management Office of the General Counsel, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Removal of Penalty for Breaking Points" (RIN2900-AO51) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2014; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-4283. A communication from the Director of the Regulation Policy and Management Office of the General Counsel, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Community Residential Care" (RIN2900-AO62) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2014; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-4284. A communication from the Director of the Regulation Policy and Management Office of the General Counsel, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Duty Periods for Establishing Eligibility for Health Care" (RIN2900-AO25) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 20, 2013; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-4285. A communication from the Deputy Director of the Regulation Policy and Management Office of the General Counsel, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Copayments for Medications in 2014" (RIN2900-AO91) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. CARPER for the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

*William Ward Nooter, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

*Suzanne Eleanor Spaulding, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

*John Roth, of Michigan, to be Inspector General, Department of Homeland Security.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

S. 1916. A bill to amend the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to provide for an application proc-

ess for interested parties to apply for a county to be designated as a rural area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. MCCASKILL (for herself, Ms. AYOTTE, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 1917. A bill to provide for additional enhancements of the sexual assault prevention and response activities of the Armed Forces; read the first time.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 1918. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a special change in status rule for employees who become eligible for TRICARE; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. LEE, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 1919. A bill to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Mr. COONS):

S. 1920. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the research and development credit to encourage innovation; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. COBURN, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 1921. A bill to require a Federal agency to include language in certain educational and advertising materials indicating that such materials are produced and disseminated at taxpayer expense; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. VITTER:

S. 1922. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to prevent the illegal trafficking of supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits by requiring all program beneficiaries to show valid photo identification when purchasing items with program benefits; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. VITTER):

S. 1923. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exempt from registration brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. VITTER, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. ROBERTS, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. JOHANNES):

S. 1924. A bill to require a report on INF Treaty compliance information sharing; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. KIRK, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHANNES, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. KING, Mr. BENNET, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. FRANKEN, and Mr. THUNE):

S. 1925. A bill to limit the retrieval of data from vehicle event data recorders; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

S. 1926. A bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 and to

reform the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers, and for other purposes; read the first time.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 204

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 204, a bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities.

S. 569

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 569, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to count a period of receipt of outpatient observation services in a hospital toward satisfying the 3-day inpatient hospital requirement for coverage of skilled nursing facility services under Medicare.

S. 1174

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1174, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the Borinqueneers.

S. 1406

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1406, a bill to amend the Horse Protection Act to designate additional unlawful acts under the Act, strengthen penalties for violations of the Act, improve Department of Agriculture enforcement of the Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1476

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1476, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the denial of deduction for certain excessive employee remuneration, and for other purposes.

S. 1533

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1533, a bill to end offshore tax abuses, to preserve our national defense and protect American families and businesses from devastating cuts, and for other purposes.

S. 1590

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1590, a bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require transparency in the operation of American Health Benefit Exchanges.

S. 1697

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from New York

(Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1697, a bill to support early learning.

S. 1726

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1726, a bill to prevent a taxpayer bailout of health insurance issuers.

S. 1737

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1737, a bill to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend increased expensing limitations and the treatment of certain real property as section 179 property.

S. 1739

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1739, a bill to modify the efficiency standards for grid-enabled water heaters.

S. 1846

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1846, a bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes.

S. 1848

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1848, a bill to amend section 1303(b)(3) of Public Law 111-148 concerning the notice requirements regarding the extent of health plan coverage of abortion and abortion premium surcharges.

S. 1853

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1853, a bill to amend the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978 to provide for Scientific Advisory Board member qualifications, public participation, and for other purposes.

S. 1875

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1875, a bill to provide for wildfire suppression operations, and for other purposes.

S. 1902

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) were added as cosponsors of S. 1902, a bill to re-

quire notification of individuals of breaches of personally identifiable information through Exchanges under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 1907

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1907, a bill to amend a provision of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 regarding prohibitions on investments in certain funds to clarify that such provision shall not be construed to require the divestiture of certain collateralized debt obligations backed by trust-preferred securities or debt securities of collateralized loan obligations.

S. 1915

At the request of Mr. FLAKE, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1915, a bill to permit health insurance issuers to offer additional plan options to individuals.

S. RES. 330

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 330, a resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of "Smoking and Health: Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the United States" and the significant progress in reducing the public health burden of tobacco use, and supporting an end to tobacco-related death and disease.

AMENDMENT NO. 2603

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2603 intended to be proposed to S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

S. 1916. A bill to amend the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to provide for an application process for interested parties to apply for a county to be designated as a rural area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I have spoken often on the floor about the challenges and opportunities for the future that the people of eastern Kentucky and rural parts of the Commonwealth face. Many of these challenges stem from this administration's regulatory overreach, whether it is a war on coal, ObamaCare or Dodd-Frank. Too many people are out of work, which has placed a drastic burden on the coal mining industry, and

harshly cut the number of jobs available in the coal mining industry and related industries.

In spite of the challenges the people of eastern Kentucky face, I have great confidence we can overcome that and succeed. I was pleased to be able to assist the Kentucky Highlands Investment Corporation in receiving a Promise Zone designation, which was awarded just last week. That is why I wrote the administration in support of this designation last year. This economic initiative is just one way to help jumpstart the region's journey out of economic distress.

But we need more than that. My friend and colleague in the other Chamber, Representative HAL ROGERS, is leading an effort to identify ways to lift Appalachia out of the cycle of poverty and unemployment through the SOAR Initiative, and I applaud his efforts.

To offer yet another possibility for eastern Kentucky, my friend and colleague Senator RAND PAUL and I introduced the Economic Freedom Zones Act, to further enable eastern Kentucky to lift the burdens of some of the poorest families in the country. Our legislation would roll back government regulations and tax barriers to spur job creation and reform failed educational systems to aid disadvantaged children.

So continuing my efforts to find ways to assist these rural counties and give these communities a voice, I am pleased to introduce today, along with Senator PAUL, the Helping Expand Lending Practices in Rural Communities Act or simply the HELP Rural Communities Act. My friend and colleague in the House, Representative ANDY BARR, introduced this legislation in that body, and I applaud his efforts to see it passed.

The HELP Rural Communities Act would give rural counties in Kentucky a voice when the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, or CFPB, has incorrectly labeled them as "nonrural"—just another example of this administration's one-size-fits-all, we-know-best approach to governing. Several counties in Kentucky, such as Bath County, have been labeled as "nonrural" and are therefore barred from certain rural lending practices helpful to farmers and small businesses.

If you have ever been to these counties, as I have, you would most certainly disagree with the CFPB's ruling. But current law provides literally no opportunity to challenge the CFPB's decision. My bill would allow counties which have been improperly designated as "nonrural" to petition the CFPB with additional local information to reconsider their status in order to ensure that rural communities, such as those in eastern Kentucky, have the access to credit they need to grow their economy.

This is an important step in the effort to renew hope for the future in rural Kentucky, especially eastern Kentucky. Given the bipartisan interest shown in recent weeks to get government out of the way and let the people of the region work, Congress and the President can come together to pass this legislation on behalf of eastern Kentuckians and rural communities. I look forward to working with my colleagues, Senator PAUL and Representative BARR, to see that we get this passed.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1916

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Helping Expand Lending Practices in Rural Communities Act of 2014” or the “HELP Rural Communities Act of 2014”.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF COUNTY AS A RURAL AREA.

Section 1022 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (12 U.S.C. 5512) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) DESIGNATION OF COUNTY AS A RURAL AREA.—

“(1) APPLICATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Bureau shall establish an application process under which a person who lives or does business in a State may, with respect to a county in such State that has not been designated by the Bureau as a rural area for purposes of a Federal consumer financial law, apply for such county to be so designated.

“(2) EVALUATION CRITERIA.—When evaluating an application submitted under paragraph (1), the Bureau shall take into consideration the following factors:

“(A) Criteria used by the Director of the Bureau of the Census for classifying geographical areas as rural or urban.

“(B) Criteria used by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to designate counties as metropolitan or micropolitan or neither.

“(C) Criteria used by the Secretary of Agriculture to determine property eligibility for rural development programs.

“(D) The Department of Agriculture rural-urban commuting area codes.

“(E) A written opinion provided by the State’s banking regulator.

“(F) Population density.

“(3) PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after receiving an application submitted under paragraph (1), the Bureau shall—

“(i) publish such application in the Federal Register; and

“(ii) make such application available for public comment for not fewer than 90 days.

“(B) LIMITATION ON ADDITIONAL APPLICATIONS.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the Bureau, during the public comment period with respect to an application submitted under paragraph (1), to accept an additional application with respect to the county that is the subject of the initial application.

“(4) INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE PUBLISHED.—The Bureau shall enter each application submitted under paragraph (1) in a sortable, downloadable database that is publicly accessible through the Web site of the Bureau.

“(5) DECISION ON DESIGNATION.—Not later than 90 days after the end of the public comment period under paragraph (3)(A) for an application, the Bureau shall—

“(A) grant or deny such application; and

“(B) publish such grant or denial in the Federal Register, along with an explanation of what factors the Bureau relied on in making such determination.

“(6) SUBSEQUENT APPLICATIONS.—A decision by the Bureau under paragraph (5) to deny an application for a county to be designated as a rural area shall not preclude the Bureau from accepting a subsequent application submitted under paragraph (1) for such county to be so designated, so long as such subsequent application is made after the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date that the Bureau denies the application under paragraph (5).”.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. KIRK, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHANNIS, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. KING, Mr. BENNET, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. FRANKEN, and Mr. THUNE):

S. 1925. A bill to limit the retrieval of data from vehicle event data recorders; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Minnesota for joining me this afternoon. Today we are introducing the Driver Privacy Act. I am very pleased to sponsor that legislation with the good Senator from Minnesota. We have a great group that has joined us as we introduce this bill today. This is all about protecting people’s privacy in regard to their automobile.

Every automobile that will be made going forward, over 90 percent, and something like 96 percent of the automobiles made now have a black box. This is actually silver, but we call it a black box because it is an event data recorder. It records information about your automobile. Ninety-six percent, I think, of automobiles made now have them, but the U.S. Department Of Transportation is requiring this year that every vehicle have an event data recorder in it.

The Senator from Minnesota and I believe that should be the owner’s information and that information should not be released without the owner’s consent. We already have a good group who have joined us in the endeavor, including an equal number of Republicans and Democrats: Senator JOHANNIS from Nebraska, Senator ANGUS KING from Maine, Senator KIRK from Illinois, Senator JOE MANCHIN from West Virginia, Senator SAXBY CHAMBLISS from Georgia, Senator MICHAEL BENNET from Colorado, Senator ROY BLUNT from Missouri, Senator

MAZIE HIRONO from Hawaii, Senator JOHNNY ISAKSON from Georgia, Senator MARK BEGICH from Alaska, Senator ORRIN HATCH from Utah, and Senator RON WYDEN from Oregon.

It is absolutely an equal number of Republicans and Democrats from across the United States have joined together, recognizing people are concerned about their privacy and we need to make sure their privacy is protected.

I would like to make a few further introductory comments with the help of these charts and then turn to my colleague from Minnesota for her comments as well. We have seen with the NSA, with the IRS, with the Affordable Care Act, and with a whole range of issues that people believe what is going on, not only in government but with technology, is that their privacy is at risk these days and it is very much a concern. Many people do not realize that this event data recorder is in their car. It records all kinds of information, and in fact the Federal Government is requiring that this device be in their car. Neither is there a limitation on the amount of data that the device can record nor is there a law that protects individuals’ privacy to make sure the owner of the car decides who gets that information, other than under very specific circumstances which I will take a minute to go through.

What kind of data gets recorded by your event data recorder, this black box that is included in your car? There are more than 45 different data points that are in fact recorded right now. Again, the manufacturer can change this—add to it. There are no limitations or restrictions or guidelines or requirements on what manufacturers can have the event data recorder do. Right now it records things like speed, braking, engine, seatbelt usage, driver information, passenger information, steering, airbags, and crash details. As I say, at this point the manufacturer determines what goes into that black box in terms of what its capabilities are.

Just to give a sense, if you delve further, for example, engine—just pick one here: “Number of times engine was started since being manufactured prior to a crash.” Obviously the idea here with the event data recorder is that it provides information just like an event data recorder on an airplane. In the event of a crash, it provides information about the accident. It is recording this information in a loop on a continuous basis, and it retains it for a short period of time and constantly updates it.

For example, for your engine, it can record the number of times the engine was started since being manufactured prior to a crash. It can record the number of times the engine was started since being manufactured prior to the EDR data download that is taken in

case the box is removed and the information is taken and there isn't a crash. It can record how fast the engine was running. That is just 1 of the 45 data points, but it shows the kind of information that is recorded and can be extracted from the black box.

So what does our legislation do? It is very simple and very straightforward. The Driver Privacy Act provides that the data from your EDR in your car cannot be extracted or taken by another party other than under very specific circumstances, and that means it cannot be done without your consent unless it is authorized by a court of law or the information is retrieved pursuant to NHTSA, which is the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration, recall or the information is needed in the event of a medical emergency, essentially unless there is some kind of recall on the car—and then they can't disclose any data about you as an individual. It is macrodata. But other than that, without your consent, that information can only be taken from you by a court of law or in the event of a medical emergency, and that is done, obviously, for the very reason you have the black box in the car—safety, right?

Law enforcement might be getting it pursuant to a court order. They can't just take it; they have to have a court order. If you are in a car accident and they need that information because of a medical emergency, then there is a special condition to take it.

In developing these, we were very careful to work both with the organizations that advocate privacy as well as the automobile dealers, the insurance industry, and law enforcement. We consulted with stakeholders, such as the Electronic Privacy Information Center, Heritage, AAA, the Auto Alliance, the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Again, we wanted to make sure the law enforcement issues were covered as well as the ACLU. We have a broad and diverse group that has been consulted and that we have worked with in putting together this information.

Fourteen States have their own laws on this issue. I have highlighted the 14 different States that have passed laws that, in fact, assure you that this information is your information and cannot be taken from you without your consent other than through a court order or in the case of a medical emergency. But when you leave your State and you are driving in another State, you are no longer protected. So even though 14 States have stepped up and said: Yes, this is something we need to do—in fact, it was something we did when I was Governor in my State. Not only are the other States not protected, but you are not protected either when you drive outside your State, which all of us do on many occasions. So that is why we need a Federal law.

The reality is this technology is evolving and developing. This technology is going to continue to develop with all kinds of other aspects—obviously now we have GPS—and all the different things that are being done with automobiles. In many cases these are things people want, but they need to know their privacy is protected, and that is what we are doing here. We are doing it in a way that we made sure we continue to assure law enforcement, first responders, and manufacturers that the safety issues are being dealt with, and at the same time assure American citizens and consumers that their privacy rights are being respected and protected as required under the Fourth Amendment of our Constitution.

With that, I will turn to my esteemed colleague from Minnesota and again thank her and her staff for the work they have done on this bill. With her background in law enforcement, she truly understands the issues and has been invaluable in putting this legislation together. Again, I thank her and ask her for her comments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, I am introducing this bill today with Senator HOEVEN, who has been a true leader on this issue. When he was Governor, he worked to pass a similar law in North Dakota.

As Senator HOEVEN just described, the Driver Privacy Act will strengthen safety and protect consumer privacy. I think the bipartisan support Senator HOEVEN has gathered for this bill—seven Republicans, seven Democrats, and people all over the country from Hawaii to Georgia to Oregon to Alaska, not to mention the two of us from the middle of the country—demonstrates the strong support and the concerns people have about emerging technology. We want this technology, but I figure our laws have to be as sophisticated as the technology we have out there. Right now our laws are lagging and this information is not protected. There is no roadmap on how it should be protected, and that is why we are introducing this bill.

I have long supported improving safety on the roadways. Too many people die on our highways, and we need to do something about it. In 2010, there were more than 30,000 fatal crashes and more than 1.5 million crashes that resulted in injuries. This is unacceptable. Rural road safety is a critical issue for my State, as well as for Senator HOEVEN's State. Only 23 percent of the country's population lives in rural areas, and yet 57 percent of all traffic fatalities occur in rural America.

As a Member of the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee, I have worked to advance efforts to improve safety for all drivers, especially on rural roads, and we

have made some progress. The transportation bill, MAP-21, ensured strong funding for safety improvements at rail-highway grade crossings, and the allocation of Federal funding was improved to put resources into roadways that need attention the most.

My amendment in MAP-21, with Senator SESSIONS, required the Federal Highway Administration to work with State and local transportation officials to collect the best practices from around the country that are also cost-effective ways to increase safety on high-risk rural roads. The report was just released, and I am now looking for opportunities for how we can best address some of the challenges addressed in the study, but it is clear we have more work to do.

Vehicle technologies that assist drivers and prevent crashes have grown tremendously in recent years. From new sensors that identify unsafe conditions, to driverless cars, these emerging technologies could dramatically increase safety for drivers and passengers.

Event data recorders, which are the subject of our discussion today, hold similar promise in improving safety on our roadways. An EDR, as Senator HOEVEN described, is a device that records data on a loop it receives from vehicle sensors and safety systems. The data is constantly being replaced and it only records 5 seconds of technical safety information when a crash occurs, although I am sure that could change when the technology changes.

EDRs can be the only resource available to determine the cause of a crash by providing information about what a driver was doing in the seconds leading up to a crash, such as how fast the vehicle was going, whether the brake was activated in the seconds before the crash, if airbags were deployed, and whether the driver and passengers were wearing seatbelts.

As a former prosecutor, I know how useful this data can be. It can be very useful for investigators to put the pieces back together to more easily determine the cause of a crash for safety reasons and also determine who caused the crash.

The proven benefits to driving safety that EDRs provide are not new. In the summer of 2012, the Senate included in its version of the Transportation bill, MAP-21, a requirement that the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, NHTSA, initiate a rulemaking to require passenger vehicles and light-duty trucks to include EDRs.

At the same time, there were many legitimate questions regarding what impact expanding EDRs to all passenger vehicles would have on consumer privacy. Who owns the data? Who can access the data? It became clear that an effective EDR provision would need to strengthen driver and vehicle safety while protecting consumer privacy, and the EDR provision

was removed from the final transportation bill.

Over the past 2 years, NHTSA has continued to work with law enforcement safety groups and the automobile manufacturers to ensure the safety benefits of EDRs, which could reach the most consumers. The auto manufacturers had already begun expanding the inclusion of EDR technology in more new vehicles each year. EDRs became so commonplace that 96 percent of 2013 cars and trucks had the EDR built in, and NHTSA and the industry it regulates, the automakers, were able to agree that all new cars and trucks should have an EDR in place in September 2014. I am not sure everyone who goes out and buys a car is aware of this, but by 2014 every single car and truck will have this capability.

However, NHTSA does not have the authority to address the consumer privacy concerns related to EDRs that have remained outstanding for 2 entire years. We have seen an enormous increase in new cars and trucks containing the EDRs, and that is where Senator HOEVEN comes in.

Congress does have the authority to clarify ownership of EDR data, and that is why we are introducing the Driver Privacy Act, along with 12 other Senators. Our bill makes crystal clear that the owner of the vehicle is the rightful owner of the data collected by that vehicle's EDR, and it may not be retrieved unless a court authorizes retrieval of the data, the vehicle owner or lessee consents to the data retrieval, the information is retrieved to determine the need for emergency medical response following a crash, or the information is retrieved for traffic safety research, in which case personally identifiable information is not disclosed. So that is where you have it.

We have worked hard with safety groups and law enforcement to make sure this would work for them. You would need a court authorization or you would need a consent or you would need a determination that it is needed to determine the cause of a crash or it is needed for research, and in that case, no identifiable data.

This was really important for me, as a former prosecutor, that we made this work for law enforcement and our safety groups, but, most importantly, our goal was to make it work for the individual consumers, the citizens of the United States of America. We realize while all of this was done for good intentions, no one had taken the broom behind and made sure the American people were protected.

Having just left a judiciary hearing this afternoon about NSA and data collection and privacy and civil liberties, it was very timely that I came over here. While this may not quite have the huge ramifications of that hearing, I do think to myself that maybe if people thought ahead a little bit, we

wouldn't have been sitting in that hearing. That is what we are trying to do with this bill. We are trying to think ahead so we can keep up with the technology so it doesn't beat us out and it doesn't beat our constitutional rights out.

I have seen firsthand the devastating effects automobile crashes can have on families as they are forced to say goodbye to a loved one much too early. Oftentimes families just want answers. They want to know what happened and why. EDRs can help provide those answers. Our bill accounts for those needs of law enforcement and these families. You don't have to take my word for it. The International Association of Chiefs of Police has concluded that the Data Privacy Act will not cause any additional burden to law enforcement agencies in accessing the data they need.

Advancements in technology oftentimes force us to take a look at related laws to ensure they remain in sync. Senator HOEVEN and I are introducing the Driver Privacy Act to do just that. Our bill strikes that balance between strengthening consumer privacy protections while recognizing that EDR data will be required to aid law enforcement, advance vehicle safety objectives, or to determine the need for emergency medical response following a crash.

I thank Senator HOEVEN for his leadership. He is a true bipartisan leader. We have worked together on many bills. When we work together, I always say the Red River may technically divide our States, but it actually brings us together, whether it is about flood protection measures or important bills such as this. I appreciate the opportunity to work with him on this bill.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HOEVEN. Madam President, I thank Senator KLOBUCHAR for joining me on this legislation and working to develop a great group of 14 original co-sponsors.

Senator KLOBUCHAR brings such a great background as a prosecutor in the law enforcement industry and truly understands law enforcement issues, safety issues, and the informational benefits there are with not only event data recorders, but also understands the need to protect individual privacy.

As I think we both said very clearly here on the Senate floor, this is a technology that is new and evolving. It is not just that this is a new and evolving technology where new capabilities are being added all the time, we don't know what additional capabilities will be added.

But now the Federal Government is requiring that this device be in every single automobile made. So when the Federal Government—the U.S. Department of Transportation, NHTSA, the safety branch—steps up and says: OK,

we are going to require this device to be in every single car, we need to make sure we are also providing the privacy that goes with it that assures our citizens that their Fourth Amendment rights will be protected.

Again, I think the Senator from Minnesota makes a really great point that when we look at some of these areas in terms of whether it is NSA, IRS, or other areas, people feel there wasn't enough work done on the front end to protect their personal privacy, so we are in a catchup situation. Let's not do that when every single citizen across this country owns or their family owns or has access to some type of automobile. That is what we are trying to do.

Again, as the technology develops we need to understand what the ramifications are and how to protect privacy. I think, on behalf of both of us, we are appreciative that we have 14 Senators engaged already, and we look to add, and we are open to ideas on making sure this is the right kind of legislation that addresses safety but ultimately protects the privacy of our citizens.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2649. Mr. COBURN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. MCCAIN, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. BURR, and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2650. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2631 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2651. Mr. HELLER (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. COATS, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2649. Mr. COBURN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. MCCAIN, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. BURR, and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SEC. 10. ENDING UNEMPLOYMENT PAYMENTS TO JOBLESS MILLIONAIRES AND BILLIONAIRES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds may be used to make payments of unemployment compensation (including such compensation under the Federal-State Extended Compensation Act of 1970 and the emergency unemployment compensation program under title IV of the Supplemental Appropriations

Act, 2008) to an individual whose adjusted gross income in the preceding year was equal to or greater than \$1,000,000.

(b) **COMPLIANCE.**—Unemployment Insurance applications shall include a form or procedure for an individual applicant to certify the individual's adjusted gross income was not equal to or greater than \$1,000,000 in the preceding year.

(c) **AUDITS.**—The certifications required by subsection (b) shall be auditable by the U.S. Department of Labor or the U.S. Government Accountability Office.

(d) **STATUS OF APPLICANTS.**—It is the duty of the states to verify the residency, employment, legal, and income status of applicants for Unemployment Insurance and no Federal funds may be expended for purposes of determining an individual's eligibility under this Act.

(e) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall apply to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2650. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2631 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED) to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE II—WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Careers through Responsive, Efficient, and Effective Retraining Act.”.

SEC. 202. STEERING FEDERAL TRAINING DOLLARS TOWARD SKILLS NEEDED BY INDUSTRY.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 101 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(54) **CREDENTIAL.**—

“(A) **INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED.**—The term ‘industry-recognized’, used with respect to a credential, means a credential that is sought or accepted by employers within the industry sector involved as recognized, preferred, or required for recruitment, screening, hiring, or advancement. If a credential is not yet available for a certain skill that is so sought or accepted, completion of an industry-recognized training program shall be considered to be an industry-recognized credential, for the purposes of this paragraph.

“(B) **NATIONALLY PORTABLE.**—The term ‘nationally portable’, used with respect to credential, means a credential that is sought or accepted as described in subparagraph (A) across multiple States.

“(C) **REGIONALLY RELEVANT.**—The term ‘regionally relevant’, used with respect to a credential, means a credential that is determined by the Governor and the head of the State workforce agency to be sought or accepted as described in subparagraph (A) in that State and neighboring States.

“(55) **STATE WORKFORCE AGENCY.**—The term ‘State workforce agency’ means the lead State agency with responsibility for workforce investment activities carried out under subtitle B.”.

(b) **YOUTH ACTIVITIES.**—Section 129(c)(1)(C) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2854(c)(1)(C)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating clauses (ii) through (iv) as clauses (iii) through (v), respectively; and

(2) inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) training, with priority consideration given, after consultation with the Governor and the head of the State workforce agency and beginning not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Careers through Responsive, Efficient, and Effective Retraining Act, to programs that lead to an industry-recognized, nationally portable, and regionally relevant credential, if the local board determines that such programs are available and appropriate;”.

(c) **GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—Section 134(d)(4)(F) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2864(d)(4)(F)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) **PRIORITY FOR PROGRAMS THAT PROVIDE AN INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED, NATIONALLY PORTABLE, AND REGIONALLY RELEVANT CREDENTIAL.**—In selecting and approving programs of training services under this section, a one-stop operator and employees of a one-stop center referred to in subsection (c) shall, after consultation with the Governor and the head of the State workforce agency and beginning not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Careers through Responsive, Efficient, and Effective Retraining Act, give priority consideration to programs (approved by the appropriate State agency and local board in conjunction with section 122) that lead to an industry-recognized, nationally portable, and regionally relevant credential.

“(v) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in clause (iv) or section 129(c)(1)(C) shall be construed to require an entity with responsibility for selecting or approving a workforce investment activities program to select a program that leads to a credential specified in clause (iv).”.

(d) **STATE ADMINISTRATION.**—

(1) **GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—Section 122(b)(2)(D) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2842(b)(2)(D)) is amended—

(A) in clause (ii), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in clause (iii), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) in the case of a provider of a program of training services that leads to an industry-recognized, nationally portable, and regionally relevant credential, that the program leading to the credential meets such quality criteria (which may be accreditation by a State-recognized, third party accrediting agency) as the Governor (in consultation with representatives of the relevant industry sectors and labor groups) shall establish not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Careers through Responsive, Efficient, and Effective Retraining Act.”.

(2) **YOUTH ACTIVITIES.**—Section 123 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2843) is amended by inserting “(including such quality criteria (which may be accreditation by a State-recognized, third party accrediting agency) as the Governor (in consultation with representatives of the relevant industry sectors and labor groups) shall establish not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Careers through Responsive, Efficient, and Effective Retraining Act for a training program that leads to an industry-recognized, nationally portable, and regionally relevant credential)” after “plan”.

(e) **REPORT ON INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED CREDENTIALS.**—Section 122 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2842) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) **REPORT ON INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED CREDENTIALS.**—

“(1) **DATA COLLECTION.**—Each State shall submit to the Secretary data on programs determined, under section 129(c)(1)(C) or 134(d)(4)(F)(iv), to lead to industry-recognized and regionally relevant credentials, and on the need of that State for such credentials.

“(2) **REPORT.**—Based on data provided by the States under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall annually compile the data and prepare a report identifying industry-recognized credentials that are regionally relevant or nationally portable. The report shall include information on the needs of each State and of the Nation for such credentials.

“(3) **AVAILABILITY.**—The Secretary shall make the report available and easily searchable on a website.

“(4) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as an official endorsement of a credential by the Department of Labor.”.

SEC. 203. ESTABLISHING INCENTIVES FOR ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) **PROGRAM.**—Subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 is amended by inserting after section 112 (29 U.S.C. 2822) the following:

“SEC. 112A. PAY FOR PERFORMANCE PILOT PROGRAM.

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Careers through Responsive, Efficient, and Effective Retraining Act, the Secretary of Labor shall establish a Pay for Performance pilot program. The Secretary shall select not fewer than 5 States, including at least 1 rural State and at least 1 non-rural State, to participate in the pilot program by carrying out a Pay for Performance State program.

“(2) **VOLUNTARY NATURE OF PROGRAM.**—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to require a State to participate in the pilot program without the State's consent.

“(3) **DEFINITION.**—In this subsection, the term ‘rural State’ means a State that has a population density of 52 or fewer persons per square mile, or a State in which the largest county has fewer than 150,000 people, as determined on the basis of the most recent decennial census of population conducted pursuant to section 141 of title 13, United States Code.

“(b) **SUBMISSION OF PLANS.**—To be eligible to participate in the pilot program, a State shall submit to the Secretary and obtain approval of a Pay for Performance plan described in section 112(e) as a supplement to the State plan described in section 112. The State shall submit the supplement in accordance with such process as the Secretary may specify after consultation with States.

“(c) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In a State that carries out a Pay for Performance State program, the State shall reserve and the local areas shall use the amount described in paragraph (2) to provide a portion of the training services authorized under section 134(d)(4) (referred to in this section as ‘training services’) under the State's Pay for Performance plan, in addition to the other requirements of this Act.

“(2) **AMOUNT.**—The amount reserved under paragraph (1) shall be—

“(A) a portion of not more than 25 percent, as determined by the State, of the funds available to be allocated under section 133(b) within the State, and estimated by the State to be available for training services, for the fiscal year involved; and

“(B) a portion of not more than 17.5 percent, as determined by the State, of the grant funds awarded under section 211(b) for the State (which portion shall be taken from the funds described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 222(a)) for the fiscal year involved.

“(d) TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide, by grant or contract, training and technical assistance to States, and local areas in States, carrying out a Pay for Performance State program.

“(e) STATE REPORTS.—Each State carrying out a Pay for Performance State program shall annually prepare and submit to the Secretary a report regarding the performance of the State on the outcome measures described in section 112(e)(2)(C).

“(f) EVALUATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the conclusion of the transition period described in section 112(e)(2)(H), the Secretary shall enter into an arrangement for an entity to carry out an independent evaluation of Pay for Performance State programs carried out under this subtitle.

“(2) CONTENTS.—For each Pay for Performance State program, the entity shall evaluate the program design and performance on the outcome measures, evaluate (wherever possible) the level of satisfaction with the program among employers and employees benefiting from the program, and estimate public returns on investment, including such returns as reduced dependence on public assistance, reduced unemployment, and increased tax revenue paid by participants exiting the program for employment.

“(3) REPORT.—The entity shall prepare a report containing the results of the evaluation, and submit the report to the Secretary, not later than 18 months after the conclusion of the transition period.

“(g) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 months after the submission of the report described in subsection (f)(3), the Secretary shall prepare and submit to Congress a report that contains the results of the evaluations described in subsection (f) and recommendations. The recommendation shall include the Secretary's opinions concerning whether the pilot program should be continued and whether the pay for performance model should be expanded within this Act, and related considerations.

“(h) PERFORMANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), section 136 of this Act shall not apply to a State, or a local area in a State, with respect to activities carried out through a Pay for Performance State program.

“(2) FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY INFORMATION SYSTEMS.—Section 136(f)(1) shall apply with respect to reporting and monitoring of the use of funds under this section for activities described in paragraph (1).”

(b) PAY FOR PERFORMANCE PLAN.—Section 112 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2822) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) PAY FOR PERFORMANCE PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For a State seeking to carry out a Pay for Performance State program (referred to in this subsection as a ‘State program’) under the pilot program described in section 112A, the State plan shall include a plan supplement, consisting of a Pay for Performance plan developed by the State and local areas in the State.

“(2) CONTENTS.—The Pay for Performance plan shall, with respect to the State program—

“(A) provide for technical support to local areas and providers in order to carry out a pay for performance model, which shall at a minimum provide assistance with data collection and data entry requirements;

“(B) specify target populations who are eligible to receive training services authorized under section 134(d)(4) (referred to in this subsection as ‘training services’) through the State program, with appropriate consideration of and participation targets for special participant populations that face multiple barriers to employment, as defined in section 134(d)(4)(G)(iv);

“(C) specify employment placement, employment retention, and earnings outcome measures and timetables for each target population;

“(D) provide for curricula in terms of competencies required for education and career advancement that are, where feasible, tied to industry-recognized credentials and related standards (where the quality of the program leading to the credential or standard is recognized by the State or local area involved), or State licensing requirements;

“(E) describe how the State or local areas will provide information to participants in the State program about appropriate support services, where feasible, including career assessment and counseling, case management, child care, transportation, financial aid, and job placement services;

“(F) specify a fixed amount that, except as provided in subparagraph (H), local areas in the State will pay to providers of training services in the State program, for each eligible participant who achieves the applicable outcome measures or is an excepted participant described in subparagraph (G)(i), according to the timetables described in subparagraph (C), which amount—

“(i) shall represent 115 percent of the historical cost of providing training services to a participant under this subtitle, as established by the State or local area involved; and

“(ii) may vary by target population;

“(G) provide assurances that—

“(i) no funds reserved for the State program will be paid to a provider for a participant who does not achieve the outcome measures according to the timetables, except for a participant who does not achieve the outcome measures through no fault of the provider, as determined by the Governor in consultation with the head of the State board, relevant local boards, and at least 1 representative of the State's providers of training services; and

“(ii) each local area in the State will re-allocate funds not paid to a provider, because the achievement described in clause (i) did not occur, for further activities under the State program in the local area; and

“(H) specify a transition period of not more than 1 year during which the reserved funds may be paid to providers of training services based on the previous year's performance on the core indicators of performance described in 136(b)(2)(A)(i), in order to enable the providers to begin to provide services under the State program and adjust to a pay for performance model, including adjusting by—

“(i) developing partnerships with local employers; and

“(ii) seeking financial support and volunteer services from private sector sources.

“(3) APPROVAL.—In determining whether to approve the plan supplement, the Secretary shall consider the quality of the data system the State will use to track performance on outcome measures in carrying out a Pay for Performance plan.”

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) USE OF FUNDS.—Section 211(b)(2) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (20 U.S.C. 9211(b)(2)) is amended by inserting “or training services in accordance with section 112A(c)” before the period at the end.

(2) FUNDING.—Section 223(a) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (20 U.S.C. 9223(a)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (12), and moving that paragraph to the end of that section 223(a); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) Providing training services in accordance with section 112A(c).”

SEC. 204. PROVIDING A JOB TRAINING REORGANIZATION PLAN FOR THE FEDERAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT SYSTEM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL JOB TRAINING PROGRAM.—The term “Federal job training program” means any federally funded employment and training program, including the programs identified in the Government Accountability Office report.

(2) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORT.—The term “Government Accountability Office report” means the January 2011 report of the Government Accountability Office entitled “Multiple Employee and Training Programs: Providing Information on Colocating Services and Consolidating Administrative Structures Could Promote Efficiencies” (GAO-11-92).

(3) INDIVIDUAL WITH A BARRIER TO EMPLOYMENT.—The term “individual with a barrier to employment” means a job seeker who—

(A) is economically disadvantaged;

(B) has limited English proficiency;

(C) requires remedial education;

(D) is an older worker;

(E) is an individual who has completed a sentence for a criminal offense; or

(F) has another barrier to employment, as defined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(b) REORGANIZATION PLAN.—

(1) PREPARATION.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget (referred to in this section as the “Director”) shall prepare a plan to reorganize Federal job training programs to increase their efficiency, integration, and alignment. The plan shall include a proposal to decrease the number of Federal job training programs without decreasing services or accessibility to services for eligible job training participants, including individuals with barriers to employment. In preparing the plan, the Director shall demonstrate that the Director considered the findings of the Government Accountability Office report, and input from the States, heads of the affected Federal departments and agencies, local workforce investment boards, businesses, workforce advocates and community organizations, labor organizations, and relevant education-related organizations.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit the reorganization plan to the appropriate committees of Congress.

SEC. 205. USING THE NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF NEW HIRES INFORMATION TO ASSIST IN ADMINISTRATION OF WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT OF 1998 PROGRAMS.

Section 453(j) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 653(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(12) INFORMATION COMPARISONS AND DISCLOSURE TO ASSIST IN ADMINISTRATION OF WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT PROGRAMS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If, for purposes of administering a program of workforce investment activities carried out under subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, a State agency responsible for the administration of such program transmits to the Secretary the names and social security account numbers of individuals, the Secretary shall disclose to such State agency information on such individuals and their employers maintained in the National Directory of New Hires, subject to this paragraph.

“(B) CONDITION ON DISCLOSURE BY THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall make a disclosure under subparagraph (A) only to the extent that the Secretary determines that the disclosure would not interfere with the effective operation of the program under this part.

“(C) USE AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION BY STATE AGENCIES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A State agency may not use or disclose information provided under this paragraph except for purposes of administering a program referred to in subparagraph (A) (including measuring performance under section 136 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 and preparing reports under subsection (d) of such section, subject to this paragraph).

“(ii) INFORMATION SECURITY.—The State agency shall have in effect data security and control policies that the Secretary finds adequate to ensure the security of information obtained under this paragraph and to ensure that access to such information is restricted to authorized persons for purposes of authorized uses and disclosures.

“(iii) PENALTY FOR MISUSE OF INFORMATION.—An officer or employee of the State agency who fails to comply with this subparagraph shall be subject to the sanctions under subsection (l)(2) to the same extent as if such officer or employee was an officer or employee of the United States.

“(D) PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS.—State agencies requesting information under this paragraph shall adhere to uniform procedures established by the Secretary governing information requests and data matching under this paragraph.

“(E) WAIVER OF REQUIREMENT TO REIMBURSE COSTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (k)(3), a State agency shall not be required to reimburse the Secretary for the costs incurred by the Secretary in furnishing information requested under this paragraph to the State agency.”.

SA 2651. Mr. HELLER (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. COATS, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 2 and insert the following:

SEC. 2. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 4007(a)(2) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “January 1, 2014” and inserting “April 1, 2014”.

(b) MODIFICATIONS RELATING TO WEEKS OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—

(1) NUMBER OF WEEKS IN FIRST TIER BEGINNING AFTER DECEMBER 28, 2013.—Section 4002(b) of such Act is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the heading, by inserting “, AND WEEKS ENDING BEFORE DECEMBER 30, 2013” after “2012”; and

(ii) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, and before December 30, 2013” after “2012”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO AMOUNTS ESTABLISHED IN AN ACCOUNT AS OF A WEEK ENDING AFTER DECEMBER 29, 2013.—Notwithstanding any provision of paragraph (1), in the case of any account established as of a week ending after December 29, 2013—

“(A) paragraph (1)(A) shall be applied by substituting ‘24 percent’ for ‘80 percent’; and

“(B) paragraph (1)(B) shall be applied by substituting ‘6 times’ for ‘20 times’.”.

(2) NUMBER OF WEEKS IN SECOND TIER BEGINNING AFTER DECEMBER 28, 2013.—Section 4002(c) of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO AMOUNTS ADDED TO AN ACCOUNT AS OF A WEEK ENDING AFTER DECEMBER 29, 2013.—Notwithstanding any provision of paragraph (1), if augmentation under this subsection occurs as of a week ending after December 29, 2013—

“(A) paragraph (1)(A) shall be applied by substituting ‘24 percent’ for ‘54 percent’; and

“(B) paragraph (1)(B) shall be applied by substituting ‘6 times’ for ‘14 times’.”.

(c) FUNDING.—Section 4004(e)(1) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (I), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (J), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

“(K) the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) of section 2 of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act;”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–240).

SEC. 2A. REPEAL OF REDUCTIONS MADE BY BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013.

Section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–67) is repealed as of the date of the enactment of such Act.

SEC. 2B. REDUCTION IN BENEFITS BASED ON RECEIPT OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 224 the following new section:

“REDUCTION IN BENEFITS BASED ON RECEIPT OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

“SEC. 224A (a)(1) If for any month prior to the month in which an individual attains retirement age (as defined in section 216(l)(1))—

“(A) such individual is entitled to benefits under section 223, and

“(B) such individual is entitled for such month to unemployment compensation,

the total of the individual’s benefits under section 223 for such month and of any benefits under section 202 for such month based on the individual’s wages and self-employment income shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the total amount of unemployment compensation received by such individual for such month.

“(2) The reduction of benefits under paragraph (1) shall also apply to any past-due

benefits under section 223 for any month in which the individual was entitled to—

“(A) benefits under such section, and

“(B) unemployment compensation.

“(3) The reduction of benefits under paragraph (1) shall not apply to any benefits under section 223 for any month, or any benefits under section 202 for such month based on the individual’s wages and self-employment income for such month, if the individual is entitled for such month to unemployment compensation following a period of trial work (as described in section 222(c)(1), participation in the Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency Program established under section 1148, or participation in any other program that is designed to encourage an individual entitled to benefits under section 223 or 202 to work.

“(b) If any unemployment compensation is payable to an individual on other than a monthly basis (including a benefit payable as a lump sum to the extent that it is a commutation of, or a substitute for, such periodic compensation), the reduction under this section shall be made at such time or times and in such amounts as the Commissioner of Social Security (referred to in this section as the ‘Commissioner’) determines will approximate as nearly as practicable the reduction prescribed by subsection (a).

“(c) Reduction of benefits under this section shall be made after any applicable reductions under section 203(a) and section 224, but before any other applicable deductions under section 203.

“(d)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), if the Commissioner determines that an individual may be eligible for unemployment compensation which would give rise to a reduction of benefits under this section, the Commissioner may require, as a condition of certification for payment of any benefits under section 223 to any individual for any month and of any benefits under section 202 for such month based on such individual’s wages and self-employment income, that such individual certify—

“(A) whether the individual has filed or intends to file any claim for unemployment compensation, and

“(B) if the individual has filed a claim, whether there has been a decision on such claim.

“(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), the Commissioner may, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, rely upon a certification by the individual that the individual has not filed and does not intend to file such a claim, or that the individual has so filed and no final decision thereon has been made, in certifying benefits for payment pursuant to section 205(i).

“(e) Whenever a reduction in total benefits based on an individual’s wages and self-employment income is made under this section for any month, each benefit, except the disability insurance benefit, shall first be proportionately decreased, and any excess of such reduction over the sum of all such benefits other than the disability insurance benefit shall then be applied to such disability insurance benefit.

“(f)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the head of any Federal agency shall provide such information within its possession as the Commissioner may require for purposes of making a timely determination of the amount of the reduction, if any, required by this section in benefits payable under this title, or verifying other information necessary in carrying out the provisions of this section.

“(2) The Commissioner is authorized to enter into agreements with States, political

subdivisions, and other organizations that administer unemployment compensation, in order to obtain such information as the Commissioner may require to carry out the provisions of this section.

“(g) For purposes of this section, the term ‘unemployment compensation’ has the meaning given that term in section 85(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the total amount of unemployment compensation to which an individual is entitled shall be determined prior to any applicable reduction under State law based on the receipt of benefits under section 202 or 223.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 224(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 424a(a)) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “the age of 65” and inserting “retirement age (as defined in section 216(1)(1))”.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall apply to benefits payable for months beginning on or after the date that is 12 months after the date of enactment of this section.

SEC. 2C. REDUCTION OF NONMILITARY, NON-DEFENSE DIRECT SPENDING.

Section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(1) **ADDITIONAL REDUCTION OF NONMILITARY, NONDEFENSE DIRECT SPENDING.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—For each of fiscal years 2015 through 2023, in addition to the reduction in direct spending under paragraph (6), on the date specified in paragraph (2), OMB shall prepare and the President shall order a sequestration, effective upon issuance, reducing the spending described in subparagraph (B) by the uniform percentage necessary to reduce such spending for the fiscal year by \$1,333,000,000.

“(B) **SPENDING COVERED.**—The spending described in this subparagraph is spending that is—

- “(i) nonexempt direct spending;
- “(ii) not spending for the Medicare programs specified in section 256(d); and
- “(iii) within the revised nonsecurity category.”.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a business meeting has been scheduled before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The business meeting will be held on Thursday, January 16, 2014, at 9:30 a.m. in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of this business meeting is to consider the following nominations: Mr. Michael L. Connor, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior; Dr. Elizabeth M. Robinson, to be the Under Secretary of Energy; Dr. Franklin M. Orr, Jr., to be the Under Secretary for Science, Department of Energy; Dr. Steven P. Croley, to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy; Ms. Esther P. Kia'aina, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Insular Areas; Mr. Tommy P. Beaudreau, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Policy, Management, and Budget; Mr.

Christopher A. Smith, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy, Fossil Energy; Mr. Jonathan Elkind, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy, International Affairs; Mr. Neil G. Kornze, to be Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior; Dr. Marc A. Kastner, to be Director of the Office of Science, Department of Energy; and Dr. Ellen D. Williams, to be Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy, Department of Energy.

Because of the limited time available for the business meeting, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, 304 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150, or by email to abigail_campbell@energy.senate.gov.

For further information, please contact Sam Fowler at 202-224-7571 or Abby Campbell at 202-224-4905.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, January 14, 2014, at 10:15 a.m. for a business meeting to consider pending committee business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, January 14, 2014, at 10:30 a.m. in order to conduct a hearing titled “Examining Conference and Travel Spending Across the Federal Government.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, January 14, 2014, at 2:30 p.m., in room SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled “Hearing on the Report of the President’s Review Group on Intelligence and Communications Technology.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Sub-

committee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, January 14, 2014, at 10:15 a.m., in closed session to receive a briefing on department of defense counterterrorism operations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTING OVERSIGHT

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Financial and Contracting Oversight of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, January 14, 2014, at 2:30 p.m. in order to conduct a hearing entitled “Management of Air Traffic Controller Training Contacts.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 3527, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3527) to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign, and grant program, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 3527) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

DESIGNATING THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL RICHARD J. SEITZ COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Veterans’ Affairs Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1434, and we proceed to the matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title. The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1434) to designate the Junction City Community-Based Outpatient Clinic located at 715 Southwind Drive, Junction City, Kansas, as the Lieutenant General Richard J. Seitz Community-Based Outpatient Clinic.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1434) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1434

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LIEUTENANT GENERAL RICHARD J. SEITZ COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Lieutenant General Richard J. Seitz served as the cadet commander of a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Leavenworth High School in Leavenworth, Kansas, where he earned the American Legion Cup as an outstanding cadet;

(2) while attending Kansas State University, Lieutenant General Seitz accepted a commission as a second lieutenant in the Army and was called into active duty in 1940;

(3) Lieutenant General Seitz volunteered to be one of the first paratroopers in the United States;

(4) at age 25, Lieutenant General Seitz as a major, was given command of the 2nd Battalion of the 517th Parachute Infantry Regimental Combat Team, becoming the youngest battalion commander in the Army;

(5) along with the 7th Armored Division, the battalion commanded by Lieutenant General Seitz formed what became known as Task Force Seitz at the Battle of the Bulge with the mission to plug the gaps on the north slope of the Bulge when the Germans attempted to break out;

(6) the service of Lieutenant General Seitz earned him the Silver Star, 2 Bronze Stars, the Purple Heart, and many other acknowledgments during his 37-year career in the Army;

(7) after victory in Europe, Lieutenant General Seitz remained in the Army, commanding the 2nd Airborne Battle Group, 503rd Infantry Regiment, and the 82nd Airborne Division;

(8) on retiring in 1978, Lieutenant General Seitz settled in Junction City, Kansas, near Ft. Riley, where he would greet deploying and returning units from Iraq and Afghanistan at all times of the day;

(9) Lieutenant General Seitz remained active in the wider community, working with the Coronado Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Fort Riley National Bank,

Rotary International, and the Association of the United States Army and serving on the board of the Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum;

(10) Lieutenant General Seitz had a passion for mentoring young officers and non-commissioned officers at Fort Riley, never ceasing to be a soldier, according to his son, Richard M. Seitz;

(11) Lieutenant General Seitz was named an Outstanding Citizen of Kansas;

(12) in 2012 an elementary school at Fort Riley was named in honor of Lieutenant General Seitz, which is meaningful because he believed the fate of the United States relied on young children and the teachers who inspire them;

(13) during visits to the elementary school, Lieutenant General Seitz would talk with the students about what it meant to be a "proud and great American" and his message was always to "respect the teachers and be a learner";

(14) the family and friends of Lieutenant General Seitz have described him as a gentleman, compassionate, respected, full of integrity, gracious, giving, and a remarkable individual; and

(15) Lieutenant General Seitz lived each day to its fullest and his commitment to his fellow man serves as an inspiration to all the people of the United States.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The Junction City Community-Based Outpatient Clinic located at 715 Southwind Drive, Junction City, Kansas, shall be known and designated as the "Lieutenant General Richard J. Seitz Community-Based Outpatient Clinic".

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Junction City Community-Based Outpatient Clinic referred to in subsection (b) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Lieutenant General Richard J. Seitz Community-Based Outpatient Clinic".

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 1917 AND S. 1926

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am told there are two bills at the desk, and I ask for their first reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title for the first time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1917) to provide for additional enhancements of the sexual assault prevention and response activities of the Armed Forces;

A bill (S. 1926) to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 and to reform the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask for a second reading on both of these measures and, in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bills will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

**ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY,
JANUARY 15, 2014**

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, January 15, 2014; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; and that following any leader remarks, the time until 12 noon be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; and, finally, at 12 noon, the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.J. Res. 106, as provided under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. At approximately 12:15 p.m. tomorrow there will be a rollcall vote on passage of the short-term continuing resolution. Tomorrow we will continue to work on an agreement to consider the flood insurance bill and begin consideration of the Omnibus appropriations bill once it is received from the House.

**ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW**

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:11 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, January 15, 2014, at 10 a.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, January 14, 2014

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. STEWART).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 14, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable CHRIS STEWART to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2014, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

LEGALIZING MARIJUANA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, no sooner had the United States recognized the failure of alcohol prohibition by repealing the 18th Amendment than the United States embarked upon another failed experiment in prohibition: marijuana. For three-quarters of a century, the United States has waged a futile attempt to prohibit marijuana based upon emotion and flawed science.

Since 1971, the Federal Government has classified marijuana as a schedule 1 prohibited substance, like heroin, more dangerous, according to the law, than cocaine or meth. It declared in statute, contrary to proven research, that marijuana has no therapeutic value.

Everyday a million authorized users of medical marijuana reject that notion by using it by doctor's prescription to relieve symptoms like intense nausea due to chemotherapy, relief for veterans with PTSD, from chronic back pain, and neurological disorders like multiple sclerosis.

New York has now joined 21 other States and the District of Columbia au-

thorizing medical marijuana. Colorado is now allowing adult use; and Washington State is soon to follow, after strong approval by both States' voters.

The revolution in medical marijuana policy has been led at the State level, usually as a result of popular vote. The facts are that marijuana does have therapeutic use.

It is also less destructive to human health than alcohol or tobacco. Not one death has ever been proven from a marijuana overdose; yet we continue to disrupt the lives of more than two-thirds of a million people arrested for possession each year.

We send billions of dollars to the hands of underworld and drug cartels. Many people know that it is easier for a 13-year-old girl to buy a joint than a six pack of beer.

No marijuana seller, except in Colorado, checks ID or has a license to lose. Even though White kids use marijuana more than teenagers of color, African Americans are almost four times more likely to be arrested and jailed.

Our Federal laws are frozen in time, but the American public has moved on. Majorities now say it should be legal, and even more say the Federal Government should not interfere with whatever State laws are in place.

It will be a while before Congress summons the courage to end the hypocrisy and irrationality of the futile Federal prohibition, but it should stop making things worse. For instance, it is insane to force hundreds of legal marijuana businesses to be all cash. We should end the grotesque punitive federal taxation for these legal small businesses.

It should explicitly allow State-approved medical marijuana. While we are at it, we should allow the cultivation of industrial hemp, which a dozen States have already approved. Hemp products are perfectly legal in the United States. Why shouldn't our farmers be able to grow the raw material like they used to?

Several dozen Members have cosponsored bipartisan legislation to help bring us out of these dark ages. These should be approved without delay. Sometime in this decade we will tax and regulate marijuana. Until we end the unfair discriminatory and costly Federal prohibition, we should at least end the most foolish and counterproductive policies.

HONORING THE LIFE OF FRANCES SARGENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from

Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Frances Rohrer Sargent, a courageous woman who selflessly helped defend our country during World War II. Being a member of the renowned Women Airforce Service Pilots or WASP, Frances pushed beyond the boundaries that limited opportunities at that time for women of her generation.

The Women Airforce Service Pilots were the first women to fly military aircraft, flying noncombat operations between the years 1942 and 1944.

These pioneers paved the way for women pilots to fly nearly every type of military aircraft from F/A-18 to the space shuttle today. My daughter-in-law, Lindsay, flew combat missions over Iraq and Afghanistan for the marines, but she would not have been able to do so without the women who came before her, Frances and all the other members of WASP.

Frances had a fulfilled life. She began flying at the age of 22 in Atlanta and would come to be one of only 1,704 women who were accepted to the prestigious Women Airforce Service Pilots, WASP, out of more than 25,000 women who had applied for the program.

Frances and other female pilots from our south Florida community, including Helen Wyatt Snapp, Ruth Schafer Fleisher, Shirley Kruse, and Bee Haydu, flew more than 60 million miles between '42 and '44.

As the author of the legislation awarding WASP the Congressional Gold Medal in the year 2009, I had the privilege to present the award to Frances Sargent for her patriotic service. The Congressional Gold Medal, as we know, is the highest civilian award in the United States; and it was presented to these women who were the first females to ever fly military aircraft. Their missions were mainly composed of safeguarding the U.S. coastal line so that male pilots could take on combat roles abroad.

Quite often Frances' life and that of her colleagues were on the line with constant attacks from enemy forces. The service of the WASPs to the U.S. military greatly contributed to the triumph and success of the U.S. and our allies in the defeat of the Axis powers during World War II.

Frances' deep passion for flying is what led her to pursue flight and become part of the prestigious WASPs. She never sought to break the barriers for women, but through her service she

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

demonstrated her excellent skills that made her as well qualified a pilot as any of the male pilots in the military.

With her success, and that of her many other female pilots, more opportunities then became available for women in all fields.

After her retirement from WASP, Frances continued her love of flying by passing on her skills that she had gained. She became a professor at my alma mater, Miami-Dade College, where she took charge of developing the aviation program.

South Florida has been blessed to have had true heroines like Frances Rohrer Sargent, and we honor the service of her and her fellow south Florida WASP patriots: Helen Wyatt Snapp, Ruth Schafer Fleisher, Shirley Kruse, and Bee Haydu.

Aim high. Fly, fight, and win.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, 7 months ago, the Senate passed a bipartisan, comprehensive immigration reform bill, and for 7 months we have waited.

We have taken over 600 votes in the House of Representatives this Congress: finding the time to vote 46 times to overturn Obama administration; finding the time to pass nine bills that harm our environment; finding the time to twice pass bills that weaken our education system; finding the time to rename 40 post offices. But we haven't taken one vote, not a single vote, to advance immigration reform. We simply haven't found the time.

This despite the support of an overwhelming majority of Americans. This despite the support of interests as varied as labor unions and the Chamber of Commerce, high-tech companies, and faith leaders. This despite the CBO reporting that immigration reform will provide a much-needed jolt to the American economy.

With over half of the 113th Congress behind us, we have ignored one of the signature issues that the American people sent us here to solve. Sure, we have talked about immigration reform. We have even had our Gang of Eight on this side of the Capitol; but the old saying goes: talk is cheap.

Months of discussions by this Congress on one of the most important and complex issues in a generation have yielded only one point and one point only.

The only thing we have decided so far is that if we take on this issue, if we pass immigration reform, we will do it piece by piece. That is it. That is the only progress this body has made on this critical issue. We have made no substantive decisions about the fate of over 11 million people currently living

their lives in legal limbo in this country—no substantive decision about whether their children, many of whom know no other country than this, will be sent thousands of miles away to live in a foreign country, separated from their families, denied the American Dream they fought so hard for, or even whether LGBT families will be torn apart.

The only progress we can point to at this time is instead of one large bill, we have decided on several small bills. If that is not definitive of a do-nothing Congress, I don't know what is.

But, okay, Mr. Speaker, you have convinced the President. If piecemeal is the only way we are going to pass immigration reform, then piecemeal it is. Here is the most important point. Where are the pieces? See, here is the thing: even if you are going to do something on a piecemeal basis, you still have got to do the first piece.

The second problem with a piecemeal approach is that you run the risk of cherry-picking, pushing through issues like increased border security, high-tech visas, while ignoring the harder decisions like providing a path to citizenship for the millions living in the shadows.

My friends on the other side of the aisle have introduced several immigration bills this Congress, with a few of them even passing out of committee; but not one bill has been offered that comes close to offering a pathway to citizenship.

While we may accept the piecemeal approach for the sake of getting something done, what we cannot accept—what we will not accept—is an approach that leaves a pathway to citizenship on the sidelines, because the pathway to citizenship remains the cornerstone of any serious immigration reform plan. The rest of the immigration reform structure is built around that piece. Without it, immigration reform will not stand. Without it, our system will remain broken.

The American people have called on us to fix our broken immigration system. At the very least, we owe it to them to give it a try. The window is still open; the opportunity is still there. We simply need to find the courage to complete the task.

REGULATIONS ON COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the Obama administration has repeatedly asserted their regulations on coal-fired power plants will not be a death blow to the industry. Unfortunately, the Environmental Protection Agency's most recently published rule for new coal-fired power

plants tells us this claim could not be further from the truth.

The administration asserts this regulation on new coal-fired plants will make use of "adequately demonstrated" technologies. Well, according to the Washington Examiner's editorial board:

Federal law has long barred the EPA from mandating industry use of technology that has not been "adequately demonstrated" as ready for commercial use. It is simply ludicrous for the EPA to claim in its proposed new rule that CCS technology has reached such a point.

Mr. Speaker, this administration is dead-set on eliminating coal from our fuel mix without a plan to make up for the energy that it provides or the jobs that it supports. It is an anti-energy agenda that is costing jobs, harming economic growth, and placing a greater burden on family budgets. The American people deserve better.

□ 1015

THE LIFE OF EDDIE A. BOGGS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to rise to honor a man who made a difference. I wish to pay tribute to the extraordinarily generous life of American patriot Eddie Boggs, an exceptional educator and music man from Sylvania, Ohio, and Toledo. Eddie was a man held in particular affection by the thousands of people whose lives he touched so positively. Some said his being embodied the Midwestern caring spirit we each wish that we could emanate to those whose paths we cross.

Eddie was actually born in Soldier, Kentucky, and came north to attend the University of Toledo, where he received his master's degree and devoted his life to teaching and to his family. He was a musician and a composer, a great humanitarian, and an indefatigable social studies teacher who was recognized as Educator of the Year in 2005.

The Toledo Blade says of his life:

His smile, his sparkling blue eyes, his servant's heart and infectious love of life is the Eddie that we remember.

He was an educator on so many levels for nearly four decades, inspiring and caring about thousands and thousands of his students and fellow citizens.

Even after retiring from teaching, he did not really stop working. Eddie became a licensed tour guide. An engaged citizen, he made the extra effort year after year when he was a teacher and afterwards to bring hundreds and hundreds of students from Timberstone Junior High, for example, to visit the Capitol. It was always a grand and unforgettable occasion. Eddie would stand outside the east front here with his guitar, winding his way among hundreds and hundreds of students and

begin singing, and his resonant and clear voice would filter across the Capitol lawn. It always seemed the sun was shining as the students gathered under the oak trees and the linden trees. These were unforgettable moments.

In Eddie's so-called retirement, he also furthered his love of music by performing nationally with the New Christy Minstrels. He composed songs of his own. He played over a thousand songs. His music never stopped. He was one of the best known entertainers in northeast Ohio and southeast Michigan. Eddie's wife, Chris, stated:

Eddie got 26 hours out of a 24-hour day. That is how Eddie was, a positive man.

In addition to teaching and performing, Eddie contributed mightily to the community through fundraising, and through the Christmas season he would organize a Christmas variety show that would raise more than \$250,000 for area charities. This man was a real citizen.

Mr. Speaker, Eddie is a gift that keeps on giving for us who had the joy of knowing him and sharing in his life. Our thoughts and prayers are with his family: his wife, Chris; his daughters, Allison, Sara, and Grace; his grandchildren, Landon, Jackson, Kate, Grant, and Nola; his mother, Pearl; and mother-in-law, Pat; his brothers and sisters and extended family. Eddie's music will always play in our hearts. He lifted us to be a better and more caring people.

May God give his family comfort, and may Eddie's life inspire others to emulate his goodness.

[From Toledo Blade, Jan. 11, 2014]

EDDIE A. BOGGS, 1945-2014, MUSICIAN HAD
POSITIVE VIEW ON LIFE
(By Mark Zaborney)

Eddie A. Boggs, 68, a longtime Sylvania educator and a musician who became one of the best known entertainers in northwest Ohio and southeast Michigan, died Thursday in Ebeld Hospice Residence, Sylvania.

Mr. Boggs learned in May, 2013, that he had non-Hodgkins' lymphoma, his wife, Chris, said. Through treatment and hospital stays, he performed when he could, most recently Dec. 7 in Fayette, Ohio. Since retiring in 2007 from education, he toured regularly as a member of the New Christy Minstrels, the folk-style group formed in the early 1960s. At the hospital for a biopsy and spinal tap, he asked whether he'd be able to make a Dec. 31 flight.

"That was his way of coping," his wife said. "Eddie got 26 hours out of a 24-hour day. That's the way Eddie was, a positive man."

Also in retirement, Mr. Boggs was a licensed guide, leading tours to Washington—often by school groups—and other destinations.

Most nights, weekends, and summers throughout the last 40 years, Mr. Boggs performed in public, singing the songs he wrote or the 1,000 he memorized, playing guitar or banjo or mandolin, and connecting with audiences.

"I always know there's somebody out there who can play greater or sing it better than me, but nobody who loves it more than me,"

he told *The Blade* in 2008. "I guess the music is the vehicle, the means to an end to reach out to people."

Mr. Boggs organized an annual Christmas season variety show, which raised more than \$250,000 for area charities, and a family-friendly New Year's event in Sylvania for several years. He also established the Lake Erie West Hall of Fame for the performing arts.

He was master of ceremonies for Sylvania's annual fall festival.

"Everywhere he went, somebody knew him," his wife said.

In 2007, he was among local finalists in the Jefferson Awards for Public Service.

"He was a positive, outgoing individual," Sylvania Mayor Craig Stough said. "He was positive in his outlook to everybody."

Mr. Boggs became a social studies teacher at McCord Junior High School in 1973 and, later, a guidance counselor at Timberstone Junior High School. He was recognized as an "educator of the year" in 2005.

"He went that extra mile to make sure that new kid or teacher felt welcomed," his wife said.

He was born Aug. 10, 1945, in Soldier, Ky., to Elmer and Pearl Boggs. The family moved north, and he was a graduate of Mansfield High School. A counselor told him he wasn't smart enough for college. He went to work in the steel mill—but he took the night shift while attending the Mansfield branch of Ohio State University.

"That's why he went into education—he said he didn't want anybody to ever hear they weren't good enough to do something," his wife said.

After two years, he transferred to the main campus in Columbus and received a bachelor's degree. He also had two master's degrees from the University of Toledo.

Surviving are his wife, Chris Boggs, whom he married Sept. 20, 1991; daughters, Allison Boggs, Sara Roemer, and Grace Barton; mother, Pearl Boggs; sister, Ernestine Obney; brothers, Carl, Verlin, and Glenn Boggs, and five grandchildren.

Visitation will be from 2-8 p.m. Sunday in the Walker Funeral Home, Sylvania Township. Services will be at 11 a.m. Monday at Flanders Road Church of Christ, where he was a member.

The family suggests tributes to the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society.

RECOGNIZING SERGEANT INVESTIGATOR ADAM SOWDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Adam Sowders, sergeant investigator with the Burleson County Sheriff's Department.

On December 19, 2013, Sergeant Sowders was killed in the line of duty. Sergeant Investigator Sowders passed away due to wounds he received while serving a search warrant with a team of deputies in Burleson County, Texas.

Adam graduated from Somerville High School in 2001, and like his father and his brothers, he became a volunteer firefighter at the Somerville Fire Department.

He began his career with the Burleson County Sheriff's Department as a patrol deputy in 2006 after serving

as an officer with the Somerville Police Department.

Sergeant Investigator Sowders was loved and respected by his community, by his friends, and by his family. Our thoughts and prayers are with his family and his friends.

Today, we honor and remember Adam for putting himself in harm's way for the good of his neighbors, his family, his friends, and his community. We thank him for his service and his sacrifice for public safety. He devoted his life to public safety and to being a first responder, and he will be forever remembered as an outstanding individual who lived to selflessly serve his community.

Adam was a model public servant, however; and, more importantly, he was a servant leader who modeled the words of Jesus in John 15:13, which states:

Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends.

His death marks the 17th first responder lost in the line of duty in the 17th Congressional District of Texas since the time I was sworn in in January 2011.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close by reminding all Americans to continue praying for our country and for our American men and women who serve in our military and for our first responders. Their selfless service protects our lives, our freedoms, and our liberties from both internal and external dangers.

God bless our first responders and our troops, and God bless America.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to show my support for the reinstatement of emergency unemployment insurance for thousands of residents in the Inland Empire and millions of other Americans across the Nation. These Americans rely on these benefits so they can put food on their table, so they can pay for heat, and so they can continue their search for work.

Now, my friends on the other side of the aisle will have you believe that these millions of Americans are just too lazy to find work and that they are only interested in handouts. My Republican colleagues believe in making the long-term unemployed more desperate and that this desperation will be the necessary motivation for them to find work. Well, when has an unpaid gas bill ever created a job? When has forcing someone to go to sleep hungry ever created a job?

Let me remind my colleagues that the Great Recession was the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression and that there are still three

people competing for every job opening. While our recovery is gaining momentum, it has been the wealthiest that have benefited the most, leaving far too many Americans behind.

Let's extend these emergency benefits for the long-term unemployed. Let's create jobs, not desperation.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 22 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Eternal God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

On this day we ask Your blessing on the men and women, citizens all, whose votes have populated this people's House. Each Member of this House has been given the sacred duty of representing them.

We ask Your blessing as well on the Members of this House, whose responsibility lies also beyond the local interests of constituents while honoring them. Give each Member the wisdom to represent both local and national interests, a responsibility calling for the wisdom of Solomon. Grant them, if You will, a double portion of such wisdom.

Bless us this day and every day, and may all that is done within the people's House this day be for Your great honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. KENNEDY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

NEW YORK SSDI FRAUD

(Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this past summer, we learned of the largest disability fraud in the history of Social Security taking place in Puerto Rico.

Now, less than 6 months later, we hear of an even more shocking scandal in New York, where 106 people have been arrested, including former policemen, FBI employees, and firemen. Worse, about half of the defendants falsely claimed that their "disability" was caused as a result of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, even though many had never even worked at Ground Zero.

These individuals are stealing from a program that serves those who can no longer work due to a disability. This is unacceptable.

The American people are outraged and fast losing confidence in Social Security, and rightfully so.

That is why this Thursday I will be holding a hearing to ensure Social Security makes fighting fraud and protecting hardworking taxpayer dollars its number one priority. The time for excuses is over.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXTENSION ACT

(Ms. KELLY of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as we begin today's activities, 1.3 million individuals face a harsher reality because Congress failed to extend unemployment insurance benefits. That includes 2 million children and 20,000 veterans who face a more uncertain future because Congress failed to do the right thing.

The moms who attended my Chicagoland job fair don't want an un-

employment check more than a job. They do want a Congress that recognizes that any one of us could use a little help when an economic crisis hits and leaves us vulnerable.

The families I represent aren't looking for handouts. They are my friends and neighbors and paid into the unemployment insurance system with the promise that, if times got tough, they would still be able to provide for their families using the benefits they paid for as a bridge over troubled waters.

I am a cosponsor of H.R. 3824, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act, because I stand by my friends in tough times. I urge my colleagues in the House and Senate to do the same by passing a bipartisan unemployment insurance extension now.

MODERNIZING BANK TRANSFERS

(Mr. PITTENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to question why banks and their customers are still burdened by rules designed in an era that, when most bank transactions ended, a free lollipop was given to the customer.

Regulation D, which was implemented in the 1980s, restricts customers to just six transfers between their accounts for 1 month. These rules made a lot of sense in an era when most bank transactions were done manually; but today, through modern technology, this is truly obsolete.

Mr. Speaker, I therefore ask support for H.R. 3240, the Regulation D Study Act. This bill will direct the GAO, the Government Accountability Office, to study Regulation D and recommend appropriate changes to modernize the regulation. H.R. 3240 has strong bipartisan support. I am grateful for Congresswoman MALONEY's being the lead Democrat sponsor for the bill.

Credit unions tell us that modern customers today hit the six-transfer limit just in a matter of moments as they work online. We need to change this, Mr. Speaker, so that individuals can manage their money on a daily basis. Updating this regulation is important to benefit consumers and bank institutions.

MORTGAGE FORGIVENESS TAX EXCLUSION

(Mr. COURTNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, on December 31, the tax exclusion for mortgage forgiveness expired. What does that mean? It means if someone sells their house for less than they owe, they have to pay tax on the difference.

The failure of the House Republican leadership to extend this forgiveness

provision, which has been on the books since 2009, means that underwater properties all across the country—6 million of them—now basically face paying taxes in terms of trying to do the right thing and get these properties to move.

In Connecticut today, there are 772 pending short sale closings that, again, the owners are going to be taxed because of the failure of the Republican leadership to move.

Mr. CAMP said the other day that there is nothing to worry about; we have all year to deal with this. Well, the housing market can't wait. We need to move. H.R. 2994 will extend that mortgage forgiveness tax relief. It is time for this Chamber to take this measure up and vote on it.

Ask a realtor; ask a home builder; ask a mortgage broker. They all know. This market needs to get the overhang of distressed properties cleared out if we are going to have a healthy housing market and a strong recovery.

This Chamber needs to act. The Republican leadership needs to listen to people who are in the front trenches of the economy.

OBAMACARE IS HURTING SOUTH CAROLINIANS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, besides sticker shock, American families are beginning to realize that they were misled and that ObamaCare is not as great as advertised. Sheryl from Columbia says:

I realize the ACA is controversial, but it was billed as something better than what the insurance companies were offering to private parties. What we actually purchased is very inferior to the high deductible policy I currently have when out of network.

Edward from Chapin has made several attempts to enroll his family in the government health care insurance program since the beginning of October. Unfortunately, due to the faulty government-run Web site and the complicated nature of the law, he tried for 2 months to successfully enroll his 17-year-old daughter in a government health plan.

The government's role is to protect our fellow citizens, not make tasks such as enrolling in health care more expensive or difficult. ObamaCare must be repealed and replaced to create jobs and put health care decisions back in the hands of the American people.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXTENSION

(Mr. VARGAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask that today we extend the crucial and critical unemployment insurance life-line to the 1.3 million jobless Americans who have already lost coverage. In California alone, 214,000 people have already lost their unemployment coverage, including almost 19,000 people in San Diego County and 3,500 people in Imperial County.

With unemployment unacceptably high, now is not the time to take money out of the pockets of those who are struggling to find work. Unemployed Americans are actively looking for work but, unfortunately, are unable to find jobs in our economy.

We must continue to provide unemployment benefits to jobless Americans so they can purchase crucial life needs like food and shelter. So let us heed the better angels of our nature and immediately restore unemployment benefits to out-of-work Americans.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE ACT: REPEALING OBAMACARE

(Mr. BYRNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, last week I was sworn in as the newest Member of this body. As my very first legislative act, I have announced my cosponsorship of the American Health Care Reform Act, a bill that will repeal the destructive ObamaCare law and replace it with conservative, market-based solutions.

ObamaCare is hurting families across south Alabama, causing dropped coverage, skyrocketing premiums, and adding to the debt when we just can't afford it. It is becoming painfully obvious for families and small businesses in this country that this law is not working, and that it simply cannot be fixed.

We have a responsibility in this body to do what is right for the American people, and it is urgent and obvious we must act now to end this unworkable law.

To my colleagues on the other side: I respect you and stand ready to work with you to replace this law with solutions that will actually lower costs and provide quality care for all of the people in America.

THE VETERANS' RECORDS RECONSTRUCTION ACT

(Mr. HIGGINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3397, the Veterans' Records Reconstruction Act.

In 1973, a fire at the National Personnel Records Center in Overland, Missouri, destroyed as many as 18,000

military records. While efforts were made to reconstruct these records, many records were left incomplete, which makes it difficult to determine veterans' eligibility for service recognition.

This legislation would create guidelines and allow alternative methods of authenticity verifying veterans' records using unofficial sources, thus creating a pathway toward getting due benefits and recognitions for veterans whose files were destroyed.

Mr. Speaker, while this legislation does not completely solve the problem of missing records, it is a way for our Nation to thank veterans for their service by helping them to best have a chance to receive the recognition that they are due.

I want to thank my colleague, Congresswoman LOIS CAPPS, for her leadership in introducing the legislation. I urge its swift passage.

SECOND WAVE OF OBAMACARE CANCELATIONS' EFFECT ON SMALL BUSINESS

(Mr. HOLDING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, due to ObamaCare, potentially millions of small business employees will be affected by a surge of health care plan cancellations. The hundreds of thousands of individual cancellation notices we saw last year were just the beginning, and there will be more before the next open enrollment period.

Mr. Speaker, small business owners are forced to buy more expensive comprehensive coverage, so they must find ways to offset the costs. They will have to cut employees' and workers' hours. And employees they can afford to keep will have restricted choices when selecting doctors and filling prescriptions; so they might not be able to keep the doctor they like, and if they can, it likely will be more expensive.

Mr. Speaker, small businesses create jobs and grow our economy. Around 40 million people have health insurance through their small business employer, and for them, the next wave of ObamaCare cancellations could be catastrophic.

□ 1215

CLEAN ENERGY FUTURE

(Mrs. CAPPS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, it is no secret that power generation produces the vast majority of carbon pollution that is causing climate change. In order to mitigate the impacts of climate change, we have no choice but to

find cleaner, more sustainable energy sources. The good news is we have been making progress. For example, thanks to both Federal and private investments, my district on California's central coast is now home to two of the largest operating solar farms in the world, and more are on the way.

I had the pleasure of visiting these facilities last week, and they are truly a sight to behold. Together, the California Valley Solar Ranch and the Topaz Solar Farms are already generating 550 megawatts of electricity and powering hundreds of thousands of California homes. The clean energy generated from these two projects alone is equivalent to removing 135,000 cars from our roads. Not to mention that these projects have also created hundreds of local construction jobs.

There is no silver bullet to stopping climate change, but renewable energy is certainly a big step in the right direction. I urge my colleagues to join in in helping to stop climate change. Let's invest in a clean energy future.

RIGHT TO LIFE

(Mr. LANKFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, this week the congressional conversation is on spending, the national debt, and rightfully so. The budget work in the past 3 years has only made a dent in the looming debt crisis in our future, but America's story is about more than budget and spending. America is about its people, their opportunity and hope and dream for a better future for all of our children.

A few months ago, the March of Dimes released its scorecard for premature birth rates in Oklahoma. We lowered our preterm birth rate for the third year in a row in Oklahoma. That is good. Every child is a gift of God, and they should have a chance to live to his or her fullest potential. We all know that a baby in the womb is not tissue; that is a child. A child that should have the same opportunity, the same chance for hope, the same dreams for a better future. That dream begins with the opportunity for life.

How can we as a Nation work so hard to prevent premature births so each child can reach their full potential and then be callous to the reality that some children will never have the chance to even be born? That is why Americans will stand on the National Mall for the March for Life January 22. We are Americans. We believe in the inherent right to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. That right extends to all people, regardless of their size.

EXTEND EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, here we go again, another week, another bill, another missed opportunity to extend emergency unemployment benefits for 1.4 million Americans.

Today, the House will be voting on the 2014 omnibus spending bill, but one key part is missing: an extension of emergency unemployment benefits. To add insult to injury, on Friday, this body will adjourn for another week of recess without addressing this issue, leaving 1.4 million Americans without this critical lifeline, a number that grows every day. It is terrible for these families and for our economy.

Just yesterday, I spoke with a constituent, Margaret, a mother of four who is suffering with Parkinson's disease whose benefits were cut. She has worked her whole life. This is the first time she has ever had to ask for help. She is among more than 4,900 Rhode Island families and 1.4 million Americans who are struggling to find work and need this insurance to help them survive.

We should not adjourn before resolving this issue, and I urge my colleagues to press the Speaker to bring a bill to the floor to extend emergency unemployment insurance today.

CONGRATULATING DRESS FOR SUCCESS MIAMI

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Dress for Success is celebrating 20 years of service to Miami-Dade County residents who have benefited through its training and clothing programs. This noble organization promotes self-sufficiency to low-income women by providing professional attire, while equipping them with the tools and resources to help them thrive in work and in life.

Over 35,000 women in Miami have already succeeded and transitioned from unemployment to economic independence. We have seen that when women have the possibility to earn an income, find stability, and invest back into their communities, they successfully break the dreadful cycle of poverty.

The Dress for Success celebration will also honor the first woman to serve as president of any State senate in the United States, Florida Senator Gwen Margolis. I have had the pleasure of knowing Gwen for over 30 years and can testify on her commitment to public service, to our community, and to her many capacities as a member of the Miami-Dade County Commission, the Florida House of Representatives, and the Florida Senate.

I thank Florida Senator Gwen Margolis and Dress for Success Miami for what they do on behalf of low-income women of south Florida.

ECONOMY PRIORITY NUMBER ONE

(Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to advocate for the 1.3 million Americans and their families who have been hit hardest by this recession. Affording the most basic necessities—food, transportation, rent, and health care—just got even harder. Their needs are not extravagant. The benefits of unemployment insurance are not a blank check. They are a modest lifeline for families who are in need of desperate help over the holidays and in a cold winter.

Since Congress has failed to act, over 60,000 residents of Massachusetts have lost access to these benefits. If we fail to do so, 140,000 more residents of our State are in jeopardy. At a time when the State's overall jobless rate is around 7 percent, and rises to 12 or 13 percent in some of our most challenged communities, to not extend these benefits today is wrong.

My colleagues that are blocking this bill will tell you they are concerned with the number of people accessing these benefits. Well, you know what? So am I, and cutting those benefits off today is wrong.

The funding that we seek today is an essential lifeline for these individuals at a time when we need to be expanding workforce development programs, workforce training programs, community colleges, vocational schools, and STEM education. We have to support our small businesses, an economic engine for so many American communities. I am in support of transportation upgrades, investments in infrastructure, and affordable housing.

While there is a whole lot we should be working on right now, getting our economy going again and getting people back up should be priority number one.

FLEXIBILITY TO PROMOTE REEMPLOYMENT ACT

(Mr. RENACCI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. RENACCI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge support for the Flexibility to Promote Reemployment Act. Under the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, States were granted unprecedented flexibility in the use of unemployment insurance funds to help unemployed individuals collect paychecks instead of benefit checks.

Unfortunately for States, the DOL issued restrictive, burdensome, and

costly application requirements. To date, one State has completed the application process, only to have the application swiftly denied. The Flexibility to Promote Reemployment Act increases flexibility in the use of State UI funds by enabling the DOL to revisit current application guidance and allow States to operate demonstration projects that test alternative means of helping the unemployed return to work.

At a time when our unemployment rate remains unacceptably high, we need to be doing everything we can to advance solutions that will promote job creation. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this commonsense legislation.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(Mr. CARTWRIGHT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, on December 28, 3 days after Christmas, this Federal Government allowed 1.3 million American families to be cut off of long-term unemployment insurance. It comes at a time when we are in the dead of winter, at a time when construction employment is dormant, when agriculture is not hiring. It comes at a time when the national unemployment rate is close on 7 percent, when the national long-term unemployment rate is 2.6 percent, which is twice what it ever was when we ever cut off long-term unemployment before, going back to 1959. It comes at a time when jobs growth is its weakest in 3 years, and it comes at a time when we know it is going to cost 240,000 jobs for our economy. This is money, Mr. Speaker, that goes right back into the economy because people are living hand to mouth on these checks and they need to spend it right away.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I urge you to bring up the modest 90-day extension for unemployment insurance before we break for recess.

GROW ECONOMY, NOT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Mr. YODER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, the new year is an opportunity for Congress to get back to work for the American people, and that means supporting good-paying jobs and a growing economy.

Over the coming weeks, we are going to hear debating of proposals that would put more people on unemployment support for longer periods of time. Frankly, Mr. Speaker, that is the wrong direction for our country.

What the American people want and need are greater job opportunities, not bigger government programs. Let's

grow the economy, not the Federal Government. Mr. Speaker, we live in the land of opportunity, the greatest Nation on Earth, a place for everyone. No matter what their economic or racial or socioeconomic background, everyone has a chance to live the American Dream.

The policies of bailouts, borrowing, and Big Government only serve to threaten those opportunities. Rather than focus on expanding government programs, let's expand opportunity. Let's empower the American people to grow and build and create. Let's focus on bills that create more opportunities for employment, and let's come together to help honest, hardworking Americans realize the great American Dream.

RAISE MINIMUM WAGE

(Ms. HAHN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, the Federal minimum wage has remained the same for 4 years and has failed to keep up with the cost of living. According to the recently released Shriver Report, nearly two-thirds of minimum wage workers are women, and 42 million American women either live in poverty or are right on the brink of it. This is wrong. No one who works hard at a full-time job to provide for their children and family should be living in poverty.

Today, with one in five children in America still living in poverty, we must act and pass the Fair Minimum Wage Act, which would increase the Federal minimum wage to \$10.10 an hour for American workers over the next 3 years. This modest increase would raise the wages of approximately 30 million Americans and bring over 4.5 million people above the poverty line. Increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 an hour will not only put more money into the pockets of those in need, but it will infuse an additional \$51 billion into our economy.

Mr. Speaker, this will not be a job killer; it actually will help to create 140,000 new jobs. Our success as a Nation hinges on the success of women. When women succeed, America succeeds.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXTENSION

(Ms. VELÁZQUEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, because of the House Republican leadership's inaction, 3 days after Christmas, 127,000 New Yorkers were cut off from their jobless benefits. Every week in 2014, another 5,100 working families in New York lose unemployment compensation. These families are strugg-

ling to make ends meet and put food on the table.

This inaction not only harms dislocated workers who stop receiving a check in the mail, but it also slows economic growth. When families have to further cut spending, there is a ripple effect. As families spend less on necessities like food and clothing, local businesses take a hit. Indeed, it has been estimated that failing to pass an unemployment insurance extension will cost our economy 310,000 new jobs.

Mr. Speaker, this could end today. Let's do what is right for working families and for the American economy. Let's reinstate unemployment insurance, and let's do so now.

WAR ON POVERTY

(Mr. BUTTERFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remind my colleagues that the war on poverty, begun 50 years ago by President Johnson, is still relevant today. As we debate the great issues, we must not forget that nearly 50 million Americans in 2012 were below the poverty level, and that includes 13 million children. Most startling, Mr. Speaker, 16 million of those live below half of the poverty line. Were it not for the safety net that some want to dismantle, 41 million more would live in poverty.

It is undeniable that the poverty rate has decreased, but the fact remains that the face of poverty continues to be low-income Whites and racial minorities and females and children. The omnibus bill will continue to dismantle nondefense discretionary spending to a level that will reverse the gains made over the past 50 years.

I plead with my colleagues to be vigilant in our fight to end poverty in America. Our oath requires us to provide for the common defense, but it also requires that we provide for the common good and enable every American to achieve the American Dream.

□ 1230

WAR ON POVERTY

(Ms. TITUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago, President Johnson declared an unconditional war on poverty in America and established landmark programs—such as Head Start, Medicare, and Job Corps—that were designed to give all Americans the opportunity to succeed.

These programs have had a substantial impact, cutting poverty by one-third since 1967. Despite the progress, however, we still have a lot to do.

Today, 100 million Americans live in or near the brink of poverty, including

42 million women and 28 million children. In Nevada, nearly 18 percent of women and 24 percent of children live in poverty, a situation made even worse by the gender wage gap and the lack of paid leave and affordable care. It is hard to lean in when you are barely hanging on.

What is more, cuts to SNAP and unemployment insurance have placed even greater hardships on those already struggling to get by. Denying this vital lifeline is morally indefensible and economically shortsighted.

To win the war on poverty, we must strengthen, not gut, the programs that protect and empower millions of people every day, giving everyone in this great country an opportunity to succeed.

DANIEL K. INOUEY ARROW ANTI-MISSILE DEFENSE FACILITY

(Ms. HANABUSA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, just today, for the first time, Israel named a military facility after a non-Israeli. Named after Daniel K. Inouye is an Arrow anti-missile defense facility.

As we know, the U.S. and Israel have successfully developed the Arrow anti-missile system through joint cooperation. A steadfast symbol of cooperation is perhaps the most appropriate way to remember him, as our Senator played an integral role in transforming the relationship between our two countries, and I am pleased that our allies around the world continue to honor him and carry on his legacy.

When former colleagues recall Senator Inouye, they insist that, without him, there would be no U.S. aid to Israel as we know it today. The Senator's interest in Israel stemmed from learning of the fate of the Jews in Europe after his own military experience in Italy in the 442nd, a legendary unit of Japanese Americans, which earned him the highest military honor, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

This honor is another example of how Senator Inouye's influence and hard work have deeply impacted not only Hawaii, but also our Nation and the world. This time, he was recognized some 8,664-plus-or-minus miles from his beloved Hawaii.

UNEMPLOYMENT EXTENSION

(Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to reinstate a critical lifeline for the unemployed.

Since the expiration of the unemployment insurance benefits in December, 1.3 million people nationwide have been affected, one in six of whom live in California.

This extension of unemployment benefits is especially needed for the residents of San Bernardino County, where the unemployment rate is 9.1—well above the national average.

Unemployment benefits keep individuals actively looking for work, they prevent families with a reduced income from becoming homeless, and infuse the economy with much-needed dollars.

My constituents have contacted my office on a daily basis. I hear them. They need this vital lifeline back.

I ask that the Speaker work with the Senate and take up this extension.

UNEMPLOYMENT EXTENSION

(Mr. HORSFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, it is completely insensitive, unjust, and flat out wrong that Congress would deny the now more than 1.4 million Americans unemployment insurance, including over 18,000 Nevadans.

Mr. Speaker, this is the week that checks stop coming in the mail. For those who maybe never have been unemployed or don't know what it is like to struggle, for many Americans this is the week that the pain takes hold.

The hypocrisy from across the aisle is staggering. I don't quote the former President often, but on December 14, 2002, in his weekly radio address, then-President George W. Bush scolded Congress because "no final bill was sent to me extending unemployment benefits for about 750,000 Americans whose benefits will expire on December 28."

He went on to say:

These Americans rely on their unemployment benefits to pay for their mortgage or rent, food, and other critical bills. They need our assistance in these difficult times, and we cannot let them down.

The unemployment rate in December 2002, it was just 6 percent. Congress then extended those unemployment benefits, Mr. Speaker, by a vote of 416-4. If it was an emergency then, it is an emergency now.

It is time to do the right thing and extend unemployment insurance for the 1.4 million Americans.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

SMALL BUSINESS MERGERS, ACQUISITIONS, SALES, AND BROKERAGE SIMPLIFICATION ACT OF 2013

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2274) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide for a notice-filing registration procedure for brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies and to provide for regulation appropriate to the limited scope of the activities of such brokers, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2274

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act of 2013".

SEC. 2. REGISTRATION EXEMPTION FOR MERGER AND ACQUISITION BROKERS.

Section 15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(13) REGISTRATION EXEMPTION FOR MERGER AND ACQUISITION BROKERS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an M&A broker shall be exempt from registration under this section.

"(B) EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES.—An M&A broker is not exempt from registration under this paragraph if such broker does any of the following:

"(i) Directly or indirectly, in connection with the transfer of ownership of an eligible privately held company, receives, holds, transmits, or has custody of the funds or securities to be exchanged by the parties to the transaction.

"(ii) Engages on behalf of an issuer in a public offering of any class of securities that is registered, or is required to be registered, with the Commission under section 12 or with respect to which the issuer files, or is required to file, periodic information, documents, and reports under subsection (d).

"(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit any other authority of the Commission to exempt any person, or any class of persons, from any provision of this title, or from any provision of any rule or regulation thereunder.

"(D) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

"(i) CONTROL.—The term 'control' means the power, directly or indirectly, to direct the management or policies of a company, whether through ownership of securities, by contract, or otherwise. There is a presumption of control for any person who—

"(I) is a director, general partner, member or manager of a limited liability company, or officer exercising executive responsibility (or has similar status or functions);

"(II) has the right to vote 20 percent or more of a class of voting securities or the power to sell or direct the sale of 20 percent or more of a class of voting securities; or

"(III) in the case of a partnership or limited liability company, has the right to receive upon dissolution, or has contributed, 20 percent or more of the capital.

"(ii) ELIGIBLE PRIVATELY HELD COMPANY.—The term 'eligible privately held company' means a company that meets both of the following conditions:

“(I) The company does not have any class of securities registered, or required to be registered, with the Commission under section 12 or with respect to which the company files, or is required to file, periodic information, documents, and reports under subsection (d).

“(II) In the fiscal year ending immediately before the fiscal year in which the services of the M&A broker are initially engaged with respect to the securities transaction, the company meets either or both of the following conditions (determined in accordance with the historical financial accounting records of the company):

“(aa) The earnings of the company before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization are less than \$25,000,000.

“(bb) The gross revenues of the company are less than \$250,000,000.

“(iii) M&A BROKER.—The term ‘M&A broker’ means a broker, and any person associated with a broker, engaged in the business of effecting securities transactions solely in connection with the transfer of ownership of an eligible privately held company, regardless of whether the broker acts on behalf of a seller or buyer, through the purchase, sale, exchange, issuance, repurchase, or redemption of, or a business combination involving, securities or assets of the eligible privately held company, if the broker reasonably believes that—

“(I) upon consummation of the transaction, any person acquiring securities or assets of the eligible privately held company, acting alone or in concert, will control and, directly or indirectly, will be active in the management of the eligible privately held company or the business conducted with the assets of the eligible privately held company; and

“(II) if any person is offered securities in exchange for securities or assets of the eligible privately held company, such person will, prior to becoming legally bound to consummate the transaction, receive or have reasonable access to the most recent year-end balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in financial position, and statement of owner's equity of the issuer of the securities offered in exchange, and, if the financial statements of the issuer are audited, the related report of the independent auditor, a balance sheet dated not more than 120 days before the date of the offer, and information pertaining to the management, business, results of operations for the period covered by the foregoing financial statements, and material loss contingencies of the issuer.

“(E) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—On the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of the Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act of 2013, and every 5 years thereafter, each dollar amount in subparagraph (D)(ii)(II) shall be adjusted by—

“(I) dividing the annual value of the Employment Cost Index For Wages and Salaries, Private Industry Workers (or any successor index), as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the adjustment is being made by the annual value of such index (or successor) for the calendar year ending December 31, 2012; and

“(II) multiplying such dollar amount by the quotient obtained under subclause (I).

“(ii) ROUNDING.—Each dollar amount determined under clause (i) shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$100,000.”

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and any amendment made by this Act shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) and the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on H.R. 2274, as amended, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, at this point, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of this good piece of legislation, H.R. 2274. It is the Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act. It is introduced by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), who will be speaking momentarily.

Mr. Speaker, during the period of overly burdensome Big Government—of ObamaCare and of Dodd-Frank and thousands and thousands more regulations costing Americans literally trillions of dollars—it is really no surprise that the economic growth and job creation in this country remain sluggish.

America's small businesses are the primary engine of job creation, for they are the ones who are disproportionately affected by simply a deluge of new rules and regulations coming out of Washington daily. In fact, according to a recent survey, small businesses continue to identify government regulation and red tape as the single most important problem facing them.

While our colleagues in the Senate appear unwilling these days to pass any legislation to help create jobs, well, we have H.R. 2274 in the House that we take up, and it is done in a bipartisan manner. It is a commonsense piece of legislation that will remove some of these unnecessary regulations and obstacles to small business development, growth, and job creation.

What it would do is exempt brokers who perform services in connection with the transfer of ownership of small, privately held companies—that are also known as M&A brokers—from the SEC's costly one-size-fits-all registration requirements that we have right now.

While terms that we sometimes hear in the press and elsewhere—mergers, acquisitions, brokers—may give you the image of big Wall Streets and what have you, make no mistake about it, this bill is about helping Main Street.

M&A brokers play a very, very important role helping small businesses and small business owners successfully navigate their way through and transfer their company, or sell their company, to new owners, new enterprises, instead of simply closing up their shop and going out of business.

Yet under the current SEC one-size-fits-all registration regime, M&A brokers face a myriad of costly regulations. Unfortunately, M&A brokers have to pass these costs on to, well, other small businesses and, of course, eventually the public.

It is no wonder this legislation has now received widespread and bipartisan support. In fact, this bill was unanimously approved by the committee 57-0. Let me get that straight: 57-0.

I would like to thank the sponsor, Mr. HUIZENGA, for all his hard work on this legislation and bringing it to the floor at a time like this when America's small businesses are struggling through a mire of regulation and red tape. This type of bipartisan pro-small business, pro-jobs legislation is exactly the type of thing we need.

I urge my colleagues on both sides to pass it, as we did in the committee, in a bipartisan manner.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, I rise in support of H.R. 2274, the Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act of 2013.

H.R. 2274 provides a much-needed exemption and clarification for current M&A brokers who perform services in connection with the transfer and ownership of small- and medium-sized businesses in privately negotiated transactions.

Small- and medium-sized businesses play a critical role in our economy. They provide jobs, they spur innovation, and they strengthen our overall economy. In fact, over the past decade and a half, America's small businesses and entrepreneurs have created 65 percent of all new jobs in this country.

As businesses grow, many small- and medium-sized businesses reach a point where they want to and need to expand their businesses. They turn to mergers and acquisition professionals to facilitate such sales.

Currently, M&A brokers who facilitate the private sale of small- and medium-sized privately owned companies must register with the SEC. SEC registration as a broker also requires membership in FINRA—the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority.

The burdens and costs of initial broker-dealer registration and ongoing compliance with both SEC and FINRA requirements are substantial. These costs adversely impact and unnecessarily increase the costs that business

owners incur to sell, buy, or grow their small- and medium-sized businesses.

H.R. 2274 is a legislative acknowledgment that one size does not, indeed, fit all when it comes to transactions. Prior to my election, I was a securities lawyer with over a decade of experience working in capital markets for a Wall Street law firm. I had the opportunity to work on a variety of transactions.

Not all mergers and acquisitions are alike, and so not all require the same type of registration and requirements. Some transactions are privately negotiated transmissions of relatively small dollar amounts with sophisticated investors, not for public sale. By streamlining and simplifying the regulatory structures of these small- and medium-sized businesses, we allow them to safely, efficiently, and effectively sell their companies while preserving growth and protecting jobs in these companies.

This bill, H.R. 2274, allows smaller privately held companies to save time and money on the services rendered during the transfer of ownership allowing for smooth sale and transfer. To qualify for the exemption, the transaction would have to involve a business with less than \$250 million in gross revenues and/or pre-tax earnings of less than \$25 million with no securities, and the buyer of the business is someone who will actively manage and control the business, either directly or indirectly.

I fully support this bipartisan legislation and its efforts to simplify the regulatory structure in the sale and transfer of ownership of small- and medium-sized businesses in privately negotiated transactions.

This reform was welcomed by regulators and passed, as the chairman of the subcommittee so accurately noted, by a vote of 57-0, unanimously, with full bipartisan support. The ABA Private Placement Broker-Dealer Task Force recommended this change in its 2005 report, which is available on the SEC Web site. Similar recommendations to simplify broker-dealer registration for M&A brokers were made in the final report by the advisory committee to the SEC on small business companies in 2006.

I think appropriately scaling Federal registration of M&A brokers is a good thing. It is something that I would not only support, but encourage my colleagues to support as well.

H.R. 2274 would amend the Exchange Act by adding a new subsection, section 15, which would govern broker-dealer registration. The amendment would cut regulatory costs incurred by sellers and buyers of small- and mid-sized privately held companies in privately negotiated transactions.

Federal law would continue to provide important investor protections through the SEC registration and SEC

regulation of the capital, custody, margin, recordkeeping, bonding, and operational reporting requirements applicable to M&A brokers, and existing State security laws will continue to apply.

□ 1245

I think that this is sensible legislation that should be supported by both sides of the aisle. I am indeed honored to stand with my colleagues in support of H.R. 2274.

Mr. GARRETT. I thank the gentleman for working with us on this, as she says, sensible piece of legislation.

And with that, I yield such time as the gentleman may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), the sponsor of the legislation before the House at this time.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage passage of H.R. 2274, the Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act. Maybe we need to work on the titles getting a little simpler, too. It is very complex. It is a very complex set of laws and rules that have been put in place.

I do want to say thank you to my subcommittee chairman, Mr. GARRETT, and Ranking Member SEWELL for their work on this, as well as Chairman HENSARLING and Ranking Member WATERS, as we have explored this and dove head-first, really, into this issue.

It has been estimated, Mr. Speaker, that there are approximately 10 trillion—that's "trillion" with a "t"—privately-owned, small family-owned type of businesses that will be sold or potentially closed in the coming years as baby boomers retire.

Now, we want to see one of those things happen. We want people to see the fruits of their hard work over the years, and we want to see them be able to sell those companies. We don't want to see them close them unnecessarily, because we know the impact that happens to small communities, much like has happened in some of my hometown communities, when we have seen that happen.

Mergers and acquisitions are also known as M&A. Brokers play a critical role in facilitating the transfer of ownership of these smaller privately held companies. Currently, all M&A brokers are subject to costly, burdensome requirements which adversely impact and unnecessarily increase the cost that business owners incur when they buy or sell their businesses. Often we have heard anecdotally and statistically that they have to make a decision sometimes. They can't move ahead and can't really afford to sell that small—literally, sometimes—corner store, mom-and-pop-type operation, and so they end of closing it because they can't afford to go through the sale.

In fact, the issue has been highlighted by the SEC's Forum on Small

Business Capital Formation, which, for the last 7 years—that is over the last two administrations, this current administration and the last administration—has repeatedly recommended that the SEC modernize and streamline the regulation of M&A brokers. But, unfortunately, the SEC has never acted on these recommendations.

Well, we think the time is up. We believe that 7 years is long enough. It is time that this body and hopefully our colleagues in the Senate, as well, will take this bill and finally put some closure to this issue. That is why I, along with Representatives BRIAN HIGGINS and BILL POSEY, introduced H.R. 2274. This bipartisan bill would create a simplified system for brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies.

By simplifying the regulation and reducing the cost of these business brokerage services, these smaller privately owned companies would be able to safely, efficiently, and effectively transfer their company, preserving jobs currently in existence, while also allowing for continued economic growth and job creation to take place at these companies.

There is no risk to the public; there is no threat to the safety and soundness of our economic system; but it is very, very important to those communities that have those kinds of businesses in them and where they are located.

In October 2013, a piece in The Hill newspaper, Michael Nall, president of the Alliance of Merger & Acquisition Advisors, a leading international organization serving the middle-market M&A industry, stated:

H.R. 2274, the Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act of 2013 is an excellent bipartisan bill, one whose time has come. Congress should get it done before the end of the year.

Sorry, Mr. Nall. We are a little behind schedule, but we are getting there.

He goes on:

It's not a sexy bill, not one that prime time TV will be talking about, and not one that will evoke a question in the next Presidential debates; but it is a bill that does have teeth, and it is a serious and substantive piece of small business legislation.

Well, maybe we can inject this into the next Presidential election because this ultimately is about the foundation of our country. It is about that ability for entrepreneurs to go out, strike out on their own, go become successful and then reap the rewards of that and, all the while, provide jobs to communities like we all represent.

Well, in today's highly charged political environment, it is nice to show the American people that a positive, effective initiative can be considered and passed with strong bipartisan support. In fact, this important legislation, as

has been mentioned, overwhelmingly passed the Financial Services Committee by a bipartisan vote of 57–0. It is legislation like H.R. 2274 that demonstrates Congress can act in a bipartisan manner to positively impact the lives of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, with that I urge a “yes” vote on this legislation, and I look forward to working with my Senate colleague to see H.R. 2274 make it to President Obama’s desk.

I want to thank Chairman GARRETT for his leadership on this issue.

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. HIMES).

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Maryland for yielding me time, and my friend from New Jersey and Mr. HUIZENGA for the sponsorship and leadership on this bill.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 2274.

We spend a lot of time in this Chamber talking about the American Dream, and of course in many cases the apex of the American Dream is when that entrepreneur who started a bunch of restaurants or car washes or a local retailer or a local service organization, after working hard over a period of a lifetime, has the opportunity to reap the rewards of that labor, to sell that business, and to really achieve that success an individual worked a lifetime to do.

Of course, if you have run car washes or restaurants or retail operations, you probably know very little about the very complicated task of selling a small business. There is no reason in the world why that transaction, which again is at the very apex of the American Dream, should be overburdened by regulatory costs that don’t make sense.

At the end of the day, the M&A brokers that we are talking about here are not selling stocks to retail investors. They are not marketing mortgages. They are doing a very technical transaction that, again, is so important to wealth creation in this country.

So I thank my colleagues on the other side.

I don’t want to let the moment go by without reminding my good friend from New Jersey that, as he blanket condemns regulation today on the floor, there are 300,000 people without drinking water in West Virginia today, in the greatest country on Earth, not because there is too much regulation, but because the regulations weren’t good enough.

Years ago in west Texas, a fertilizer train blew up, killing 15 people and injuring 160 people, not because there was too much regulation, but because there was poor regulation.

In the area of our expertise, financial services, this economy was also devastated, not because there was too much regulation, but because there

was effectively no regulation under derivatives—complicated, large instruments that brought down institutions like AIG and others because, before Dodd-Frank, you could go into a neighborhood and sell somebody a mortgage without asking for their income.

We succeed and the economy succeeds because we do exactly this, because we find the right balance. We acknowledge that good regulation can save lives in Texas, drinking water in West Virginia, and prevent the destruction of \$17 trillion of American’s wealth as occurred 5 years ago.

Again, I celebrate and thank my good friend from New Jersey and promise to continue this dialogue on how we don’t condemn all regulation, but seek a balance that allows our economy to thrive as it always has.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Connecticut has the unique ability, in order to come to the floor and work in a manner where both sides said we had a bipartisan joint piece of legislation, a jobs-creating legislation, to turn this moment into a partisan attack.

No, I never once said I am against a blanket condemnation of all regulations. In fact, if the gentleman from Connecticut had listened closely, he would have heard that we are, I think, in a bipartisan manner, opposed to overly excessive regulation, regulation that does not make sense, regulation that hurts jobs. I think that is what his colleague also said. She is opposed to those unnecessary regulations, and that is what this bill is about. We are in favor—I think the gentlelady and I both said this—of smart regulation. That is what this bill before us is about trying to achieve.

If he wants to take a look at bad regulation, all we need to do is look at the excessive and the inappropriate regulation that we had prior to the ’08 crisis, the fact that we had examiners and regulators in each and every one of the major failed institutions that led up to this crisis, and those individuals failed to do their jobs. Those individuals failed to find the problems before they came to a head. Those individuals failed to find situations even when they were told about them in such cases as Stanford or Madoff or a list of other ones I could go down here as well.

We had regulators who did not perform their job. Even though they had the authority, the ability, the financing, the money and everything else necessary to do it, they turned a blind eye to it and failed to do so. This is not a time for a partisanship. This a time to commend both the sponsor of the legislation and the gentlelady who joins with me on this to say that we can get together; we can find commonality when we want to have smart legislation and smart regulation. And I think that is what we should be com-

mending and moving forward on this legislation today.

With that, I don’t believe we have any other speakers; but I reserve the balance of my time to close, unless the minority have other speakers.

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER).

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act of 2013, H.R. 2274.

I want to thank Congresswoman SEWELL and Congressman HUIZENGA for bringing this bipartisan bill to the floor.

Small businesses are the fabric of our economy and oftentimes the fabric of the communities in which we live. Many of these businesses are family-owned businesses. They provide the wherewithal, the stability, and the future aspirations for many families. These businesses frequently are passed from generation to generation, but sometimes the next generation does not or is not able to take over the next business.

It is critical for our communities and critical for our economies that these businesses are able to pass to a new owner to continue to employ people, to continue to drive our economy, and that is exactly what this bill does. It allows those businesses to bring in the expertise, to bring in the knowledge, to bring in the capacity, to move from generation to generation even outside the family. So that is why I rise and I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Right-sizing Federal regulation on M&A brokers in these small business transactions I believe makes good sense. All of us have small- and medium-size business owners in our districts who sooner or later will want to sell or grow their businesses through acquisition or transfer of ownership. They will seek advice and hire highly trained professionals to help them find and screen potential targets. These buyers and sellers are represented by lawyers and accountants who will conduct the due diligence. They will rely on written representations and warranties in these negotiated transactions for their protections.

We should reduce the barriers to capital formation, and this bill is an important step towards that. This bill, by streamlining small private transactions, will free up SEC resources to protect the public against public markets and passive investors.

As baby boomers age, there is a tremendous transfer of wealth and streamlining that will occur over the next generation. As my colleagues so

aptly said, it is estimated that over \$10 trillion of privately owned businesses will be sold or closed as baby boomers retire.

Jobs are preserved and created when existing businesses are acquired by entrepreneurs or other companies. In Main Street, typically business brokers play a vital role in facilitating these private business mergers and acquisitions. This bill will encourage such business growth.

Helping our small businesses is not a partisan issue. We all benefit when small businesses grow and flourish. I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to make strategic and economically beneficial policy decisions that will be smart regulations, that will strengthen our economy and create jobs.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 2274, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1300

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I begin by thanking the gentlelady for her leadership on this legislation, adopting the word I just used, which is smart regulation is smart legislation, but also the words you used as well as far as reducing barriers and streamlining, which is really what the gentleman from Michigan has accomplished in this legislation that is before us.

The other takeaway I am going to take from the gentlewoman's comment as well is twofold: A, this is being done in a bipartisan manner; but B, we need to move this thing forward. By that, I mean the House of Representatives today, in a bipartisan manner, is going to be moving a good piece of job-creating legislation.

The next step, we know, of course, is just across the Capitol, in the U.S. Senate. We want to make sure that this legislation, in a bipartisan manner, also moves there as well. Hopefully, we can link arms and join in getting them to move this legislation there as well.

With that, I thank the gentlelady. I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) for all of his leadership in the committee and his work on this legislation and the other legislation he is leading on as well.

With that, I encourage the passage of H.R. 2274, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2274, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

HOLDING COMPANY REGISTRATION THRESHOLD EQUALIZATION ACT OF 2013

Mr. GARRETT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 801) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to make the shareholder threshold for registration of savings and loan holding companies the same as for bank holding companies.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 801

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Holding Company Registration Threshold Equalization Act of 2013".

SEC. 2. REGISTRATION THRESHOLD FOR SAVINGS AND LOAN HOLDING COMPANIES.

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 12(g)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting after "is a bank" the following: "a savings and loan holding company (as defined in section 10 of the Home Owners' Loan Act);"; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by inserting after "case of a bank" the following: "a savings and loan holding company (as defined in section 10 of the Home Owners' Loan Act);"; and

(2) in section 15(d), by striking "case of bank" and inserting the following: "case of a bank, a savings and loan holding company (as defined in section 10 of the Home Owners' Loan Act);".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. WAGNER). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. HIMES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on H.R. 801, currently under consideration.

Mr. GARRETT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today, as I did a moment ago as well, in support of this good, common-sense legislation, which is H.R. 801, the Holding Company Registration Threshold Equalization Act. I also, just like with the prior legislation, would like to commend the bipartisan nature of the legislation before us and the bipartisan nature of the sponsors of this legislation, Representatives WOMACK, HIMES, DELANEY, and Mrs. WAGNER, as well, for their outstanding work on

getting this important measure to the floor today.

What does it do?

H.R. 801 basically corrects a technical oversight from last Congress' JOBS Act, which was the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act, and it does so by ensuring that savings and loans holding companies, or SLHCs, are able to take advantage of the law's provisions that modify the thresholds by which bank holding companies are forced to register or allowed to deregister with the SEC.

Most savings and loan holding companies are organized very similarly to bank holding companies and are subject to similar regulatory oversight. Because this is the case, it is appropriate now for us to correct this technical oversight in the law and streamline the registration and deregistration thresholds of savings and loan and bank holding companies.

I will end now where I began, and that is to thank the leadership for bringing up this very important legislation, and the sponsors as well for working in a bipartisan manner. I ask that all Members support this commonsense legislation and the Senate consider it without any delay.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HIMES. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I, once again, thank Chairman GARRETT, chairman of the Subcommittee on Capital Markets, for his support and leadership on this bill. I particularly thank my cosponsors on this bill: Mr. WOMACK, with whom I have worked before; Mrs. WAGNER; and Mr. DELANEY. Additional cosponsors of the bill are Mr. POLIS, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. RENACCI. I thank them for their hard work.

This is a rare example of a wise bipartisan bill that will achieve something important, which is to basically undertake a technical fix to the JOBS Act, passed into law in April of 2012, which allowed banks to put off becoming public until they reached a threshold of 2,000 shareholders. That sounds like a small and technical point, but it put a tremendous burden on banks that perhaps were not ready to go public with more than 500 shareholders at the time.

The legislation did not directly specify that savings and loans would also receive the same treatment. It was, I believe, the intent of Congress that that be the case. So H.R. 801 goes back to seek to remedy this issue.

The Holding Company Registration Threshold Equalization Act, a rather awkward name for H.R. 801, extends the shareholder registration thresholds to savings and loan holding companies. This bill will ensure that savings and loan institutions operate under the same rules as banks, trying to create a more uniform and simple regulatory apparatus.

This will help these institutions raise capital so that they have the resources to make the loans which drive the economic growth—the businesses, the colleges, the mortgages, the purchases that drive the economic growth of this country.

Madam Speaker, again, I thank Mr. GARRETT for his support. As we seek creative solutions to the Nation's job crisis, we should do everything we can to stimulate the consumer demand that we know drives so much of this economy. This bill is one small, commonsense step we can take in that direction.

Again, I thank Mr. WOMACK, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. DELANEY for their leadership.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARRETT. I, too, thank the gentleman from Connecticut.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK), the prime sponsor of the bill.

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Speaker, my thanks to the subcommittee chairman and to Chairman HENSARLING for shepherding this bill through committee and bringing it to the House floor. I, too, would like to express my gratitude to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, particularly Representative HIMES, with whom I worked in the previous Congress on similar legislation that has already been articulated, and Representative DELANEY and Mrs. WAGNER for working with me on this bipartisan measure.

As you know, Madam Speaker, we have been talking about jobs. The House has passed bill after bill to create a better environment for private sector growth and job creation. These conservative solutions would help create new jobs today, would make life for families better across the country, and would expand opportunity for everyone without expanding government. That is exactly what this bill, H.R. 801, does as well, and I am proud to rise and urge support for its passage.

Small financial institutions are essential to the communities they serve. Their boards are made up of community leaders. Their employees are our neighbors. They sponsor Little League teams and softball leagues and support the United Way. On Friday nights, you see their logos on the scoreboards at high school football games.

These institutions have a deep and abiding love for the towns that they serve, and our constituents—small business owners, farmers, and hard-working Americans—rely on them to meet payroll, to purchase equipment, or to buy a car or a home.

Unfortunately, these institutions are coming under increased pressure from Washington, forcing them to spend more and more of their resources not to put capital into the community but

to comply with onerous new regulations and requirements—requirements intended for larger banks—instead of serving the needs of their communities. Our small community banks and savings and loan holding companies were not the cause of the financial crisis, and they should not be treated as though they were.

That is why in the last Congress the House and Senate acted to eliminate some of these unnecessary burdens by passing the JOBS Act. Among other things, the bill raised the registration threshold for bank holdings companies from 500 to 2,000 shareholders and increased the deregistration threshold from 300 to 1,200 shareholders, better positioning banks to increase their business lending and, in turn, promote economic growth in our communities.

Due to an oversight, the JOBS Act did not explicitly extend these new thresholds to savings and loan holding companies. As a sponsor of the original legislation, this wasn't our intent, and I supported report language in the House FY 2013 Financial Services and General Government appropriations bill clarifying that savings and loan holding companies should be treated in the same manner as bank and bank holding companies. Additionally, Representative HIMES and I wrote to SEC Chairman Schapiro to ask that the SEC use its authority to carry out our original intent.

Unfortunately, Madam Speaker, we are still without a successful resolution to the problem. At a time when our economy is struggling, Congress must address the issue and ease the burdens on these institutions to allow them to deploy more of their capital throughout the communities they serve. H.R. 801 does this by correcting this oversight and ensuring that savings and loan holding companies are treated in the same manner as bank and bank holding companies.

I urge my colleagues to support this job-creating legislation.

Mr. HIMES. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER), my colleague.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 801, the Holding Company Registration Threshold Equalization Act. This simple, bipartisan measure ensures consumers and businesses—the drivers of our economy—have access to the capital they need.

The JOBS Act gave small community banks flexibility to raise capital without being required to comply with regulations specifically intended for the larger financial institutions that were responsible for the 2008 financial crisis. This was a positive change that injected much-needed capital into our local economies. However, the legislation did not specifically extend it to small savings and loans holding companies.

It is important that we now put the savings and loans on par with our banks, retaining the equity and diversity conducive to the health of our banking system. By putting additional capital in the hands of our local savings and loans, we are helping consumers who are looking for home loans, our neighbors who are starting small businesses, and small businesses that are continuing to invest in their future.

This may be a technical correction, but it remains a correction that has significant beneficial implications for our communities and for our continued economic recovery.

I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this measure.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), also a prime sponsor of the legislation before us and a leading and active member on the committee.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the sponsor of this legislation, Mr. WOMACK of Arkansas, as well as my Democrat colleagues, Mr. HIMES of Connecticut and Mr. DELANEY of Maryland, for their work on this important issue. I also want to thank the chairman of the subcommittee for his very hard work in getting this bill to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, the JOBS Act was a big win for the American economy. Since the law was passed a year and a half ago, a number of American businesses, including more than 40 biotechnology companies, as well as companies such as Kayak and Twitter, have gone public using provisions of the JOBS Act.

Additionally, dozens of community banks across the country have already taken advantage of the updated SEC registration thresholds which made up title VI of the JOBS Act.

Perhaps most encouraging is the frenzy of activity we have been seeing from entrepreneurs around the country, whether it is small technology startups lining up at the gate to begin crowdfunding or small businesses being able to share their story with more investors, now that they are allowed to advertise. We certainly see this kind of activity in the greater St. Louis region, which has become a major hub of innovation.

□ 1315

This is exactly what the JOBS Act was intended to do: allow entrepreneurs and small businesses to focus on innovating and creating jobs, not only complying with outdated government regulations.

Unfortunately, as we all know, Washington tends to move a little slower than the private sector, which is why this legislation is necessary. Title VI of the JOBS Act updates outdated SEC registration thresholds for community

banks, and it will allow banks to focus more time on serving their customers than on complying with unnecessary red tape. And while Congress intended to include savings and loans as a part of these new registration thresholds, the SEC, to date, has not interpreted the law in this way.

Savings and loans perform essentially the same function as banks. They are overseen by the same regulators and are a pillar of many small towns and communities across this country.

Missouri is home to about 20 savings and loans that could one day benefit from the provisions in title VI. Many of them have under \$200 million in assets and are located in rural areas that rely on their savings and loans for credit. Increasing the ability of these institutions to lend will help increase economic activity in Missouri and all around our great country.

In order to put savings and loans on equal footing with community banks and to codify congressional intent, today we are considering H.R. 801, which will extend the updated threshold in the JOBS Act to savings and loans. I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this legislation, because Congress must continue to take steps, no matter how incremental, to increase lending and investment in our economy.

As an added bonus, this legislation comes to the floor today with strong bipartisan support, and I want to again thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their work and their support on this issue, Mr. Speaker.

I urge passage of the bill.

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to just close by thanking you for our partnership and our work on this bill. I hope we can do more of the same.

I thank Mrs. WAGNER and Mr. DELANEY, cosponsors of this bill, and Chairman GARRETT for pushing this through.

As we have said, H.R. 801 is a good idea, a bipartisan idea, and something that I hope we can see the Senate take up.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of H.R. 801 and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I was just thinking as I was sitting here. Speaker BOEHNER raised the question at the beginning of this administration, where are the jobs? And it is a question that I continue to get when I go home to my district, where are the jobs after all the years of this administration? And it is a question that I hear on the floor once in a while from Members who don't really follow the activity on the floor closely, where are the bills to help create jobs, as if we are not moving them.

Well, today, Mr. Speaker, we have moved two more to the laundry list of other legislation out of this House to answer the question, how can we help

facilitate and create more jobs for the American public? That is why I am so pleased to be here with the sponsors of this legislation in a bipartisan manner, H.R. 801, and to be able to get this through the House to answer the question, where are the jobs?

Well, the House of Representatives continues in its tradition of passing legislation to answer that question, to make more jobs for the American public, to streamline the regulatory process, and to reduce the number of Americans who are no longer in the workforce whatsoever.

So I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to not only pass the legislation today, but also to encourage the U.S. Senate, where some often say all good bills go to die, to pick up this legislation and pass it in a forthright manner.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 801.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2014

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 106) making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 106

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113-46) is amended by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting "January 18, 2014".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentleman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend

their remarks and include extraneous material on H.J. Res. 106.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This is a very, very short-term continuing resolution to keep the government open and operating until January 18. The continuing resolution that ended the government shutdown in October provided funding only until January 15, which is, of course, tomorrow.

As you know, yesterday I posted the full fiscal year 2014 omnibus to fund the government for the rest of the year. We hope to pass this comprehensive legislation tomorrow and send it to the Senate in short order. However, in order to allow for the Senate and White House to process, pass, and then sign the omnibus, we simply needed a little extra time for the Senate to take up the matter and work it through their process. This legislation extends the deadline by 3 days and prevents a potential lapse in appropriations that would cause unnecessary problems for government operations.

I ask that my colleagues vote "yes" on this necessary bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of this clean, short-term continuing resolution to ensure uninterrupted government services while we finish the omnibus bill.

Mr. Speaker, our work could not begin until passage of the Murray-Ryan budget agreement in December. The House and Senate budget resolutions were nearly \$92 billion apart. We had already suffered an unnecessary government shutdown.

The December budget agreement passed with bipartisan support, gave the Appropriations Committee a workable number, and allowed bipartisan, bicameral negotiations to occur, and we haven't wasted a moment. Our committee worked through the holidays to produce the fiscal year 2014 omnibus package. I am delighted to report that it contains all 12 spending bills and detailed direction in all areas of discretionary spending.

Reaching agreement on all 12 bills was not easy and required a tremendous level of cooperation and compromise. Nobody got everything they wanted. Last night, Chairman ROGERS and Chairwoman MIKULSKI released the text of the omnibus bill, and Members will now have 2 days to review the details before the House votes.

Unfortunately, the current continuing resolution expires at midnight

on Wednesday. To allow time for Senate consideration, we must now consider this short-term, interim CR extension. This clean 3-day CR will guarantee no lapse in funding while the legislative gears turn. It contains no policy provisions or other extraneous material. I support its quick passage.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 106.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2274 and H.R. 801, and approval of the Journal.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

SMALL BUSINESS MERGERS, ACQUISITIONS, SALES, AND BROKERAGE SIMPLIFICATION ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2274) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide for a notice-filing registration procedure for brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies and to provide for regulation appropriate to the limited scope of the activities of such brokers, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 422, nays 0, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 14]

YEAS—422

Aderholt
Amash

Amodei
Andrews

Bachmann
Bachus

Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth

Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Camp
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee

Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebach
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascarella
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne

Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan

Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)

Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—10

□ 1358

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exempt from registration brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOLDING COMPANY REGISTRATION THRESHOLD EQUALIZATION ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MARCHANT). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 801) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to make the shareholder threshold for registration of savings and loan holding companies the same as for bank holding companies, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 4, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 15]

YEAS—417

Aderholt Daines Holt
Amash Davis (CA) Honda
Amodei Davis, Danny Horsford
Andrews Davis, Rodney Hoyer
Bachmann DeGette Hudson
Bachus Delaney Huelkamp
Barber DeLauro Huffman
Barletta DelBene Huizenga (MI)
Barr Denham Hultgren
Barrow (GA) Dent Hunter
Barton DeSantis Hurt
Bass DesJarlais Israel
Beatty Diaz-Balart Issa
Becerra Doggett Jackson Lee
Benishek Doyle Jeffries
Bentivolio Duffey Jenkens
Bera (CA) Duffy Johnson (GA)
Bilirakis Duncan (SC) Johnson (OH)
Bishop (GA) Duncan (TN) Johnson, E. B.
Bishop (NY) Edwards Johnson, Sam
Bishop (UT) Ellison Jordan
Black Ellmers Joyce
Blackburn Engel Kaptur
Blumenauer Enyart Keating
Bonamici Eshoo Kelly (IL)
Boustany Esty Kelly (PA)
Brady (PA) Farenthold Kennedy
Brady (TX) Farr Kildee
Braley (IA) Fattah Kilmer
Bridenstine Fincher Kind
Brooks (AL) Fitzpatrick King (IA)
Brooks (IN) Fleischmann King (NY)
Broun (GA) Fleming Kingston
Brown (FL) Flores Kinzinger (IL)
Brownley (CA) Forbes Kirkpatrick
Bucshon Fortenberry Kline
Burgess Foster Kuster
Bustos Foxx Labrador
Butterfield Frankel (FL) LaMalfa
Byrne Franks (AZ) Lamborn
Calvert Frelinghuysen Lance
Camp Fudge Langevin
Campbell Gallego Lankford
Cantor Garamendi Larsen (WA)
Capito Garcia Larson (CT)
Capps Gardner Latham
Capuano Garrett Latta
Cárdenas Gerlach Lee (CA)
Carney Gibbs Levin
Carson (IN) Gibson Lewis
Carter Gingrey (GA) Lipinski
Cartwright Gohmert LoBiondo
Cassidy Goodlatte Loeb sack
Castor (FL) Gosar Lofgren
Castro (TX) Gowdy Long
Chabot Granger Lowenthal
Chaffetz Graves (GA) Lowey
Chu Graves (MO) Lucas
Cicilline Grayson Luetkemeyer
Clark (MA) Green, Al Lujan Grisham
Clarke (NY) Griffin (AR) (NM)
Clay Griffith (VA) Luján, Ben Ray
Clyburn Grijalva (NM)
Coble Grimm Lummis
Coffman Guthrie Lynch
Cohen Gutiérrez Maffei
Cole Hahn Maloney,
Collins (GA) Hall Carolyn
Collins (NY) Hanabusa Maloney, Sean
Conaway Hanna Marchant
Connolly Harper Marino
Conyers Harris Massie
Cook Hartzler Matheson
Cooper Hastings (FL) Matsui
Costa Hastings (WA) McAllister
Cotton Heck (NV) McCarthy (CA)
Courtney Heck (WA) McCaul
Cramer Hensarling McClintock
Crawford Herrera Beutler McCollum
Crenshaw Higgins McDermott
Crowley Himes McGovern
Cuellar Hinojosa McHenry
Cummings Holding McIntyre

McKeon Price (NC)
McKinley Quigley
McMorris Radel
Rodgers Smith (NE)
McNerney Smith (NJ)
Meadows Smith (TX)
Meehan Smith (WA)
Meeks Reichert Southernland
Meng Speier
Messer Renacci Stewart
Mica Ribble Stivers
Michaud Rice (SC) Stutzman
Miller (FL) Richmond Swallow (CA)
Miller (MI) Rigell Takano
Miller, Gary Roby Terry
Miller, George Roe (TN)
Moore Rogers (AL)
Moran Rogers (KY)
Mullin Rogers (MI)
Mulvaney Rohrabacher Tiberi
Murphy (FL) Rokita Tierney
Murphy (PA) Rooney Tipton
Nadler Ros-Lehtinen Titus
Napolitano Roskam Tonko
Neal Ross Tsongas
Negrete McLeod Rothfus Turner
Neugebauer Roybal-Allard Upton
Noem Royce Valadao
Nugent Ruiz Van Hollen
Nunes Ryan (OH) Vargas
Nunnelee Ryan (WI) Veasey
O'Rourke Salmon Vela
Olson Sánchez, Linda Velázquez
Owens T. Wagner
Palazzo Sanchez, Loretta Walberg
Pallone Sarbanes Walden
Pascrell Scalise Walorski
Pastor Schakowsky Walz
Pasty Schiff Wasserman
Paulsen Schneider Schultz
Payne Schock Waters
Pearce Schrader Waxman
Pelosi Schwartz Weber (TX)
Perlmutter Schweikert Webster (FL)
Perry Scott (VA) Welch
Peters (CA) Scott, Austin Wenstrup
Peterson Scott, David Westmoreland
Petri Sensenbrenner Whitfield
Pittenger Sessions Williams
Pitts Sewell (AL) Wilson (FL)
Pocan Sherman Woodall
Poe (TX) Shimkus Yarmuth
Polis Shuster Yoder
Pompeo Simpson Yoho
Posey Sinema Young (AK)
Price (GA) Slaughter Young (IN)

NAYS—4

DeFazio Green, Gene
Dingell Visclosky

NOT VOTING—11

Buchanan Gabbard Rush
Cleaver Jones Sires
Culberson McCarthy (NY) Stockman
Deutch Ruppersberger

□ 1408

Mr. DEFAZIO changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 274, nays 138, answered “present” 3, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 16]

YEAS—274

Aderholt Fudge Miller (MI)
Amodei Gallego Miller, Gary
Bachmann Garrett Moran
Bachus Gibbs Mullin
Barletta Goodlatte Mulvaney
Barr Gosar Murphy (PA)
Barrow (GA) Gowdy Nadler
Barton Granger Napolitano
Bass Grayson Neal
Beatty Griffith (VA) Neugebauer
Becerra Grimm Noem
Bera (CA) Guthrie Nunes
Bilirakis Gutiérrez Nunnelee
Bishop (GA) Hahn O'Rourke
Bishop (UT) Hall Olson
Black Hanabusa Pascrell
Blackburn Harper Pearce
Blumenauer Hastings (FL) Pelosi
Bonamici Hastings (WA) Perlmutter
Boustany Heck (WA) Perry
Brady (TX) Hensarling Petri
Bridenstine Higgins Pingree (ME)
Brooks (AL) Himes Pocan
Brown (FL) Hinojosa Polis
Brownley (CA) Horsford Pompeo
Bustos Huelkamp Posey
Butterfield Huffman Quigley
Byrne Hultgren Rangel
Calvert Hurt Ribble
Camp Rice (SC) Issa
Campbell Jackson Lee Richmond
Cantor Jeffries Roby
Capito Johnson (GA) Roe (TN)
Capps Johnson, E. B. Rogers (KY)
Cárdenas Johnson, Sam Rogers (MI)
Carney Kaptur Rohrabacher
Carson (IN) Kelly (IL) Rokita
Carter Kelly (PA) Roskam
Cartwright Kennedy Ross
Cassidy Kildee Rothfus
Castro (TX) King (IA) Roybal-Allard
Chabot King (NY) Royce
Chu Kingston Ruiz
Cicilline Kirkpatrick Runyan
Clark (MA) Kline Ryan (WI)
Clay Kuster Salmon
Clyburn Labrador Sánchez, Linda
Coble LaMalfa T.
Cohen Lamborn Sanchez, Loretta
Cole Lankford Scalise
Collins (NY) Larsen (WA) Schiff
Conyers Larson (CT) Schneider
Cook Latham Schock
Cooper Latta Schrader
Cramer Levin Schwartz
Crawford Lewis Schweikert
Crenshaw Lipinski Scott (VA)
Cuellar Loeb sack Scott, Austin
Cummings Lofgren Scott, David
Daines Long Sensenbrenner
Davis (CA) Lowenthal Serrano
Davis, Danny Lowey Sessions
DeGette Lucas Shea-Porter
Delaney Luetkemeyer Sherman
DeLauro Luján, Ben Ray Shimkus
DelBene (NM) Shuster
Dent Lummis Simpson
DesJarlais Marino Sinema
Diaz-Balart Massie Smith (NE)
Dingell Matsui Smith (NJ)
Doggett McAllister Smith (TX)
Doyle McCarthy (CA) Smith (WA)
Duncan (SC) McCaul Speier
Duncan (TN) McClintock Stewart
Edwards McCollum Stutzman
Engel McHenry Swallow (CA)
Enyart McIntyre Takano
Eshoo McMorris Thornberry
Esty Rodgers Tierney
Farr McNeerney Titus
Fattah Meadows Tonko
Fincher Meehan Tsongas
Fleischmann Meeks Van Hollen
Fortenberry Meng Vargas
Foster Messer Vela
Franks (AZ) Mica Wagner
Frelinghuysen Michaud Walz

Wasserman	Wenstrup	Wolf
Schultz	Westmoreland	Womack
Waters	Whitfield	Yarmuth
Waxman	Williams	Yoho
Webster (FL)	Wilson (FL)	Young (IN)
Welch	Wilson (SC)	

NAYS—138

Amash	Griffin (AR)	Payne
Andrews	Grijalva	Peters (CA)
Barber	Hanna	Peters (MI)
Benishek	Harris	Peterson
Bentivolio	Hartzler	Pittenger
Bishop (NY)	Heck (NV)	Pitts
Brady (PA)	Herrera Beutler	Poe (TX)
Braley (IA)	Holding	Price (GA)
Brooks (IN)	Holt	Radel
Broun (GA)	Honda	Rahall
Bucshon	Hoyer	Reed
Burgess	Hudson	Reichert
Capuano	Huizenga (MI)	Renacci
Castor (FL)	Hunter	Rigell
Chaffetz	Israel	Rogers (AL)
Clarke (NY)	Jenkins	Rooney
Coffman	Johnson (OH)	Ros-Lehtinen
Collins (GA)	Jordan	Ryan (OH)
Conaway	Joyce	Sanford
Connolly	Keating	Sarbanes
Costa	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Cotton	Kind	Sewell (AL)
Courtney	Kinzinger (IL)	Slaughter
Crowley	Lance	Smith (MO)
Davis, Rodney	Langevin	Southerland
DeFazio	Lee (CA)	Stivers
Denham	LoBiondo	Terry
DeSantis	Lynch	Thompson (CA)
Duckworth	Maffei	Thompson (MS)
Duffy	Maloney,	Thompson (PA)
Ellison	Carolyn	Tiberi
Ellmers	Maloney, Sean	Tipton
Farenthold	Marchant	Turner
Fitzpatrick	Matheson	Upton
Fleming	McDermott	Valadao
Flores	McGovern	Veasey
Forbes	McKinley	Velázquez
Fox	Miller (FL)	Visclosky
Garcia	Miller, George	Walberg
Gardner	Moore	Walden
Gerlach	Negrete McLeod	Walorski
Gibson	Nolan	Wittman
Gingrey (GA)	Nugent	Woodall
Graves (GA)	Palazzo	Yoder
Graves (MO)	Pallone	Young (AK)
Green, Al	Pastor (AZ)	
Green, Gene	Paulsen	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Gohmert	Owens	Weber (TX)
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NOT VOTING—17

Buchanan	Garamendi	Murphy (FL)
Cleaver	Jones	Price (NC)
Culberson	Lujan Grisham	Ruppersberger
Deutch	(NM)	Rush
Frankel (FL)	McCarthy (NY)	Sires
Gabbard	McKeon	Stockman

□ 1414

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

OPM IG ACT

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2860) to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the Inspector General of the Office of Personnel Management may use amounts in the revolving fund of the Office to fund audits, investigations, and oversight activities, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2860

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "OPM IG Act".

SEC. 2. USE OF OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT REVOLVING FUND FOR AUDITS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES.

Subsection (e) of section 1304 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by adding before the period at the end of the first sentence the following: “, and for the cost of audits, investigations, and oversight activities, conducted by the Inspector General of the Office, of the fund and the activities financed by the fund”; and

(2) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by striking “The Office” and inserting “(A) The Office”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) Such budget shall include an estimate from the Inspector General of the Office of the amount required to pay the expenses to audit, investigate, and provide other oversight activities with respect to the fund and the activities financed by the fund.

“(C) The amount requested by the Inspector General under subparagraph (B) shall not exceed .33 percent of the total budgetary authority requested by the Office under subparagraph (A).”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FARENTHOLD) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 2860 responds to the Office of Personnel Management Inspector General's call for increased oversight of the OPM's revolving fund by providing the IG access to a portion of that revolving fund moneys for oversight.

H.R. 2860 recognizes oversight as a legitimate business cost by using existing funds to help the IG respond to the increased referrals of alleged fraud within the OPM's revolving fund operations, including especially in the background investigation used to determine an individual's eligibility for a security clearance.

The Office of Personnel Management serves as the regulator for these rules affecting the management of Federal workers, but has also evolved into a fee-based service provider that provides billions of dollars in services each year to the very agencies governed by OPM's rules.

The revolving fund budget has grown significantly over the past 15 years, from \$191 million to more than \$2 bil-

lion today. OPM's revolving fund budget is almost 91 percent of OPM's budget; yet the resources available for the IG to audit these funds have not kept pace with the growing amounts.

For over 30 years, both the General Accountability Office and OPM Inspectors General have been concerned about the management of resources in the revolving fund. Each has issued a number of reports and audits examining various and, often recurring, problems.

Last year, OPM Inspector General McFarland informed the Committee on Government Oversight and Reform of what he described as a “serious problem” inhibiting his ability to perform the duties and responsibilities of his office. McFarland stated his office was at a point where it could not meet its statutory obligation to effectively oversee revolving fund activities. He noted that his office had been “inundated with requests from OPM to audit and/or investigate different parts of revolving fund programs,” from technical audit work to the continuing flow of allegations involving falsifications of background investigations and abuse of authority.

The OPM Inspector General has investigated a number of cases involving the falsification of background investigations, including reporting of investigations that never occurred, recording answers to questions that were never asked, and documents record checks that were never conducted. Within the military departments at 81 percent of OPM's customer base, these cases have serious national security implications.

Inspector General McFarland testified before the Federal Workforce Subcommittee in June, and he said the OPM's revolving fund programs “have been operating in the shadows for too long,” adding the often-cited phrase “sunshine is the best disinfectant.”

H.R. 2860 would allow the OPM IG to use a portion of the revolving fund moneys to pay for related audit and investigation work. The OPM IG's resources would be limited to one-third of 1 percent of the revolving fund budget, and the IG would be required to submit an annual budget request and report detailing its revolving fund oversight work.

H.R. 2860 provides resources for critical oversight that can be accomplished at relatively low cost, using existing funds.

I urge the adoption of this bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 2860, the OPM IG Act, which is a successful product of the bipartisan efforts of Federal Workforce Subcommittee Chairman FARENTHOLD and Ranking Member LYNCH, and I applaud them for their efforts.

I thank my distinguished colleagues for their work and commitment in sponsoring legislation to provide the Inspector General of the Office of Personnel Management with critically needed funding to perform audits, investigations, and oversight of OPM's revolving fund activities.

Through the revolving fund, OPM provides approximately \$2 billion in services to agencies on a fee-for-service basis. These services include background investigations, leadership training, and human resource management.

H.R. 2860 would fix the loophole in the current law which prevents this \$2 billion revolving fund from paying for the costs of the OPM Inspector General to properly oversee the fund's activities.

This legislation would allow the OPM Inspector General to use a very small portion of the revolving fund budget, up to a maximum of one-third of 1 percent of the fund, to pay for audit, investigative, and oversight work.

The recent Navy Yard shooting and the Edward Snowden leaks of classified information have highlighted the importance of comprehensive oversight of the Federal Government's background investigation and security clearance process.

During last June's Federal Workforce Subcommittee hearing on OPM's revolving fund, the OPM Inspector General expressed substantial concerns about the falsification of background investigations.

The OPM Inspector General plays a crucial part in ensuring that the background investigation process used by the government to determine whether individuals should be trusted with our Nation's classified and sensitive information is properly conducted.

This legislation would give the OPM Inspector General the funds and resources needed to conduct the necessary oversight activities to help safeguard our government against national security risks.

The Senate has already passed a substantially similar bill, and I ask all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting H.R. 2860.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to thank Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. LYNCH for working together in such a bipartisan manner on this very important national security bill.

It is a commonsense, good government bill that is designed to use existing funds that are brought into the OPM to oversee the OPM. They have got a huge chunk of money here that is coming from the background checks, and they don't have the resources necessary to adequately make sure these background checks are going to be done.

Mr. CUMMINGS cited numerous examples of how the failures in the system have resulted in tragedies and have resulted in information getting out. We need to make sure these background checks are being done properly, we need to make sure this money is being administered properly, and this bipartisan bill does that.

I too urge my colleagues to pass the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH), the cosponsor of the bill and a member of the Subcommittee on Federal Workforce.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

First of all, I want to say that as the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, I rise in strong support of Mr. FARENTHOLD's measure here, H.R. 2860, the OPM Inspector General Act, legislation that will enhance oversight of the background check process for the issuance of government security clearances.

At the outset as well, I would like to thank the subcommittee chairman, Mr. FARENTHOLD, for working in a bipartisan manner to sponsor H.R. 2860. I would also like to thank our full committee chairman, Mr. ISSA, and ranking member, Mr. CUMMINGS, the gentleman from Maryland, for their hard work and their leadership on this legislation as well.

Recent events involving Edward Snowden and his leaking of classified information and as well Aaron Alexis and the tragic shooting at the Washington Navy Yard have called attention to the need to reexamine and improve the Federal Government's background investigation and security clearance process.

H.R. 2860 is a key component of our examinations. This legislation provides the Inspector General of the Office of Personnel Management with the resources that he needs to assist Congress in our review and oversight of a process that is critical within our national security framework.

We rely heavily on our Inspectors General. They are at the front lines of investigating fraud, waste, and abuse in government programs. We as Members of the legislature rely heavily on them in getting accurate information.

In particular, H.R. 2860 would give the Office of Personnel Management the authority to access a portion of OPM's revolving fund to pay for audits, investigations, and oversight of the agency's revolving fund program, which includes the Federal Government's background investigations process, their leadership training, and personnel management solutions.

I think OPM Inspector General Patrick McFarland did a great job on this in making us aware of the necessity for this legislation. During a June 2013

Federal Workforce Subcommittee hearing, as has been noted, Mr. McFarland stated that his office was handicapped in its ability to conduct proper oversight of the OPM's revolving fund activities.

Under existing law, the Inspector General's oversight costs cannot be charged to the revolving fund. As a result, for fiscal year 2013, the Inspector General had only available \$3 million to conduct oversight of OPM's program involving \$2 billion.

Because of these limited resources, the OPM Inspector General was not able to thoroughly investigate issues regarding falsification of background investigations, conduct audits of the revolving fund, or examine the fund's high-risk areas.

However, H.R. 2860, if enacted, would allow the OPM Inspector General's oversight costs to be paid from the revolving fund up to a maximum of one-third of 1 percent of OPM's revolving fund budget. Assuming a revolving budget of \$2 billion, the Inspector General may be authorized to receive up to a maximum of \$6.6 million to fund oversight costs.

□ 1430

Common sense indicates that giving the OPM Inspector General authority for this funding is a sensible and prudent investment. Moreover, if national security is implicated, the importance of preventing or mitigating national security threats is, of course, immeasurable.

Let me also add that this proposal was included in the President's fiscal year 2014 budget request, and the Senate passed, by unanimous consent, substantially similar legislation last October. In addition, a provision granting the OPM Inspector General access to the revolving fund was included in the omnibus appropriation bill released just last night. I would note, however, that that provision expires after 1 year.

So Mr. FARENTHOLD's legislation, which I have cosponsored, is incredibly important and should be adopted. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join with myself and Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. FARENTHOLD.

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, if I could inquire of the gentleman from Maryland if he has any additional speakers.

Mr. CUMMINGS. We have no additional speakers, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. FARENTHOLD. At this point, I would like to wrap it up and close.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from Maryland pointed out, this is a commonsense, good government bill that has strong national security implications and I am going to urge all my colleagues to support it.

Again, even though it was included in the omnibus that is coming through that is 1 year, this creates permanent

law where we continue to do this necessary and appropriate oversight at a fraction of the percent of the cost of the budget, absolutely a phenomenal bill that we all need to get behind and support.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I yield myself such time as I may consume as I close.

Mr. Speaker, I take this moment to thank Mr. FARENTHOLD, to thank Mr. LYNCH and certainly our chairman, Chairman ISSA, for this bipartisan effort. It just makes sense. There are certain things that happen that we see in government that need correcting, and this is one of those things. The fact that we have now put a spotlight on it and, through a bipartisan effort, have put together legislation that should pass this House unanimously, it just shows what can be done.

So it is a great piece of legislation. It is a very practical piece of legislation, and it is one that is needed. With that, I would urge all of our colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FARENTHOLD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2860.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

PRESIDENTIAL AND FEDERAL RECORDS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2014

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1233) to amend chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, popularly known as the Presidential Records Act, to establish procedures for the consideration of claims of constitutionally based privilege against disclosure of Presidential records, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1233

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Presidential and Federal Records Act Amendments of 2014”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Presidential records.
Sec. 3. National Archives and Records Administration.

Sec. 4. Records management by Federal agencies.

Sec. 5. Disposal of records.

Sec. 6. Procedures to prevent unauthorized removal of classified records from National Archives.

Sec. 7. Repeal of provisions related to the National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials.

Sec. 8. Pronoun amendments.

Sec. 9. Records management by the Archivist.

Sec. 10. Disclosure requirement for official business conducted using non-official electronic messaging account.

SEC. 2. PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS.

(a) PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF CLAIMS OF CONSTITUTIONALLY BASED PRIVILEGE AGAINST DISCLOSURE.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 2208. Claims of constitutionally based privilege against disclosure

“(a)(1) When the Archivist determines under this chapter to make available to the public any Presidential record that has not previously been made available to the public, the Archivist shall—

“(A) promptly provide notice of such determination to—

“(i) the former President during whose term of office the record was created; and

“(ii) the incumbent President; and

“(B) make the notice available to the public.

“(2) The notice under paragraph (1)—

“(A) shall be in writing; and

“(B) shall include such information as may be prescribed in regulations issued by the Archivist.

“(3)(A) Upon the expiration of the 60-day period (excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays) beginning on the date the Archivist provides notice under paragraph (1)(A), the Archivist shall make available to the public the Presidential record covered by the notice, except any record (or reasonably segregable part of a record) with respect to which the Archivist receives from a former President or the incumbent President notification of a claim of constitutionally based privilege against disclosure under subsection (b).

“(B) A former President or the incumbent President may extend the period under subparagraph (A) once for not more than 30 additional days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays) by filing with the Archivist a statement that such an extension is necessary to allow an adequate review of the record.

“(C) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), if the 60-day period under subparagraph (A), or any extension of that period under subparagraph (B), would otherwise expire during the 6-month period after the incumbent President first takes office, then that 60-day period or extension, respectively, shall expire at the end of that 6-month period.

“(b)(1) For purposes of this section, the decision to assert any claim of constitutionally based privilege against disclosure of a Presidential record (or reasonably segregable part of a record) must be made personally by a former President or the incumbent President, as applicable.

“(2) A former President or the incumbent President shall notify the Archivist, the Committee on Oversight and Government

Reform of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate of a privilege claim under paragraph (1) on the same day that the claim is asserted under such paragraph.

“(c)(1) If a claim of constitutionally based privilege against disclosure of a Presidential record (or reasonably segregable part of a record) is asserted under subsection (b) by a former President, the Archivist shall consult with the incumbent President, as soon as practicable during the period specified in paragraph (2)(A), to determine whether the incumbent President will uphold the claim asserted by the former President.

“(2)(A) Not later than the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date of which the Archivist receives notification from a former President of the assertion of a claim of constitutionally based privilege against disclosure, the Archivist shall provide notice to the former President and the public of the decision of the incumbent President under paragraph (1) regarding the claim.

“(B) If the incumbent President upholds the claim of privilege asserted by the former President, the Archivist shall not make the Presidential record (or reasonably segregable part of a record) subject to the claim publicly available unless—

“(i) the incumbent President withdraws the decision upholding the claim of privilege asserted by the former President; or

“(ii) the Archivist is otherwise directed by a final court order that is not subject to appeal.

“(C) If the incumbent President determines not to uphold the claim of privilege asserted by the former President, or fails to make the determination under paragraph (1) before the end of the period specified in subparagraph (A), the Archivist shall release the Presidential record subject to the claim at the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date on which the Archivist received notification of the claim, unless otherwise directed by a court order in an action initiated by the former President under section 2204(e) of this title or by a court order in another action in any Federal court.

“(d) The Archivist shall not make publicly available a Presidential record (or reasonably segregable part of a record) that is subject to a privilege claim asserted by the incumbent President unless—

“(1) the incumbent President withdraws the privilege claim; or

“(2) the Archivist is otherwise directed by a final court order that is not subject to appeal.

“(e) The Archivist shall adjust any otherwise applicable time period under this section as necessary to comply with the return date of any congressional subpoena, judicial subpoena, or judicial process.”

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(A) Section 2204(d) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, except section 2208,” after “chapter”.

(B) Section 2205 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “section 2204” and inserting “sections 2204 and 2208 of this title”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “subpoena” and inserting “subpoena”.

(C) Section 2207 of title 44, United States Code, is amended in the second sentence by inserting “, except section 2208,” after “chapter”.

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"2208. Claims of constitutionally based privilege against disclosure."

(4) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in the amendment made by paragraph (2)(C) shall be construed to—

(A) affect the requirement of section 2207 of title 44, United States Code, that Vice Presidential records shall be subject to chapter 22 of that title in the same manner as Presidential records; or

(B) affect any claim of constitutionally based privilege by a President or former President with respect to a Vice Presidential record.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 2201 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "memorandums" and inserting "memoranda";

(B) by striking "audio, audiovisual" and inserting "audio and visual records"; and

(C) by inserting ", whether in analog, digital, or any other form" after "mechanical recordings"; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking "advise and assist" and inserting "advise or assist".

(c) **MANAGEMENT AND CUSTODY OF PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS.**—Section 2203 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "maintained" and inserting "preserved and maintained";

(2) in subsection (b), by striking "advise and assist" and inserting "advise or assist";

(3) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g);

(4) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

"(f) During a President's term of office, the Archivist may maintain and preserve Presidential records on behalf of the President, including records in digital or electronic form. The President shall remain exclusively responsible for custody, control, and access to such Presidential records. The Archivist may not disclose any such records, except under direction of the President, until the conclusion of a President's term of office, if a President serves consecutive terms upon the conclusion of the last term, or such other period provided for under section 2204 of this title."; and

(5) in subsection (g)(1), as so redesignated, by striking "Act" and inserting "chapter".

(d) **RESTRICTIONS ON ACCESS TO PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS.**—Section 2204 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(f) The Archivist shall not make available any original Presidential records to any individual claiming access to any Presidential record as a designated representative under section 2205(3) of this title if that individual has been convicted of a crime relating to the review, retention, removal, or destruction of records of the Archives."

(e) **DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT FOR OFFICIAL BUSINESS CONDUCTED USING NON-OFFICIAL ELECTRONIC MESSAGING ACCOUNT.**—

(1) **AMENDMENT.**—Chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a)(1), is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 2209. Disclosure requirement for official business conducted using non-official electronic messaging accounts"

"(a) **IN GENERAL.**—An officer or employee of an executive agency may not create or send a Presidential record using a non-official electronic messaging account unless such officer or employee—

"(1) copies an official electronic messaging account of the officer or employee in the original creation or transmission of the Presidential record; or

"(2) forwards a complete copy of the Presidential record to an official electronic messaging account of the officer or employee within five days after the original creation or transmission of the Presidential record.

"(b) **ADVERSE ACTIONS.**—The intentional violation of subsection (a) (including any rules, regulations, or other implementing guidelines), as determined by the appropriate supervisor, shall be a basis for disciplinary action in accordance with subchapter I, II, or V of chapter 75 of title 5, as the case may be.

"(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

"(1) **ELECTRONIC MESSAGES.**—The term 'electronic messages' means electronic mail and other electronic messaging systems that are used for purposes of communicating between individuals.

"(2) **ELECTRONIC MESSAGING ACCOUNT.**—The term 'electronic messaging account' means any account that sends electronic messages.

"(3) **EXECUTIVE AGENCY.**—The term 'executive agency' has the meaning given that term in section 105 of title 5."

(2) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a)(3), is further amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"2209. Disclosure requirement for official business conducted using non-official electronic messaging accounts."

SEC. 3. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **ACCEPTANCE OF RECORDS FOR HISTORICAL PRESERVATION.**—Section 2107 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 2107. Acceptance of records for historical preservation"

"(a) **IN GENERAL.**—When it appears to the Archivist to be in the public interest, the Archivist may—

"(1) accept for deposit with the National Archives of the United States the records of a Federal agency, the Congress, the Architect of the Capitol, or the Supreme Court determined by the Archivist to have sufficient historical or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the United States Government;

"(2) direct and effect the transfer of records of a Federal agency determined by the Archivist to have sufficient historical or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the United States Government to the National Archives of the United States, as soon as practicable, and at a time mutually agreed upon by the Archivist and the head of that Federal agency not later than thirty years after such records were created or received by that agency, unless the head of such agency has certified in writing to the Archivist that such records must be retained in the custody of such agency for use in the conduct of the regular business of the agency;

"(3) direct and effect, with the approval of the head of the originating Federal agency, or if the existence of the agency has been terminated, with the approval of the head of that agency's successor in function, if any, the transfer of records, deposited or approved for deposit with the National Archives of the United States to public or educational institutions or associations; title to the records to remain vested in the United States unless otherwise authorized by Congress; and

"(4) transfer materials from private sources authorized to be received by the Archivist by section 2111 of this title.

"(b) **EARLY TRANSFER OF RECORDS.**—The Archivist—

"(1) in consultation with the head of the originating Federal agency, is authorized to accept a copy of the records described in subsection (a)(2) that have been in existence for less than thirty years; and

"(2) may not disclose any such records until the expiration of—

"(A) the thirty-year period described in paragraph (1);

"(B) any longer period established by the Archivist by order; or

"(C) any shorter period agreed to by the originating Federal agency."

(b) **MATERIAL ACCEPTED FOR DEPOSIT.**—Section 2111 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 2111. Material accepted for deposit"

"(a) **IN GENERAL.**—When the Archivist considers it to be in the public interest the Archivist may accept for deposit—

"(1) the papers and other historical materials of a President or former President of the United States, or other official or former official of the Government, and other papers relating to and contemporary with a President or former President of the United States, subject to restrictions agreeable to the Archivist as to their use; and

"(2) recorded information (as such term is defined in section 3301(a)(2) of this title) from private sources that are appropriate for preservation by the Government as evidence of its organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, and transactions.

"(b) **EXCEPTION.**—This section shall not apply in the case of any Presidential records which are subject to the provisions of chapter 22 of this title."

(c) **PRESERVATION OF AUDIO AND VISUAL RECORDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 2114 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 2114. Preservation of audio and visual records"

"The Archivist may make and preserve audio and visual records, including motion-picture films, still photographs, and sound recordings, in analog, digital, or any other form, pertaining to and illustrative of the historical development of the United States Government and its activities, and provide for preparing, editing, titling, scoring, processing, duplicating, reproducing, exhibiting, and releasing for non-profit educational purposes, motion-picture films, still photographs, and sound recordings in the Archivist's custody."

(2) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 21 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking the item for section 2114 and inserting the following:

"2114. Preservation of audio and visual records."

(d) **LEGAL STATUS OF REPRODUCTIONS; OFFICIAL SEAL; FEES FOR COPIES AND REPRODUCTIONS.**—Section 2116(a) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by inserting "digital," after "microphotographic," each place it appears.

SEC. 4. RECORDS MANAGEMENT BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

Section 3106 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 3106. Unlawful removal, destruction of records"

"(a) **FEDERAL AGENCY NOTIFICATION.**—The head of each Federal agency shall notify the Archivist of any actual, impending, or threatened unlawful removal, defacing, alteration, corruption, deletion, erasure, or

other destruction of records in the custody of the agency, and with the assistance of the Archivist shall initiate action through the Attorney General for the recovery of records the head of the Federal agency knows or has reason to believe have been unlawfully removed from that agency, or from another Federal agency whose records have been transferred to the legal custody of that Federal agency.

“(b) ARCHIVIST NOTIFICATION.—In any case in which the head of a Federal agency does not initiate an action for such recovery or other redress within a reasonable period of time after being notified of any such unlawful action described in subsection (a), or is participating in, or believed to be participating in any such unlawful action, the Archivist shall request the Attorney General to initiate such an action, and shall notify the Congress when such a request has been made.”.

SEC. 5. DISPOSAL OF RECORDS.

(a) DEFINITION OF RECORDS.—Section 3301 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 3301. Definition of records

“(a) RECORDS DEFINED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—As used in this chapter, the term ‘records’—

“(A) includes all recorded information, regardless of form or characteristics, made or received by a Federal agency under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the United States Government or because of the informational value of data in them; and

“(B) does not include—

“(i) library and museum material made or acquired and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes; or

“(ii) duplicate copies of records preserved only for convenience.

“(2) RECORDED INFORMATION DEFINED.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term ‘recorded information’ includes all traditional forms of records, regardless of physical form or characteristics, including information created, manipulated, communicated, or stored in digital or electronic form.

“(b) DETERMINATION OF DEFINITION.—The Archivist’s determination whether recorded information, regardless of whether it exists in physical, digital, or electronic form, is a record as defined in subsection (a) shall be binding on all Federal agencies.”.

(b) REGULATIONS COVERING LISTS OF RECORDS FOR DISPOSAL, PROCEDURE FOR DISPOSAL, AND STANDARDS FOR REPRODUCTION.—Section 3302(3) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking “photographic or microphotographic processes” and inserting “photographic, microphotographic, or digital processes”.

(c) LISTS AND SCHEDULES OF RECORDS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE ARCHIVIST BY HEAD OF EACH GOVERNMENT AGENCY.—Section 3303(1) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking “photographed or microphotographed” and inserting “photographed, microphotographed, or digitized”.

(d) EXAMINATION BY ARCHIVIST OF LISTS AND SCHEDULES OF RECORDS LACKING PRESERVATION VALUE; DISPOSAL OF RECORDS.—Section 3303a(c) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking “the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives” and inserting “the Committee on Oversight and Govern-

ment Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate”.

(e) PHOTOGRAPHS OR MICROPHOTOGRAPHS OF RECORDS CONSIDERED AS ORIGINALS; CERTIFIED REPRODUCTIONS ADMISSIBLE IN EVIDENCE.—Section 3312 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “Photographs or microphotographs of records” and inserting “Photographs, microphotographs of records, or digitized records”; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking “photographs or microphotographs” and inserting “photographs, microphotographs, or digitized records”, each place it appears.

SEC. 6. PROCEDURES TO PREVENT UNAUTHORIZED REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED RECORDS FROM NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

(a) CLASSIFIED RECORDS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Archivist shall prescribe internal procedures to prevent the unauthorized removal of classified records from the National Archives and Records Administration or the destruction or damage of such records, including when such records are accessed or searched electronically. Such procedures shall include, at a minimum, the following prohibitions:

(1) An individual, other than covered personnel, may not view classified records in any room that is not secure, except in the presence of National Archives and Records Administration personnel or under video surveillance.

(2) An individual, other than covered personnel, may not be left alone with classified records, unless that individual is under video surveillance.

(3) An individual, other than covered personnel, may not review classified records while possessing any cellular phone, electronic personal communication device, or any other devices capable of photographing, recording, or transferring images or content.

(4) An individual seeking access to review classified records, as a precondition to such access, must consent to a search of their belongings upon conclusion of their records review.

(5) All notes and other writings prepared by an individual, other than covered personnel, during the course of a review of classified records shall be retained by the National Archives and Records Administration in a secure facility until such notes and other writings are determined to be unclassified, are declassified, or are securely transferred to another secure facility.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED PERSONNEL.—The term “covered personnel” means any individual—

(A) who has an appropriate and necessary reason for accessing classified records, as determined by the Archivist; and

(B) who is either—

(i) an officer or employee of the United States Government with appropriate security clearances; or

(ii) any personnel with appropriate security clearances of a Federal contractor authorized in writing to act for purposes of this section by an officer or employee of the United States Government.

(2) RECORDS.—The term “records” has the meaning given that term under section 3301 of title 44, United States Code.

SEC. 7. REPEAL OF PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE NATIONAL STUDY COMMISSION ON RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Sections 3315 through 3324 of title 44, United States Code, are repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 33 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking the items relating to sections 3315 through 3324.

SEC. 8. PRONOUN AMENDMENTS.

Title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 2116(c), by striking “his” and inserting “the Archivist’s”; and

(2) in section 2201(2), by striking “his” and inserting “the President’s”, each place it appears;

(3) in section 2203—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “his” and inserting “the President’s”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “his” and inserting “the President’s”; and

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking “his” and inserting “the President’s”; and

(II) by striking “those of his Presidential records” and inserting “those Presidential records of such President”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “he” and inserting “the Archivist”; and

(D) in subsection (d), by striking “he” and inserting “the Archivist”; and

(E) in subsection (e), by striking “he” and inserting “the Archivist”; and

(F) in subsection (g), as so redesignated, by striking “he” and inserting “the Archivist”; and

(4) in section 2204—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “his” and inserting “a President’s”; and

(ii) in paragraph (5), by striking “his” and inserting “the President’s”; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking “his” and inserting “the President’s”; and

(ii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) by striking “his” the first place it appears and inserting “the Archivist’s”; and

(II) by striking “his designee” and inserting “the Archivist’s designee”; and

(5) in section 2205—

(A) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “his” and inserting “the incumbent President’s”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “his” and inserting “the former President’s”; and

(6) in section 2901(11), by striking “his” and inserting “the Archivist’s”; and

(7) in section 2904(c)(6), by striking “his” and inserting “the Archivist’s”; and

(8) in section 2905(a)—

(A) by striking “He” and inserting “The Archivist”; and

(B) by striking “his” and inserting “the Archivist’s”; and

(9) in section 3103, by striking “he” and inserting “the head of such agency”; and

(10) in section 3104—

(A) by striking “his” the first place it appears and inserting “such official’s”; and

(B) by striking “him or his” and inserting “such official or such official’s”; and

(11) in section 3105, by striking “he” and inserting “the head of such agency”; and

(12) in section 3302(1), by striking “him” and inserting “the Archivist”; and

(13) in section 3303a—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking “him” and inserting “the Archivist”, each place it appears; and

(ii) by striking “he” and inserting “the Archivist”; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “he” and inserting “the Archivist”; and

(C) in subsection (e), by striking “his” and inserting “the Archivist’s”; and

(D) in subsection (f), by striking “he” and inserting “the Archivist”.

SEC. 9. RECORDS MANAGEMENT BY THE ARCHIVIST.

(a) OBJECTIVES OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT.—Section 2902 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “creation and of records maintenance and use” and inserting “creation, maintenance, transfer, and use”;

(2) in paragraph (6), by inserting after “Federal paperwork” the following: “and the transfer of records from Federal agencies to the National Archives of the United States in digital or electronic form to the greatest extent possible”; and

(3) in paragraph (7), by striking “the Administrator or”.

(b) RECORDS CENTERS AND CENTRALIZED MICROFILMING SERVICES.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Section 2907 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the section heading by inserting “or digitization” after “microfilming”; and

(B) by inserting “or digitization” after “microfilming”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 29 of title 44, United States Code, is amended in the item relating to section 2907 by inserting “or digitization” after “microfilming”.

(c) GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RECORDS MANAGEMENT.—Section 2904 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “The Administrator” and inserting “The Archivist”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “their” and inserting “the”;

(ii) by striking “subsection (a) or (b), respectively” and inserting “subsections (a) and (b)”;

(iii) by striking “and the Administrator”;

and

(iv) by striking “each”; and

(B) in paragraph (8), by striking “or the Administrator (as the case may be)”;

(3) subsection (d) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) The Archivist shall promulgate regulations requiring all Federal agencies to transfer all digital or electronic records to the National Archives of the United States in digital or electronic form to the greatest extent possible.”.

(d) INSPECTION OF AGENCY RECORDS.—Section 2906 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “their respective” and inserting “the”;

(ii) by striking “the Administrator of General Services and”;

(iii) by striking “designee of either” and inserting “the Archivist’s designee”;

(iv) by striking “solely”; and

(v) by inserting after “for the improvement of records management practices and programs” the following: “and for determining whether the records of Federal agencies have sufficient value to warrant continued preservation or lack sufficient value to justify continued preservation”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “the Administrator and”;

and

(ii) by striking the second sentence; and

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “the Administrator or”;

(II) by striking “designee of either” and inserting “Archivist’s designee”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “the Administrator, the Archivist,” and inserting “the Archivist”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “the Administrator and”;

and

(B) by striking “designee of either” and inserting “Archivist’s designee”.

(e) REPORTS; CORRECTION OF VIOLATIONS.—Section 2115 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “their respective” and inserting “the”;

(B) by striking “and the Administrator”;

and

(C) by striking “each”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “either”;

(B) by striking “or the Administrator”,

each place it appears; and

(C) by striking “inaugurated” and inserting “demonstrably commenced”.

(f) RECORDS MANAGEMENT BY THE ARCHIVIST.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—The heading for chapter 29 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking “AND BY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters at the beginning of title 44, United States Code, is amended in the item related to chapter 29 by striking “and by the Administrator of General Services”.

(g) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM OF MANAGEMENT.—Section 3102(2) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking “the Administrator of General Services and”.

SEC. 10. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT FOR OFFICIAL BUSINESS CONDUCTED USING NON-OFFICIAL ELECTRONIC MESSAGING ACCOUNT.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Chapter 29 of title 44, United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 2911. Disclosure requirement for official business conducted using non-official electronic messaging accounts

“(a) IN GENERAL.—An officer or employee of an executive agency may not create or send a record using a non-official electronic messaging account unless such officer or employee—

“(1) copies an official electronic messaging account of the officer or employee in the original creation or transmission of the record; or

“(2) forwards a complete copy of the record to an official electronic messaging account of the officer or employee within five days after the original creation or transmission of the record.

“(b) ADVERSE ACTIONS.—The intentional violation of subsection (a) (including any rules, regulations, or other implementing guidelines), as determined by the appropriate supervisor, shall be a basis for disciplinary action in accordance with subchapter I, II, or V of chapter 75 of title 5, as the case may be.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) ELECTRONIC MESSAGES.—The term ‘electronic messages’ means electronic mail and other electronic messaging systems that are used for purposes of communicating between individuals.

“(2) ELECTRONIC MESSAGING ACCOUNT.—The term ‘electronic messaging account’ means any account that sends electronic messages.

“(3) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ‘executive agency’ has the meaning given that term in section 105 of title 5.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 29 of

title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“2911. Disclosure requirement for official business conducted using non-official electronic messaging accounts”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FARENTHOLD) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1233 would codify the existing executive order that requires former Presidents to appeal to incumbent Presidents to keep certain Presidential documents privileged under the Presidential Records Act.

This bill would lock into statute a process established by President Ronald Reagan in 1989, restored by President Obama in 2009, and used without controversy by four of the last five Presidents.

The bill would ensure greater transparency for the privilege extension requests by former Presidents and help prevent abuses of the system.

The bill does not expand the limits of executive privilege, nor would it give former Presidents custodial rights over their administration’s Presidential records. Let me say that again to make perfectly clear, Mr. Speaker. The bill does not expand the limits of the executive privilege, nor does it give former Presidents custodial rights over their administrations’ Presidential records.

What the bill does is shift the focus from the technology used to capture and store information to the information itself. Historically, Federal recordkeeping has taken a medium-focused approach to keeping records. In a world where technological advances rapidly and equipment and software become obsolete in months instead of years, making agencies focus their efforts on preserving all information rather than the information in certain forms ensures a more robust historical record, and does so without constant legislative updating.

H.R. 1233 would also create a framework to end the all-too-common practice of executive branch employees using personal email, IM, instant messages, and similar technologies to engage in official Federal business. Specifically, the bill requires official business done on personal accounts be forwarded to an official account within 5

days and authorizes negative personnel actions against individuals who intentionally violate this disclosure requirement.

The bill also phases out paper-focused relics of the current Federal recordkeeping law. The bill would change the so-called 30-year presumption, which lets Federal agencies hold on to their records for a 30-year period before turning them over to the National Archives, a rule which, in the current environment, all but guarantees the information will disappear as the technology used to store that information changes. Imagine delivering punch cards today to the National Archives. It would be a massive challenge to try to make that in a readable form today. Betamax tapes, we see technology change and the need for this to be updated. It would also make it much easier for agencies to turn over their records to the National Archives sooner.

This bill would also eliminate the so-called print-to-file rule, which actually encourages agencies to print out their electronic files and send the paper to the National Archives. Archaic rules like these actually stand in the way of effective recordkeeping.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First of all, I want to begin by thanking Chairman ISSA for supporting this legislation and for making this a bipartisan effort. The Presidential and Federal Records Act Amendments is aimed at giving the American people access to the records Presidents create while they are in office.

Under the Presidential Records Act, a President has discretion to restrict access to his records for up to 12 years after he leaves office. After that time, a President can continue to restrict access to his records by arguing that the records are protected by executive privilege.

The Presidential Records Act does not currently include guidelines for the consideration of Presidential privilege claims. This bill would amend the law by adding procedures to ensure the timely release of Presidential records.

Under the bill, current and former Presidents would have up to 90 days to object to release of records or those records would be released. The Presidential and Federal Records Act also would require that any assertion of privilege by a former President be affirmed by the incumbent President or through a court order.

The bill we are considering today also makes clear that the right to assert the privilege is personal to current and former Presidents, and that they not be bequeathed to assistants, relatives, or decedents. Putting this language into statute will ensure that future Presidents are held to the standard first set by President Reagan.

The chairman of the Oversight Committee, Representative DARRELL ISSA, added an amendment during the committee markup of the bill to address the use of personal email by Federal employees. There is nothing currently in the Presidential Records Act or the Federal Records Act that prohibits employees from using personal email accounts to conduct official business. These acts simply require preservation of these records. This bill will continue to allow employees to use their personal email account when necessary, but it would require employees to copy their official email account or forward their email to their official account.

This is a good government bill. Similar versions of this bill overwhelmingly passed the House in two previous Congresses. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1233 so the Senate can take it up quickly and so that it might be sent on to the President for his signature.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I stand with Mr. CUMMINGS in supporting this good government bill that continues to preserve information from the Federal Government for historians and future generations, adapts to modern technology and closes the loophole with respect to private email accounts.

I am a huge supporter, happy we are working together in a bipartisan manner on these and other good government bills.

I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume as I close.

Again, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to thank our chairman and the members of our committee for making this happen.

Again, there are situations where we find the law needs clarification. This is one of those clarifying opportunities, and we have taken advantage of it in a bipartisan way. Again, I would urge all of our Members to vote in favor of this legislation.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from Maryland in urging my colleagues to support H.R. 1233, and I yield back the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FARENTHOLD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1233, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further pro-

ceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1700

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING) at 5 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 2860, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1233, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

OPM IG ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2860) to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the Inspector General of the Office of Personnel Management may use amounts in the revolving fund of the Office to fund audits, investigations, and oversight activities, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FARENTHOLD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 418, nays 0, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 17]

YEAS—418

Aderholt	Bera (CA)	Broun (GA)
Amash	Bilirakis	Brown (FL)
Amodei	Bishop (GA)	Brownley (CA)
Andrews	Bishop (NY)	Bucshon
Bachmann	Bishop (UT)	Burgess
Bachus	Black	Bustos
Barber	Blackburn	Butterfield
Barletta	Blumenauer	Byrne
Barr	Bonamici	Calvert
Barrow (GA)	Boustany	Camp
Barton	Brady (PA)	Campbell
Bass	Brady (TX)	Cantor
Beatty	Braley (IA)	Capito
Becerra	Bridenstine	Capps
Benishke	Brooks (AL)	Capuano
Bentivolio	Brooks (IN)	Cárdenas

Carney	Green, Al	Matheson	Ryan (WI)	Smith (NE)	Visclosky	Bentivolio	Esty	LaMalfa
Carson (IN)	Green, Gene	Matsui	Salmon	Smith (NJ)	Wagner	Bera (CA)	Farenthold	Lamborn
Carter	Griffin (AR)	McAllister	Sánchez, Linda	Smith (TX)	Walberg	Billirakis	Farr	Lance
Cartwright	Griffith (VA)	McCarthy (CA)	T.	Smith (WA)	Walden	Bishop (GA)	Fattah	Langevin
Cassidy	Grijalva	McCauley	Sanchez, Loretta	Southerland	Walorski	Bishop (NY)	Fincher	Lankford
Castor (FL)	Grimm	McClintock	Sanford	Speier	Walz	Bishop (UT)	Fitzpatrick	Larsen (WA)
Castro (TX)	Guthrie	McCollum	Sarbano	Stewart	Wasserman	Black	Fleischmann	Larson (CT)
Chabot	Gutiérrez	McDermott	Scalise	Stivers	Schultz	Blackburn	Fleming	Latham
Chaffetz	Hahn	McGovern	Schakowsky	Stutzman	Waters	Blumenauer	Flores	Latta
Chu	Hall	McHenry	Schiff	Swalwell (CA)	Waxman	Bonamici	Forbes	Lee (CA)
Cicilline	Hanabusa	McIntyre	Schneider	Takano	Weber (TX)	Boustany	Fortenberry	Levin
Clark (MA)	Hanna	McKeon	Schock	Terry	Webster (FL)	Brady (PA)	Foster	Lewis
Clarke (NY)	Harper	McKinley	Schrader	Thompson (CA)	Welch	Brady (TX)	Fox	Lipinski
Clay	Harris	McMorris	Schwartz	Thompson (MS)	Wenstrup	Braley (IA)	Frankel (FL)	LoBiondo
Clyburn	Hartzler	Rodgers	Schwartz	Thompson (PA)	Whitfield	Bridenstine	Franks (AZ)	Loeb
Coble	Hastings (FL)	McNerney	Scott (VA)	Thornberry	Westmoreland	Brooks (AL)	Frelinghuysen	Long
Coffman	Hastings (WA)	Meadows	Scott, Austin	Tiberi	Williams	Brooks (IN)	Fudge	Lowenthal
Cohen	Heck (NV)	Meehan	Scott, David	Tierney	Wilson (FL)	Brown (GA)	Galleo	Lowe
Cole	Heck (WA)	Meeks	Sensenbrenner	Tipton	Wilson (SC)	Brown (FL)	Garamendi	Lucas
Collins (GA)	Hensarling	Meng	Serrano	Titus	Wittman	Brownley (CA)	Garcia	Luetkemeyer
Collins (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Messer	Sessions	Tonko	Wolf	Bucshon	Gardner	Lujan Grisham
Conaway	Higgins	Mica	Sewell (AL)	Tsongas	Womack	Burgess	Garrett	(NM)
Connolly	Himes	Michaud	Shea-Porter	Turner	Woodall	Bustos	Gerlach	Lujan, Ben Ray
Cook	Hinojosa	Miller (FL)	Sherman	Upton	Yarmuth	Butterfield	Gibbs	(NM)
Cooper	Holding	Miller (MI)	Shimkus	Valadao	Yoder	Byrne	Gibson	Lummis
Costa	Holt	Miller, Gary	Shuster	Van Hollen	Yoho	Calvert	Gingrey (GA)	Lynch
Cotton	Honda	Miller, George	Simpson	Vargas	Young (AK)	Camp	Gohmert	Maffei
Courtney	Horsford	Moore	Sinema	Veasey	Young (IN)	Campbell	Goodlatte	Maloney,
Cramer	Hoyer	Moran	Slaughter	Vela		Cantor	Gosar	Carolyn
Crawford	Hudson	Mullin	Smith (MO)	Velázquez		Capito	Gowdy	Maloney, Sean
Crenshaw	Huelskamp	Mulvaney				Capps	Granger	Marchant
Crowley	Huffman	Murphy (FL)				Capuano	Graves (GA)	Marino
Cuellar	Huizenga (MI)	Murphy (PA)	Buchanan	Jones	Ruppersberger	Cardenas	Graves (MO)	Masie
Cummings	Hultgren	Nadler	Cleaver	Kingston	Rush	Carney	Grayson	Matheson
Daines	Hunter	Napolitano	Conyers	McCarthy (NY)	Sires	Carson (IN)	Green, Al	Matsui
Davis (CA)	Hurt	Neal	Culberson	Pallone	Stockman	Carter	Green, Gene	McAllister
Davis, Danny	Israel	Negrete McLeod	Gabbard	Payne		Cartwright	Griffin (AR)	McCarthy (CA)
Davis, Rodney	Issa	Neugebauer				Cassidy	Griffith (VA)	McCauley
DeFazio	Jackson Lee	Noem				Castor (FL)	Grijalva	McClintock
DeGette	Jeffries	Nolan				Castro (TX)	Grimm	McCollum
Delaney	Jenkins	Nugent				Chabot	Guthrie	McDermott
DeLauro	Johnson (GA)	Nunes				Chaffetz	Gutiérrez	McGovern
DelBene	Johnson (OH)	Nunnelee				Chu	Hahn	McHenry
Denham	Johnson, E. B.	O'Rourke				Cicilline	Hall	McIntyre
Dent	Johnson, Sam	Olson				Clark (MA)	Hanabusa	Hanna
DeSantis	Jordan	Owens				Clarke (NY)	Harp	McKinley
DesJarlais	Joyce	Palazzo				Clay	Harris	McMorris
Deutch	Kaptur	Pascarell				Clyburn	Hartzler	Rodgers
Diaz-Balart	Keating	Pastor (AZ)				Coble	Hastings (FL)	McNerney
Dingell	Kelly (IL)	Paulsen				Coffman	Hastings (WA)	Meadows
Doggett	Kelly (PA)	Pearce				Cohen	Heck (NV)	Meehan
Doyle	Kennedy	Pelosi				Cole	Heck (WA)	Meeks
Duckworth	Kildee	Perlmutter				Collins (GA)	Hensarling	Meng
Duffy	Kilmer	Perry				Collins (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Messer
Duncan (SC)	Kind	Peters (CA)				Conaway	Higgins	Mica
Duncan (TN)	King (IA)	Peters (MI)				Connolly	Himes	Michaud
Edwards	King (NY)	Peterson				Conyers	Hinojosa	Miller (FL)
Ellison	Kinzing (IL)	Petri				Cook	Holding	Miller (MI)
Ellmers	Kirkpatrick	Pingree (ME)				Cooper	Holt	Miller, Gary
Engel	Kline	Pittenger				Costa	Honda	Moore
Enyart	Kuster	Pitts				Cotton	Horsford	Moran
Eshoo	Labrador	Pocan				Courtney	Hoyer	Mullin
Esty	LaMalfa	Poe (TX)				Cramer	Hudson	Mulvaney
Farenthold	Lamborn	Polis				Crawford	Huelskamp	Murphy (FL)
Farr	Lance	Pompeo				Crenshaw	Huffman	Murphy (PA)
Fattah	Langevin	Posey				Crowley	Huizenga (MI)	Nadler
Fincher	Lankford	Price (GA)				Cuellar	Hultgren	Napolitano
Fitzpatrick	Larsen (WA)	Price (NC)				Cummings	Hunter	Neal
Fleischmann	Larson (CT)	Quigley				Daines	Hurt	Negrete McLeod
Fleming	Latham	Radel				Davis (CA)	Issa	Neugebauer
Flores	Latta	Rahall				Davis, Danny	Israel	Noem
Forbes	Lee (CA)	Rangel				Davis, Rodney	Issa	Nolan
Fortenberry	Levin	Reed				DeFazio	Jackson Lee	Nugent
Foster	Lewis	Reichert				DeGette	Jeffries	Nunes
Fox	Lipinski	Renacci				Delaney	Jenkins	Nunnelee
Frankel (FL)	LoBiondo	Ribble				DeLauro	Johnson (GA)	O'Rourke
Franks (AZ)	Loeb	Rice (SC)				DelBene	Johnson (OH)	Olson
Frelinghuysen	Lofgren	Richmond				Denham	Johnson, E. B.	Owens
Fudge	Long	Rigell				Dent	Johnson, Sam	Palazzo
Galleo	Lowenthal	Roby				DeSantis	Jordan	Pallone
Garamendi	Lowe	Roe (TN)				DesJarlais	Joyce	Pascarell
Garcia	Lucas	Rogers (AL)				Deutch	Kaptur	Pastor (AZ)
Gardner	Luetkemeyer	Rogers (KY)				Diaz-Balart	Keating	Paulsen
Garrett	Lujan Grisham	Rogers (MI)				Dingell	Kelly (IL)	Pearce
Gerlach	(NM)	Rohrabacher				Doggett	Kelly (PA)	Pelosi
Gibbs	Luján, Ben Ray	Rokita				Doyle	Kennedy	Perlmutter
Gibson	(NM)	Rooney				Duckworth	Kildee	Perry
Gingrey (GA)	Lummis	Ros-Lehtinen				Duffy	Kilmer	Peters (CA)
Gohmert	Lynch	Roskam				Duncan (SC)	Kind	Peters (MI)
Goodlatte	Maffei	Ross				Duncan (TN)	King (IA)	Peterson
Gosar	Maloney,	Rothfus				Edwards	King (NY)	Petri
Gowdy	Carolyn	Roybal-Allard				Ellison	Kinzing (IL)	Pingree (ME)
Granger	Maloney, Sean	Royce				Ellmers	Kirkpatrick	Pittenger
Graves (GA)	Marchant	Ruiz				Engel	Kline	Pitts
Graves (MO)	Marino	Runyan				Enyart	Kuster	
Grayson	Masie	Ryan (OH)				Eshoo	Labrador	

NOT VOTING—14

□ 1727

Ms. DUCKWORTH and Mr. GRIJALVA changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRESIDENTIAL AND FEDERAL RECORDS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1233) to amend chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, popularly known as the Presidential Records Act, to establish procedures for the consideration of claims of constitutionally based privilege against disclosure of Presidential records, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FARENTHOLD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 0, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 18]

YEAS—420

Aderholt	Bachus	Barton
Amash	Barber	Bass
Amodei	Barletta	Beatty
Andrews	Barr	Becerra
Bachmann	Barrow (GA)	Benishhek

Pocan	Sarbanes	Tierney
Poe (TX)	Scalise	Tipton
Polis	Schakowsky	Titus
Pompeo	Schiff	Tonko
Posey	Schneider	Tsongas
Price (GA)	Schock	Turner
Price (NC)	Schrader	Upton
Quigley	Schwartz	Valadao
Radel	Schweikert	Van Hollen
Rahall	Scott (VA)	Vargas
Rangel	Scott, Austin	Veasey
Reed	Scott, David	Vela
Reichert	Sensenbrenner	Velázquez
Renacci	Serrano	Visclosky
Ribble	Sessions	Wagner
Rice (SC)	Sewell (AL)	Walberg
Richmond	Shea-Porter	Walden
Rigell	Sherman	Walorski
Roby	Shimkus	Walz
Roe (TN)	Shuster	Wasserman
Rogers (AL)	Simpson	Schultz
Rogers (KY)	Sinema	Waters
Rogers (MI)	Slaughter	Waxman
Rohrabacher	Smith (MO)	Weber (TX)
Rokita	Smith (NE)	Webster (FL)
Rooney	Smith (NJ)	Welch
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (TX)	Wenstrup
Roskam	Smith (WA)	Westmoreland
Ross	Southerland	Whitfield
Rothfus	Speier	Williams
Roybal-Allard	Stewart	Wilson (FL)
Royce	Stivers	Wilson (SC)
Ruiz	Stutzman	Wittman
Runyan	Swalwell (CA)	Wolf
Ryan (OH)	Takano	Womack
Ryan (WI)	Terry	Woodall
Salmon	Thompson (CA)	Yarmuth
Sánchez, Linda	Thompson (MS)	Yoder
T.	Thompson (PA)	Yoho
Sanchez, Loretta	Thornberry	Young (AK)
Sanford	Tiberi	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—12

Buchanan	Jones	Ruppersberger
Cleaver	Kingston	Rush
Culberson	McCarthy (NY)	Sires
Gabbard	Payne	Stockman

□ 1735

Mr. SANFORD changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 3547, SPACE LAUNCH LIABILITY INDEMNIFICATION EXTENSION ACT; PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 17, 2014, THROUGH JANUARY 24, 2014; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-327) on the resolution (H. Res. 458) providing for consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 3547) to extend the application of certain space launch liability provisions through 2014; providing for proceedings during the period from January 17, 2014, through January 24, 2014; and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SERVING THOSE WHO SERVED IN UNIFORM

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, as a father of a Purple Heart wounded warrior and father-in-law of a recently discharged soldier, my promise is to serve and advocate for those who serve this country. Our troops have earned our support not just during their service, but after they return to civilian life.

I am proud to support the COLAs for medically retired Armed Forces personnel and survivors, particularly doing away with the 1 percent reduction that has been put in place. This will be considered in the House later this week under the Consolidated Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2014.

Also included in this legislation is a 1 percent pay raise for our troops, as well as funding and guidance for the Department of Defense to support our warfighters overseas and our military and humanitarian missions around the globe.

Our military must remain strong to enforce the peace, and the soldiers, airmen, sailors, and marines that make this happen must always be the best trained and equipped force in the world.

Mr. Speaker, let's continue to serve those who serve in uniform. Our American heroes deserve as much.

COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, somewhere in America a young child will not be able to see their immigrant parents come home this evening. In every State in the Union, there are individuals that are undocumented that simply want an opportunity to work and dream here in America.

I am in the midst of a 1-day fast to encourage the passage of reasonable, sensible, comprehensive immigration reform. Yesterday, 119 Houstonians stood with me to commit to fasting until this bill of comprehensive immigration reform is passed: border security; earned access to citizenship; elements of paying fines; elements of doing charitable work; ensuring that the arts and businesses come together and have the resources and talent that they need; and creating jobs.

In Texas, there are 400,000 immigrants with some billion-plus dollars. Removing that would have a terrible impact on the economy. Passing comprehensive immigration reform is not only economically sound, but it is the humane, dignified thing to do. This

Congress must come together, Republicans and Democrats, and give dignity to those soldiers and others who simply want an opportunity to serve and be part of the American Dream.

□ 1745

CUIDADODESALUD.GOV OR CAUTIONOFHEALTH.GOV

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a large number of Spanish-speaking Americans live in my congressional district. They recently brought to my attention the new 2-month-late Obama enrollment Web site: cuidadodesalud.gov. Here it is right here on the Web site. But in English that translates to: "cautionofhealth.gov." Sounds like a warning to me.

Only the government could be so incompetent to get the title of the Web site wrong. This site is riddled with embarrassing computerized English-to-Spanish translations. Some things are in Spanish, some things are in English, and some things are in Spanglish. This incompetence is insulting and confusing to Americans who speak only Spanish.

Ironically, the Web site does tell the truth: people should be cautious about government health care. The name of the Web site should be officially changed to "Caution:ObamaCare."

It is hard enough to sign up for ObamaCare. If the government decides to have a Spanish ObamaCare Web site, you would think the government and its vast resources could at least have a Spanish Web site in accurate Spanish.

And that's just the way it is.

IDENTITY THEFT PREVENTION

(Mr. GARCIA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Tax Identity Theft Awareness Week, and I urge my colleagues to join me in working to reduce this invasive crime.

Floridians suffer from some of the highest rates of identity theft in the country, with over 70,000 people filing complaints of identity theft last year. Whether they shop at neighborhood mom-and-pop stores or large retailers, Americans deserve to buy what they need without living in fear of having given away private information or being compromised.

That is why I introduced the Safe ID Act, in order to address the growing problem of identity theft and tax fraud.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill and other common-sense efforts to stop this heinous crime.

HONORING THE CAREER OF DANIEL LEHMAN

(Mr. FOSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of Mr. Daniel Lehman and his outstanding contributions to our Nation's scientific community.

By developing and implementing project peer review and evaluation processes for the Department of Energy's Office of Science, he has had a profound impact on many large-scale scientific construction projects, helping to complete them on time and on budget.

Known as "Lehman Reviews," his processes have been recognized and copied worldwide as a best practice for managing large and complex scientific construction projects.

During over 30 years of Federal service, until his retirement on January 3, 2014, his dedication to excellence and proactive approach shepherded many scientific facilities to successful construction and operation.

His passion, devotion, and commitment to improving the management culture of highly complex projects has made a tremendous impact on the vitality, perception, and future of the Office of Science programs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Daniel Lehman for his inspiring leadership and outstanding contributions to our Nation's scientific programs.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOK). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, it is good to be back on the floor once again as we have for most every week to talk about jobs in America, to talk about the unemployed, to talk about those who are less fortunate and those who need a strong Federal program to create jobs.

I often start with this because it is kind of the compass, the touchstone of what, at least, I would like to think we ought to be doing.

This is from Franklin Delano Roosevelt. This is actually on one of the marble slabs at his memorial here in Washington, D.C. It reads this way:

The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much. It is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

All across America today there are far too many that have too little. A couple of weeks ago, I did a jobs fair in Fairfield, California. It was about 38

degrees outside that day, and we had just under 1,000 people come to that jobs fair—there were about 50 employers—and maybe 50-70 people actually got jobs.

This is a picture of the men and women that were lined up waiting to get in to have a very quick interview with one or more of those 50 potential employers.

I have used this photo before here on the floor to point out the need for a jobs program here in America. The President 2 years ago in his State of the Union put forth a proposal. It had several elements—and we will probably cover some of those today—but it has not been enacted. The Republican leadership in this House has refused to pass even one of those jobs programs. There was infrastructure, education, reeducation; there were programs to provide for the opportunity for men and women to get jobs here in the United States.

But I was looking at this photo just today and I said, I am going to use this again, because in this photo approximately half of the people lined up, 1,000, just under 1,000 were women. It caused me to think about another program that the Democratic minority here in the House has been working on for some time, that is, the issue of women in the American economy.

I know that in my own district there is this issue of equal pay for equal work. A woman doing stenography work next to a man doing stenography work would be paid 85 cents while the man is paid \$1. So it is 85 cents when a man would have the same job, same skill set, same tenure, would get \$1. That is wrong. It is one of the issues we want to address.

Also we know that many of the women that are searching for work here are going to be finding minimum-wage jobs. Now, California is different. We have already passed a minimum-wage law in California that in another year and a half will be \$10 plus a little. But the national is still at \$7-plus; way, way under what anybody working 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year could possibly support a family on. So the minimum wage is another issue for women, as it is for men; but I dare say more so for women than for men.

There is a multitude of issues that we need to consider as we talk about jobs, employment, increasing the employment opportunities in the United States for these people; men and women, and particularly women, that are lined up wanting to get a job.

Joining me tonight is an extraordinary group of people who have been working on this issue of women and jobs, employment, equal employment opportunities, daycare, family care programs.

I would like to start with JAN SCHAKOWSKY of Illinois, who has been one of the leaders throughout this entire Nation, often seen on television speaking

to this issue and the issue of opportunity in America.

JAN, would you care to start us off on this 1-hour and talking about women and jobs.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Thank you, Representative GARAMENDI, for coming to the floor and talking about the community. And it really is "the economy stupid" for most Americans who feel a sense of growing insecurity. Wages haven't gone up for decades.

But the leader, our leader, NANCY PELOSI of our leadership, has launched a campaign on behalf of women in America saying, when women win, America wins, and highlighting the issues that really affect women day to day, calling for things like affordable child care, an increase in the minimum wage, paid leave, which it turns out is a major priority of women.

I see you have got a sign there.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Would you like to have it?

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. No. Why don't we just turn our attention to that sign.

Ending the gender pay gap, which actually is 77 cents to the dollar that men earn; paid sick leave; permanent child tax credit; improve diagnosis and care for Alzheimer's patients; and on and on.

But we have been bolstered by an incredible new effort that has turned into a remarkable book called: "The Shriver Report." It is a co-effort, and it is a study by Maria Shriver and the Center for American Progress called: "A Woman's Nation Pushes Back from the Brink."

The idea here is to give a voice to women. It has got all the facts and figures one would want; but it also has the stories, the actual voice of women who feel so pressured by this economy, but also feel that their voices aren't being heard.

It is a really important book. I wanted to read on the back there are kind of some of these "wow" facts that are there that everyone should keep in mind about the status of women in our economy:

One in three women in America is living in poverty or teetering on its brink. That's 42 million women plus the 28 million children who depend on them.

The second bullet:

The American family has changed. Today, only one in five families has a homemaker mom and working dad. Two out of three families depend on the wages of working moms who are struggling to balance caregiving and breadwinning.

Three:

The average woman continues to be paid 77 cents for every dollar the average man earns. The average African American woman earns only 64 cents and the average Latina only 55 compared to White men.

The fourth bullet:

Closing the wage gap between men and women would cut the poverty rate in half for working women and their families and would add nearly half a trillion dollars to the national economy.

Five:

Women are nearly two-thirds of minimum wage workers, and a vast majority of these workers receive no paid sick days. Not one.

When they did a survey of what is the number one thing that you want, women said: sick days for themselves and to go home and take care of their children.

Six:

More than half of the babies born to women under the age of 30 are born to unmarried mothers, most of them White.

Seven:

Nearly two-thirds of Americans and 85 percent of millennials believe that government should adapt to the reality of single-parent families and use its resources to help children and mothers succeed, regardless of family status.

So the American people, two-thirds say government does, in fact, have a role.

Eight:

An overwhelming 96 percent of single mothers say paid leave is a workplace policy that would help them most, and nearly 80 percent of all Americans say the government should expand access to high-quality, affordable child care.

That is a worry that so many mothers have every single day.

□ 1800

Nine, women living on the brink overwhelmingly regret not making education a bigger priority.

Ten, the trauma and chronic stress of poverty are toxic to children, making them two-and-a-half times more likely to suffer as adults from COPD, hepatitis, and depression.

So actually, poverty is dangerous to the health of children as they grow into adulthood in very dramatic and particular ways.

And so when we think about poverty in America, when we think about extending unemployment benefits, when we talk about the SNAP program, and when we push to raise the minimum wage, one of the important lenses to look through is how is it affecting the women, one-third of whom are on the brink or actually living in poverty.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Those statistics are a wake-up call for America. More than half the population are female, and yet our policies are not women-friendly policies. Our laws are not women-friendly laws, and we need to change that.

I would like now to yield to my colleague from California, JANICE HAHN, a longtime city councilwoman in the City of Los Angeles, a woman who knows these issues from her experience representing the communities in that area and now an outstanding Member of the Congress.

Ms. HAHN. Thank you. I appreciate you taking this first hour tonight to focus on women and jobs. It is certainly an issue that we women are very aware of and have worked on a lot in

our jobs, in our districts, in our homes, but it is nice when our men are enlightened.

Mr. GARAMENDI. If I might interrupt for a moment.

I am highly motivated. My wife of almost 48 years now and my five daughters keep my constantly abreast of this issue.

Ms. HAHN. Good for them.

I think, as JAN SCHAKOWSKY talked about, NANCY PELOSI and ROSA DELAUNO, we have had this incredible campaign called When Women Succeed, America Succeeds. The point is it is good to help women in this country because this will really help America to succeed. And we no longer have the kind of families that many of us watched on television in the fifties. In fact, the American family has permanently changed, and women head up more families on their own. More than half of the babies born to women ages 30 and younger are born to unmarried women—by the way, most of them White.

We have got women who are heading their families. We have got women who are trying to take care of their families. They are now the sole breadwinners in their family. They are not necessarily the second income or the income that helps out with the man having the major income.

The statistic, I think, out of the Shriver Report that was really eye-opening for me, when we talk about the minimum wage, is that two-thirds of the workers who earned a minimum wage in this country are women. And if we could raise this minimum wage to \$10.10 an hour, how many more women that would lift out of poverty. And not just the women, their families. We have too many families, children, who are living on the brink, and this is so important.

To talk about women wanting sick days, it is unbelievable to me how many women who work in these minimum wage jobs don't get sick days. Do you know how many women have the painful choice of either putting their sick child on the bus to go to school or staying home and losing a day's wages to take care of their sick child because we don't have the kind of child care in this country that can accommodate children who are not well enough to go to school? We have women choosing between missing a day's work—possibly if they have too many of those, they are going to lose their job—or putting a sick child on the bus to go to school.

We need to raise the minimum wage. We need to have affordable child care. We need to make sure that women have sick days that they can use either for themselves—mostly it is never for yourself when you are a mother. You forgo being sick as a mother and you spend those days for your children.

How many women are taking care of their parents? Even though many

women have brothers in the family, it usually falls to the woman to take care of her parents when they become ill or need help being taken care of. We have got to really focus on women making sure they have good jobs.

By the way, our women veterans—our women veterans in this country—have the highest unemployment rate. That is terrible to think that our women who have put their lives on the line for this country come home and cannot find good jobs to take care of themselves or their families.

I am glad we are doing this tonight. I think it is an important message. I think the Shriver Report that was just released really sheds light on how many women in this country are near or on the brink of living in poverty.

Thank you for doing this tonight.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Representative HAHN, thank you so very, very much.

This chart here, When Women Succeed, America Succeeds, picks up a handful of the bills that have been introduced by the Democratic Caucus, many of these bills by women, a few men along the way. These are the kinds of things that we really ought to be dealing with here as we move—or, unfortunately, fail to move—legislation.

Paycheck fairness, this is the issue of that 77 percent in California, my district being about 85 percent.

The minimum wage, which we talked about here. The issue you raised Representative HAHN about paid sick leave and the problems that occur. Make permanent the child tax credit, which is exceedingly important in providing that income necessary to support the kid. The education issues, and I notice one of my colleagues, MIKE HONDA, will talk about that in a few moments.

I would like now—and we will pick up the rest. This one down here is one really at the bottom, Alzheimer's, and you mentioned this. The children are now taking care of their parents. Of course, the children are now in their fifties, sixties, and the parents are in their seventies and eighties and beyond. And this issue of Alzheimer's, an overwhelming tidal wave is coming on us.

I know in our own home, the last 2 years of my wife's mother's life was spent in our home. She and I, my wife had night care taking care of her. Fortunately, we were able to have day care come in. This is a huge, growing issue, one in which we need to find ways to support the children taking care of their parents in their homes.

I would like now to turn to another colleague from Ohio, one who has often joined me here on the floor. And thank you so very, very much, MARCY, for joining us, MARCY KAPTUR, who has a great deal to do with the appropriations process. Congratulations on the omnibus bill just coming up.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Congressman GARAMENDI. Thank you for bringing us together as you so often do. We

are so fortunate that you are here and bringing us together as voices from the heart of America here in our Nation's Capital to talk about what is on the minds of the vast majority of the American people, and that relates to their family life, how they are going to survive in this economy.

In listening to the statistics that Congresswomen SCHAKOWSKY and HAHN were relating, what has happened to family life in this country, because many times if you read articles, you see families can't hold it together. Why? Because of money, because of their inability to hold the household together because the jobs just vaporized. And when you have trade deficits for 30 years in our country, and we have an average of 15 factories closing every day, jobs vaporize. It doesn't matter where you live—whether it is Ohio, California, Florida, New York—American people have felt directly the impact of this global economy, and many times they can't hold the social unit of the family together.

Many, many of the women who are supporting their children now have done so because of fallout in the economy. What you say about the gender pay gap is absolutely there.

I was very surprised to learn in Ohio, as a result of a study done by Progress Ohio, that, in fact, one of the major companies, I think the largest company in our country, Walmart, employs about 4,500 people in Ohio. And of their employees, those employees that work for minimum wage, or probably less if they are part-time, they apply for food stamps, for SNAP assistance. So they are trying to support their families. Just those in Ohio are using \$23 million in Federal food support because they can't earn enough to feed their families. And this type of corporate behavior is repeated over and over and over again, so essentially what is happening is the Federal Government ends up subsidizing low wages because the workers can't earn enough to support their families.

I am fortunate enough to come from a working class family. Our mother worked; our grandmother worked. Thank God for Franklin Roosevelt, because I think what our family has lived represents the story of a vast numbers of Americans.

Our grandmother could hardly speak English. She worked in hotels, in kitchens, peeling carrots and potatoes and so forth, washing dishes, paid the immigrant workers the very least. And then her husband always out of work, taking in tenants in their home. And they lived in 13 different places because they could never manage to own anything, trying to just hold it together with a sick daughter and a husband who often lost his job. So that was Grandma on one side of the family.

Then our mother, who became the sole support of her parents—and five

children in that family—working at age 13, going across town to clean homes and so forth, it wasn't until the Democrats under Roosevelt passed the minimum wage that she began earning something more than she earned before.

Do you know what happened in the first place she worked, which was a little luncheonette on Broadway in Toledo, Ohio? When the minimum wage was passed initially, her boss, who wasn't such a nice guy, would cash her check and then pocket the difference between what she used to earn and what she then earned in the workplace. That was before we had the Department of Labor fully developed and we had inspectors on the job and so forth.

This is what American working women have dealt with for generations. And so I have to say, I am so proud I am standing on the shoulders of families like my own to be a voice for these women and these families whose economic struggle is excruciating. It is excruciating. Many of them don't have cars.

Our own mother, she was brilliant. She should be here, not me. She never got her high school equivalency until after she went on Social Security. And there were two things she had in her billfold when she died. One was her library card because she was brilliant, but the other one was her Social Security and Medicare card—because of Democrats. Because of Democrats, she could die with dignity.

I think about the families across this country, and I am so proud to be a voice for them here. I want to thank you very much for standing up for a raise in the minimum wage so that people who are struggling out there don't have to be on food stamps and EBT coupons because they are trying to earn their way forward. They should earn a decent wage, that working family life, paid sick leave.

I took care of our mother when she was ill. I know how hard it was to try to work and to care for someone who was so ill.

I just left a funeral home over the weekend in Ohio where a former county engineer, George Wilson, lost his beautiful wife, Pat, to Alzheimer's. And what were you saying, Congressman GARAMENDI, what this took for that family and that working daughter to try to hold everything together. It is such a cruel illness. So any help for caregivers across this country, for making caregiving a profession where you earn a decent wage, however we figure out how to do that, we are going to need it in the coming years.

□ 1815

So I support my colleagues in their efforts to raise the minimum wage, to close the gender pay gap, to make sure that there is paid leave, to make sure that we work as a society to find ways

to care for those who are ill. I know that with men such as yourself and those who are on the floor this evening, and with women who have now been educated and able to fully participate in this society and to express the needs from coast-to-coast, we will change this country for the better.

Thank you so very much for coming down here this evening. I agree with you that when women succeed, America succeeds, but we can't do it without our men.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you so very much for your work on the appropriations and pushing these issues along.

Representative MIKE HONDA from California has been working on the issues of education for many, many years and has some insights into how this issue of women and equality are taken up in the educational area.

Mr. HONDA, if you would like to proceed.

Mr. HONDA. Thank you, Congressman GARAMENDI, for putting these evening discussions on the board here.

I want to also rise to join you and other colleagues of mine in commemorating the 50th anniversary of President Lyndon Johnson's declaration of the war on poverty, and, as you had mentioned, President Franklin Roosevelt's effort to close the income gap. The inequities that we have faced and we are still facing are growing even larger today because of the gender pay gap, because of the unpaid portions where people have to leave their work in order to take care of their children or their families. Also, to be able to address the child care issues that became very prominent in the seventies, when both parents started to work and wondered how they were going to be addressing child care.

Also, we have the caregiver support, where adult children are taking care of their parents. We are seeing that this is a necessity that has crept up on our society and our community, almost very quietly, and become an issue because of different kinds of situations our parents are facing, not only because of the physical illness but because of the mental health illness that they have faced.

So all these things play a part in drawing down the resources of middle-income families trying to take care of their own responsibilities, raising their own family, and also the responsibility of their parents who are aging.

In the area of universal pre-K education and early childhood education, both President Roosevelt and Johnson knew that education is an important tool in this war on poverty and closing the income inequity gap.

Last week, I read an article in the Lexington-Herald Leader about two schools in east Kentucky, just hours apart from each other—Anchorage and Barbourville, two communities of about 3,000 in population.

The median household income in Anchorage is more than 3.5 times larger than the median income of that of Barbourville. Yet Barbourville spends only \$8,000 per student, while Anchorage spends approximately \$20,000 per student. Equal size population, only a couple hours apart.

The question comes up: Why is it that this country, our communities, continue to refuse to recognize the inequities in funding in our public schools? Why is that?

The quality of education that our children receive should not be dependent on or determined by the ZIP Code in which they live or in which they were born. Each and every child should receive support according to their needs, not according to the ZIP Code in which they reside—each and every child.

In the fifties, when we realized that the States were responsible for education, we interpreted it as the States' constitutional responsibility to move forward on education, and we found that some States had a principle of separate but equal. In the fifties, we realized that that was not supportable, not constitutional, and this became an issue in our current time when we were able to bring this issue to the living rooms of our country through technology—television. Upon this country and the States becoming more aware of what was going on, on a Federal level we moved the communities to correct this inequity, the unconstitutionality of separate but equal in our education systems and other policies in our different communities and different States.

Today, we have come to a point where we understand that equal opportunity for all children is a necessary principle, but I think, having studied education a little bit more, we should refine that principle into another principle, to wit: each and every child should receive support according to their needs, not according to the ZIP Codes or the median income of their parents.

One of the more important steps to accomplish this and achieve equity in funding for our youngsters in the preschool and early childhood education arena is to fully fund Head Start for each and every child. So we must encourage States to adopt a more equitable funding formula to ensure that each and every child receives the necessary financial and human resources required.

President Obama declared that he has an initiative that addresses universal preschool education. The Governor of California, Jerry Brown, passed a bond that said that we want more equitable funding for children in the State of California. We passed a bond that increased the funding for education to achieve more equitable funding for each and every child. It is

the first step. It is the right direction, but we have miles and miles to go.

This journey for equitable funding for each and every child is a journey that we must continue and start now, in order to achieve the civil rights of each and every child in this country.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Representative HONDA, thank you so very much.

Among the many pieces of legislation that the Democratic Caucus has put forward on this issue of when women succeed, America succeeds is the issue of universal pre-K. Head Start is one part of that. There are many other kinds of programs, but it is absolutely clear that if we have universal educational opportunities before kindergarten and beyond that the chance of a kid making it in this economy is going to be substantially greater.

This is just part of the agenda over the next several months. We will be talking about the remaining portions of the agenda that we are putting forth.

We know that if this Nation is to succeed, we better make sure that the majority of our population, the women in our society—girls young and old—have every opportunity to succeed. There are barriers, some legal, some historic, and some custom, that make it very difficult for women to have an equal chance in our economy.

So we are going to address those. We would like to have the Republican side of the House work with us on those issues. We know that one of the major parts of that is the minimum wage issue. That is front and center.

I would like now to turn to my colleague from New York, who has joined me all so often, but never quite enough, on the floor.

Representative TONKO, you have been on this issue of economic development for so long. I think it is almost 4 years now we have been dealing with this, not every week, but often talking about jobs in America, economic growth, and what we can do.

Why don't you pick it up and carry the ball for a while, and then we will see where we are.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you to the gentleman from California for yielding.

I want to thank you, Representative GARAMENDI, for leading us in an hour of very important discussion which highlights the efforts of the Democratic Caucus within the House of Representatives. I, for one, am very proud to serve with a group of leaders, women and men, within that Democratic Caucus who have a vision of where they want to take this Nation, how we can address the inequality, how we can empower our economy by reaching to individuals and families across this Nation with an order of economic justice. That, I think, is the moral compass that guides us in that Caucus. I believe that many of these ills within our economy can be resolved.

I, with great interest, listened to the opening of this hour of Special Order, where discussion on the economy began with your quoting President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. As you cited within that quote the contrast between those who have an abundance and those who have little, we know that in that historic time President Roosevelt guided this Nation with a program, and we had reference to his administration being that of a New Deal.

Today, many of the workers, many working families, women, those who struggle in our economy, are given a bad deal. The bad deal is intolerable. The bad deal needs to be discontinued.

So we work, in very progressive format, here on the House floor offering a Democratic agenda, making certain that all people are embraced, are brought into an inclusive sort of politics where we engage in the ills of the past and correcting those ills of the past, studying them, understanding where the empowerment is required.

Certainly, when you look at some of the issues today, there is this greater impact on women in many measurable ways. We have the minimum wage issue, with two-thirds of those working in minimum wage being in a category of women.

So we need to address that minimum wage. America stands behind that concept. They understand that if you work hard and are trying to raise a family, you need to do it with great remuneration, with social and economic justice, again, and the appropriateness of enabling people to have just pay for the work that is done.

We can address that with a minimum wage agenda here in the House. I believe that those dollars are recirculated into the economy. People earning a minimum wage are going to spend on the basic essentials of life for themselves and for their family members. So it, I believe, is a way to strengthen regional economies, State economies, and this national economy, by being fair to workers and working families.

There was also talk about the efforts to provide for family leave time, for sick leave, and the worthiness of providing for that and removing of the stress factor within families. It is critical. It is important to quality of life, and it is the right thing, the fair thing to do.

Also, I find very incredibly important the discussion routinely on this House floor about the extension of emergency unemployment insurance. Well, that is something that has received a lot of attention of late, but the leadership of the House is rigid in not addressing the extension of emergency unemployment insurance.

Well, let me tell you that that denial of unemployment insurance has impacted women particularly hard, but both women and men, and families in general.

Let me tell you about two discussions I had this weekend. I gathered with some folks from my district who are communicating with us about the need to have this done. Two individuals—they happen to be women—Laurie, Lisa, and I, and others, had met, along with a local assembly member, Pat Fahey, from the Albany region of New York. We heard their stories.

They have been without work for nearly a year. They have been actively pursuing work, sending out resumes, indicating wherever a job is possible that may fit their skill set, and they are not getting the response they require.

So they have talked about it. We wanted to get a personal saga here, a story. We wanted to relate really well so we could be a stronger voice here on the House floor.

Both Laurie and Lisa brought to my attention the fact that their children are watching this. They are watching this whole episode, and they can't understand the insensitivity, the callousness, the cold-heartedness. They thought that government would be there at a time when their parents were struggling for work. They want to work. Unemployment insurance means people have paid into that concept. So when you stumble across hard times, somebody will be there to assist you. They are not getting that assistance.

You look at the discrimination, with many that are calling my office, women and men, who may have been 45, 50, 55 years of age, if not 60-some. They are feeling age discrimination as they go to these interviews. They are being bypassed, they believe, because of their age.

So the work out there that they require, where three people are chasing every available job, we need in this post-recession to continue to be there on their behalf. We have never not chosen to reauthorize and provide for the unemployment insurance opportunities.

□ 1830

In the seven recessions that have followed since 1958, we have always extended that unemployment insurance. Why now? Why now do we say no?

We need to be sensitive. We need to understand that many people, a great number of women, require this reauthorization. A number of people are feeling age-discriminated against, and so the right thing to do is to empower these families.

The dollars come right back into the economy. In fact, it has been stated that for every dollar of unemployment insurance that is paid to individuals out there, \$1.52 is realized in the local economy, and so it more than pays for itself.

And when the theories out there, when the many institutes, the economic policy institutes, measure the

impact of not doing this, we understand full well that it sets back the economy. Some 400,000 jobs are lost. \$400 million was lost in the early stages of not doing the unemployment insurance reauthorization.

So there are many ills that come with a lack of action here. There are many ills that need to be undone that have been decades long, generations long in their impact on women, making certain that, as we empower women, as we empower them, we empower families, we empower this Nation.

There are many things that need to be done, and I, again, am so proud to work with the Caucus that understands it, that gets it, that is trying to be out there speaking the progressive voice of policy reform that will strengthen this economy, grow the economy.

There is no more important issue today than growing our economy, and we do it by a sense of inclusion. With those inclusive politics, women and men, younger workers just entering the workforce, senior workforce members, everyone is empowered when we do the progressive order of reform that enables us to grow this economy.

So Representative GARAMENDI, I am certainly pleased that you are leading us in this discussion on growing the economy, on doing an order of fairness, social and economic justice that speaks to individuals out there, in many cases, the ills that are borne upon women because of a lack of fine tuning to our policy that needs to be addressed. So I am pleased that you are leading us in this discussion here this evening on the House floor so that we can express the contrast, the difference.

It is not everyone just holding back on progress. There are those who have an agenda that speaks to the common folk, the workers out there, the individuals, the families, the children that are empowered by quality daycare, child care services, that are empowered by a minimum wage increase, empowered by the extension of emergency unemployment insurance, by skills development programs.

There is a package out there, Making It In America, that has been addressed by this Caucus, by the Democratic Caucus in the House, that will grow the economy and strengthen the future and provide a sense of hope.

It has been done. We need to replicate history. We saw what happened when we engaged in issues like Social Security, Medicare, workers' rights, standing up for the individuals out there in order to provide for the remuneration that they require and deserve. That is respect, and that is providing hope for America's working families.

So let's hope we can move forward with a progressive agenda for this Nation's working families.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. TONKO, I knew that I would enjoy listening to you.

The passion, the knowledge, the intensity that you bring to this issue is critically important. You have worked at these issues for a long time, and I want to talk, just wrap up the unemployment insurance issue with going back to where I started here some time ago.

Again, in early December, a jobs fair in Fairfield, California, nearly 1,000 people came to it, 50 employers. More than half of the people in this line are women. I could probably go down through this line. I remember a conversation with a couple of the women here, and they were on unemployment insurance.

Now, unemployment insurance actually started with the New Deal. It was part of the effort to deal with poverty in America, and it was an insurance program, a program into which the employer and the employee pay for insurance for the employee should there be a layoff, should they be unemployed, should that individual be unemployed. It is an insurance program. It is not a welfare program. It is an insurance program.

But if I were to go back down this line and talk to each one of these individuals, probably, maybe, 15 percent of them have lost their unemployment insurance because the House of Representatives has refused to extend the long-term unemployment insurance.

So where are they today?

They are without a job because, as you said, Mr. TONKO, for every job available in America today, there are three people looking for that job. So two are going to go without the employment.

Minimum wage doesn't count because they yet don't have a job. We need to develop a jobs program, and we need to extend that unemployment because these women are mothers of children that now have a family with no income, no unemployment insurance.

The food stamps, the proposal on this floor by our colleagues was to cut the food stamp program by \$40 billion. So where will the food come from? Not from SNAP, which is the new name for the food stamp program, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. That is going to be cut.

Hunger in America among children—one in four children go hungry, and we are adding to it. We are adding to that number today by the refusal to extend the unemployment insurance.

Some 72,000 people will lose their long-term unemployment insurance each month as this rolls along—each week.

Thank you, Mr. TONKO. You are welcome to interrupt me whenever, and we can have a dialogue here. So thanks for the lipreading.

Each week 72,000 people. At the end of the year, another 3½ million will have lost their unemployment insurance. Will they have a job? They could

have a better opportunity for a job if we carried out the President's jobs program.

I think we have got about 10 minutes or so. Let's spend some time on that.

I am going to put up one of my favorite and often-used charts here. Mr. TONKO, you will recognize this.

Mr. TONKO. Absolutely.

Mr. GARAMENDI. It is the Make It in America chart. It is the revitalization of manufacturing in the United States. And I could probably give your speech on the industrialization of the State of New York. I will let you do it, however.

But these are the issues that we think are critical. We have spent most of this night talking about this one—labor. Last week I said we would pick this up, and we are, and particularly focused on women in the labor force. But here it is, trade policies, international trade.

I gave a speech this morning on the maritime industry, the decline of the maritime industry, the necessity of maintaining it. We are a maritime Nation. We have oceans surrounding us, whether it is the Arctic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Caribbean, or the Atlantic Ocean.

So it is trade issues.

Tax policies, why do we continue to subsidize the wealthiest industries in this world? The oil industry, why do we continue to subsidize the oil industry? Energy policy. Fortunately, we are having a good run on the energy issues, and we will come back and talk about that.

Mr. HONDA talked about educational policy, research and infrastructure. These are the elements of the Make It In America agenda. And when we use our tax money to buy American-made equipment, really good things happen. Americans go to work.

In my district, or just on the edge of my district, in Sacramento, Siemens, that huge German manufacturing company, opened a manufacturing plant to build 100 percent American-made locomotives for the first time in generations because, in the stimulus bill, a sentence was added to the support for Amtrak, and that sentence said these locomotives will be 100 percent American-made.

A German company said, oh, \$600, \$700 million contract, we will make them in America. And so all across this Nation, manufacturing companies are now participating in the construction of 100 percent American-made locomotives using American taxpayer money.

That is the key here. Mr. TONKO, I know you get really excited about this issue, as you were about poverty and equality in America just a moment ago. Why don't you pick this up and carry it for a while?

Mr. TONKO. Sure. And I thank, again, the gentleman from California for yielding.

The Make It In America program, the concept of that, is a very strong domestic agenda. In and of itself, it has great merit. But let's put that into the context of the bigger picture, and that is the international sweepstakes for the economy, for landing jobs.

Many of us can recall the global race on space in the sixties, and it was critical to win that race. We had come off a failing moment with Sputnik, dusted off our backside and said never again.

So this Nation committed, with passionate resolve, that we would win that global race on space. That was just two nations, U.S. vs. USSR. Who would land on that Moon, stake their flag first? We were determined it was going to be the United States. And a rather youthful President led the Nation, again, with passionate resolve, so that we had dollars for training, for research, for education, for equipment, and we were going to win that race, and we did.

In my first year in Congress, in 2009, we celebrated the 40th anniversary. Neil Armstrong was here to shake the hands of many Members of Congress, thanking him for the poetry of the moment in that July of 1969. It was more than the one small step for man, one giant step for mankind, the poetry of the moment. It was the unleashing of untold amounts of technology that impacted communications, energy generation, health care. Across the gamut of job creation, technology entered in.

Fast-forward to today. A rather youthful President is asking again that we embrace, with passion, our entry into a global race, this time on innovation and clean energy and high tech. But this time, dozens of competitors.

So Make It In America is noble in and of its own right, but it is critical when we place it into the bigger picture of a global race on innovation. And it is not our choice to determine if we are going to enter the race. Our choice ought to be how prepared, how strong, how competitive will we be as we enter that race.

That requires education, higher education, skills development, energy costs, innovation of all sorts. That comes with the passion of reform. So we need an agenda like that presented with Make It In America that addresses the needs of the workers, that speaks to the empowerment that comes with research which equals jobs. For us to have that pioneer spirit, which I believe is in the DNA of America and her workers, we need to embrace that pioneer spirit and move forward.

Now, Representative GARAMENDI is going to joke that I always talk about the donor area that the 20th Congressional District of New York is and was to the development of the Industrial Revolution in this Nation. But the Erie Canal made a port out of a little town called New York, and then developed into the birthing of a necklace of com-

munities called mill towns that became the epicenters of invention and innovation.

We need that same spirit to be embraced today with this out-of-the-box thinking, where we can bring about the best of America and provide hope for workers, for families across this Nation, and do it in a way that allows us to win this given race, this global race on innovation.

Whoever wins this race, as the President, President Obama, has been quoted oftentimes, will be the kingpin of the international economy. That is an important assignment to this House, the House of Representatives. It is an important assignment to Congress. It is an important challenge to all of us, as Americans, to commit to that agenda of investing, investing in America so that our best days lie ahead. I am convinced that with this sort of progressive thinking, our best days lie ahead, and that we deliver hope to the doorsteps of individuals and families across this Nation with a vision of how we can win this next quarter of global competition.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Representative TONKO, once again, you have laid it out very, very clearly, the challenge that we have. There are 435 of us here in the House of Representatives. I think we are a little lower than that because of some retirements, but let's just say 435, and 100 Members of Congress. Together with the President, we set the national policy. We set the national agenda. And frankly, at the moment, the agenda is one that has stalled out. Really, we have been prevented from pushing forward an aggressive agenda such as you have described. Those elements, research, education, manufacturing, infrastructure, the role of labor, particularly the role of women in the labor force, those issues are roadblocked.

□ 1845

There is a stop sign that has been put up here in the House of Representatives that basically says we shouldn't do any of that, that government has no role in any of those issues. I would challenge that philosophy. I would challenge that philosophy with the Founding Fathers.

Our colleagues on the right often talk about we ought to do what the Founding Fathers did. Well, one of the things that George Washington, one of the Founding Fathers, did was to turn to Alexander Hamilton and say, Develop a strategy for American manufacturing, for building the American economy. So Hamilton went off, probably talked to a few people, and came back with a lengthy report, which you would never see nowadays, which was like 30 pages. And in that document, he laid out a strategy for building the American economy.

Interestingly, guess what he talked about. He talked about trade. He

talked about infrastructure. Among the infrastructure that was specifically in the plan that Hamilton presented to George Washington, who then presented it to the Congress, was canals. And shortly thereafter, about 30 years later, the Erie Canal.

Here in Washington, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the canal on the Potomac River. It also talked about roads. It talked about ports. Those were the infrastructure projects of the day. The Constitution, by the way, says that the Federal Government must maintain and build postal roads. Infrastructure, we talk about that nearly all the time we are here.

Research. At that period of time, Thomas Jefferson—not exactly in league with the representatives from New England, but nonetheless—was pushing forward the research agenda and the education agenda. Go back to the Founding Fathers, pick up those elements of economic growth that they put on the American agenda in the very earliest days of this Nation, and carry those forward.

We are not a shy country; but if one would look at the policies emanating from the Congress today, you would think that we are a country that does not envision the necessity of grabbing the strength of the past and using those elements that have created the economic growth and pushing them forward.

We can, and we must, do this. And as we do it, I want to go back to where we started today's discussion, and that is, we started this discussion with the role of women in our economy. 77 cents. Equal pay? No, no. A man will earn \$1; and a woman at the same job, same skill sets, same tenure on the job will earn 77 cents across this Nation. In my own district, it is 85 cents.

A woman working full time at minimum wage cannot earn enough money in this Nation to feed her child and pay the rent. A woman in this Nation with a child, she has a job, the child gets sick: she is faced with a dilemma.

We need to address these issues; and we must keep in mind the Make It In America agenda, the jobs agenda that we push forward; and we must always remember that when women succeed, America will succeed.

And with that, I thank my colleagues Mr. TONKO, Mr. HONDA, the three women that joined us earlier, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. HAHN, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, for bringing this message to the American people and to our colleagues here on the floor.

And I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) to wrap up.

Mr. TONKO. I will just indicate that not far from the 20th Congressional District in upstate New York is the Women's Hall of Fame. And just recently, our leader, Minority Leader NANCY PELOSI, was inducted into that hall of fame. We think of the stories of

women in the chronicles of American history, the women who embraced sacrifice and struggled to make a difference. Think of what happens when we empower the inexorable outcomes that they have journeyed through over the course of our history. Think of the empowerment that comes. So with the vision of progressive orders of reform, our best days lie ahead; and we can deliver that hope that we are challenged to deliver.

So it has been tremendous speaking with you and our colleagues on the floor here this evening. Let's move forward and provide that hope to America's working families.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the hour, and I yield back the balance of my time.

CALIFORNIA'S HIGH-SPEED RAIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, our subject here tonight is about California's high-speed rail project, a project that was voted in in 2008 by the voters of California with approximately \$9 billion worth of bonds to help fund what would be a project that would seek outside private investment as well, a project that would link San Francisco to Los Angeles with possible additional spurs to Sacramento and San Diego. It has run into large funding problems and such. So the subject of our time tonight is that we see that there are huge problems with the funding and where will the funding come from.

I have my colleagues here from California, as well, who would like to speak on this subject. First of all, I would like to yield to my good friend and colleague from the north San Joaquin Valley, Congressman JEFF DENHAM, who has been a leader on this issue here in Congress as well as chairs the Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure, which deals directly with rail and this issue. So, Congressman DENHAM, I would love to hear from you tonight.

Mr. DENHAM. I thank the gentleman from California.

I, as many other Californians at one time, supported the California high-speed rail project. It was initially supposed to be a \$33 billion project with equal amounts coming not only from the California taxpayers, in the form of a bond, but also private investors and the Federal Government.

Yet this \$33 billion project has ballooned up to \$100 billion. So what do they do for cost controls? They cut off the very legs that Mr. LAMALFA talked about, the section going to Sacramento, the section going to San Diego; but, still, it is a \$68 billion

project with a more than \$26 billion hole just in the first initial operating segment alone.

Tomorrow, as chair of the Subcommittee on Railroads, we will be discussing a review of the challenges facing California's high-speed rail.

I want to reiterate I believe that high-speed rail is our future. I believe that as a growing economy, with more trucks and goods movement on the road, with more goods movement on rail that we have to look at alternative opportunities to move people. High-speed rail is one of those opportunities.

But in Florida, a project that is being done by private investors will have no ongoing subsidy. They need no Federal dollars. Texas will have its own high-speed rail system, again, with private dollars, no ongoing subsidy. Yet here in California, you have a \$68 billion project with no private investor, with huge subsidies and overruns, and a project that cannot even get out of the initial gate.

So where we are today: California has no money to meet its Federal obligation. On November 14, we had a court decision that came back and said that they cannot spend the \$9.95 billion that was approved by voters because they had failed to complete a full business plan. So with no dollars available, the Governor came out this week and said that we are going to use \$250 million of the cap-and-trade dollars, cap-and-trade dollars that were supposed to be used for environmentally friendly projects. Yet this project is going to be a net polluter, a net polluter for at least the next 30 years. So how he could come up with a legality of using these cap-and-trade dollars I think is in question.

But I think a bigger issue is a timing issue: \$180 million is due April 1. The Antideficiency Act says that the State has to have its first set of matches, and that 50/50 match is due April 1. Yet the legislature is not even going to vote on this new budget and this theoretical \$250 million in funds until, at the earliest, late June. California budgets usually come in in August, and I think it is a real question on whether liberals and conservatives can agree on whether or not this environmental money will be used on high-speed rail.

But specifically on the operating segment, itself, the judge has said not only that they need to come up with the money on this initial construction segment, which stops in Bakersfield—so now we are going to have two sets of rail that stop in Bakersfield, and then you have to get on a bus to get across the Tehachapis. But they don't even have the funding for the initial operating section, which goes all the way to Palmdale. You won't be able to get the speed that they need going around, instead of through, the Tehachapis; and they have a \$20 billion funding gap in that first segment.

So some real questions: Are they going to meet the timeline of April 1? Is using the cap-and-trade dollars actually legal? And, third, this huge funding gap, where does that money come from? I think the Federal taxpayers across the Nation need to be asking the question, If you are going to subsidize all of California's high-speed rail projects, where do the matching dollars come from? If they could use the \$9.95 billion, it is still not enough money. So if California can't come up with the Federal match, what are the teeth that the Federal Government has to be able to hold California up to that Federal obligation?

We have some real questions that are going to be coming out tomorrow. The FRA has altered its approach. Once they realized that they couldn't do a 50/50 match, they went to a tapered match. That means that the Federal Government is going to come in with their money first, and then, hopefully, someday the State will come up with its matching dollars in a tapered manner. That tapered manner is coming through April 1. That is when that first \$180 million is obligated.

But I think the real question is, Who is making these decisions? Did this go all the way up to the President? Was the past Department of Transportation Secretary or the new Department of Transportation Secretary involved in this decision? And if California can't come up with this tapered match, will they, once again, adjust this outside of Congress a second time?

So we have some real questions on what those legalities are. The next question would be the contingencies. What are the contingencies for the Federal Government to recoup its taxpayer dollars if California defaults on its obligations?

We have some real priorities in California. And as the Central Valley continues to suffer with a drought, as our schools continue to lag behind, as our public safety dollars continue to get robbed, is this the best use of our money? And should we be investing in something that, unlike Texas and Florida, has no private investors, has no State match, has a lot of funding questions that need to be answered before we move forward?

Mr. LAMALFA. Thank you, Congressman DENHAM.

Indeed, the more time that goes by on this issue, the more problems and flaws are exposed in this. This is a measure that passed in 2008, was put in front of the voters, known as "Prop 1(a)" at the time that passed by a 52-48 margin. I think the voters were sold something completely different than what we are actually seeing as Californians in the project.

Congressman DENHAM mentioned that the price has ballooned from approximately what people saw on the ballot, \$33 billion for that initial San

Francisco to L.A. segment; and just 1 year later, it was revised up after the voters had voted on it to \$42 billion. And then we saw that the Sacramento segments, the San Diego segments were dropped off as even options.

Interestingly, we have all been in the State legislature—Congressman DENHAM and myself and another gentleman who will be speaking here in a moment—and we saw these numbers go past us at a time. And at a hearing that was held in the California State Senate in November of 2011, it was finally exposed that their numbers were way off, and they admitted that the project that voters expected would be right near \$100 billion to do the San Francisco to Los Angeles segment if it was going to be truly a high-speed rail from port to port. And also during that time, in order to build up and say what an economic boom it would be, they were advertising that 1 million jobs would be created by this.

□ 1900

We pinned them down in that Senate hearing that it wasn't really 1 million jobs. It was a term called 1 million job years, which really translates out to perhaps 20,000 jobs of building the entire system. So we have seen a lot of very creative—I would say phony—numbers on costs, on benefits, and even some of the very highly optimistic ridership numbers as well.

So, Congressman DENHAM, what does that mean in your district here as far as what you really think the jobs would translate out to? And then what are some of the impacts on the property involved, as well?

Mr. DENHAM. Well, certainly, one of the big concerns right now is where are these jobs? These were stimulus dollars that were supposed to be ready for shovel-ready projects 5 years ago—5 years ago—and still not one shovel is in the ground. Not one job is created. Now, unlike Texas and Florida that are creating jobs, that are putting the infrastructure in, certainly in California they could come up with a better plan. They could go along the I-5 corridor. They could use the existing rail corridor that has been abandoned. There are other opportunities if they truly want to cut costs. But if they don't want to change, they don't want to revise their budget and they have no private investor, the question still remains, what obligation do you have to go back to the California taxpayer? You are obligating the California taxpayer for nearly \$10 billion, and you are not fulfilling the Prop 1A guarantee that they voted on.

So, at a certain point, I believe that we have to force the California High-Speed Rail Authority to go back to the voters and seek approval. Change your plans. Go back to the voters and let the voters decide.

Mr. LAMALFA. Indeed, I attempted that in 2012 with legislation at the

time called SB 95 in California to place that back in front of the voters, give people the option, now that they have more information, to say do they really want to go through with this with California's other issues. You mentioned, Mr. DENHAM, the challenges we have had with water supply. Even our Governor is saying that this is a huge priority and a huge problem for California to face in 2014, and yet we have a very difficult time allocating a few billion dollars to enhance our water storage in California and instead are faced with this.

What would that mean for jobs in the valley if we are able to turn the water, turn the tap back on to agriculture at a fraction of the price of high-speed rail?

I yield to my friend.

Mr. DENHAM. It would be a fraction of the price, tens of thousands of jobs that would be lost of seeing farmland that goes by without being planted this year.

We have a huge drought. There are huge issues. And what everybody is trying to say is a high-speed rail—keep in mind, this initial segment, this initial operating segment which has a \$20 billion funding gap, is not going to be electrified. It will not be high-speed. By their numbers, by their plan, this is another set of track that will not be electrified, that will run as it is being run today, with a \$20 billion gap. So even if you came up with the entire \$32 billion of this initial segment, we are still stuck in the same situation that we are. We are just that much further in the hole.

Now, I know some of my colleagues would say, well, just spend the money as quickly as you can. Let's just spend some of it, and like other projects, once you have started it, some day the money will come. I don't think we can deal with that type of pie-in-the-sky rhetoric. I believe we have got to have a full funding plan that makes sense, one that has a private investor that was promised to us.

We have heard several times that, if you just write the legislation, we will have a private investor; if you just put it on the ballot and approve it by the legislature before it actually goes to the voters, we will have private investors that will sign on to this. Then it was right after the ballot passed, we have nearly \$10 billion committed to by the taxpayers, for sure we are going to have a private investor now.

Five years later, after the Federal Government has come up with several billion dollars, after the voters are now on the hook for \$10 billion, and still today there is no private investor. You would be a fool to invest in this. This isn't Florida's project. This isn't Texas' project. This is a project with a huge funding gap that still is not going to be electrified—by their plan.

Mr. LAMALFA. Indeed, when we look at the project in totality here, what

ended up being \$100 billion to be legal under Proposition 1A, to have a true high-speed rail—which is required—to go from San Francisco to L.A. at a high speed, 2 hours and 40 minutes, a \$100 billion project was revised now down to a \$68 billion project, which does not include high-speed all the way to San Francisco in the north. It would stop at the San Jose area, and then you are required to use local transportation, local light rail, what have you, to get all the way up to San Francisco. And at the southern end, you have, in L.A. County, it doesn't go to downtown Los Angeles under the new plan. It would stop somewhere in the north, remote north L.A. County portion. So it isn't truly high-speed rail anymore.

As you mentioned, too, Mr. DENHAM, on that, if they take the Palmdale route, they probably can't even sustain those speeds. So it is illegal on that count that it probably can't make a 2-hour-and-40-minute ride. And with that, you have three different segments. So if you have to buy three different tickets, I don't know how the customers are being suited by three different stops like that, as well.

We were told back in the day that the price of a ticket would somehow be tied to 85 percent of what an airline ticket was to go from north to south or south to north; and a real estimate, if this were self-sustaining, it would be somewhere maybe triple of that.

So the impacts of that, again, California agriculturally with water supply is struggling this year. So for a fraction of the amount of money it would take to bolster California's storage, we are going to spend perhaps what would have been \$100 billion—in the revised number, \$68 billion—to do an illegal Prop 1A version from south San Jose to north Los Angeles. That is a \$55 billion gap on the entire project right there.

We can only point to \$13 billion worth of funding, the 9.9 from the bond. Bonds have consequences. They have to be paid back by an already financially strapped State. As well, the 3.5 billion or so that is promised from the Federal Government under the 2009 stimulus has strings, too. It has an expiration period.

Please embellish on that a little bit, Mr. DENHAM, because we know there are some very important deadlines coming on that as well, if we can.

Mr. DENHAM. There are important deadlines. Again, this is part of the Antideficiency Act that says the 50/50 match now is coming due for the State. So April 1, \$180 million is due. The question for the Governor is: Where is that money going to come from? We can't just continue to change deadlines. And the question to the administration is: Are you going to continue to allow California not to guarantee its matching funds? It is going against the Antideficiency Act, the reason that is put into law.

Mr. LAMALFA. California just passed a recent tax known as Prop 30 last year, 2012, that was going to pay for a whole lot of things, go for a lot of different measures with perhaps schools and other infrastructure. We had talked about cap-and-trade. You can even point to truck fees, that they are all now trying to be shifted towards high-speed rail instead of other priorities. I wonder if that is what the voters' intentions were on Prop 30 or on their truck fees or weight fees, et cetera.

So I think there has been a lot of deception around this, again, on cost and on ridership. As I mentioned a minute ago, if it has been revised down to a \$68 billion plan, we can only point to, for sure, approximately \$13 billion from Fed stimulus and the State bond. Where does the other \$55 billion go to build what is really an illegal plan? Where is it going to come from?

Mr. DENHAM, you mentioned we haven't seen the private-sector money from anywhere, yet you can point to, recently, a proposal came out for an east coast plan to build a maglev, magnetic levitation train, that would link east coast urban centers, and there are already interested investors from Japan on that with much more modern technology. You can say that rail isn't new technology because it is wheels still running on a steel rail. And in California, which is supposed to lead the way in technology and innovation, we are really not leading on this at all.

So what do you see as far as the problems with that bigger funding gap? And then, bringing that back, what is that going to do for our economy?

Mr. DENHAM. Well, certainly, we are falling way behind the rest of the world. Other technologies are starting to flourish in other parts of the world, yet here this project will take at least 30 years but, more likely, 50 to 60 based on where they are currently standing on the project. So this is something that will be far outdated technology if it ever gets completed.

But the real question is on the funding. Where is the commitment? This President certainly could look for or come up with other money. He could propose other money to fulfill this project. Not even Democrats will support that. That is not a Republican issue. This is an issue across the Nation saying, why would we come up with money, when we are starved across the Nation, to throw at a project in California that is being mismanaged?

I think that there are real questions there not only for the administration but private investors that are not willing to sink money into a failing project. They don't know what they are on the hook for. They don't know how long of a commute this will be or what the ridership numbers will ever be.

Even by this entire plan, there are too many stops. Whether you talk to the Rail Authority or whether you talk to investors around the world, with that many stops in those locations, you will never get to the 220-miles-per-hour speed, and you will never get to 2 hours and 40 minutes.

This thing is full of holes. It makes no sense for voters, and voters should have a say-so on whether or not they are going to commit any initial money or any further money as we move forward. This is about our future, not yours and mine, but our kids, our grandkids, and the type of debt that we saddle them with. At a certain point, I think that not only Californians, but Americans, need to wake up and say whether or not this is a project that deserves an investment.

Can we do things smarter? Can we do things like Florida and Texas? I don't think Florida and Texas are going to be alone. I think there will be other States that step up and find ways to do high-speed rail and find ways to make a commonsense solution in their States.

But in this State, this project is flawed. It is initially flawed by \$20 billion, but certainly by more than \$55 billion if we decide to move forward. At a certain point, you have to ask, how much is enough? I would say that now is enough.

Mr. LAMALFA. Indeed, when the stimulus money first started coming available, there were other States that applied for high-speed rail money, such as Florida, Ohio, and Wisconsin. I believe that after they looked at their numbers, ran the figures on projects that were eligible for that stimulus money, they turned that money back and went back into this pool. Of course, California said it wants it; but interestingly, it would have been a much smaller portion had California been sharing with those other States what Federal money would have come to the State. So the other ones said, We have looked at the numbers, and we are turning that money back in.

I think we ought to apply some of the same logic as the other States looked at when they had Federal money available, eligible funds, that they indeed turned back.

So I really appreciate your leadership on this, Congressman DENHAM, and we will be doing a lot more to make sure this is held accountable to the public here. I look forward to your hearing tomorrow on this matter.

Mr. DENHAM. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. LAMALFA. We are also joined by a colleague from the lower San Joaquin Valley area of the State for whom this issue is very important, very key to his district as well, on the impact of the rail route as well as the economy, as well as what it means for the taxpayers

of the State and the entire country. Indeed, this has an effect on national taxpayers and the budget as well. So people in other 49 States are looking at what is going on here and saying, Why is our Federal money going into something that can't possibly work out?

And so I know we are all willing to help people in other States with sensible infrastructure projects. That is the way it works in this country with our interstate system that President Eisenhower had the vision for back in the day. And yes, there might have been naysayers there, but you could actually point to positive results in something that works long term and other infrastructure projects that were invested in, but this one here, the numbers just don't run.

So my colleague, DAVID VALADAO from the valley, has got very great concerns and has been very strong in leading in his area too, as well, on what are the impacts going to be, what are the costs.

I would like to yield to Congressman DAVID VALADAO.

Mr. VALADAO. I thank the gentleman rice farmer from northern California for the opportunity to speak here today.

Where do you start with something like this? I grew up a dairy farmer in Kings County and continue to be a dairy farmer in Kings County to this day. I spent my first 2 years in elected office in the California State Legislature on a budget subcommittee and watched as this project moved along; and right before election when this was passed back in '08 and up until my election in 2010, the project didn't seem that bad. It seemed like something that was just voted on and put on the shelf and they would continue to build on it. Then, at the last minute, some money showed up and it basically put this project in high gear, and the project wasn't ready for it.

As the Congressman from the northern part of the valley mentioned earlier, there is no real plan. When you show up at the last minute and say, "Here. Here is some money. Start building right away," as if it is shovel ready, it set this project up for a really, really tough time.

□ 1915

What we are facing now today, we see a train system being built, a high-speed rail, and like was mentioned earlier, older technology. Forty years ago, rail with wheels was the technology. Now maglev is the new technology. So to see a project that is starting today with technology that is already 40 years old that probably won't be running for another 30 years, I think we are setting ourselves up for failure.

When you look at what else has been going on with this project, as far as what the opportunities are, when you look at my district specifically, Cali-

fornia District 21, you have got communities like Hanford, Corcoran, Wasco, who all rely on a system that we have today, Amtrak. Amtrak doesn't really pay its bills, but it gets people from A to B, and it serves its purpose. You have got a system there where people who live in those communities are able to get to the doctor in Fresno or get to the doctor in Bakersfield or get to work, but a small, commuter train that gets them where they need to be for relatively low cost.

You look at high-speed rail, and as the map that was up on the screen earlier showed, what we have there is a track that will basically pass from Hanford, if Hanford ever gets built, but for sure Fresno to Bakersfield, and it leaves all of the people in California 21 basically out to dry. That is sad. I mean, when you see a project that was supposed to help those less fortunate, or those people who need it the most, you have a project now that is actually going to hurt them and put potentially at risk what they have today, Amtrak, their mode of transportation.

Because this project lacks so much money, that is why it puts us in that position. We have a system in place that is built on someone else's train tracks. It is on Burlington Northern's train tracks in my area, and I am sure it is on other tracks in other parts of the State, but if the project that they have today starts to move forward and they run out of money like we expect them to do, part of the plan is to move Amtrak over there. So what happens to those stations in my district? That is just one of the issues I see.

In California 21, like I mentioned earlier, and a good portion of the valley, we face a water shortage, a drought. Some of that is natural, but a lot of that is regulatory. We have also got a severe lack of infrastructure to deliver water. We have Tempered Flats and we have Pikes Reservoir, we have a lot of infrastructure that needs to be built, and that is infrastructure that would benefit not just California but the whole State in general.

When you look at a project like high-speed rail, if that project was to go forward and be built, you would have a high-speed rail that most people couldn't afford to ride.

If you build water infrastructure, you now have water to grow products, water to feed families, water for our communities, and once you have that, you start to grow crops and produce product. You start to improve an economy and produce a product that you actually can sell and bring dollars back into your community. That, in my opinion, makes a lot more sense.

Education. California has struggled with funding for education for years. We have seen plenty of programs that were cut out or cut back or just flat out gotten rid of. If you have a project like high-speed rail spending money

when they are not prepared for it, when we should be investing in our future, education, making sure our kids have the best opportunities, the best foundation to bring, to improve our economy, to be good, productive members of our society and to make a real difference—I think education should be our first priority.

You look at everything we could be spending money on. Right now in California, we have been letting prisoners out of prisons because we don't have enough money to build facilities for them and to keep some of the community correctional facilities open. There is a lot going on, and we have to be spending money on a project like this when we should be focusing on something that helps keep our communities safe.

Those are all things that we should be paying attention to that we are not because of this project. They are in a hurry to build this project right now because they say it creates jobs, but, like was pointed out earlier, those numbers are all bogus. They were pushed up. They were not honest numbers. We are starting to see this project that will put our children and grandchildren into debt for a long time for a small amount of jobs that we really can't account for and we can't ensure will be our own community jobs.

So this is something that has had me concerned my whole time in the legislature, and I have talked about it for a long time. It is something that I am going to continue to fight. It needs to be talked about and pushed out there.

The more people who get involved—you take groups like my Kings County group of residents who have sued the State and sued the Federal Government over this project. When they first got involved, they looked at this project and said this is going to affect our families and homes, let's fight it. Once they started getting into the details and saw where the funding was coming from, or the lack of funding, the amount of deceit that goes into this project just to get it rammed down our throats, they decided to keep fighting no matter what, even though the alignment was moved off their property across town to another part of town. The high-speed rail people thought all of these people will back off now because it doesn't affect them personally, but once they knew what was really in this project, they thought there is no way we can let this fight go. So the group actually grew.

Now that the new constituents were affected by the new alignment, the new guys joined with the old guys and the group grew. Now they have moved the alignment back. The first group is continuing to fight, and the second group is in it as well. It is just amazing how the more you get to know about this project and how it is being pushed and how it is being run, the more you want

to fight it, and the more you want to shut this thing down.

Just to close, California high-speed rail comes at a tremendous cost to taxpayers while delivering no benefit to my constituents. This project will destroy homes and businesses throughout California's 21st Congressional District and divert precious tax dollars away from water infrastructure, public safety, and education.

I will continue to uphold my promise to my constituents and do whatever I have in my power to stop this project as fast as possible.

Mr. LAMALFA. One question: a commission, a board in California, recently moved to the three-person board to authorize the rail authority to start condemning property under eminent domain. Of course, there is going to be a lot of resistance. Kings County is a hot bed of resistance to this project. The eminent domain procedures are not easy or cheap to get through a court process. They are already moved to condemn two pieces of property, I believe, in Fresno County, and I believe there are at least 380 that may have to go through this process. How do your constituents feel about the forced taking of land and an alignment that doesn't make a lot of sense and some of the infrastructure that might be lost in these communities?

Mr. VALADAO. Over the years, there have been a lot of things built in the valley—freeways, just different things that obviously needed to be built for the good of the State. Farmers, and constituents in general, if they understand why it is being taken and it makes sense for the State, usually it is an easy deal.

But once they get involved in the details of this project and start to see how they are being treated themselves and how the project is going to end up looking, because it is pretty apparent with the lack of funding and with the rest of the Federal Government looking at this project and understanding that it is pretty much ruined now because of the management, they are not happy. They are fighting this thing tooth and nail.

When it comes down to their own personal property, obviously they are offended with some of the prices and some of the numbers they are seeing. If they owned the property or if their family owned it, if it is a generational thing, or just in general an eyesore running alongside their home, affecting how they drive to work or how they move around the district in general, it is just offensive to many of them, depending on the different route or how you want to approach it.

Mr. LAMALFA. Indeed. Let me ask you, too: How easy is to relocate a rendering plant? A rendering plant, that is a facility that processes dead agricultural animals, which happens, and so they need to be taken to be processed,

and one of those is right in your district, I understand.

Mr. VALADAO. We have a rendering plant that is right in the middle of the alignment as the alignment is today. Obviously, the alignment moves on a weekly basis, but the rendering plant has been in the alignment twice now. The first time, and we are back in there again.

As far as permitting for a new rendering plant, back in 2006 during the heat wave, we struggled in the Central Valley to handle the amount of animals that were needing to be processed at that time. Permitting for a new facility was nearly impossible, and we were never able to upgrade or expand the facilities. So to actually build a new one today I would say is nearly impossible.

Mr. LAMALFA. Is the high-speed rail authority guaranteeing to help or see through as part of the environmental documents to help make sure this is replaced or other infrastructure is replaced? There are dairies in line. Again, in California, securing a permit for a new dairy has become nearly an impossibility, as my colleague in the dairy industry would probably report. So there are a lot of people weighing in on that. Relocating the dairy, these are facilities and lands that have been for generations of families that have been there. Is anything being taken into account on the authority helping with these processes as part of the impact they are having?

Mr. VALADAO. We have no guarantees on any of that. Some of the things that affect some of our constituents, somebody that has a restaurant and the high-speed rail goes through their property, they go in and give them what they assume is the value of that, but no one takes into account replacement value. Or they bought their first home when prices were high, and now prices have come down, and now it is an opportunity for high-speed rail to come in and offer them market price, which basically leaves that person homeless and in debt. So there are a lot of situations.

We have farmers with long-term leases on property who do not own the property, but own the permanent crop on top of that. High-speed rail hasn't taken into account the value of that crop on top. People will invest \$10,000 to \$15,000 an acre to get trees planted, and if they are only buying the land for the value of the land but not what is on top of that land, that obviously will put a lot of people upside down in a really bad position and affect a lot of jobs.

One of the biggest economic drivers in the valley, and in California, we export a lot of agricultural products. That brings a lot of dollars in. That will have an impact on our economy as well.

Mr. LAMALFA. Indeed. We are both from long time farming families. I

think when you are a farmer, or any business that is multi-generational, but especially on the land, you develop a bond. You develop a love of the land that you don't really put a price on. I think most farmers will farm until they can't farm any more, either due to age or regulations taking it away from them, or whatever. So how do you put a price on my family, raising the fifth generation, and you and your neighbors, you have multi-generations as well. How do you put a market price on your legacy? Someone is coming in from Sacramento or Washington saying we think it is worth that. It may be worth infinitely more to you and your family and the generations behind you. How do you quantify that?

Mr. VALADAO. Well, you can't. When it is a project necessary for the benefit of the country, benefit of the State, one that actually makes sense with a good plan behind it, it is a little easier to swallow, but when you see this project in general and how big of a disaster it has been and how little information has been out to the public, how they plan on funding it, how they plan on moving forward, if people are going to be able to actually afford to ride this thing, it makes it that much worse. This is important. I mean, when you look at how hard some people have worked to build their homes and build their farms and companies, we have restaurants and we have a little bit of everything that is being affected by this. When you see their blood, sweat and tears, you can't put a price on that.

Mr. LAMALFA. Certainly. Eminent domain is something that governments should use very reluctantly, very rarely, and only when there is no other option available. My farm has been affected by that as well with the large towers, the power lines that move basically from hydroelectric projects in the northeast part of the State down to the San Francisco Bay area. It is something that affects our fields, but it is part of the greater good. Our tractors have to drive around those now and figure out how to still keep straight lines going through towers running at an angle, and you have ag aircraft that have to tangle with avoiding wires and flying over the towers at 200 feet and trying to drop seed or fertilizer, things like that. So we get some pretty strange streaks in our fields because of that infrastructure, but it is important. We want the folks in the Bay area to have that.

Eminent domain isn't always very fair. What I am seeing here is the promises, if there are any promises made by the high-speed rail authority, to truly keep people whole on this and give them options, and as you mentioned, the alignment changes frequently. We are not even sure if they have a full 520-mile alignment decided yet. They could have gone for a more

low-impact route, perhaps putting it down the middle of Interstate 5 or adjacent to it, using parts of 99, perhaps.

Mr. VALADAO. Or maybe fill in gaps where Amtrak doesn't serve today. Currently, if you want to go from Bakersfield to L.A., you get on a bus. There is no connection there. That would have been a great place to start this project.

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That is one of the arguments we have. When you have got a project of this size and such a percentage of the money that is needed to build this project, you can see the failure coming. But you have to make sure that whatever resources are spent are spent in a way that benefits the overall majority of the people.

Right now, if you are riding Amtrak from Fresno to L.A. and you get off at Bakersfield and you get on that Greyhound bus and ride over the hill, I am sure Greyhound does a great job, but that would be a great place to fill in the hole and build a rail, and build it up to today's standards and put something in place that we can build on in the future that makes sense.

Mr. LAMALFA. Certainly you can make an argument that the first places you should look are the urban areas where you can have the potential ridership. Here on the east coast, you have a lot of ridership between Washington, D.C., on up all the way to Boston. I don't know about the financial viability of that, but at least you can make a case there. Here, as was reported just a couple of years ago, they wanted to start in the Valley because, as was quoted, they had the least amount of resistance to building the rail starting in the rural Valley as opposed to what it was going to take to run through the South Bay area, places like Palo Alto and others, that some people are feverishly opposed to what that would do and what that infrastructure tends to bring to high-value communities like that as well.

But, again, the promise lies in the Central Valley for us in what we do well already. My portion in northern Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin Valley, these are strong agricultural areas.

I am wondering—and maybe you can touch on this as well—we have had different ideas for water projects that for a fraction of the money we are talking about with the high-speed rail system, how far could we go to do one or two water storage projects and what would that mean for especially communities like you have down there that have seen a huge economic impact with the cutoff of water due to the delta smelt and those other problems? What would that mean in real jobs for the people that have the skills and education level that likely aren't going to be working on a high-speed rail project, but have a

strong background in agriculture? What do you see that doing to help your area?

Mr. VALADAO. Well, when we look at a company that wants to invest in the Valley, if they are in agriculture, obviously they are attracted to the area for those reasons. But if they are looking for an affordable place that makes sense between L.A. and San Francisco because of access to larger populations, they look at the Central Valley, but they also want to make sure that there is security there. If you are going to build a company, you are going to make sure it is in a great place for your employees.

I think the focus should be right now making sure that people have affordable energy to live there because obviously it gets hot in the summer, and the water situation. Are you going to move your family into an area where the water isn't safe to drink, which is commonplace in some of those communities that we have been fighting for funding for some of the water treatment facilities that are so necessary.

Then when you get into the infrastructure itself, if you are going to build a plant or anything or a processing facility for the type of commodities we grow, water is a necessity. It starts from growing the crop, to cleaning the crop, to making sure that the facilities are up to code and that we've got some treatment in place and that we have a product that we can sell and bring dollars to those communities.

That is how you create jobs, that is the right way to do it, and that is something that we should be focusing on and investing our limited resources on today. Obviously, we have been making some really tough decisions in the last few months over spending and budgets and everything else that we have got going on. Not just on the national level, but at the State level there are going to be some tough decisions as well.

Those decisions should be based on priorities, and those priorities should be making sure we have the resources, and resources today means water. Water is the number one priority, and that is where it should be focused at.

Mr. LAMALFA. I think everybody in California in the midst of this drought probably find agreement with that. Our own Governor was underlying that in a speech the other day, and yet still so wedded to this high-speed rail project, which the funding for is highly questionable. Indeed, a judge handed down a decision the other day ordering California not to spend any of the State bond money because it wouldn't be legal to do so under the lack of a plan they have.

We both served in the State legislature. And is California's financial situation such that it can get out there on its own somehow with new funding? If the Federal money falls short or no pri-

vate investment comes out, where will it come from?

Mr. VALADAO. Well, we have got a lot of priorities here in Washington, D.C. The different Members from different parts of the State are not looking at California's high-speed rail project the way it is being rolled out today and thinking that is a good place to invest the resources that the taxpayers in their district want to see them spend the money on.

It is not going to be an easy lift. As this project seems to move forward and the press gets worse and worse, and when you've got judges involved saying that they are not following the letter of the law, what was asked of the voters when they voted for it, it just makes it that much harder to come up with the rest of the money they are going to need to finish this project.

So to get it started, just to build a big berm, or maybe even a berm with some metal on top to hopefully throw some older-style Amtrak trains on top, doesn't make a lot of sense, especially when you are going to cut off communities that need it today, need what we have got in place today and not put that in jeopardy.

Mr. LAMALFA. What doesn't get talked about much are different impacts like the high-speed rail. In order to sustain a high-speed, you have got to build a very long elliptical form in order to make turns with a train going 220 miles per hour. It is kind of like the angled towers running at angled lines on my property that we farm. It doesn't fit in real well with a grid that is set up on straight lines and squares like that.

So when an elliptical-shaped rail comes through your community through agricultural zones, as well as high-speed rail having to cut off all the crossings, can you build enough overpasses to not stop the flow of traffic, whether that is cars or trucks or even a farmer on a tractor who now may have to drive his tractor instead of just across 6 miles down the road and back up to get around. I mean, there are a lot of impacts that are really not meeting the eye here when you line them out.

Mr. VALADAO. Like I mentioned earlier, when this project was started, it was started as a long-term project; but then \$3 billion showed up from the Federal Government and the project managers basically said put this thing in high gear, start breaking ground.

You have got a project of this type that affects so many people in so many different communities—how they travel around their homes to work, around their farms, around their businesses, transporting products between warehouses and processing facilities. You have so much going on, and you have got this project now that is going to disrupt all of that just because they have got a timeline that they have got to spend.

The timeline is really on a small portion of it. We are talking a couple percentages of the total cost of the project. It is not worth risking a project of this size over such a small amount of money.

That is probably one of the worst things that has happened to this project since its inception. It could have been something great. It could have been a project that could have made a big difference if it was given the time to be designed and planned in a way that benefited the State, didn't burden the State with debt forever, and actually helped the constituents of that State.

It is too bad this project has gone down the path it has; but, again, we are going to try to stop this thing so that this doesn't happen and doesn't affect our communities.

Mr. LAMALFA. Well, indeed, it does appear that they are hell-bent on spending that approximately \$3.5 billion that has Federal deadlines on it in order to get the project started; and then at that point, well, we are invested in the project, we can't stop now, even though the judge ruled it is illegal to spend the State dollars because it is not fulfilling the plan. So, indeed, big impact on the Valley and on taxpayers.

Mr. VALADAO, I really appreciate your time and your leadership on this here tonight. Let's keep putting the message out that there are better ways. Most anything might be better than investing in this at this point. So I thank you for your help here tonight.

Mr. VALADAO. Thank you.

Mr. LAMALFA. So, indeed, the investors that were supposed to come in, private investment for what had been billed to voters as a \$33 billion project, up to \$45 billion if you built the San Diego and Sacramento link, they have not materialized. When you see that the price for a time went up to \$98.5 billion—hence California's Senate bill 985—it scared everybody away from this.

You see, in a Baltimore to Washington proposal to do a maglev project here locally that has outside investors that want to come in on that, nobody is touching California's high-speed rail.

So in the absence of this outside investment, California has moved in many different ways to try and find other pots of money. The Governor plans on diverting truck weight fees that are collected from commercial truckers away from repairing California's aging roads.

Just try and drive in the right-hand lane of any freeway—I get to enjoy Interstate 5 a lot—and see what the condition of that road is. Some areas have been repaired. Caltrans had a pretty good year last year. Other areas it is still pretty rough. Interstate 80, near Sacramento, they are doing repairs now; but the potholes on that were pretty bad.

Yet we are seeing the effort by the State to shift funding away from repairing roads that everybody uses versus a project that maybe few can afford to actually use. My colleagues from the Valley here would probably tell you that there is not going to be a whole lot of people that jump on high-speed rail to ride from Bakersfield to Fresno because it doesn't make any sense for them.

The promise of a low-cost ticket being 85 percent initially of an airline ticket from L.A. to San Francisco or vice versa, how can that be met without having the tickets subsidized at these costs? \$85 we were told, \$90. It was revised later maybe \$120 when we had a hearing about it. Try \$300 if it is not going to be underwritten by the taxpayers for ridership on this.

How many people are going to spend \$300 on that trip? Other than those that might do it for the novelty of the train ride from north to south or south to north. We saw pie-in-the-sky numbers on what the amount of ridership would be, numbers that at one time were greater than the entirety of Amtrak across the 48 continental States. They have had to revise them down to some other vague number.

So there is not a lot of trust in anything being put forward by the California High-Speed Rail Authority on costs, on ridership, on impact, promises made or not made to those that are impacted in the line of many different proposals of where the route is. Yet they are still trying to move forward and start condemning people's property, at who-knows-what price of reimbursement, in order to spend as quickly as they can this \$3 billion-plus of Federal stimulus money put in place almost 5 years ago.

It is really looking more like a fraudulent enterprise from what the voters saw in 2008 to now. Indeed, polling out there shows that now that people have heard about this the last couple of years and what it really means and the other choices they have to make on schools, on water, on their actual highways, that they have a whole lot of different opinion on it. A lot of editorial pages around the State are saying at the very least if you are not going to stop it, you should put it back on the ballot.

I attempted that in 2012. The mood wasn't there in the State legislature to do that. My former colleague there that I served with, Assemblyman Jeff Gorell from the Santa Barbara area, he is putting forward legislation to put it back on the ballot and re-vote the rail. So I hope that catches fire and that the legislature will look at this project and decide maybe that would be worth a vote of the people of California to decide if this is still a priority at these prices.

So Assemblyman Gorell has got a pretty big task to put that in front of

the legislature and achieve the votes. But interestingly—still talking State politics here—but in the State Senate, to put forward the first segment of funding in late 2012, it received the bare majority of votes to fund that. In our California State Senate, there are 40 Members. They have got a vote of 21–19. All the Republicans voted “no” and four of the Democrats, who up to that point had been pretty favorable on high-speed rail. It barely got out of the State Senate floor.

I think that is saying a lot, that the opinions have changed, certainly amongst the voters. Now we just have to put the State legislature in a figurative headlock and get them to think about it and do that.

So I hope Assemblyman Gorell is successful in this measure because it would be proper to put this back in front of the voters and ask them again: would you rather have this or water projects, highway projects, school projects, any number of things that could be done to help move California forward instead of this boondoggle that has no way of paying for itself or sustaining itself?

We see, again, with the court handing down a ruling, that the plan is diverted so far from what was initially voted on and approved by the voters that it is now illegal. Why should State government be doing things that are illegal? Because they are right now in such a hurry to get the money spent, the Federal money. If the Federal money was to stop, the State money also has to. They both have to have a match with each other; but if there is not the match happening, then there are giant legal problems.

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Congressman DENHAM mentioned a while ago: What is the payback procedure if Federal money is misspent, improperly spent? Because California had the capacity to do that if it doesn't meet its timelines, it doesn't meet the goals, it doesn't meet the tenets laid out in proposition 1(a). It would be in a true high-speed rail system all the way from San Francisco to Los Angeles, which so far that plan is not. You have to ride three different train types to accomplish that under this current plan.

Now we know the folks in the Bay Area and parts of Los Angeles are interested in seeing some of their tracks electrified as beneficiaries of some of the money that will be coming from this. I get that, I understand that. That probably would be a benefit for them, some upgrades in their local infrastructure. I don't know why you could not support that separately from this. If it helps to get Caltrain in the Bay Area electrified, then that should be a separate question, a separate set of funding, because right now this is illegal.

The people in the Bay Area do not want to be part of an illegal project,

likely, and maybe perhaps lose that funding they are depending on to electrify and upgrade their system. I don't think so. That is a lot of money when it gets around to doing that above what is going on in the valley, with the condemnation of the land, and building in an area where they said would have the least amount of resistance for the project, let alone the Bay Area and perhaps parts of north L.A. County.

So it is very problematic. It is really time, as I proposed back in my senate days, to slow down the project and really get some real numbers. That was my first bill in the State Senate, SB 22. It was a no spending, no doing anything, until we have fully vetted and thought out a plan.

Honestly, this reminds me of ObamaCare. I have been calling this around my neighbors ObamaCare, Jr., because it is so poorly thought out; and the plan for funding it looks largely the same, pie in the sky. Investors won't touch it. Federal Government, are they going to come in and bridge the gap of the other \$55 billion that is missing, if we believe a \$68 billion plan, or on up to the approximately 100, let alone the inflation things that might drive a real project all the way to \$150 billion? All for what?

What could really be seen as an outdated technology and something that a lot of people can't afford to assess, nor even make sense for them to use in short segments within the valley. Yes, it may make sense possibly if you had a fast train that could go all the way from San Francisco to L.A. and complete that.

One of the things brought up is that in order for the project to be technically legal, they would only have to send one train per day in each direction at full, nonstop length. They would have other trains perhaps that are making all these stops, stopping at every little burg along the way. That is not high-speed rail. That is glorified Amtrak, glorified local commuters. That is not the intent of voters or anybody on this measure, or for that funding which is scarce money these days in California. The huge problems we have in trying to get a budget done and move eventually towards the balance in our Federal budget, it isn't a priority that we should be doing.

So, Mr. Speaker, I just want to note that again Congressman DENHAM will be having a hearing tomorrow in his Transportation and Infrastructure subcommittee on rail that will be at 10 a.m. in Washington time, developing more on this situation. So I would invite you to participate, or watch that, and expose what really needs to happen with Federal funding as well as maybe perhaps the people in California have an opportunity to weigh in on Assemblyman Gorell's proposal to have this back on the ballot and maybe perhaps shift our scarce funds to other things.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the time here tonight, and I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of illness.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2014 BUDGET RESOLUTION

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, January 14, 2014.

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER,

Speaker, Office of the Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

MR. RYAN OF WISCONSIN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to division A of House Joint Resolution 59 (113th Congress), the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record the aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels for the Committee on Appropriations set forth pursuant to the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, which establishes a budget resolution for fiscal year 2014.

These aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels are provided for bills, joint resolutions, and amendments thereto or conference reports thereon, considered by the House subsequent to this filing, as applicable.

The chair of the Committee on the Budget is also permitted to adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels to reflect changes resulting from technical assumptions in the most recent baseline published by the Congressional Budget Office.

An associated table is attached. These aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels are made for the purposes of enforcing titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and other budgetary enforcement provisions.

If there are any questions on these aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in the budget resolution for fiscal year 2014, please contact Paul Restuccia, Chief Counsel of the Budget Committee.

Sincerely,

PAUL D. RYAN of Wisconsin,
Chairman, House Budget Committee.

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

	02014
Base Discretionary Action:	
BA	1,012,237
OT	1,154,816
Global War on Terrorism:	
BA	91,938
OT	43,207
Disaster Designated Funds:	
BA	5,626
OT	281
Program Integrity:	
BA	924
OT	832
Total Discretionary:	
BA	1,110,725
OT	1,201,136
Current Law Mandatory:	
BA	749,400
OT	738,140

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 230. An act to authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 15, 2014, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4469. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Importation of Fresh Apricots From Continental Spain [Docket No.: APHIS-2011-0132] (RIN: 0579-AD62) received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4470. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Importation of Avocados From Continental Spain [Docket No.: APHIS-2012-0002] (RIN: 0579-AD63) received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4471. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Department's final rule — Releasing Information; General Provisions; Accounting and Reporting Requirements; Reports of Accounts and Exposures (RIN: 3052-AC76) January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4472. A letter from the Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Home Mortgage Disclosure (Regulation C): Adjustment to Asset-Size Exemption Threshold received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4473. A letter from the Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Truth in Lending (Regulation Z): Adjustment to Asset-Size Exemption Threshold received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4474. A letter from the Regulatory Specialist, LRA, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Community Reinvestment Act Regulations [Docket ID: OCC-2013-0024] (RIN: 1557-AD77) December 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4475. A letter from the President, ParlAmericas, transmitting a report of the 10th Plenary Assembly of ParlAmericas held from the 21st to 24th of August 2013; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4476. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Greenland Turbot in the Bering Sea Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management [Docket No.: 121018563-3148-02] (RIN: 0648-XD029) received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4477. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Trawl Rationalization Program; Coast Recovery [Docket No.: 110708376-3995-02] (RIN: 0648-BB17) received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4478. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; 2013 Accountability Measure and Closure for Hogfish in the Gulf of Mexico [Docket No.: 100217097-1757-02] (RIN: 0648-XC981) received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4479. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Bering Sea Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 121018563-3148-02] (RIN: 0648-XD013) received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4480. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested for the Commonwealth of Virginia [Docket No.: 111220786-1781-01] (RIN: 0648-XD004) received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4481. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan for Guided Sport and Commercial Fisheries in Alaska [Docket No.: 101027534-3999-02] (RIN: 0648-BA37) received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4482. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Inflation Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties (RIN: 1990-AA43) received January 13, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4483. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Motion Picture Stunt Work and Filming; Chicago, IL [Docket Number: USCG-2013-0868] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4484. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; Reporting Requirements for Barges Loaded With Certain Dangerous Cargoes, Inland Rivers, Eighth Coast Guard District; Extension of Stay (Suspension) [USCG-2013-0760] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received January 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4485. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Fireworks Display, Willamette River, Oregon City, OR [Docket Number: USCG-2013-0623] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4486. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Old Mormon Slough, Stockton, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0196] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HENSARLING: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 801. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to make the shareholder threshold for registration of savings and loan holding companies the same as for bank holding companies (Rept. 113-325). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HENSARLING: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 2274. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide for a notice-filing registration procedure for brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies and to provide for regulation appropriate to the limited scope of the activities of such brokers; with amendments (Rept. 113-326). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 458. A resolution providing for consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 3547) to extend the application of certain space launch liability provisions through 2014; providing for proceedings during the period from January 17, 2014, through January 24, 2014; and for other purposes (Rept. 113-327). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LATTA (for himself and Mr. WALZ):

H.R. 3862. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to assist municipalities and regional sewer authorities that would experience a significant hardship raising the revenue necessary to finance projects and activities for the construction of wastewater treatment works, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BRADY of Texas:

H.R. 3863. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish uniform requirements for thorough economic analysis of regulations by Federal agencies based on sound principles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RENACCI (for himself and Mr. CARNEY):

H.R. 3864. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Social Security Act relating to demonstration projects designed to promote the reemployment of unemployed workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAMP:

H.R. 3865. A bill to prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from modifying the standard for determining whether an organization is operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare for purposes of section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3866. A bill to prohibit an increase in the number of flag and general officers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York (for himself, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. COOPER, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. HANNA, Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. CROWLEY):

H.R. 3867. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 3868. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to limit assistance to the Palestinian Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York (for himself, Mr. GRIMM, and Mr. KING of New York):

H.R. 3869. A bill to provide for an equitable management of summer flounder based on geographic, scientific, and economic data and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. HOLT, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT):

H.R. 3870. A bill to provide for the use of funds in the Hazardous Substance Superfund for the purposes for which they were collected, to ensure adequate resources for the cleanup of hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOUSTANY:

H.R. 3871. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow increased contributions to health savings accounts, to

allow Medicare and VA healthcare participants to contribute to health savings accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANNA (for himself and Ms. HAHN):

H.R. 3872. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to reauthorize the State infrastructure bank program; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HONDA (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT):

H.R. 3873. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in order to support the community schools model; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 3874. A bill to provide for the periodic review of the efficiency and public need for Federal agencies, to establish a commission for the purpose of reviewing the efficiency and public need of such agencies, and to provide for the abolishment of agencies for which a public need does not exist; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 3875. A bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to reform the telephone metadata program; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas (for himself and Ms. BROWN of Florida):

H.R. 3876. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a grant program to provide burials for homeless veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HONDA:

H. Res. 459. A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3372) to provide a process for ensuring the United States does not default on its obligations; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

169. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 88 urging the Congress to adopt House Concurrent Resolution No. 50; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

170. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 19 urging the Congress to oppose any legislation containing provisions that require Ohio's public employees who are members of a state retirement system to participate in Social Security or any federal pension program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 3862.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Mr. BRADY of Texas:

H.R. 3863.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution which outlines Congress' authority "to regulate commerce . . . among the several states." This is where Congress derives its regulatory powers.

By Mr. RENACCI:

H.R. 3864.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, whereby Congress shall have the power "[t]o provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States."

As affirmed by Justice Benjamin Cardozo in *Steward Machine Company v. Davis*, 301 U.S. 548 (1937), upholding the constitutionality of unemployment benefits.

By Mr. CAMP:

H.R. 3865.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clauses 1 and 18.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3866.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 3867.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8. "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;"

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 3868.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. BISHOP of New York:

H.R. 3869.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 3870.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitution of the United States provides clear authority for Congress to pass tax legislation. Article I of the Constitution, in detailing Congressional authority, provides that "Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes . . ." (Section 8, Clause 1). This legislation is introduced pursuant to that grant of authority.

By Mr. BOUSTANY:

H.R. 3871.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 3872.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is enumerated in Clause 3 of

Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 3873.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 3874.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8 of the United States Constitution.

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 3875.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Telephone Metadata Reform Act is constitutionally authorized under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Additionally, the Preamble to the Constitution provides support of the authority to enact legislation to promote the General Welfare.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 3876.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 cl. 18)

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 7: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H.R. 15: Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 26: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 164: Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. EDWARDS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CARNEY, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H.R. 176: Mr. MCALLISTER.

H.R. 199: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 223: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 337: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 494: Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 630: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 631: Mr. ENYART.

H.R. 645: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 689: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

H.R. 715: Mr. TURNER and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 755: Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 855: Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 871: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 872: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 904: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 920: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H.R. 997: Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 1010: Mr. MAFFEI and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 1091: Mr. MCALLISTER.

H.R. 1179: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 1354: Mr. LABRADOR, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 1423: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin and Mr. DESANTIS.

H.R. 1466: Mr. CROWLEY and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 1507: Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 1563: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 1629: Ms. CHU and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 1658: Mr. HANNA, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. SHIMKUS.

H.R. 1661: Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 1692: Mr. CASSIDY.
 H.R. 1699: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H.R. 1726: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
 H.R. 1728: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. CONNOLLY.
 H.R. 1798: Mr. TIPTON.
 H.R. 1861: Mr. SALMON.
 H.R. 1921: Mr. FARR.
 H.R. 2001: Mr. GERLACH.
 H.R. 2285: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
 H.R. 2288: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. POLIS, and Mr. O'ROURKE.
 H.R. 2309: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
 H.R. 2364: Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 2424: Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 2502: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. CAPUANO.
 H.R. 2536: Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. PETERS of California.
 H.R. 2753: Mr. RIBBLE.
 H.R. 2807: Mr. JOYCE, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. COTTON, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. PAULSEN.
 H.R. 2835: Mr. HECK of Nevada.
 H.R. 2893: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 2901: Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. SIRES.
 H.R. 2998: Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 3015: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H.R. 3040: Mr. TONKO and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 3135: Mr. DELANEY.
 H.R. 3179: Mr. BYRNE.
 H.R. 3279: Mr. YODER.
 H.R. 3303: Mr. KILMER.
 H.R. 3335: Mr. LONG, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 3344: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. POCAN, and Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.
 H.R. 3370: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H.R. 3377: Mr. ADERHOLT.
 H.R. 3408: Mr. YODER and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.
 H.R. 3429: Mr. JORDAN.
 H.R. 3464: Mr. MICHAUD.
 H.R. 3488: Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
 H.R. 3529: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
 H.R. 3541: Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. YOHO, Mrs. BLACK, and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
 H.R. 3543: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. SARBANES.
 H.R. 3571: Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. DELANEY.
 H.R. 3573: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 3594: Mr. KIND.
 H.R. 3600: Mr. PETERS of California.
 H.R. 3635: Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CARTER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. AMASH, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, and Mr. AMODEI.
 H.R. 3643: Mr. HIMES.
 H.R. 3663: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.
 H.R. 3665: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Mr. LEWIS.
 H.R. 3683: Mr. DELANEY.
 H.R. 3968: Mr. GARDNER.
 H.R. 3717: Mr. GERLACH.
 H.R. 3722: Mr. ROTHFUS.
 H.R. 3724: Mr. ROSS.
 H.R. 3726: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. KEATING, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, and Mr. ENYART.

H.R. 3757: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
 H.R. 3762: Mr. WALBERG and Mr. MICA.
 H.R. 3763: Mr. WALBERG and Mr. MICA.
 H.R. 3764: Mr. WALBERG and Mr. MICA.
 H.R. 3776: Mr. STUTZMAN and Mr. RIBBLE.
 H.R. 3787: Mr. WALBERG, Mr. LATTA, and Mr. OLSON.
 H.R. 3824: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. SIRES, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. HECK of Washington, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
 H.R. 3852: Mr. CONYERS.
 H.R. 3855: Mr. AMASH, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. YOHO, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
 H. Con. Res. 67: Mr. CICILLINE.
 H. Res. 36: Mr. McALLISTER and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
 H. Res. 72: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.
 H. Res. 109: Ms. DeLAURO and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H. Res. 231: Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. PEARCE, and Mr. LAMBORN.
 H. Res. 365: Mrs. BUSTOS.
 H. Res. 401: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H. Res. 418: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H. Res. 440: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PRIOR TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF THE 113TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT PRIOR TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, prior to sine die adjournment of the 1st Session, 113th Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates, he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

July 25, 2013:

H.R. 2289. An Act to rename section 219(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as the Kay Bailey Hutchison Spousal IRA.

August 9, 2013:

H.R. 267. An Act to improve hydropower, and for other purposes.

H.R. 678. An Act to authorize all Bureau of Reclamation conduit facilities for hydropower development under Federal Reclamation law, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1092. An Act to designate the air route traffic control center located in Nashua, New Hampshire, as the "Patricia Clark Boston Air Route Traffic Control Center".

H.R. 1171. An Act to amend title 40, United States Code, to improve veterans service organizations access to Federal surplus personal property.

H.R. 1344. An Act to amend title 49, United States Code, to direct the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Transportation Security Administration) to provide expedited air passenger screening to severely injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1911. An Act to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish interest rates for new loans made on or after July 1, 2013, to direct the Secretary of Education to convene the Advisory Committee on Improving Postsecondary Education Data to conduct a study on improvements to postsecondary education transparency at the Federal level, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2167. An Act to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish additional requirements to improve the fiscal safety and soundness of the home equity conversion mortgage insurance program.

H.R. 2576. An Act to amend title 49, United States Code, to modify requirements relating to the availability of pipeline safety regulatory documents, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2611. An Act to designate the headquarters building of the Coast Guard on the campus located at 2701 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue Southeast in the District of Columbia as the "Douglas A. Munro Coast Guard Headquarters Building", and for other purposes.

September 30, 2013:

H.R. 1412. An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend certain expiring authorities affecting veterans and their families, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3092. An Act to amend the Missing Children's Assistance Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3210. An Act making continuing appropriations for military pay in the event of a Government shutdown.

October 2, 2013:

H.R. 527. An Act to amend the Helium Act to complete the privatization of the Federal helium reserve in a competitive market fashion that ensures stability in the helium markets while protecting the interests of American taxpayers, and for other purposes.

October 4, 2013:

H.R. 3233. An Act to extend the period during which Iraqis who were employed by the United States Government in Iraq may be granted special immigrant status and to temporarily increase the fee or surcharge for processing machine-readable nonimmigrant visas.

October 10, 2013:

H.J. Res. 91. A joint resolution making continuing appropriations for death gratuities and related survivor benefits for survivors of deceased military service members of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

October 15, 2013:

H.R. 3095. An Act to ensure that any new or revised requirement providing for the screening, testing, or treatment of individuals operating commercial motor vehicles for sleep disorders is adopted pursuant to a rule-making proceeding, and for other purposes.

October 17, 2013:

H.R. 2775. An Act making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes.

October 31, 2013:

H.R. 3190. An Act to provide for the continued performance of the functions of the United States Parole Commission, and for other purposes.

November 13, 2013:

H.R. 2094. An Act to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the preference given, in awarding certain asthma-related grants, to certain States (those allowing trained school personnel to administer epinephrine and meeting other related requirements).

H.R. 3302. An Act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in Bay Pines, Florida, as the "C.W. Bill Young Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center".

November 21, 2013:

H.R. 2747. An Act to amend title 40, United States Code, to transfer certain functions from the Government Accountability Office to the Department of Labor relating to the Processing of claims for the payment of workers who were not paid appropriate wages under certain provisions of such title.

November 27, 2013:

H.R. 1848. An Act to ensure that the Federal Aviation Administration advances the safety of small airplanes, and the continued development of the general aviation industry, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3204. An Act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to human drug compounding and drug supply chain security, and for other purposes.

December 9, 2013:

H.R. 3626. An Act to extend the Undetectable Firearms Act of 1988 for 10 years.

December 20, 2013:

H.R. 185. An Act to designate the United States courthouse located at 101 East Pecan

Street in Sherman, Texas, as the "Paul Brown United States Courthouse".

H.R. 1402. An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend certain expiring provisions of law, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2251. An Act to designate the United States courthouse and Federal building located at 118 South Mill Street, in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, as the "Edward J. Devitt United States Courthouse and Federal Building".

H.R. 2871. An Act to amend title 28, United States Code, to modify the composition of the southern judicial district of Mississippi to improve judicial efficiency, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2922. An Act to extend the authority of the Supreme Court Police to protect court officials away from the Supreme Court grounds.

H.R. 3458. An Act to treat payments by charitable organizations with respect to certain firefighters as exempt payments.

H.R. 3588. An Act to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to exempt fire hydrants from the prohibition on the use of lead pipes, fittings, fixtures, solder, and flux.

December 26, 2013:

H.J. Res. 59. A joint resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

H.R. 623. An Act to provide for the conveyance of certain property located in Anchorage, Alaska, from the United States to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium.

H.R. 767. An Act to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to modify the Pilot Project offices of the Federal Permit Streamlining Pilot Project.

H.R. 2319. An Act to clarify certain provisions of the Native American Veterans' Memorial Establishment Act of 1994.

H.R. 3304. An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3343. An Act to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to clarify the rules regarding the determination of the compensation of the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia.

H.R. 3487. An Act to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act to extend through 2018 the authority of the Federal Election Commission to impose civil money penalties on the basis of a schedule of penalties established and published by the Commission, to expand such authority to certain other violations, and for other purposes.

SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT PRIOR TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, prior to sine die adjournment of the 1st Session, 113th Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates, he had approved and signed bills of the Senate of the following titles:

September 18, 2013:

S. 130. An Act to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal land to the Powell Recreation District in the State of Wyoming.

S. 157. An Act to provide for certain improvements to the Denali National Park and Preserve in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes.

S. 256. An Act to amend Public Law 93-435 with respect to the Northern Mariana Islands, providing parity with Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

S. 304. An Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Mississippi 2 parcels of surplus land within the boundary of the Natchez Trace Parkway, and for other purposes.

S. 459. An Act to modify the boundary of the Minuteman Missile National Historic

Site in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes.

October 2, 2013:

S. 793. An Act to support revitalization and reform of the Organization of American States, and for other purposes.

October 4, 2013:

S. 1348. An Act to reauthorize the Congressional Award Act.

November 21, 2013:

S. 330. An Act to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish safeguards and standards of quality for research and transplantation of organs infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

S. 893. An Act to provide for an increase, effective December 1, 2013, in the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of depend-

ency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

November 27, 2013:

S. 252. An Act to reduce preterm labor and delivery and the risk of pregnancy-related deaths and complications due to pregnancy, and to reduce infant mortality caused by prematurity, and for other purposes.

December 2, 2013:

S. 1545. An Act to extend authorities related to global HIV/AIDS and to promote oversight of United States programs.

December 20, 2013:

S. 1471. An Act to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of the Army to reconsider decisions to inter or honor the memory of a person in a national cemetery, and for other purposes.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING REV. ARTHUR
EVANS, SR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a hardworking and self motivated man, Rev. Arthur Evans, Sr.

Mr. Arthur Evans, Sr., a lifelong resident of Crystal Springs, MS was born on December 26, 1940. He is the son of the late Mr. "Jim" Evans and the late Mrs. Mattie Pearl Evans.

Mr. Evans originally started in the pulpwood hauling business in 1955 trading in his personal car for a pulpwood truck. By 1966, he moved into the gravel business. The business was a huge success. However, being a successful black business owner in 1966 in Mississippi did not come without the horrible racial obstacles of that time.

Mr. Evans was faced with unjust stipulations in contracts that would have never been included if he were white. His truck drivers were constantly harassed and even told "they would continue to be pulled over unless they quit driving for this black man".

Despite the ridicule and malice aimed toward him and his business, Mr. Evans continued to press on as he would not be bullied by bigotry and racial hatred. During the apex of his successful trucking business, Mr. Evans had a fleet of up twenty trucks hauling each day. Now, 55 years later, since the purchase of that pulpwood truck, Arthur Lee Evans Trucking is still going strong.

The owner, as strong as ever, is now known as Rev. Arthur Evans, Sr., since being called into ministry in December, 2000.

Rev. Evans has been married to Mrs. Johnnie Mae Evans for 54 years and is the proud father of 5 children, 15 grandchildren, and 4 great-grandchildren.

"Do all the good you can, by all the means you can, in all the ways you can, in all the places you can, at all the times you can, to all the people you can, as long as ever you can." by John Wesley, is the sentiments of the heart of Rev. Arthur Evans, Sr.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a dynamic and dedicated businessman, Rev. Arthur Evans, Sr.

HONORING MR. MARIO MURGADO

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Mario Murgado, an outstanding individual and someone who has become one of the most highly regarded business leaders in Southern Florida.

Mr. Murgado currently serves as President and Chief Executive Officer of Brickell Motors in Miami, FL. He began his career as a sales representative at a different car dealership, but quickly moved up the ranks. Working through sales, management, and finance, he eventually became President and CEO of Braman Imports. Throughout his career Mr. Murgado has been credited with reviving numerous dealerships in and around Miami, and helped transform them into top performers. Additionally, he has served as Chairman of the Florida Automobile Dealers Association and the American Honda National Dealer Advisory Board, and was a member of the General Motors advisory boards for marketing and fixed-operations dealers. Currently, he sits on the board of the South Florida Automobile Dealers Association.

Outside of his business, Mr. Murgado is an active member of numerous civic and community organizations. He served as finance chair for the commissioning of the USS *Gridley*, a guided-missile destroyer in the first naval vessel ever commissioned in Miami. He currently serves as a member of the Board of Trustees for St. Thomas University in Miami, dual role at Miami Children's Hospital Board and Foundation and is Vice Chair, and he is also a member of the World President's Organization.

Throughout the years, Mr. Murgado has been consistently recognized for his achievements. He received the TIME Dealer of the Year award, awarded annually to only 60 dealers nationwide. He has also been awarded the American International Automobile Dealers Impact Award, and was an inductee into the Miami-Dade Hall of Fame. Over the years I have also had the privilege of getting to know Mario, and his wife Bibiana, on a personal level and hold them in the highest regard. They are truly one of the most exceptional, loyal, trustworthy, and caring families I know, and I am lucky to call them my friends. I look forward to many more years of friendship and wish nothing but the best for Mario, Bibiana, and the entire Murgado family.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Mr. Mario Murgado for his continued service to Southern Florida and I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this remarkable individual.

TRIBUTE TO EMILY HEIN

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Emily Hein of Clive, Iowa for her commitment and enthusiasm as a foreign language student at the University of Rochester.

Emily has been selected for a United States Department of State Critical Language Scholarship to study Advanced Chinese in Qingdao, China. This State Department program is an important component of the federal government's coordinated effort to expand the number of Americans learning foreign languages and to increase cultural competency.

Mr. Speaker, I consider it a great honor to represent future leaders from Iowa like Emily Hein in the United States Congress. I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating her on earning this special scholarship. I wish Ms. Hein continued success in her studies, her travel and all her future endeavors.

HONORING THE MEMORY AND
SERVICE OF CITY ADMINIS-
TRATOR JAMES G. SCHARRET TO
THE CITY OF SOUTHFIELD

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. PETERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory and service of James G. Scharret, City Administrator for the City of Southfield, who passed away unexpectedly on January 9, 2014.

Mr. Scharret, or Jim as he was known to friends and colleagues, joined the city nearly forty years ago on December 10, 1974, as a research analyst and steadily moved up in the ranks. He became director of management and budget in 1982, deputy city administrator/fiscal services director in November 2004 and acting city administrator in November 2006. He was officially appointed to the post of city administrator in January 2008.

Jim held a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration from Wayne State University and a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Central Michigan University. He was well-known for his work ethic, which included being a constant presence in city hall.

As the city administrator, Jim approached his responsibilities with both pride and professionalism. He was particularly mindful of the need for sound fiscal stewardship and took the city's fiscal responsibility very seriously. Under his leadership, Southfield was recognized on many occasions for its sound financial outlook. Of his many accomplishments, Jim was especially proud of leading Southfield through a period of economic difficulty; the city saw its tax base decline by 40 percent but services were maintained without any city employee being laid off.

In addition to running the day to day operations of the city, Jim served on the boards of the Michigan Municipal Risk Management Authority, Brownfield Redevelopment Authority

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

and Local Development Finance Authority. In each of these roles, he worked hard to further the city's vision of a vibrant and prosperous Southfield—approaching them with the same dedication that has endeared him to Southfield's residents, business leaders and elected officials.

Mr. Speaker, as a former city councilman, I know first-hand how communities benefit from dedicated administrators. Jim's decades of dedicated service to the residents of Southfield is a testament to his character and I know that his leadership will be missed by all who are connected to the Southfield community. I offer my sincere condolences to his wife, Carolyn and their family. They can be proud of the example Jim set for all those who choose to serve their community.

HONORING 1LT(P) KINA TULANE
LEWIS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor 1LT(P) Kina Tulane Lewis, who is a remarkable soldier and public servant.

1LT(P) Kina Tulane Lewis is a life time resident of Georgetown, MS. She was born in Copiah County on January 6, 1988 to Joe Donell and Carrie Ann Lewis. Ms. Lewis is the sister of three brothers: Ronald Cleve, Joey and Anthony Lewis.

1LT(P) Lewis attended Crystal Springs High School where she graduated and continued her education at Alcorn State University with a major in Business Administration.

1LT(P) Kina Tulane Lewis joined the United States Army in June 7, 2007 and was commissioned as officer in May 21, 2010.

1LT(P) Lewis is stationed at Fort Riley, KS with 1-7 FA as the Battalion S6. Some of 1LT(P) Lewis' duties are being in charge of communication systems, such as computers, radios, satellite systems and phones.

1LT(P) Lewis is still serving in the United States Army and the awards that she has received so far are: ARCOM and AAM.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a dedicated soldier, 1LT(P) Kina Tulane Lewis, for her dedication to serving others and our country.

CONGRATULATING HONDA OF
GREENSBURG

HON. LUKE MESSER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Honda of Greensburg on receiving the EPA's Energy Star Certification for the second year in a row.

This plant, in my home district, has met strict energy efficiency-performance levels set by the EPA and performs in the top 25 percent of similar facilities nationwide for energy efficiency.

The plant provides 2,000 jobs for Hoosiers and has spent more than \$16 billion with suppliers in North America since 2008.

This Japanese company thriving in Indiana is a shining example of what a strong trade relationship with international partners can mean for our local economy.

The Asia-Pacific region is the fastest growing region of the world and a robust relationship with this region promotes economic growth, creates jobs and bolsters the American middle class.

As members of Congress we need to continue to promote policies that provide for a strong trade relationship with our partners in Asia and in turn provide much-needed, good-paying jobs for the American people.

TRIBUTE TO LINDA PEARSON

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication and contributions to the community are exceptional. Corona has been fortunate to have dynamic and dedicated community leaders who willingly and unselfishly give their time and talent and make their communities a better place to live and work. Linda Pearson is one of these individuals. On January 16, 2014, Linda will be honored as the 2013 "Citizen of the Year" at the Corona Chamber of Commerce Installation and Awards Gala at the Eagle Glen Golf Club.

For over 34 years, Linda has tirelessly dedicated herself to serving the Corona Regional Medical Center. She is currently the Director of Marketing, Patient Relations, and Volunteers and is known for her creative thinking and quick problem solving.

In addition to working with the Corona Regional Medical Center, Linda is a committed member of many other local organizations and serves on multiple boards whose programs help ensure the betterment of our community. Over the years, she has held board member positions with the Circle City Rotary, Corona Chamber of Commerce, Foundation for Community and Family Health, and Crossroads Christian School. Linda Pearson truly is an example of an individual committed to decades of service and outstanding representation within Corona and Riverside County at large.

Linda is known as an effective leader with a natural ability to organize the efforts and goodwill of others. She is an enthusiastic team builder who enjoys the challenge of researching and analyzing to find viable solutions to improve the lives of all community members. In light of this, Linda was awarded the Corona-Norco YMCA Ira D. "Cal" Calvert Distinguished Service Award in May 2009, which honors exceptional community volunteers. She was also honored with the Distinguished Citizen Award by the Temescal District Boy Scouts of America.

Considering all that Linda has done for Corona, the Corona Chamber of Commerce named Linda their 2013 Citizen of the Year. Linda's tireless passion for service has con-

tributed immensely to the betterment of our community. She has been the heart and soul of many organizations and events and I am proud to call her a fellow community member, American and friend. I know that many community members are grateful for her service and salute her as she receives this prestigious award.

HONORING COLONEL JOSEPH F.
LAMPERT ON THE OCCASION OF
HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE
UNITED STATES ARMY

HON. SUSAN W. BROOKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a fellow Hoosier, Colonel Joseph F. Lampert, on the occasion of his retirement from the United States Army after 36 years of faithful and dedicated service to his country while also working tirelessly as an educator and leader in his community.

Colonel Lampert, the grandson of hard working immigrant grandparents, was born and raised in Indianapolis and is a graduate of Cardinal Ritter High School. Upon graduation, Colonel Lampert continued his education at Indiana University.

Colonel Lampert put his education on hold to enter military service by enlisting in the United States Army and serving as a Pershing Missile Crewman in Germany. Upon completion of his initial enlistment, Colonel Lampert returned to Indiana University and completed a bachelor's and master's degree in education and began his education career as a teacher and later as an administrator with the Metropolitan School District of Pike Township, in Indianapolis.

In 1984, Colonel Lampert again answered the call of duty for military service by enlisting in the United States Army Reserve. After serving for a year, Colonel Lampert received a direct commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Adjutant General Corps.

During his tenure with the United States Army Reserve, Colonel Lampert served in a number of command, administrative, and operational staff positions with the 123rd Army Reserve Command in Indianapolis; 70th Training Division in Muncie, Indiana; 21st Theater Support Command in Indianapolis and Kaiserslautern, Germany; Eighth United States Army, Indianapolis and Yongsan, South Korea; 377th Theater Support Command, New Orleans; 100th Training Division, Fort Wayne, Indiana and Owensboro, Kentucky; and 78th Training Command, Fort Dix, New Jersey. Colonel Lampert is concluding his exemplarily military career serving as the Deputy Chief of Staff-G1 with the Military Intelligence Readiness Command at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

While serving as an educational administrator, Colonel Lampert was mobilized on three different occasions to Fort Benning in support of Operation Desert Shield/Storm, to Germany and the Balkans in support of Operation Joint Endeavor/Forge, and to Germany and Turkey in support of the Global War on Terrorism. In each instance, Colonel Lampert served with distinction.

Colonel Lampert's exemplary military service earned him numerous awards and decorations including the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal with silver oak leaf cluster, Army Commendation Medal with silver oak leaf cluster, and the Army Achievement Medal with three oak leaf clusters. Throughout his illustrious career, Colonel Lampert has worked diligently to implement improved operational training processes and procedures to improve unit readiness and enhance success on the battlefield.

On behalf of the people of the great Hoosier State and a grateful nation, I commend Colonel Joseph F. Lampert for his many years of dedicated service to our country. He has demonstrated exceptional meritorious service during both his educational and United States Army career. I wish the very best to Colonel Lampert, his wife, Jaye, and their two adult children, Joseph E. and Jacqueline.

HONORING CORPORAL EUGENE
ROBINSON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Corporal Eugene Robinson, who is a remarkable Veteran, community and public servant.

Corporal Eugene Robinson was born on July 17, 1949 to L. J. and Lula Bell Robinson. He is the oldest of 8 children. His siblings are: Lula Mae R. Ward, Evelyn R. Roberson, Carolyn R. McCadney, Edward Robinson, Lawrence J. Robinson, Charles Robinson and Patrina R. Dace. He attended Brushy Creek Attendance Center located in the Brushy Creek Community until he graduated from the 8th grade and had to attend William Henry Holtzclaw School in Crystal Springs, MS and graduated in 1967.

Corporal Robinson joined the United States Marines in 1967 and served until 1971. He went to Parris Island, SC for his basic training and he had his Infantry and MOS training at Camp Lejeune. He was deployed from Camp Pendleton, CA, where he spent 19 months in the Vietnam War. His duty there was Motor Transport, which was hauling ammo and supplies to the front line. Afterwards, he was shipped back to Camp Lejeune, where he received an honorable discharge in September 1971.

Corporal Robinson's Medals and Ribbons received are: National Defense Service medal; Good conduct; Navy Unit Commendation; Combat Action Ribbon; Republic of Vietnam Service Medal; and Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Corporal Robinson is a member of Brushy Creek M. B. Church where he serves as the church secretary, Sunday school teacher and is on the Deacon's ministry for over 30 years.

Corporal Robinson also served his community as Assistant chief of Hopewell Volunteer Fire Dept, when it was first organized in the Hopewell Community and is an active member of Hopewell Lodge #507 F & AM where he currently serves as secretary.

Corporal Robinson is married to Joyce Murry Robinson and they have 3 children: Samantha Murfree, Eugene Robinson, II and Jarvis Robinson. To provide for his family Corporal Robinson followed in his father's footsteps and became a pulp wood hauler. He soon moved on to become a tree length logger being one of the first black loggers in the small community of Brushy Creek. He continued until he owned his own Logging Company and retired in 2012.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a remarkable servant and Veteran, Corporal Eugene Robinson, for his dedication to serving our country and others.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF AMERICAN
JAZZ DRUMMER AND BAND-
LEADER CHICO HAMILTON

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor legendary American Jazz drummer and composer Chico Hamilton who passed away on November 25, 2013 at the age of 92 in New York. Chico Hamilton was a dear friend and an inspiration to countless of musicians and jazz enthusiasts worldwide. The California-born musician was famous for his unique cool melodic sound that forever revolutionized how jazz drums were played and incorporated into music. Although I speak with grief of such an overwhelming loss, I ascend to rejoice a life well lived and proudly remember the accomplishments of such a remarkable musician and artist.

Mr. Hamilton was born Foreststorn Hamilton in Los Angeles on September 21, 1921. A passionate drummer, he played in high school jazz bands alongside, his good friend and famous saxophonist Dexter Gordon. As a teenager, Mr. Hamilton quickly made a name for himself and earned a place touring with Lionel Hampton's famed big band. Not only was Mr. Hamilton a talented musician, but he also proudly served in the U.S. Army during World War II. Upon his return, his love of music led him to greatness, as he played alongside artists like Count Basie, Jimmy Mundy, and Charlie Barnet. Mr. Hamilton would soon find overwhelming success after starting his own quintet in 1955.

The Chico Hamilton Quintet was celebrated for its distinctive laid-back swing style and fusion of creative sound; it soon became a staple at many major jazz festivals, clubs and college campuses for decades. Even as recently as this past October, Mr. Hamilton performed for passionate music fans regularly at Manhattan's Drom. Throughout his illustrious career, Mr. Hamilton recorded over 60 albums as a leader on several prominent recording labels, including: Columbia, Soul Note, Impulse and Pacific Jazz. His work has been eternalized in many classical films and musicals, including "Sweet Smell of Success" and "You'll Never Get Rich," with Fred Astaire.

Most notably, Mr. Hamilton was a dedicated great-grandfather, grandfather, father and husband who is survived by his daughter Denise

Hamilton; his brother Don; one granddaughter and two great-granddaughters. He will be forever remembered for his work as a pioneering jazz drummer and his dedication to his family.

Mr. Speaker, rather than mourn his passing, I hope that my colleagues will join me in celebrating the life of my friend Chico Hamilton by remembering that he exemplified greatness in every way.

TRIBUTE TO IOWA REPRESENTATIVE
STAN GUSTAFSON

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Iowa's newest State Representative, Stan Gustafson, following his resounding electoral victory on January 7th. Representative Gustafson will represent Iowa House District 25, which includes Madison and Warren Counties, for the remainder of the 85th General Assembly.

Stan's election to the Iowa House of Representatives is a great benefit for our State and yet another example of his lifetime commitment to service. Originally from California, Mr. Gustafson attended the University of California at Berkeley and obtained a bachelor's degree in finance while participating in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps. Upon graduation, Stan received his Commission as a 2nd Lieutenant and began a 23-year military career. Stan's patriotic service to our nation placed him in the thick of the Vietnam War where he served as a Forward Artillery Observer. Once his overseas tour had concluded, Stan returned home to attend law school and continue his contribution to our nation as a military reservist for more than two decades. Stan would ultimately retire as a Lieutenant Colonel and remains a staunch advocate for our men and women in uniform. Today, Stan and his wife Betty, a Dallas County native, reside in Cumming and stay busy as active community participants and loving grandparents.

Mr. Speaker, the selflessness and leadership Mr. Gustafson has shown throughout his entire life and career is nothing short of remarkable. At home and abroad, Stan has consistently stepped up to serve his neighbors and his nation. I can attest that he has been, and will continue to be, a true asset to supporting a thriving democracy in our great State. It is a great honor to represent Stan, Betty, and all of Iowa House District 25 in the United States Congress and I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating Stan for his efforts. I wish Representative Gustafson nothing but the best as he continues his work to help our State and preserve our freedoms.

BREAST DENSITY AND
MAMMOGRAPHY REPORTING ACT

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank one of my constituents, Laura Mason Caldwell of Eugene, Oregon, for her tireless advocacy on behalf of breast cancer patients. In large part thanks to Laura's work, we have a new law in Oregon that requires doctors to inform patients in writing if they have dense breast tissue. This is a small change that could have a major benefit. Dense breast tissue has been associated with increased risk of breast cancer, and routine mammograms are less likely to effectively detect tumors in women who have dense breast tissue. Had Laura been informed about these risk factors early on, she may have been able to catch her cancer before it spread. Oregonians now have that information, but women in many other states do not. For that reason House leadership needs to bring up the bipartisan Breast Density and Mammography Reporting Act, H.R. 3404, for a vote. Passing H.R. 3404 will make sure that women across the country have access to the information necessary to detect breast cancer early when it is most treatable.

HONORING GREGORY L. YOUNG

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable veteran, Mr. Gregory L. Young. Mr. Young has shown what can be done through hard work, setting goals, and aiming high.

Gregory L. Young was born December 20, 1963 in Yazoo City, Mississippi to Doris and Neal Young. Gregory graduated from Yazoo City High School in May of 1981. He attended University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS from August 1981 to May of 1982 when he joined the United States Navy in the spring of 1982. In August of 1982 he began his U.S. Navy career at the Navy Recruit Training Command (NRTC) in Great Lakes, Illinois.

After graduating from his Navy (A) School, Gregory was assigned to the U.S.S. *Estocin* FFG-15 home ported at Naval Station Mayport, Florida. In October 1985 he transferred to the U.S.S. *Charles F. Adams* DDG-2 and served until February 1989. Later in February, 1989, Gregory transferred to Navy Recruiting District (NRD) St. Louis, MO and served as a Navy Recruiter in Columbia, Missouri until March, 1993. While on recruiting duty, he attained the rank of E-6 and ultimately served as the Recruiter in Charge of the local recruiting office.

After a successful tour of recruiting duty, he transferred to the U.S.S. *Wainwright* CG-28 home ported out of Charleston, South Carolina. He served onboard the U.S.S. *Wainwright* from April, 1993 until November, 1993 as a CIC Watch Supervisor.

In November, 1993 Gregory decided to leave the U.S. Navy and was honorably discharged as an Operation Specialist First Class. He served his country honorably for a total of 11 years. During that time, he participated in three six month deployments, two Special Operations deployments and numerous exercises and humanitarian operations. He has also received numerous awards throughout his naval services including: Navy Achievement Medal, National Defense Service Medal, U.S. Coast Guard Meritorious Unit Commendation, Battle "E" Award (3), Sea Service Deployment Ribbon (3), Good Conduct Award (2), the Navy Recruiting Ribbon and Gold Wreath Award (2).

After Gregory's tenure with the U.S. Navy, he was hired by the SkyTel Corp. in May of 1994 as a Customer Service Representative in Jackson, MS. While in this position he was selected along with a few other employees to conduct testing of the Skytel Two Way Paging network through the United States. He was later promoted to Network Operator in the company's Network Operation Center. Gregory enjoyed working for SkyTel and stayed with the company until it was later sold and relocated in December, 2008. After a long period of unemployment due to the economic recession, he went to work for Comcast as a Customer Account Executive in February, 2010 and remained until November, 2010.

In December, 2010 Gregory accepted an offer from the Department of Homeland Security as a Transportation Security Officer (TSO) with the Transportation Security Agency (TSA). Currently, he is a dual certified TSO at the Jackson Municipal Airport. He was selected as TSO of the Quarter (April-June 2012) for the State of Mississippi. In January of 2013 he was selected as the TSO of The Year 2012 for the State of Mississippi.

Gregory is a devout member of North Jackson Baptist Church in Jackson, MS where he serves as a trustee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Gregory L. Young for his dedication to serving our great Country and his community.

HONORING AMBASSADOR SHANKAR SHARMA FOR HIS DEDICATED SERVICE TO THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF NEPAL, AS AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

HON. ANDER CRENSHAW

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank the Honorable Ambassador of Nepal, Shankar Sharma, on behalf of the Congressional Nepal Caucus for his dedicated service both to his country and to the United States over the past four years.

No doubt due in part to his tireless and committed work for Nepal, the past four years have brought many positive changes to the country and its relations with the United States. Not only has the Congressional Nepal Caucus been established, which will continue

to educate Members of Congress on Capitol Hill about Nepal and the benefits of a strong relationship between our two countries, but the Peace Corps has resumed in Nepal after an 8 year hiatus due to a now-resolved conflict. In addition, the Millennium Challenge Corporation has declared Nepal "threshold program eligible," strengthening the dialogue between the two countries and preparing Nepal for a future MCC Compact. And in April of 2011, a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement was signed, which established a framework for trade and resolved outstanding disputes between our nations. Each of these triumphs strengthens our relationship and will continue to help Nepal in their path to development and democracy.

The Congressional Nepal Caucus would also like to acknowledge Ambassador Sharma on his many years of service to Nepal. As Deputy Chairman at the National Planning Commission in Nepal, Chief Advisor in Ministry of Finance, Alternate Governor of Nepal for the International Monetary Fund, and Senior Economist in Institute of South East Asian Studies, Ambassador Sharma has steered Nepal in a viable direction.

I am grateful for the leadership and dedication of Ambassador Sharma; and I thank him for his contribution to strengthen our relationship between Nepal and the United States. He will be missed in Washington, and the Caucus wishes him best of luck in his future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF SARA MILLER
McCUNE

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Sara Miller McCune for a life and career distinguished by tremendous accomplishment, success and generosity.

Mrs. Miller McCune is a prominent business leader, charitable philanthropist and valued member of the Central Coast community. Originally from Queens, New York, Sara and her late husband, George McCune, founded the renowned SAGE Publications in 1965. Since that time, SAGE Publications has flourished as a prestigious institution of academic publishing, employing nearly 1,000 people around the world. The company publishes hundreds of journals and has thousands of academic titles in print. Sara is also the founder of the Miller-McCune Center for Research, Media and Public Policy and the SAGE Center for the Study of the Mind at the University of California Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Miller McCune's philanthropy is far-reaching and has been aimed at improving educational opportunities for all. Her giving represents her commitment to the underprivileged, and fulfilling achievement gaps for students everywhere. Sara and her husband established the McCune Foundation in the 1990s with the goal of empowering underserved populations through targeted grant-making. Today, the Foundation supports a number of community building initiatives that address a wide

range of issues up and down the Central Coast. Additionally, Mrs. McCune has endowed a competitive internship program at the University of California, Santa Barbara to provide service-learning opportunities for students to give back to their community.

Sara is also a supporter of Cottage Hospital and the Granada Theater in my hometown of Santa Barbara. These are only a few of the many examples where Sara has proven her benevolent spirit and we cannot thank her enough.

I am pleased to celebrate Sara's countless achievements as she is honored by her friends and colleagues tonight. She is truly a pioneer in the world of publishing and a treasured member of our community.

COMMEMORATING THE 225TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

HON. MICK MULVANEY

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention the 225th anniversary of the founding of Georgetown University. As a proud alumnus of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, I will always know that the University and these United States began together in 1789. The University's founding is tied to the first deed of property from which the current University took shape on January 23, 1789—acquired by Bishop John Carroll, the first Catholic bishop in the United States and the University's founder.

From that date forward, Georgetown's growth and that of our nation have been intertwined. I am proud that the University's federal charter—the second such charter approved by Congress after that of the U. S. Military Academy—was proposed in legislation introduced by one of the University's first students, Congressman William Gaston of North Carolina. As a Carolinian myself, I have to say, from the beginning, Georgetown was off on the right footing. It is fitting that the University's main lecture hall bears the name Gaston Hall.

Our school colors have roots deep in our nation's history as well. During the Civil War more than 1,000 Georgetown alumni served in both the Union and Confederate armies. The blue and the gray, then, reflect the divided allegiances of both students and alumni during that war.

Today, the student body is comprised of students from every state and from 141 nations around the globe.

I am heartened that Georgetown has remained true to the Roman Catholic and Jesuit values on which it was founded. The University prides itself as a place of vigorous dialogue. It pushes students to pursue lives enriched by research and scholarship. I am happy to say that, since my election to Congress, I have had several opportunities to explore some of the issues we are working on in the House of Representatives with faculty who have deep and valuable knowledge on these topics.

I was lucky to study at Georgetown under professors such as Madeline Albright and Fr. James Reddington. They made me think and challenge my assumptions. They helped me grow and shaped my subsequent career. Certainly, Georgetown's commitment to encouraging students to explore public service is reflected in its Mission Statement which ends with an admonition to those who have studied there "to be reflective lifelong learners, to be responsible and active participants in civic life and to live generously in service to others." It is not surprising then that, since William Gaston entered Congress in 1814, over 150 Georgetown alumni and faculty members have served in the U. S. Congress. Others have served as President, governors, cabinet secretaries, judges and as senior diplomats around the globe. Likewise, the University is equally proud of alumni who have gone on to be leaders in their communities in fields such as business, arts, health care or the law.

It is an honor to recognize Georgetown on this occasion of its 225th "birthday," but, more importantly, to wish my alma mater great progress in the centuries ahead.

HONORING CORPORAL SHERONDRA MCGEE BAILEY

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable veteran, Mrs. Sherondra McGee Bailey. Mrs. Bailey has shown what can be done through hard work, dedication and a desire to make a positive difference in serving others.

Sherondra McGee Bailey is a resident of Vicksburg, Mississippi born on August 8, 1982 to Beverly Thomas and Patrick Pope in New Orleans, LA. She is the oldest of eleven children born to Beverly Thomas. She graduated from South Delta High School in 2000.

After High School Sherondra attended the University of Southern Mississippi where she met and married Brandon Bailey and to that union they have one son, Brayden Bailey.

Sherondra enlisted in the United States Air Force in April 2008. She graduated number two in her Meteorologist class. She was later stationed at the Barksdale Air Force Base located in Louisiana.

Sherondra is a devout member of Clark Chapel United Methodist Church in Cary, MS. She enjoys time with family and friends.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Sherondra McGee Bailey for her dedication to serving our great Country.

CONGRATULATING DONALD "DONNY" BYNUM AS THE 2014 ALABAMA SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YEAR

HON. MARTHA ROBY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate an exemplary public servant, Donald "Donny" Bynum, recipient of the distinguished 2014 Alabama Superintendent of the Year award.

A prime example of servant leadership, Superintendent Bynum has served for over 29 years as a teacher, coach, and administrator. He holds an AA Degree in School Administration plus a Master of Science in School Administration, both from Troy University in Dothan, and a Bachelor of Science in Education from Troy University.

Prior to his tenure as the Superintendent of Dale County Schools, Mr. Bynum served as an Education Specialist with the Alabama Department of Education and in various capacities within the Dale County School System. Such positions included the Transportation Supervisor; Principal at G.W. Long Elementary School; and as the Assistant Principal at G.W. Long School.

Almost one year ago, the nation watched a terrifying situation emerge in Dale County, Alabama. The murder of a school bus driver, abduction of a five-year old student, and the prolonged hostage situation that ensued presented a unique challenge for all levels of state and local government. That was especially true for Dale County Schools, which was faced with the murder of an employee and the abduction of a student, all while the need to ensure the safety and stability of the schools was paramount. Superintendent Bynum handled this challenge with strength and grace, helping lead the students, parents, faculty and community through the tragedy. By all accounts, Dale County emerged stronger and more united than ever, thanks in large part to Superintendent Donny Bynum's leadership in this trying time.

Also active in the Dale County community, Superintendent Bynum is involved with the Dale County Children's Policy Council, Dale County United Way Board of Directors, School Superintendents of Alabama Board of Directors District III President, and he and his wife Paula, a retired educator, are members of the Ozark Baptist Church. He and Paula have two children, Mason and Elizabeth.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honoring Donny Bynum as the 2014 Alabama Superintendent of the Year. His exceptional moral character, experience, and dedication to the Alabama school system render him a qualified recipient of this honor. I am grateful for Bynum's service and proudly recognize his contributions to the betterment of the great State of Alabama.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRETT GUTHRIE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from votes in the House January 7–10, 2014, due to the death of my mother. Had I been present, I would have voted: rollcall No. 1 (Quorum call): Present; rollcall No. 2 (H.R. 724): “yea”; rollcall No. 3 (H.R. 3527): “yea”; rollcall No. 4 (H.R. 3628): “yea”; rollcall No. 5 (Previous Question): “yea”; rollcall No. 6 (Rule for H.R. 2279 and H.R. 3811): “yea”; rollcall No. 7 (Sinema Amendment to H.R. 2279): “nay”; rollcall No. 8 (Tonko Amendment to H.R. 2279): “nay”; rollcall No. 9 (Motion to Recommit H.R. 2279): “nay”; rollcall No. 10 (Passage of H.R. 2279): “yea”; rollcall No. 11 (Passage of H.R. 3811): “yea.”

CONGRATULATING MARY KAY RUMMEL

HON. JULIA BROWNLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize Mary Kay Rummel, a community poet, who was inaugurated on January 10, 2014 as the first Poet Laureate of Ventura County.

Nominated by the Ventura County Arts Council, Mary was ultimately selected as the county's first laureateship for her long and celebrated career as a poet in the region. In conjunction with the title of Poet Laureate, Mary will also serve a two year position as official poet and ambassador to the community, a position that is dedicated to putting a spotlight on poetry and expanding the audiences of the literary arts in the area.

Mary's work has been described as “luminous meditations on the nature of love in which imagery and the beauty of language shine.” Her literary work will serve to promote, encourage and inspire community members to develop their own creative interests.

Over the last 35 years, more than 350 of Mary's poems have appeared in national and international literary journals and anthologies. Throughout her career, she has also received over a dozen poetry awards that range from local accolades to multiple nominations for the highly prestigious Pushcart Prize.

Beyond her poetry career, and her duties as a wife, mother of three and a grandmother, Mary is vigorously involved in the community, including being an active participant in poetry readings throughout the county. She has collaborated with visual artists, sculptors, musicians and dancers. Additionally, she has been a professor at California State University, Channel Islands since it first opened its doors in 2002.

I am confident that Mary's talents and passion for the art will be reflected positively in her new position. I am pleased to join with the Ventura County Arts Council and the people of Ventura County in congratulating our first Poet Laureate, Mary Kay Rummel.

HONORING MASTER SERGEANT JAMES M. SHINARD, SR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkably dedicated and ambitious Army veteran, who has over 28 years of service to his country, Master Sergeant James M. Shinard, Sr.

Master Sergeant Shinard was born December 24, 1963 in Bolton, MS. He began his career in the armed forces in July 1985. Advancing through a number of military schools of training, Master Sergeant Shinard quickly advanced in rank from student to Squad Leader by January 1986. While serving as Team Leader, he was a part of the 1/17 Infantry Battalion 2 ID Camp Casey in Korea. As a Squad Leader, he was a part of the 155th Infantry Brigade Mississippi during Desert Storm from 1990 to 1991 and 87th Division Camp Shelby, Mississippi as a soldier during Iraqi Freedom from 2003 to 2010.

In addition to his active duty service with the Army, Master Sergeant Shinard performed with the Mississippi Army National Guard 155th Brigade (Mechanized) in Brookhaven, MS and with the United States Army Reserve as Observer Controller with the 3/346 Regt Battalion, 87th Division at Camp Shelby Mississippi, cumulatively from 1989 to 2003.

Throughout his service, he has been promoted four times to his current rank as Master Sergeant, promoted April 15, 2009 in the Army Reserve.

Throughout his 28 years of service, Master Sergeant Shinard has received numerous decorations and badges. Among those received are: the Humanitarian Service Medal, Combat Action Badge, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, National Defense Service Medal (with Bronze Service Star), and Armed Forces Reserve Medal (with “M” Device and 20-Year Silver Hourglass). His present assignment is Mobilization/Readiness NCO, 412 Theater Engineer Command (TPU) in Vicksburg, MS. Currently, Master Sergeant Shinard is also pursuing an educational degree at Belhaven University, which he plans to complete in June 2014.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Master Sergeant James M. Shinard, Sr. for his unwavering dedication and service as a respected veteran for his family, local community, and country.

CELEBRATING THE 90TH BIRTHDAY OF EVELYN KEISER

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am truly honored to rise today and recognize Mrs. Evelyn Keiser on the occasion of her 90th birthday, which was on January 12, 2014.

Evelyn was born Evelyn Cahn in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1924. She graduated

from Temple University with a bachelor of science degree in Medical Technology, one of only a few women in what was then a predominately male field of study. As a military wife, she traveled throughout the United States where her education and ambition for the medical field led to her employment in several hospitals and medical labs.

After World War II, she returned to Philadelphia and opened her own medical lab, which she operated for more than 12 years. As the demands of motherhood increased, Evelyn sold her medical lab and embarked on a rewarding teaching career. She joined the Franklin School of Sciences and led the Medical Sciences and Lab Technology programs. In 1961, she moved to South Florida to head the medical program at Charron-Williams College in Fort Lauderdale.

In 1977, with her son Dr. Arthur Keiser, she opened the Keiser School on Oakland Park Boulevard in Fort Lauderdale with one student and 2,400 square feet of classrooms.

The Keiser School name progression from Keiser Institute of Technology (1982) to Keiser College (1986) and Keiser University (2006) reflects milestones that include new degree programs, multiple branch campuses, accreditation achievements, and the addition of the Graduate School offering Master's degrees.

In 1981, another dream of hers became a reality when the Medical Laboratory Technician program was added to the Keiser School course offerings. Evelyn assumed the teaching and faculty development responsibilities. Under her direction, the program received accreditation from the National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences, confirming the highest quality in medical laboratory academics and training.

More than 25 years later, although no longer teaching, she continues to advise faculty and serve as an advocate for students.

Nearly three decades later, Evelyn is still active in the university, serving as Chairwoman of the Board of Advisors. At 90 years young, and 37 years after co-founding Keiser University, she is often the first on campus each morning.

Throughout her lifelong career in medical labs and in higher education, Evelyn has been awarded honors too numerous to list, including “Teacher of the Year” and “Educator of the Year.” In February 2004, she was awarded an honorary doctorate from Beijing University, citing her commitment to educational articulation agreements between China and the United States.

To the faculty and administration of Keiser University, Evelyn Keiser sets the example that all students deserve the highest quality of academic instruction. As a result, the University's top teaching honor awarded to faculty members that have excelled in a proactive teaching approach focused on successful learning outcomes is entitled, “The Evelyn C. Keiser Teaching Excellence Award.”

Today, Keiser University serves 20,000 students on 15 Florida campuses and internationally, as well as offers approximately 90 doctoral through associate degrees, and employs nearly 3,500 staff and faculty.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the great privilege of knowing Evelyn Keiser for over 30 years. She has been a wonderful friend to me. I am

so happy to be able to honor her on the occasion of her 90th birthday, and wish her many more years of happiness and success.

CONGRATULATING CHRISTOPHER MILLER FOR STUDIES IN THE CRITICAL LANGUAGE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Christopher Miller, a constituent of mine from Southlake, TX, on studying the Arabic language in Meknes, Morocco, under the Critical Language Scholarship Program.

The Critical Language Scholarship program was established in 2006 as part of the National Security Language Initiative. This inter-agency effort was formed with recognition of the need for our future diplomatic and intelligence personnel to learn languages such as Arabic, Farsi, Urdu, and Chinese. It provides an intensive regimen of study at beginner, intermediate, and advanced levels for both undergraduate and graduate students. The program goes beyond just language and provides cultural experiences by immersion in the host country.

It was a pleasure to receive the U.S. State Department's announcement that one of my constituents, Christopher Miller, had successfully participated in the Critical Language Scholarship Program this past summer. Acceptance is highly competitive, and so I commend his studying Advanced Arabic in Meknes. Christopher's success is a testament to dedication, skill, and hard work; and I look forward to his accomplishing great things in any endeavor that he pursues in life.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the 24th Congressional District of Texas, I ask all my distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating Christopher Miller on his studies in the Critical Language Scholarship Program.

TRIBUTE TO CORONA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD RECIPIENT BUD GORDON

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication and contributions to the community of Corona, California are exceptional. Corona has been fortunate to have dynamic and dedicated community leaders who willingly and unselfishly give their time and talent and make their communities a better place to live and work. Bud Gordon is one of these individuals. On January 16, 2014, Bud will receive a prestigious honor when the Corona Chamber of Commerce gives him the Lifetime Achievement Award at the organization's annual

awards and installation gala at the Eagle Glen Golf Club.

One of Bud's greatest achievements has been bringing immense growth in the region. He is the visionary behind the Gordon Automotive Group which includes several automotive dealerships throughout Riverside County and greater Southern California. Bud's commitment is seen especially at the Gordon Automotives Group's Headquarters, Quality Toyota of Corona, which carries the guiding principle of delivering service that is caring, defect-free, and timely. He has helped add numerous jobs in the area which has strengthened and bettered the economy in a profound way.

Bud is not only an innovative businessman, but also an active community member and has spent his life giving back in any way he can. Bud founded and formed the At Risk Children Angel Foundation in conjunction with members of the Corona Police Department to help supply local at risk children with sports equipment, registration fees, and even basic necessities. He has also been an active supporter of the Happy Hairston Youth Foundation, where he both raised and donated hundreds of thousands of dollars to help disadvantaged youth achieve their goals and pursue their dreams.

Inspired by his daughter, Bud also created a variety of educational programs to motivate and inform students in the community. He re-created the Oval Office at his Corona headquarters, forming the Quality Toyota West Wing, which has served over 195,000 students who have participated in the 2½-hour educational learning experience offered there. Bud also recognized a need for a hands-on trade school training facility, and thus, Uncle Bud's Automotive Museum was born. The Museum offers "A Journey Through Automotive History," where students can both see and feel the history of the automobile and hear from docents regarding the variety of careers offered in the automotive industry.

Bud's passion and leadership are contagious and when it comes to commitment, he makes sure to match his words with his actions. He is a tireless supporter of the Settlement House, which provides food to the needy, the Trauma Intervention Program, the Alternatives to Domestic Violence Program, and various organizations supporting local schools.

In light of all he has done for the community of Corona, the Corona Chamber of Commerce has given him their Lifetime Achievement Award. Bud's tireless passion for service has contributed immensely to the betterment of the community of Corona, California. He has been the heart and soul of many organizations and events and I am proud to call him a fellow community member, American and friend. I know that many community members are grateful for his service and salute him as he receives this prestigious award.

HONORING D.W. JOHNSON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a veteran, Mr. D.W. Johnson. D.W. has shown what can be done through tenacity, dedication, and a desire to serve others.

Mr. D.W. Johnson, a native of Cary, Mississippi was born May 23, 1947, the third child born to Kate Turner and James Johnson. He graduated in 1966 from Henry Weathers High School.

In May 1968 Mr. Johnson was drafted to the Vietnam War. He went to Vietnam in October of 1968 and he received an honorable discharge from the U.S. Army in 1970. After being discharged from the Army he accepted a job at Miller Transporters, Inc. in 1973 until retirement in 2003. He joined the Mississippi National Guard in 1974. While serving in the National Guard he was deployed to Desert Storm in December, 1990 until May, 1991. In 1995 D.W. retired from the MS National Guard after serving over twenty years.

Mr. Johnson began his political career in November 1995 when he was elected as the Sharkey County Supervisor for District Two for eight years. Then in November 2004 he was elected as the Sharkey County Election Commissioner until he resigned in August 2011.

Mr. Johnson is a deacon at Guiding Star M. B. Church which he joined in 1974. He is thoroughly involved in the community. He transports the elderly and veterans to the doctor. He is a member of the Men's Fellowship which meets every Saturday to discuss community issues. He is a member of the South Delta High School Booster Club.

On October 12, 1968 Mr. Johnson married Dorothy Mae Watley and to that union they have two children: Tonia L. Ross and David L. Johnson. He has three grandchildren, Paris, Paul, and David, II.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. D.W. Johnson for his passion and dedication to serving our great Country and desire to make a difference in the lives of others.

HONORING NICK GOEPPER

HON. LUKE MESSER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Nick Goepper of Lawrenceburg, Indiana on qualifying to represent the United States in the 22nd Winter Olympic Games in Sochi, Russia in the event of Freeski Slopestyle.

Nick has distinguished himself as one of the world's most premier athletes in Freeski Slopestyle, placing first in an U.S. Olympic selection event in Breckenridge, Colorado and placing second at a separate selection event in Copper Mountain, Colorado. Nick's hard work and dedication has enabled him to excel

among his competitors, putting him in the most elite category of athletes.

It brings me great pride knowing that such a hard working athlete will not only be representing the United States, but also Indiana's 6th Congressional District, in one of the most treasured and sacred events in all of sports.

I ask the entire 6th Congressional District to join me in congratulating Nick Goepper in his selection to the United States Olympic team and wishing him continued success and health in the 22nd Winter Olympic Games in Sochi, Russia.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RON BARBER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, due to flight delays beyond my control, I missed one recorded vote on January 7. I would like to indicate at this point how I would have voted had I been present for that vote.

On rollcall No. 1, establishing a quorum in the House of Representatives for the Second Session of the 113th Congress, I would have voted "present."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM GERLACH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, on January 13, 2014, I missed two recorded votes on the House floor. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall 12 and "yea" on rollcall 13.

HONORING LT. JUANITA MITCHELL

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a hardworking and self motivated woman, Lt. Juanita Mitchell.

Lt. Juanita Mitchell, a native of Mississippi, was born on May 30, 1972 in Lexington, Mississippi. She is the daughter of Mr. Jerry and Deloris Greer.

Lt. Mitchell is married to Shannon Mitchell and they have three children: Shannon, Ayanna and Tynishiwa. She has taught her kids as well as herself to study hard, pray and to excel for positive things in life to succeed for a promising future.

Lt. Mitchell received her education in the Holmes County Public School Systems, where she received her High School Diploma from Tchula Attendance Center in 1990.

Lt. Mitchell began her Law enforcement Career at the Holmes Humphrey's Correctional Facility in February 2000 and was given the duties as being a Correctional Officer as well

as fulfilling the duties of being the Acting Sergeant for that shift. In 2004 she became a part time 911 Dispatcher for the Holmes County Sheriff Department.

Lt. Mitchell received a Promotion to become Holmes County Deputy Sheriff in April 2005. She attended the Mississippi Delta Community College Law Enforcement Training Academy in October, 2005 where she received her Law Enforcement Certification.

In 2008 Lt. Mitchell became the first female Criminal Investigator and in the year 2012 she became the first female Lieutenant for that Department.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a dynamic woman, Lt. Juanita Mitchell for her dedication to the community and the law enforcement.

HONORING WILLIE STEVENSON GLANTON

HON. BRUCE L. BRALEY

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Willie Stevenson Glanton on her tireless efforts throughout her life to break down race and gender barriers and pave the way for many Americans. Willie Stevenson Glanton has been dedicated to the law, human services, and civil rights.

Willie has been a champion for women and minorities throughout her entire life. She was only the second African American woman admitted to practice law in the State of Iowa, along with becoming the first African American woman to be appointed as a city clerk, assistant county attorney, and the first African American female to be elected to the Iowa State Legislature. In addition to her many achievements, Willie is the first woman and first African American to be elected president of the Iowa Chapter of the Federal Bar Association. She "wanted to make an impact for black and women's rights, which are historically intertwined," and "felt that our black children needed more black images in politics to stir their interests."

With all of her achievements, another great success was her 50-year marriage to the love of her life, the late Luther T. Glanton Jr. who was also a pioneer for African Americans by becoming Iowa's first district judge. A thrilling day for my family was when Judge Glanton spoke at my sister's high school graduation in 1973.

As such an important symbol of justice, the Willie Stevenson Glanton Award was established to recognize a lawyer who exemplifies Willie's spirit to help others, reach back, and help his or her community. Recipients are honored for working toward the goal of improving their community, whether through a commitment to public service, legislative initiatives, professional activities, or community activities. They must demonstrate a commitment to advocacy and activism in the spirit of Willie's devotion to "free up people."

Willie is an example of a leader who has worked tirelessly to make her community, her state, and her country a better place to live.

She is a true example of hard work, determination and a good heart, and shows us that we can achieve so much and improve the lives of so many individuals directly and indirectly. Willie, on behalf of Iowans and Americans, you make us proud.

SUPERFUND REINVESTMENT ACT

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, last week, the House passed legislation to weaken and fragment the already underfunded federal Superfund program. This was a step in the wrong direction. Today, joined by 15 original cosponsors, I am reintroducing legislation to reauthorize Superfund taxes on polluting industries; provide more funds to clean up toxic waste sites; and relieve much of the funding burden currently shouldered by taxpayers through general revenue funds.

Across the country there are 1,321 severely polluted superfund sites, some federal and some private. These sites threaten humans with exposure to toxics such as arsenic, benzene, PCBs, mercury and a wide range of solvents, resulting in health problems such as infertility, low birth weight, birth defects, leukemia and respiratory difficulties.

Passed by Congress in 1980, the Superfund program has resulted in the cleanup of more than 1,000 toxic waste sites in communities all over the U.S., freeing residents from health risks and fears that come from living close to toxic waste. In the majority of cases, EPA works with the parties who have been found responsible for the pollution and they pay for the cleanup. However, at some sites, those responsible for the pollution cannot be found or do not have the ability to pay, and the government pays for the cleanup. Historically, the Superfund trust fund was used for this process, which was supported by taxes on petroleum products and chemicals. Because Congress has not reauthorized these Superfund taxes since 1995, the trust fund was depleted and the funding source for the cleanup of orphan sites has shifted primarily to general funds.

The Superfund Reinvestment Act will reinstate Superfund taxes to their previous levels, including excise taxes of \$.097 per barrel on crude oil or refined oil products, excise taxes of \$.22 to \$.48 per ton on certain chemicals, and a corporate environmental income tax of .12 percent on a corporation's modified alternative minimum taxable income that exceeds \$2 million. This legislation also includes language to guarantee that money from the Trust Fund is only spent on Superfund cleanups.

I urge my colleagues to join me in working to strengthen the Superfund program by ensuring that polluters continue to pay. This will go a long way towards cleaning up America's most toxic waste sites, and helping to keep our communities and our families safe, healthy, and economically secure.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained yesterday and missed roll Nos. 12 and 13. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on roll Nos. 12 and 13.

A RECOGNITION OF MR. CRAIG RAGG

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend and longtime Castro Valley Resident, Mr. Craig Ragg. This month, Craig will complete his term serving as the 2013 President of the Bay East Association of Realtors, where he has also served on the Board of Directors since 2008 and as Treasurer in 2011.

Craig has worked since 1977 as a Licensed Real Estate Agent, Broker, and Realtor. Throughout his career, Craig has been actively involved as a leader in the real estate profession, and he has always made time to invest in his community.

A National Association of Realtors Leadership Academy Graduate, Craig is an active member of the real estate community at the national, state, and local level. Craig served as a member of the National Association of Realtors Committees on Land Use and Consumer Communication, as well as the California Association of Realtors Federal Committee, Taxation Committee, and Housing Affordability Fund Committee. Craig also has served on the Board of Directors of the California Association of Realtors since 2010.

Over the course of his career, Craig often has been recognized for his efforts in the community. In 1990 and 2009, Craig was honored as Bay East Realtor of the Year. He also was the recipient of the John Deadrich Distinguished Service Award in 2006, and again in 2008.

Craig also has honorably served his country. Craig served in the United States Air Force from 1968 to 1972. Craig has served on the Eden Medical Foundation Board of Directors since 2004, and he spent 1988 to 1996 giving back to his community by serving on the Castro Valley Municipal Advisory Council.

Mr. Speaker, Realtors are an important part of every community, as they enable the American dream of home ownership. I want to thank Craig for his service and his contributions to the East Bay. I wish him the best of luck as he continues to play an important role in the lives of East Bay residents.

HONORING ROBERT H. QUINN, JR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Robert H. Quinn, Jr., who is a remarkable investigator and public servant.

Mr. Robert H. Quinn, Jr. was born in Clay County, Mississippi on May 26, 1954 to Nellie Rene and Robert H. Quinn, Sr. At the age of six months, his father was the victim of a swimming accident and at the age of four his mother was the victim of a violent crime. His grandfather and grandmother along with his aunt reared him along with siblings.

Mr. Quinn, Jr. attended Beasley High School and after graduation attended Mississippi Valley State University. Being independent and desiring a more challenging life, at the age of 21 he joined the United States Army where he remained in service for 20 years. During this period he became proficient working with missile systems. He was selected and attended Drill Sergeant School where he graduated and successfully completed a three year tour. During this time he was selected to attend and graduated Primary Leadership School, Basic Non Commissioned Officer School, Advanced Non Commissioned Officer school and a host of other schools. In 1995 after completion of his military service, Mr. Quinn returned home and began a career in law enforcement.

In 1996 Mr. Quinn was hired and worked for Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) where he quickly rose to rank of captain. After four years of service to Correction Corporations of America Mr. Quinn was hired in 2000 and worked as a campus police at Mississippi Valley State University. After a year of service Mr. Quinn was hired in 2001 by the Leflore County Sheriff Department.

Mr. Quinn worked his way up in rank and in 2006 became the only second African American to hold the position of Investigator for the Leflore County Sheriff Department. Mr. Quinn attended and graduated the Certified Investigator Program (CIP) becoming a certified investigator in the state of Mississippi.

Mr. Quinn is the proud parent of three sons: Travis, Robert, III and D'montre; and three daughters: Tannisha, Emelja and Denita.

Mr. Quinn has worked with the Leflore County Drug Court and the Leflore County Crime Stoppers. Along with his duties of investigator, Mr. Quinn also works with the Mississippi Community Education Center.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an Investigator Extraordinaire, Mr. Robert H. Quinn, Jr. for his dedication to serving others and giving back to the African American community.

IN OPPOSITION TO CALIFORNIA HIGH-SPEED RAIL

HON. DEVIN NUNES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to record a few observations about the California high-speed rail project.

It's no surprise that high-speed rail has become a boondoggle even before any track has been installed. This was a political project from the beginning, backed by local politicians who thought it would raise their political fortunes. For example, as noted by Sacramento Bee columnist Dan Walters, a planned route between Merced and Bakersfield was the direct result of President Obama's effort to help an endangered Democrat lawmaker, whose district received \$700 million of stimulus funding just before the 2010 elections.

Californians were deceived about the most fundamental aspects of this project, whose price tag has already doubled to \$68 billion. With independent estimates routinely exceeding \$100 billion, it's hard to believe the initial estimates were put forward in good faith, or that voters would have approved the project if they had known its true cost. Recently, Governor Brown has even proposed raiding the state's cap-and-trade program to help finance the ballooning costs.

Make no mistake, this railway will never operate without massive taxpayer subsidies. To make it appear financially sustainable, planners estimated that the line from San Francisco to Los Angeles will carry more than twice as many riders and cost half the price compared to a trip from Washington to New York on the existing high-speed rail line there. This is a preposterous estimate for a region which, compared to the Northeast Corridor, has a smaller population base, lower population density, and less extensive mass transit system to connect everyone.

Furthermore, nonpartisan reports as well as research by the State Auditor and Legislative Analyst have cast doubt on the project's basic assumptions, and these misgivings were reinforced recently when a state judge found that the state had no valid financial plan for the project.

In light of this stunning level of waste and deception, California high-speed rail has already proved itself to be a monumental failure. Californians are being forcibly evicted from their homes and businesses to make way for an extravagant train to nowhere. The only reasonable course of action is to spare our communities further misfortune by ending this project once and for all.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was \$10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is \$17,282,527,565,175.09. We've added \$6,655,650,516,262.01 to our debt in 5 years. This is over \$6.6 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL
OF THE MONTCLAIR ART MUSEUM

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Montclair Art Museum, located in the Township of Montclair in Essex County, New Jersey, as it celebrates its Centennial Anniversary.

When the Montclair Art Museum opened in 1914, it was not only one of the country's first museums to primarily focus on American and Native American art, but also was one of the first museums in the nation to be accredited by the American Association of Museums. The museum's collections began with gifts from Montclair residents, which acted as the foundation of its holdings. The American collection started with a gift of 36 paintings from William T. Evans, while the Native American collection was initiated by Mrs. Henry Lang, both co-founders of the museum. When the museum opened, it dedicated a gallery to America's landscape painter George Innes, who spent the last nine years of his life creating artwork in Montclair, New Jersey.

In 1924, the museum founded its art school, now known as the Yard School of Art. The school has operated continually since then, offering a wide spectrum of artistic courses to children, teenagers, and adults. In 2011, the school added a Ceramics Studio and Digital Media Laboratory. Two additional programs include training for teachers in the arts, and a new contemporary art program. The museum provides programs for seniors and special needs individuals, as well.

Since the opening in 1914, the Museum's collection has grown to over 12,000 works. The American collection includes paintings, drawings, prints, sculptures, and photographs dating from the 18th Century to the present and features works by Benjamin West, Asher B. Durand, John Singer Sargent, Edward Hopper, Georgia O'Keeffe, and Andy Warhol. The Native American Collection contains over 4,000 pieces including basketry, pottery, and jewelry from various cultural areas across the United States. The museum also features young and emerging artists.

The Montclair Art Museum maintains a strong sense of community presence through its public and family programs. Each year, 10,000 students from Kindergarten to twelfth grade visit the museum, coming from 190 school districts. The museum also holds events such as Family Days, Montclair Art Museum Park Bench, Home School Days, Family Learning Laboratory, and birthday parties.

As it celebrates its Centennial, the Montclair Art Museum continues to work towards bettering its education programs, outreach efforts, exhibitions, and informing and inspiring diverse audiences.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Montclair Art Museum, its trustees, staff and many volunteers, as they celebrate their Centennial Anniversary.

HONORING MR. ROY HARPER

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a Veteran, Mr. Roy Harper (1923–2011), of the United States Army.

Mr. Roy Harper was born July 20, 1923 to the parentage of Vollie & Estella Hartfield Harper in Hopewell in the state of Mississippi. Mr. Harper was the 2nd child of four (4) children. His siblings are: Gussie Harper Phillips, LeAngie Harper Brown and Nathaniel Harper.

Mr. Harper grew up in the Brushy Creek Community where he was a member of Brushy Creek M.B. Church. He joined at the early age of 10 years old and was baptized in the creek in back of Reno's Store. Mr. Harper served as: a trustee at Brushy Creek M.B. Church in 1963; a deacon; choir president; Cemetery section; and was a member of Brushy Creek Building fund committee.

Mr. Harper was married to Beulah Haley Harper and to this union three (3) children were born: Adell Harper, now deceased; Helen Harper McKenny; and Willie Fred Harper.

Private Roy Harper was drafted in the United States Army on January, 1943 and was sent to Camp Shelby in Mississippi. He was honorably discharged from the United States Military Services in the Army Airbase in Lincoln, Nebraska on November 27, 1943. Private Harper received a Testimonial Certificate of Honest and Faithful Services to his country.

Mr. Roy Harper remained a member of Brushy Creek Church and held various posi-

tions throughout the years until his demise on December 17, 2011.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a dynamic Veteran, Mr. Roy Harper.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE
OF SGT. J. MICHAEL PHILLIPPI

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, Representative ROBERT HURT and I honor the life and service of Sgt. J. Michael Phillippi of Martinsville, Virginia, who passed away while on duty in a tragic auto accident on January 11, 2014.

Born in Kingsport, Tennessee, in 1948, Sgt. Phillippi graduated from Gate City High School in Gate City, Virginia, Hiwassee Junior College in Madisonville, Tennessee, and East Tennessee State University in Johnson City.

Sgt. Phillippi dutifully served the Commonwealth of Virginia as a respected member of the State Police for more than 42 years, spending much of his time with the state police office that covers the Martinsville, Henry County, and Patrick County area. He became a sergeant in 1990.

Known by many as "Flip," his dedication and service earned him much praise. Col. Steven Flaherty, the state police superintendent, said, "Highly respected for his leadership, strong character, integrity, and dedication to mission, Sgt. Phillippi was totally loyal to the troopers he supervised and mentored, and the community he served," and Lt. Paul Watts said, "To have done this job as long he has, he's the type of veteran we all hope that we can be one day."

Sgt. Phillippi was also a very active and devoted member of the McCabe Memorial Baptist Church. He served the church as a deacon and a member of the pastor search committee, taught Sunday school, and worked with its youth group. He also was a member of the YMCA and the Elks Club.

We are honored to pay tribute to this great man. Sgt. Phillippi will long be remembered throughout Martinsville, Henry County, and Patrick County as well as the Virginia State law enforcement community. Our continued prayers and blessings are with Sgt. Phillippi's wife Peggy Lawrence Phillippi and his other loved ones as they grieve. May God give them comfort during this time.

SENATE—Wednesday, January 15, 2014

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable EDWARD J. MARKEY, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, our hearts are steadfast toward You. Lead us safely to the refuge of Your choosing, for You desire to give us a future and a hope. Today give our Senators the power to do Your will as they realize more fully they are servants of heaven and stewards of Your mysteries. May faithfulness be the litmus test by which they evaluate each action. May they never be careless about their spiritual and moral growth as You make them Your instruments for achieving lasting peace and justice in troublesome times.

We pray in Your sacred Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, January 15, 2014.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of Rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable EDWARD J. MARKEY, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. MARKEY thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HOMEOWNER FLOOD INSURANCE AFFORDABILITY ACT OF 2013—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. REID. I move to proceed to Calendar No. 266.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 266, S. 1846, a bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on this issue we have a bipartisan coalition that badly wants to get this done. So we are going to do everything we can to move forward. At this stage the Republicans have not cleared the proposed consent agreement. I have indicated to the Republican leader that later today I would ask that. But also, to stopgap, we have started a rule XIV procedure which in just a minute I will move to, and we will have a second reading so that, if we can't work anything out on the consent agreement, we will tee this up so this will be the first vote we have when we get back after our recess.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Will the majority leader yield for a question?

Mr. REID. Certainly.

Mr. MCCONNELL. The majority leader is correct. There is substantial bipartisan support for the flood insurance bill. We are not in a position to clear it yet, but Senator ISAKSON, who has taken the lead on this issue on our side, is working with our Members. Hopefully, we will be able to figure out a way forward here in the not too distant future.

Mr. REID. On our side, Senator LANDRIEU has been persistent for months now. So she and Senator ISAKSON, I hope, can work something out so we can maybe work on this before we leave.

SCHEDULE

Mr. President, following my remarks, and those of the Republican leader, the time until noon will be equally divided and controlled between the two of us or our designees. At noon the Senate will begin consideration of H.J. Res. 106, which is the short-term continuing resolution. At 12:15 there will be a rollover vote on the joint resolution. Just before coming here I was told the vote in

the House will be between 3 and 5 o'clock this afternoon. So we should get that at a reasonable hour today.

We expect to begin consideration of the omnibus bill when it is received from the House, as I have indicated, later today.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 1917
AND S. 1926

Mr. REID. Mr. President, there are two bills at the desk due for a second reading.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bills by title for the second time.

The clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1917) to provide for additional enhancements of the sexual assault prevention and response activities of the Armed Forces.

A bill (S. 1926) to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 and to reform the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I object to further proceedings on either one of these measures at this time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been heard, the bills will be placed on the calendar under rule XIV.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, last night's vote to block emergency unemployment insurance was, I am sorry to say, what goes on and has been going on for a number of years here. It was blocked by the Republicans. It is really a tragedy for millions of Americans who are relying on Congress to help them get through these hard times. Today's long-term unemployment is double what it was at any other time Congress has allowed emergency benefits to lapse. Yet Republicans refuse even to allow an up-or-down vote on our plan to restore benefits to 1.5 million Americans, and there are 2.3 million children.

I thought we had satisfied every complaint and demand my Republican colleagues made throughout the week. They said they wouldn't vote on an extension which would provide an average of \$300 a week to families struggling to get by unless the bill was paid for. So we proposed an offset. That wasn't unique for us. It was originally proposed by Congressman PAUL RYAN, chairman of the Budget Committee in the House and the Republican candidate for Vice President in the last election.

Then Republicans said they couldn't vote for an extension of unemployment insurance without reforms to the program. We also did that. What we did

will prevent double dipping and reduce the number of weeks recipients could receive unemployment benefits. Then Republicans said they couldn't vote to extend unemployment benefits unless they were allowed to offer amendments. So Democrats agreed to vote on up to 20 amendments, 10 on each side. They again refused.

So, Mr. President, unless Democrats agree to vote on an unlimited number of unrelated, irrelevant minority amendments, the minority will filibuster the bill that will help people who have been looking for work for a long time. This callous vote yesterday proves Republicans want it to seem like they support an extension of unemployment insurance even though they didn't vote and wouldn't vote for an extension. The minority has hidden behind one process argument after another as they voted to end a program that has been successful for millions of Americans, including, as I indicated, more than a half million children, which has kept them out of poverty in recent years.

Middle-class Americans can see right through these flimsy Republican excuses. They see last night's vote for what it was—a slap in the face to almost 1.5 million Americans, including tens of thousands of veterans; a slap in the face for 18,000 Nevadans who are still looking for work, and 2.3 million children whose parents don't have jobs; and a slap in the face for 70,000 more people who will lose their unemployment benefits each week until Congress acts.

But the fight is not over. We are not going to give up on Americans struggling to get back on their feet. We are working on other proposals. We can move forward at any time on a 3-month extension, unpaid for, and that is really what we should have done 2 weeks ago, so that during this 3-month period we could continue working on a long-term solution.

We must take up this short-term continuing resolution, which, by the way, is bipartisan. Senator HELLER from Nevada joined with Senator REED of Rhode Island—the two States who lead the Nation in unemployment. The economy can't afford another manufactured crisis over whether the U.S. Government will stay open for business or pay its bills. But soon Republicans will be faced with the same choice: Put their middle-class constituents first or keep playing political games.

I received a letter this week from a Nevadan who, by the way, is a lifelong Republican. Here is what happened to him. After 13 years at a job he loved, this 54-year-old man was laid off, through no fault of his own. He hasn't been able to find work for 10 months, despite having applied for dozens and dozens of jobs. He is appalled at the way his own party has treated him and other unemployed Americans. This is

what he wrote: "I am shocked and dismayed and outraged at how Republicans have dealt with this matter."

Let me read this again:

I am shocked and dismayed and outraged at how Republicans have dealt with this matter. The Republican leadership has talked about people like me as if we're thieves, not worthy of help. That will cost Republicans their jobs and should cost them their jobs.

This Nevadan is not alone. People all over America feel the same way. Republicans around the country support the extension of unemployment benefits.

Mr. DURBIN. Would the majority leader yield for a question?

Mr. REID. Sure.

Mr. DURBIN. I would like to ask the majority leader through the Chair for clarity: Is the Senate Republican filibuster holding up unemployment benefits for 1.3 million Americans?

Mr. REID. It is actually now up to about 1.5 million.

Mr. DURBIN. Again, addressing the majority leader through the Chair, so the refusal of the Senate Republicans to allow us to vote on the extension of unemployment benefits is denying, on average, about \$300 a week to 1.4 million or 1.5 million Americans; is that a fact?

Mr. REID. That is true, Mr. President.

Mr. DURBIN. I would like to ask the majority leader this question: Is it not true that the initial complaint of the Senate Republicans was that this payment of unemployment benefits was not paid for?

Mr. REID. That is true.

Mr. DURBIN. Is it also true that Democrats came up with a pay-for that would have paid for the unemployment benefits, as the Republicans requested?

Mr. REID. And the pay-for was originally discovered by PAUL RYAN.

Mr. DURBIN. I would like to ask the majority leader: After the Democrats came up with the pay-for, the first demand of the Senate Republicans to stop their filibuster, did the Senate Republicans then join us in calling this measure for passage?

Mr. REID. Would my friend repeat the question?

Mr. DURBIN. After we came up with a pay-for, which the Senate Republicans insisted on, did they stop their Senate Republican filibuster on unemployment benefits and allow us to move forward?

Mr. REID. No.

Mr. DURBIN. I would like to ask the majority leader if this followed: It was my understanding the Senate Republicans then came up with a new demand, and the demand was they be allowed to offer amendments to the unemployment insurance benefit package before they would drop their Senate Republican filibuster that was stopping unemployment benefits for 1.4 million Americans.

Mr. REID. That is true. And the biggest advocate we had for that on this side of the aisle was the whip, the senior Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. I would like to ask the majority leader this question: Is it not true that yesterday, in response to this Republican demand, the majority leader offered a unanimous consent that would have given up to 10 amendments on each side of the aisle—Democrats and Republicans—to this measure and that the Democrats did not specify what the amendments would be; that it would really be the decision of the Republicans to offer those amendments? Did the Senate majority leader offer that to the Senate Republicans so they would stop their filibuster of unemployment benefits?

Mr. REID. The answer is yes. And in addition to that, there would be available on each side, if they wanted, five side-by-sides, as we call them here. So that could be a total of 10 amendments on each side, so 20.

Mr. DURBIN. So the Senate Republicans insisted on a pay-for, and the Senate Democrats provided it. The Senate Republicans still refused to stop their filibuster. Then the Senate Republicans insisted on amendments. We offered up to 10 amendments on each side.

Can the Senate majority leader say, after offering that unanimous consent, whether the Republicans agreed to it and stopped their filibuster of unemployment benefits?

Mr. REID. I am sorry to say they did not.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask the majority, at this point in time what are we waiting for? What are the Senate Republicans now demanding to stop their filibuster of providing unemployment benefits to 1.4 million people across America?

Mr. REID. I have no idea.

Mr. DURBIN. I would say to the Senate majority leader that it strikes me as unfair, if not cruel, that we are holding 1.4 million unemployed Americans hostage to this continued political negotiation where each day the Republicans come up with a new demand before they will stop their Senate Republican filibuster.

I ask the Senator from Nevada, our majority leader, does he believe that a majority of the Members of the Senate would vote for the extension of unemployment benefits to these 1.4 million Americans if the Senate Republicans would drop their filibuster?

Mr. REID. No question about that.

Mr. DURBIN. I thank the majority leader.

Mr. REID. Finally, let me say that the man from Nevada is not alone. There are 1.4 million people just like him in this country. Sadly, that number will grow every week Congress fails to act. And my Republican colleagues denigrate or ignore these hard-working Americans at their own political peril.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

SENATE PROCEDURE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, let me say in response to the colloquy we just heard that it used to be the assistant majority leader's view that, as he put it, if you don't want to fight fires, don't become a firefighter, and if you don't want to cast tough votes, don't come to the Senate. Obviously, those days have changed.

What really happened over the last week is the refusal to have an open amendment process, the refusal to treat both sides the same. The final proposal we objected to yesterday requiring all the amendments to get 60 votes but final passage only 51 still does not restore the Senate to the way it has formerly functioned. Any Member of the Senate ought to be able to have a fair chance to get his or her amendment adopted. That is the way it used to be around here before the majority leader decided to dictate everything everyone does.

So what we are seeking is fundamental fairness and, on this particular bill, an open amendment process and an opportunity to pay for it. I think the real concern was that the majority leader was afraid that some of the Republican amendments might actually pass, might actually enjoy bipartisan support.

So we will get back to that bill. It is a very important bill. But if anybody had any doubts that Washington Democrats wanted to see the unemployment insurance bill fail, well, I think we had those doubts erased yesterday and by the comments just made. It is just the latest example of Senate Democrats putting politics over policy. And in this case it is doubly tragic because this time they are putting politics over struggling families who deserve some certainty from Congress.

Look. It is no secret that our Democratic friends plan to spend the year exploiting folks who are still struggling in this economy for political gain. They have been telling reporters that for weeks. That is no secret, but that doesn't make it any less disturbing. It is still wrong.

I would probably want to be talking about something other than ObamaCare too, if I had voted for it. They want to talk about anything other than ObamaCare. But to create a conflict where the possibility of agree-

ment was so close while more than 1 million people are stuck in the middle is just simply outrageous—making pawns out of these people stuck in the middle of this political game.

Here is the larger issue. Here we are in the sixth year of this administration, and we are still talking about emergency unemployment benefits—6 years into the Obama administration. After all the stimulus bills and all the other big-government solutions we were told would help the little guy, we are still looking at record long-term unemployment. We are still looking at hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men and women basically giving up on finding work in this economy in the last month alone, in just 1 month. One report I saw even suggested that about half of our Nation's counties have yet to return to their prerecession economic output—half the counties in America.

The bottom line: The Obama economy isn't working for middle-class Americans.

Democrats tell us again and again that their policies will help people who are struggling. Yet we always seem to end up in the very same situation—debating whether to provide more emergency help instead of talking about how to provide a long-term solution and a stable economy that doesn't require permanent life support from Washington.

What is needed is a fundamental course correction. What is needed is for our colleagues to finally acknowledge what has failed and then actually work with us on the underlying problem. That is what Republicans are saying in this debate. What we are saying is, how about actually trying to create jobs for a change?

That will be the President's challenge today when he speaks in North Carolina. We hear he might lay out some ideas to get the private sector moving again. If that is the case, then maybe he will be taking a step in the right direction—a step away from big-government policies that have failed so many Americans for so many years—because if he is truly serious about getting the economy back on track and creating jobs, he will do more than just talk about job creation or bipartisanship today; he will actually work with us on real bipartisan solutions to get there, and there are some simple ways he can show he means it.

The Republican-controlled House has sent over a number of bills that would give a boost to jobs and to our economy. A good start would be for the President to lean on Democrats who run the Senate to take up those for immediate consideration.

He could acknowledge the real pain ObamaCare is inflicting on middle-class families and then work with us to start over with real bipartisan reforms that actually lower costs and won't

hurt the economy the way ObamaCare does.

He could call for true bipartisan tax reforms.

He could announce construction of the Keystone Pipeline. I see the Senator from Pennsylvania on the floor, who will remember that the President came to a lunch with Senate Republicans last year, and the President said he would make a decision on the Keystone Pipeline last year, sometime during 2013. Apparently, that was in the same category: If you have your policy and you like it, you can keep it. If you have your doctor and you like them, you can keep them. I will make a decision on Keystone Pipeline by the end of 2013. Well, we are still waiting.

He could actually deliver on one of the brightest spots of his economic agenda: trade. That means that instead of allowing the United States to lag behind our trading partners, the President could find a way to bring his party on board with a bipartisan bill introduced last week that would get the administration back in the game of helping American workers with increased exports.

These are just a few of the many areas where we could work together to get some good things done for the American people.

I hope he will be serious in his speech today. I hope he will focus on actually getting the job done instead of just providing another distraction from the pain of ObamaCare and the Obama economy because if this devolves into just another political exercise that is focused more on making a point than making a real difference in the lives of people who are struggling, that is not going to help middle-class families get back on their feet. That won't help college graduates find full-time work. All it will do is continue a cycle of economic pain that the President needs to work with Republicans to stop.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

Under the previous order, the time until 12 noon will be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I rise to address this situation we find ourselves in on the unemployment bill.

I have to say that this most recent episode in which the majority leader refuses to permit an open process, refuses to allow debate, refuses to allow the kinds of amendments Republicans would like to offer to improve this bill is very disturbing and is now part of a very well-established trend.

It is actually shocking to me that over the last 6 months, since July of

last year, through today, this body has voted on a grand total of four Republican amendments—four recorded votes on Republican amendments in 6 months.

Under every previous majority leader, under every previous majority the Senate didn't work this way. It would be routine to have four votes in a morning before we broke for lunch. We have had four votes on our ideas that have been permitted in 6 months. So we are systemically being shut out of the process.

What is particularly maddening about this is that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle know full well that the votes are there to pass an extension of unemployment insurance. They know it. If they would allow an open amendment process, we would have a few amendments, we would have a debate, and we would have some votes. In the course of an afternoon, maybe two, we would have finished up last week and we would have passed an extension of unemployment benefits.

Evidently that is not the goal of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. They insisted on making sure we could not engage in this debate, offer the amendments, and do this in a way consistent with what the American people want us to do, which is move forward in the most sensible way possible.

I have an example this morning of the kind of very modest reform we would like. As for myself, I think that we should extend unemployment benefits for certain Americans who are in the really tough circumstances in which they find themselves provided that the cost of doing so is properly offset with a legitimate offset so we don't simply add still more to our excessive deficit and debt; that we have some modest reforms; that we begin the process of fixing a program that doesn't work. If this is working, then why are there so many Americans who are unemployed for such long periods of time? Clearly, this program is not working.

Let me give one example of an amendment I think most Pennsylvanians think is common sense. It is an amendment Senator COBURN offered, and it would simply end Federal unemployment benefits for people who have an income of over \$1 million a year.

My guess is that most Pennsylvanians are shocked to discover that we extend unemployment benefits to millionaires. And I am not talking about a net worth of \$1 million, someone who maybe has a farm that is worth \$1 million on paper but they might have no income. No. I am talking about people who actually have earned income of over \$1 million and then they stop working and start collecting unemployment benefits. I think most people think that is ridiculous.

It is not as isolated as we may think. In 2011 there were over 3,200 households

that reported income of over \$1 million, and yet they were paid \$30 million in unemployment benefits. In fact, there were over 100 households that had income of over \$5 million. And taxpayers are paying them unemployment benefits? This doesn't make sense, and it doesn't make sense to Members of this body.

In April of 2011 the Senate had a vote on the substance of this very amendment—ending unemployment benefits for millionaires and multimillionaires—and the vote was 100 to 0 in favor of making this modest reform to this program. Now, if we did actually enact this reform, it would save about \$300 million over 10 years, which could go to paying for benefits for the people who actually need extended unemployment insurance.

Of all of the Members of the Senate who are here today and were here at the time of this vote in 2011—that is the vast majority—everyone agreed. There is no dissent on this. There are bipartisan cosponsors of this amendment, Democratic and Republican alike, who recognize this is just common sense. So despite the fact this is not controversial, that it is germane and relevant, that it is a modest reform that makes sense and would save money and would free resources to pay unemployment benefits for the people who truly need it, despite all of those facts, we are blocked. We are not allowed to offer this amendment on the Senate floor.

We attempted it yesterday. The minority leader, the senior Senator from Kentucky, asked unanimous consent to offer this amendment. That consent was denied. So then he moved to table or to eliminate, if you will, the amendments the majority leader uses to block our opportunities to offer our own, his blocking amendments, and the majority party defeated that attempt to do away with those blocking amendments. As we sit here this morning, the majority leader continues to block our opportunity to offer any amendments, even a modest, commonsense amendment with bipartisan support that passed this body 100 to 0.

I am going to make one more attempt to offer this amendment because I cannot for the life of me understand why we cannot have a vote on this little bit of common sense.

I rise to offer the Coburn amendment, No. 2606, to S. 1845.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HEITKAMP). The amendment is not in order as the motion to proceed to S. 1846 is the pending question.

Mr. TOOMEY. I move to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Coburn amendment is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The appeal is debatable.

Mr. TOOMEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I come to the floor this morning to talk about another very important bill. There was an hour exchange about unemployment, which is extremely important for the Nation. I think people got to hear arguments on both sides. They can continue to try to process that.

I came to the floor this morning to talk about another very important piece of legislation that we do have very deep and very genuine bipartisan support for; that is, the flood insurance provision, the Homeowner Affordability Act, which will correct some of the more egregious provisions of a bill that passed a year-and-a-half ago called Biggert-Waters.

The bill, Biggert-Waters, that was passed, named for the two Members of the House who led that effort, was well intentioned. In fact, I have had many wonderful conversations with MAXINE WATERS, the absolutely distinguished Congresswoman from California whose name is carried on that bill.

She had wonderful intentions because California, like Louisiana, depends on a program to work that is sustainable and affordable, but she even recognized and has been so gracious with her time to come to Louisiana to say we intended for this to fix the problem, but I admit we made it worse; the way FEMA has interpreted some of the things we have done has made it worse and the fact that the Federal Government continues, despite our efforts, to recognize levees people have built. So she has agreed to help lead our effort to reform a bill she and Congresswoman Judy Biggert passed a year-and-a-half ago.

I wish to start by commending the leadership. In the House, the effort is being led by Congresswoman WATERS and Congressman GRIMM. There are chairs of standing committees, working with them as we speak, to figure out how to move forward in the House.

But in the Senate we have been working so well together. Despite all of the commotion and adversarial positions on other issues, we put together a very excellent coalition of about 200 organizations. I am going to read those names in just a minute—200 organizations that have been working with us to fashion a reform bill that meets these objectives.

The Presiding Officer has spoken on the floor of the Senate now at least a half dozen times that I have listened to her speak on the floor, so she knows all this that I am going to say because she said it even better than I can. But the provisions that are in our reform bill

for flood insurance meet important goals. First of all, it is affordable to the middle-class people who are required to have it. That is the most important thing about flood insurance, that it be affordable to the people required to have it.

Yes, there are some very wealthy families who live in mansions on beaches that are required to have it. They will have no problem paying a substantial premium. But there are millions of middle-class families—many of them in Louisiana—who do not live anywhere near the water and they most certainly do not live in mansions on the beach. They live in middle-class, blue-collar, working neighborhoods far from lakes, a distance from rivers, and nowhere near the ocean. They have found themselves caught up in paying premiums they cannot afford.

If we do not fix this, the premiums coming into the program will be less and less. People will be defaulting on homes. Banks, communities will take a downward economic spiral and the program itself will collapse.

We cannot have this program collapse. So even though our critics—and this has been in the newspapers—are saying we are trying to saddle taxpayers with a huge debt, nothing could be further from the truth. We are trying to save taxpayers from a big bailout by reforming a program that needs to be reformed and fixed so middle-class people can afford it, banks can operate well with it, homebuilders can build homes with it, realtors can sell the homes with the program, which they are not able to do now. Everyone can get back to work, anxiety can be reduced and give us some time to figure out how to reach those two important goals: so the taxpayers do not have to bail us out and homeowners and businesses can afford it. Is that too much to ask? I don't think so.

Happily, Senator MENENDEZ and Senator ISAKSON, two veteran leaders of the Senate, have put a very good bill together. We are ready to vote. We are ready to vote. We could vote, actually, right now if we could just get a few matters worked out.

I would like to talk about what those few matters are publicly so people can start working them out because I think the more things that are transparent around here the better off we all are and things that are done in secret are usually problematic.

Let me say to the many people following this that the base bill is still basically in the order that everyone understands it to be. It is printed. It has been visible, public, for weeks now. That bill that is the basic essence of the compromises worked out by Senator MENENDEZ and Senator ISAKSON and, I might say, with Senator MERKLEY's extraordinary leadership as a subcommittee chair, that is the base

bill. There are amendments that Senators want to offer. Happily they are all related to flood.

To my knowledge—and Senator ISAKSON has worked through this, as I have, and Senator MENENDEZ—there is a Hagan provision about escrow requirements that we think we should vote on. We are not sure how that vote will turn out, but we are happy to vote on it. There is a Blunt amendment the National Association of Home Builders has suggested we have an amendment on. We could vote on that as well. There is a Crapo amendment that is in the works. Some of these amendments have been filed and have language. Some of them are just in theory form. There is a Crapo amendment that would adjust the rate increases in the underlying bill. We could vote on that. There is a Reed amendment, Senator REED of Rhode Island. This would require FEMA to conduct a study on the viability of offering community-based flood insurance policies. My notes say there is broad support for that.

There is a Coburn amendment, which is an alternative to the NARAB. That amendment will probably not receive the votes required, but we are happy to talk about his amendment and have him offer it. There is a Merkley amendment that will subject NFIB policyholders to force-placed insurance policies if they let their policies lapse—it is a technical amendment—and also a Rubio-Nelson amendment that is being discussed.

Those are the only amendments we know about. If there is anybody else who has an amendment on flood who would like to offer it or have it considered, the next couple of hours would be the last opportunity to get those amendments in. I know everybody is busy. I cleared my calendar. I had meeting. I cleared my calendar to do this today because it is very important that we not just get so busy with other things that we leave this place and not get this done. We are working transparently, openly, so there are no games to be played by either side.

Again, I wish to repeat, there is a Hagan amendment pending—not pending but that we know of—a Rubio-Nelson, a Reed of Rhode Island, a Coburn, a Merkley, a Blunt, and then Toomey, who was just on the floor, the Senator from Pennsylvania, has indicated he wants to offer a substitute to what we are proposing.

I am not the manager of this bill so it is not my authority to make these definitive statements. Senator MENENDEZ and Senator ISAKSON will ultimately decide the strategy. But as far as I understand, because we have all been working very hard together to move this bill to final passage—as far as I understand, these are the only amendments people would like to offer and there does not seem to be any objection to offering them.

In addition, if people want 51 votes or if they want 60 votes, we are very open to that as well. We could pass the bill with 51 votes, we could pass the bill with 60 votes, so we are open. That is the game that is played here. You say we want 60, no, we want 51 or 51 and 60—we can take it in any arithmetic anyone wants to give us. You want 51 votes, we can deliver them. You want 60 votes, we can deliver 60 votes because we have done the homework on this bill, working with coalitions, working with homeowners and businesses from South Dakota and North Dakota to New Jersey and New York, Mississippi, Louisiana, California, and Oregon. There is no disagreement.

Well, there is some disagreement, but there is not enough disagreement to overcome the great coalition which was put together, which was evidenced by an extraordinary press conference a couple of days ago, where almost 20 Senators showed up, or they were represented by their staffs, saying we are ready to go. My message on the floor—I don't know how many more minutes I have.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has used 12 minutes.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I would like another 5; I ask unanimous consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. LANDRIEU. What was evidenced earlier—and the coalition knows this—there is broad consensus. There are a few Senators who want to vote against this bill. There are a few Senators who want to offer amendments. Fine. Let the record show these amendments could be offered—these amendments, germane to this bill and any that would come to us in the next hour or so that are germane to this bill, we can take these amendments and have a 51-vote, a 60-vote requirement, and final passage on 51 or 60. Let's just get this done.

There should be no confusion at all. I am glad no one on the opposite side is here debating me on this. That is a good sign for us that there truly is only one side to this story and this is the side.

I am trying to be as fair as I can. I have named the people who have amendments, to our knowledge. We, the Democrats, have said we have no objection to them offering those amendments. If they want 51 or 60 votes, just let us know. I feel confident that our coalition can hold against any amendments that would try to gut this bill.

We will let people know what those amendments are and who has offered them because we think this is absolutely right for the country, for the States we represent, and for the taxpayer. Give us a little time to work together to figure out how to strengthen the National Flood Insurance Program without bankrupting 5 million families. If we don't stop this train that has

already left the station—we have to stop it, reverse it, and put it back in the train barn because it is going down the track pretty fast. This is not a good place to be.

As I said, we probably should have never passed this bill, but it was put in a conference committee report that was unamendable and some provisions of it were indecipherable at the time. That is a little strong of a word, but they were not well understood. It wasn't that it was indecipherable; it was not well understood. After the bill was read and implemented, people thought, oh, my gosh, what have we done? This is not going to work. And they were right.

I am going to stay on the floor this morning. If anyone on the Republican side wants to come down and disagree and challenge what I have presented, please do so because I want this to be a very open process. There is nothing for us to hide from, and that is what a democracy is about.

There are some people who want to vote against our bill. Fine. Go ahead and vote against it. We have the votes to pass it. As I said, we have 60 votes. We may even have more than 60 votes. If we don't have the votes, all I can say is we tried our level best and we don't have the votes to correct it. I don't think that is the case.

I am not going to allow the smoke and confusion and all the hot air around here to confuse the coalition that has worked too hard, and they need to hear my voice very clearly, which is why I am here. There is clarity. There is no opposition on the Democratic side to this bill. We are waiting for a few clarifications from the Republican side. We hope to get those clarifications. The only Democrats who have amendments that I know of are Senator HAGAN, Senator REED from Rhode Island, and Senator MERKLEY. We have no objection on the Democratic side for this bill and there are only three Members who have amendments, and we are happy to have a vote on those amendments. They are not controversial. Somebody might have a problem with them and might vote no. Fine, but they don't gut the bill. There is no problem with the bill.

We are waiting on the Republican side for clarity. Again, I know how busy everyone is. I know the Senator from Pennsylvania is working very hard. He was just here speaking about unemployment insurance, and I know that is a very important issue to the people he represents, and to Louisiana. If he could get a little time to work on the amendment that we think he wants to offer on flood whenever he can, we are happy to have his amendment, and we will vote on it.

Senators ISAKSON and MENENDEZ will decide when and how and what the number is—51 or 60. As far as I am concerned, it doesn't matter. If his inten-

tion is to gut the bill, the bill will not be gutted. If his intention is to strengthen the bill, then that is a definite possibility. People are desperate to get an answer from Congress now. We should have done this 4 months ago before these rate increases. Escrow accounts are being collected. Some people were paying \$500 a year and now they are paying \$5,000. According to the Biggert-Waters law, the banks have to get that \$5,000 and put it in the bank now to pay that insurance. That is a real hardship on people. We need to stop that and figure this out.

Madam President, I ask for 1 additional minute. I think I have extended my time already.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. LANDRIEU. We have delayed this fix too long, and we need to go ahead and take care of it. I am going to stay on the floor this morning. I will periodically bring everyone up to date.

I will close by reminding people what we are talking about. These are the new flood maps in the United States. The purple shows where it is in effect, green shows the proposed areas, and yellow shows the new flood map. There is not a State that is exempt from what I am speaking about. The amazing thing is to see this cluster in Pennsylvania, New York, and in Ohio. Everyone thinks about this as a Texas, Florida, or Louisiana issue. But when we see the inland States being affected by flood maps—States that have never been issued before are being issued without good data because FEMA doesn't have the science, technology, or resources to do this correctly yet. The affordability study has not even been done, and they didn't do it even though the last bill asked them to do it.

We need to put this train back in the station. It is not ready for prime time. We need to bring it out in a way that, yes, rates may have to rise. No one is opposed to that. But rates have to rise in a way that people can afford them and can be notified.

From our standpoint, Louisiana would like levees to be recognized. Since we spent billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money building them, we would like them to be recognized. If you are behind a levee, you don't have to pay \$15,000 a year because you already paid for the levee. You don't pay twice. Taxpayers should not have to pay three times. They are happy to pay their fair share. Most everybody I know is happy to pay their fair share. But under Biggert-Waters, it is not fair, it is not shared. It has to be not completely pushed back but it has to be delayed, which is what our bill does.

I will stay on the floor, and if someone comes to the floor, that is fine. I will talk about this. It is important to get this done. I am an appropriator. I am chair of Homeland Security. This is

a big, important bill for our country. This bill is almost as important—don't get me wrong, it is not as important as the whole Appropriations bill, but there are 5 million people who are getting ready to lose their home or business, and it is really important to them. It is important for us since there doesn't seem to be any real objection to work hard to get it done.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the time during the quorum call be equally divided between the Republicans and the Democrats.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ISAKSON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ISAKSON. Madam President, I just had a conversation with the distinguished Senator from Louisiana with regard to the flood control bill. I am the Republican sponsor of that bill and am very adamantly in support of that bill passing.

Senator MENENDEZ is the principal sponsor from the Democratic Party. Senator LANDRIEU, myself, and Senators all over this country who have coastlines and rivers and flood issues are all very concerned. I want, as much as anybody in the world, to expedite that bill going from where it is now to the floor, so we can expedite its processing.

I have been working with some who have objections to the bill or objections with part of the bill to get an agreement on amendments with the leadership on the Democratic side, so when we do that debate, we have a fair number of amendments that are equally divided in terms of the time and the vote threshold is at 51 votes.

I am close to getting there, but I am not there yet. So if a unanimous consent were propounded right now, there would be an objection, maybe even from me to let everyone know I am for this bill. I want this bill to pass. But I want to make sure that those I have been working with to lift their holds are accommodated in terms of their opportunity to debate a germane amendment to the flood bill that is relevant to flood control.

So I come to the floor for only the purpose of education, to let everybody

know that I am the Republican sponsor and am deeply involved and engaged in the passage of this bill. I also have respect in regard to those who have differences of opinion or have some technical corrections they want to make. I want to work to get those incorporated into an agreement before we get a UC, so when we have the UC, we know what the amendments are, we know what we are going through, and we can expedite the handling of this legislation and deal with the problem that is affecting many homeowners all over the United States of America in flood map areas.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, may I say, before the Senator from Georgia leaves, how appreciative this coalition is of his leadership. He has been literally—I am not making this up—extraordinary in his time and effort to work through the final amendment process because this process has been going on for over a year.

We just did not start talking about this last week. He has given over a year of his time, and as the chief cosponsor he has been phenomenal. I think he would agree with me—if he doesn't, then we could respectfully disagree—that it is time now for the Members that have been hearing about this and have been told about this for weeks, weeks and months, to get their amendments to Senator ISAKSON so that we can make some decisions about how many amendments we can have. We could have four. We could have six. We could have ten. We can have a 51-vote threshold. We are ready. The Democratic side has, for the most part, cleared the amendments we know about.

So the Senator is terrific. I thank him for coming. I do not intend to ask unanimous consent at this point. The leaders are still working together, Senator MCCONNELL and Senator REID.

I know the Senator from Georgia is trying to work through this. Would that be a generally good description of where we are?

Mr. ISAKSON. The Senator is correct. In fact, to be precise, there were seven concerns about the legislation when the first UC was propounded on our side, five of which involve potential amendments that need to be made to the bill or in their opinion need to be made. In the case of two of those, in working with the leadership on the Democratic side, they are acceptable and would be included in the base bill.

There are three that would be allowed to be debated with the time equally divided on the floor. They have asked for a 51-vote threshold. There is the potential, as we all know, for a point of order. But amendments and points of order would be the only issues that I am aware of in all of those conversations. I continue to work at this

very moment to get a final agreement so we can get a UC.

But we are just not there quite yet. I am going to continue to try to work toward that goal.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I am aware that we are not quite there yet. But I am also aware that the clock is ticking, that it is Wednesday, that we may be out of here on Saturday, and we need to pass an appropriations bill. This is something that also deserves a tremendous amount of attention.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum and ask that the time in quorum calls be equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, first, the state of play in the Senate is that we want to pass an unemployment insurance benefit bill for 1.4 million Americans who, on January 1, had their unemployment checks cut off. Unemployment checks are sent to those Americans who have lost their job through no fault of their own and who have to prove to us they are trying to find another one. So while they are looking for a job, they receive unemployment benefits.

These benefits come from a fund which employers and, in some way indirectly, employees, pay into while they are working. This insurance policy is there so that if you lose a job there will be, on average, \$300 a week to keep you and your family together while you look for your next job. It turns out that on January 1, 1.4 million Americans saw those checks cut off. In my State of Illinois, that affected 83,000 people.

These are people who have been unemployed for a while and are still looking for work. They have to because that is what the law requires. But here is the problem: The average period when someone is out of work when they lose a job in America is 38 weeks. That is the average. We cut off benefits at 27 weeks. That means that for 11 weeks a lot of people out of work get no unemployment benefits. What do they do? They turn to their friends, to their savings, and then they are out of luck. They may find themselves unable to make rent payments or mortgage payments, put food on the table, gas in the car to go look for work or pay for that cell phone they absolutely positively need if they are going to find a job.

So we came here and said: That isn't right. We are getting better. The econ-

omy is getting stronger. But the unemployment rate is too high. The national average is about 6.7 percent. It is over 8 percent in my State of Illinois, and in some States even higher, unlike the State of North Dakota, incidentally, which the Presiding Officer lives in and so doesn't worry about this at the present time. We came in and said: Let's extend unemployment benefits to these 1.4 million unemployed people in America so they can get by while they are looking for work.

This isn't a new idea. This is an old idea. It has happened over and over. In fact, under President Bush we did it five times, and the unemployment rate was even better than the one we have today. So it used to be bipartisan. Democrats and Republicans would say: Come on, give these folks a helping hand. These are workers facing tough times. We hear from them. They tell us their stories.

I ended up getting an email from a lady. For 34 years she had worked for the same company. She must be a pretty good employee, right? But now the company has laid her off and she can't find work. Another person had 9 years with the same company and lost his job. When he applies for a job, they look at his resume and say: Wait. You are way overqualified for this job. If we gave you this job, you would leave the first chance you get to get a better job. So there he sits, unable to find a job. He is trying, but he can't.

So these people are asking us: Can you help us keep our families together while we go through this tough period? And I think we should. So we want to call this bill to the floor of the Senate and pass it and extend unemployment benefits for 3 months. I would like to see it for 1 year, but even for 3 months we should extend these unemployment benefits so folks in this circumstance can get a helping hand.

The Republicans come in and say: No. We object to that. You cannot extend unemployment benefits unless you pay for them.

Well, that is new. Five times under President Bush they voted for their President's extension of unemployment benefits and didn't pay for it. Now they insist we pay for it. I don't like that. I think this is an emergency expenditure. But we live in a divided Congress, Democrats and Republicans. We have to find some common ground. So we came up with a pay-for. We came up with a way to pay for the benefits for this unemployment.

Then they said: No. We are still going to filibuster. We are still going to stop it unless you allow us to offer amendments. We have some ideas we want to bring to the floor and get them to a vote. Yesterday, the majority leader came to the floor and said: OK. We will give you amendments, up to 10 amendments on each side, to this unemployment issue. You pick the amendments.

We are not going to pick them. They said: No. We still object.

So today we sit in the middle of a Republican filibuster stopping unemployment benefits for 1.4 million Americans. What used to be a bipartisan effort has now turned into an extremely partisan effort. That happens too much in this town. It happens too much on Capitol Hill. But it shouldn't happen at the expense of 1.4 million unemployed Americans.

That is why this floor is empty today. That is why we are giving speeches on a lot of different subjects. We are stuck in another Republican filibuster stopping unemployment benefits. I don't think that is right or fair. A lot of us believe we ought to extend these benefits and move on to deal with our economy and putting people to work, trying to find ways to make sure those who are working get a decent wage.

These are some of the things we ought to be taking up. But again, we are stuck in this filibuster, and so that is why I come to the floor to give a speech on two unrelated issues.

TOBACCO

Madam President, there is an issue that is very important to me personally, but it turns out it is important to a lot of people: Tobacco. I lost my father to lung cancer. He died when I was 14 years old. He smoked two packs of Camels a day and developed lung cancer at the age of 53 and died. I have to tell you it is one of the most profound events of my life, to be a high school student and to live through a parent dying slowly of lung cancer. My attitude toward tobacco and smoking, I am sure, is a product of that.

When I came to Congress, I decided that in some small way I was going to try to do something about it. I didn't believe I could solve the problem, but I thought I could help. So over 25 years ago I introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to ban smoking on airplanes. It is hard to believe—young people still don't believe it today—there was a time when half the airplane was smoking and half wasn't smoking. In fact, everybody was breathing secondhand smoke. We were successful. We passed the bill in the House of Representatives on a bipartisan vote. It came over to the Senate, before I was here, and Frank Lautenberg, the late Senator from New Jersey, took it up and did a great job, and the two of us together made it the law of the land.

We didn't know what we had done, other than to make airplane flight a little more convenient, safe, and comfortable. But it turns out it was a tipping point. It turns out that when we banned smoking on airplanes, people started asking questions 25 years ago: If it is not a good idea to smoke on airplanes, why is it a good idea to smoke on trains and buses and offices and hos-

pitals and schools and restaurants and taverns and everywhere we go? So today, if you walked into a room and did what people did normally 25 years ago—pulled out a pack of cigarettes and lit one up—people would say: Stop. What are you doing? You didn't say a word to me. You are going to smoke in front of me?

That used to be normal. Thank goodness it isn't any longer. What happens is Americans have a different attitude toward tobacco. The actual debate on this issue began 50 years ago—serious debate—because it was 50 years ago the Surgeon General of the United States of America issued a landmark report that for the first time conclusively linked tobacco to lung cancer and heart disease. Remember this: Tobacco is the No. 1 preventable cause of death in America today, and it has been for more than half a century.

When this report came out, it was at a time when people smoked in offices, airplanes, elevators, even in congressional hearings. In 1964, 42 percent of American adults smoked. It is hard to imagine, but until a few months before the report was released the Surgeon General himself was a smoker. We have certainly come a long way since that time, and the Surgeon General's report played a big role in changing America.

Today we expect measures such as warning labels on cigarettes, keeping cigarette commercials off television, taxes on cigarettes, and now "no smoking" signs almost everywhere. Thanks to these commonsense tobacco control measures, smoking among U.S. adults in 50 years has been cut in half. The report released by Surgeon General Luther Terry in 1964 was a turning point.

We still have a long way to go. Approximately 44 million Americans, nearly one out of every five, still smokes, and more than 440,000 Americans die each year from tobacco-related causes. Last week the Journal of the American Medical Association published a study that showed over the last 50 years about 8 million premature smoking-induced deaths were avoided thanks to tobacco control measures. However, the study also noted that despite this progress, more than 17 million Americans died prematurely from tobacco over the last 50 years.

According to the Surgeon General's report, released in March 2012, tobacco use among kids is a pediatric epidemic and is the No. 1 cause of preventable and premature death in America. The report also found that every day 700 young people become new regular smokers, and of these new smokers one-third will eventually die from it.

We have young people who come and visit us in our offices, in the Senate galleries, and other places. These young people are the targets of tobacco companies. If they can get a kid to start smoking at an early age, before they have the maturity to understand

the seriousness of that decision, they become addicted. Nicotine is an addictive drug and it is in tobacco and so they are picking up new customers by recruiting kids.

I have yet to meet the first parent anywhere, any time, anyplace who has said to me: I have great news for you, Senator. My daughter came home from school and she started smoking. I have never heard that. I don't think I ever will because we know intuitively it is a terrible thing and it could affect that young person's great young life.

The tobacco industry gets it. Our Nation pays the financial burden of tobacco use through \$96 billion in annual medical costs, \$97 billion in lost productivity of workers and, at the same time, these tobacco companies invent new ways to lure in these young customers and to entice people to buy their products.

Ninety percent of adult smokers began smoking before they graduated from high school—they were just teenage kids—which is why the tobacco companies continue to prey on children. They push products such as e-cigarettes. They just had the Golden Globe Awards, and some of these red-hot actors and actresses, whom we all love to watch in movies—Leonardo DiCaprio and others—were sitting there puffing away on their e-cigarettes. I looked at that and thought: You are killing the next generation of fans of your movies.

We have to bring an end to this. E-cigarettes—available in shopping malls—that release appealing fruit- and candy-flavored vapors so it is more of a candy experience than a tobacco experience is one of the new tactics. Unfortunately, it is working. Earlier this year, the Centers for Disease Control released new data showing the use of e-cigarettes among the Nation's kids is rising.

The report raises concerns that for young people, e-cigarettes could be a gateway to traditional cigarettes. More than 3.6 million kids under the age of 18 currently are smokers, and each day more than 3,500 kids try smoking a cigar or cigarette for the first time.

This graph I have shows how far we have come in reducing the use of cigarettes but also how much we have left to do. Between 2000 and 2011, the consumption of cigarettes in the United States decreased 33 percent—by one-third. During the same time, the use of loose tobacco and cigars increased 123 percent. Cigar smokers—why in the heck would a kid want to smoke a cigar? Because it is similar to smoking a candy bar. They flavor these cigars with cherry flavoring, sweet chocolate or grapes, and they are trying to get kids to start smoking.

Over the past 50 years we have seen the growing popularity of these candy-flavored tobacco products such as smokeless tobacco, e-cigarettes, and

nicotine candies that look like breath mints. All these products are geared to luring the young into this addiction.

I have called on the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to expand and assert its authority over tobacco products, including e-cigarettes and flavored cigars. Unlike traditional cigarettes, e-cigarettes are not subject to Federal age verification laws. Kids can legally buy them in most places across America. Although we do know that most e-cigarettes contain nicotine, we don't know what else is in them. Without FDA regulation, we will not.

This Congress Senator BLUMENTHAL of Connecticut joined me in introducing the Tobacco Tax Parity Act, a bill that closes the loopholes in how tobacco products are defined and taxed. It will end the exploitation of these loopholes by tobacco companies. It means taxing the roll-your-own loose tobacco we talked about and pipe tobacco at the same level. It means raising the tax on a container of smokeless tobacco from today's 11 cents to \$1, the same as a pack of cigarettes.

I would like to show this as well. This is a story about Sharon, a 52-year-old woman from my home State of Illinois. Sharon started smoking at the age of 13. She said it seemed as though everybody was doing it. After her first puff, she quickly went from being a casual user to a full-blown addict with an expensive tobacco habit. When Sharon reached the age of 37—she was diagnosed with stage IV throat cancer. Thankfully, radiation and surgery saved her life, but she had to have her voice box removed and now speaks through an electrolarynx.

Last year Sharon was courageous enough to allow her story to be used as part of the Centers for Disease Control's 12-week antismoking campaign, a federally funded national antitobacco campaign with hard-hitting ads. It sounds like a pretty good effort by the government. But compared to the \$10 billion a year the tobacco industry spends on marketing, the CDC campaign spent only \$50 million; the tobacco industry, \$10 billion.

CDC expects the campaign to help 50,000 people quit. One of those who called in to the quit line at CDC was a woman named Kim in Rockford, IL. She was watching an ad which showed the devastating effect on smoking on a North Carolina woman named Terrie. Kim said the commercial scared her, and that her son turned to her and said: Mom, you have just got to quit smoking. Kim called the Illinois tobacco quit line run by the American Lung Association and was connected to the nicotine replacement-patch program.

CDC's anti-smoking campaign is one of the many tobacco control and prevention measures that saves lives and shows we must continue investing in effective tobacco control measures.

This is a tough habit to break. One of my best friends in politics happens to be the President of the United States, who used to be a smoker. He is not now, thank goodness. His family is thankful and we are all thankful. But he still takes a little nicotine gum to chew from time to time to deal with the craving that is there. It is tough. But if people work hard, they can get it done.

This week we commemorate the importance of the first Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health and many other legal and cultural changes in this country. But as we look around at the proliferation of new and dangerous products luring kids to tobacco, we still have a lot of work to do. With the right commitment, we can spare future generations from this deadly epidemic of tobacco use.

I yield the floor.

MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of H.J. Res. 106, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 106) making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 15 minutes of debate equally divided.

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, I wish to speak on another matter pending in front of the Senate, the flood insurance bill.

I wish to say that Senator LANDRIEU has been a real champion here. We are still insisting that we be able to bring up the bipartisan bill to delay for several years the flood insurance hikes. In my State, where 40 percent of the policies are, we have seen spikes by tenfold of the rate on the flood insurance policies.

Thank goodness there was in this omnibus appropriations a provision which would provide some partial relief for some homeowners facing huge rate hikes. The estimate is it would only cover less than a quarter of all the flood insurance policies being affected by the huge rate hikes. That is why we need to move forward with passing the broad bipartisan bill which will delay these hikes for several years while FEMA does an affordability study. I told Senator LANDRIEU earlier that I wanted to come in and support her in comments she made earlier today.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Madam President, what is the pending business before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. H.J. Res. 106 is the business pending before the Senate.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Which is?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The short-term CR.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Madam President, I rise in support. This is a simple short-term extension of the continuing funding resolution we passed some weeks ago. This is Washington-speak and budget-speak for saying, as of today, the money that keeps the Federal Government in operation expires. However, being debated in the House this afternoon we have a consolidated appropriations bill which will fund the government through fiscal year 2014 and will come to the Senate either late this evening or will be on the floor tomorrow morning.

I ask the Senate to pass the short-term extension because it is a technical situation. This isn't the usual delay, drama, and fiscal cliff situation. When the Budget Committee acted, and we passed the bill on a bipartisan, bicameral basis, we, the Appropriations Committee, were given a very stringent deadline of January 15 to produce an appropriations bill for fiscal year 2014. We have worked all the way through the holidays and all the way up to Sunday evening, and we have completed our work. It is now before the Senate and the House to be reviewed. It is on our Web site and so on. We just need a couple of hours to complete the job now.

I can assure my colleagues this very short extension is status quo. It makes no changes in funding levels. It makes no changes in conditions for the operation of the government. The Appropriations Committee worked over the holidays. The agreement was made public on Monday. The House will vote on the agreement this afternoon. As soon as the House completes its work, it will come to the Senate.

This is a short-term CR. It is for 72 hours. It will provide the time needed for the Senate to consider the agreement, for the paperwork to be prepared, and for the President to sign it. This is a very short-term extension which will enable us to complete our work and not even have a temporary shutdown. I urge my colleagues to allow the short extension to pass the Senate expeditiously so we can move on to the diligence we need to provide in debating the appropriations bill.

We will have a vote at 12:15. The vote at 12:15 is on the short-term extension of the current continuing funding resolution. It will be for 72 hours. It takes us through Saturday. I hope we are done before Saturday.

This is not a vote on the appropriations bill itself, nor should it be viewed as a proxy vote. It is just simply a technical time bridge to enable us to have adequate debate in the House and adequate debate and review in the Senate to do this.

I really hope my colleagues support this 72-hour extension so we do not have the usual drama we have of fiscal cliffs and shutdowns and so on. My colleague, the Senator from Alabama Mr. SHELBY, who is my vice chairman, is involved in other duties in the Senate, but he too supports this 72-hour extension. We have been working so diligently on our bill through the holidays so we could have a bill before the Senate, and I must say it has been characterized by diligence, determination, and courtesy. But it takes time. It takes time to review, and it takes time to scrutinize. Quite frankly, it took time to discuss the issues involved in the appropriations.

All 12 subcommittees are represented. But I will say more about it when we bring the actual bill to the floor.

Madam President, I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I ask now for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is on passage of the joint resolution.

The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 86, nays 14, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 11 Leg.]

YEAS—86

Alexander	Durbin	Levin
Ayotte	Feinstein	Manchin
Baldwin	Fischer	Markey
Baucus	Flake	McCain
Begich	Franken	McCaskill
Bennet	Gillibrand	McConnell
Blumenthal	Graham	Menendez
Blunt	Grassley	Merkley
Booker	Hagan	Mikulski
Boozman	Harkin	Moran
Boxer	Hatch	Murkowski
Brown	Heinrich	Murphy
Burr	Heitkamp	Murray
Cantwell	Hirono	Nelson
Cardin	Hoeben	Portman
Carper	Isakson	Pryor
Casey	Johanns	Reed
Chambliss	Johnson (SD)	Reid
Coats	Johnson (WI)	Rockefeller
Cochran	Kaine	Sanders
Collins	King	Schatz
Coons	Kirk	Schumer
Corker	Klobuchar	Sessions
Cornyn	Landrieu	Shaheen
Donnelly	Leahy	Shelby

Stabenow
Tester
Thune
Toomey

Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Warner
Warren

Whitehouse
Wicker
Wyden

NAYS—14

Barrasso
Coburn
Crapo
Cruz
Enzi

Heller
Inhofe
Lee
Paul
Risch

Roberts
Rubio
Scott
Vitter

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 106) was passed.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lie on the table was agreed to.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCOTT. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HOMEOWNER FLOOD INSURANCE AFFORDABILITY ACT OF 2013— MOTION TO PROCEED—Continued

AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY AGENDA

Mr. SCOTT. Madam President, when I was growing up, my now 93-year-old granddaddy would hold the newspaper and read it while he drank his coffee. Every morning it seemed he was always focused on reading the paper. He looked like an executive, a doctor or an attorney, always making sure his grandsons saw him reading.

I learned several years later that my granddaddy couldn't read, but he was wise enough to model the behavior that he wanted his grandsons to follow. The circumstances of his life forced him out of the classroom at a very young age and into the cotton fields to help support his family. But granddaddy has now lived long enough to see a grandson elected to Congress and another grandson earn the rank of command sergeant major in the U.S. Army. Only 1 percent of NCOs reach that rank.

In a single lifetime, families can go from not having a fair chance to learn to read to seeing their kids graduate from college, as my grandfather has seen two of his grandsons graduate. That is the power of America. That is the power of opportunity.

Over the last several months, I have spent many hours talking and working with people from every walk of life, beginning when I was bagging groceries at the local Piggly Wiggly or waiting tables at the California Dreaming or 2 weeks ago when I took a ride on the public bus just to have an opportunity to sit back and talk with everyday Americans about their hopes, their dreams, and their fears or, last week-end, as I swept floors at the local Moe's restaurant. What I have heard is that

people in America and throughout South Carolina are hungry for opportunity. They are working hard, but still they are struggling.

People want to work. They want to get ahead, and they still want a better life for their children and their grandchildren. So the questions for those of us in government are simple: Are we a part of the problem or are we a part of the solution? Do we make things more difficult or are we an ally in this struggle to get ahead? Are we trying the same tactics and getting the same results?

It has been said several times that insanity is doing the same things the same ways and hoping for different results. After a nearly 50-year government-led war on poverty, the poverty rates are increasing. Were this a military conflict, we would have changed our strategy decades ago, but somehow we fail to learn and continue to believe that next year it will be different. It has not been different in nearly half a century.

I propose a new way forward—a new way forward so a little girl can rise from the depths of poverty and become the CEO of a Fortune 500 company, a new way forward that will create a place where young men raised in a single-parent household and living in the inner city housing projects can become a world-renowned surgeon, a new way forward so an intelligent young lady living in rural South Carolina who ages out of the foster care program can still afford a college education. I propose a new way forward, and our opportunity agenda does just that.

We will help to turn neglected neighborhoods ravished by poverty into centers of excellence. We will see that these amazing centers of excellence will become economic engines because of the creativity of the people living in the neighborhoods. We will see economic activity in a place that we once thought not possible.

Today, too many Americans are trapped in low-paying jobs because they lack the skills to improve their incomes. These folks are not asking for a handout; they are asking for a hand up. Every day Americans are struggling, working hard, looking for a way to change their destiny.

That is why we have introduced the SKILLS Act. With nearly 4 million jobs vacant in America today, we believe the skills gap can be covered because of the SKILLS Act.

Our second bill we have filed is called the CHOICE Act, Creating Hope and Opportunity for Individuals and Communities through Education. One of the opportunities we see within the CHOICE Act is for those kids who have special needs to have the opportunity to make their education dollars portable. I believe every single American deserves the opportunity to realize their full potential, but too many of

these young kids—bright kids with special needs—do not receive the education that is best for them. So the CHOICE Act provides their parents with portability so they can choose the school that best fits the needs of their kids.

The American Opportunity Agenda encourages each of us to reach our full potential. In the coming months we will introduce legislation that encourages reform of our welfare programs. We will fight to change our Tax Code so small businesses can hire more people and not simply pay higher taxes. Finally, we will work with anyone, anywhere, at any time to reduce the regulatory burdens that stand in the way and close the doors of opportunity.

Last week we submitted an amendment that restores a 40-hour workweek that was destroyed in ObamaCare. The effort to restore the 40-hour workweek has been led by my colleague, the Senator from Maine SUSAN COLLINS, who understands the devastation caused by ObamaCare, where more than 20 million Americans face the loss of up to 25 percent of their income when they move from 40 hours a week to less than 30 hours a week. I applaud my colleague and others for standing strong and standing tall to make sure we have a serious debate about the income inequality that is caused by ObamaCare. The effort to restore the 40-hour workweek should be something we all champion, realizing its massive impact on our economy.

I have lived a family's journey from cotton to Congress. I know the sense of empowerment and optimism it provides. Once the standard is set in a family, as my grandfather set it in our family, and once the standard is set in a community or a State, the generations to come will set even higher expectations for themselves because success is created almost anywhere in America today. It happens in studio apartments, at kitchen tables; it happens in garages and classrooms throughout America, but it doesn't often happen in government conference rooms in Washington. I believe, and I have experienced, that with a good education, strong work skills, and the help of our Heavenly Father, all things are truly possible.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COONS. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. COONS. Madam President, today, this week, we have come together to consider an omnibus appropriations

bill. That is a big mouthful—an omnibus appropriations bill—but I hope to lay out in plain language for our folks back home and for those in this Chamber why that matters, why I am excited about it, and why I support it.

This is first time since I joined this body 3 years ago that we have considered one, and it is a real step forward. The agreement we came to on the budget and the agreement I hope we will pass on this appropriations bill means no more shutdowns, no more crises, no more autopilot, at least not for this fiscal year. This bill helps us return to regular order and to the process that, once election day is over, it is our job as the representatives of the people, elected to come together to find common ground, to solve bigger problems together, and to move the Nation forward.

This appropriations bill is the result of a lot of hard work by Members and staff. I must begin first and foremost by thanking the Senate Appropriations Committee chair, Senator MIKULSKI, and the vice chair, Senator SHELBY, as well as the House chairman ROGERS, and the ranking member, Congresswoman LOWEY, who showed great leadership and worked together on a very tight deadline to craft such a vast and comprehensive bill. Their work follows on the leadership of Senator MURRAY, chair of the Senate Budget Committee, and Congressman RYAN, of the House Budget Committee, after they came together on a bipartisan budget that paved the way for the Appropriations Committee to reach this deal this week.

I applaud their leadership and thank them for the example they have set. As a member of both the Budget Committee and the Appropriations Committee, it has been a privilege to work with them to craft these bills and ensure we meet our Nation's needs.

The bill before us is, of course, a compromise. It is the essence of a compromise that it is not perfect by any means. There are many who can find fault within it or disappointments aplenty among choices made or not made. It doesn't include—for example, to pick one thing of great importance to my State—enough funding to make real headway on Amtrak's critical infrastructure improvements that I think are essential—just in dealing with the \$6 billion backlog of investments needed in aging tunnels, bridges, and tracks.

So while this bill does provide adequate funding for Amtrak today, which I am very pleased about, it puts off those critically needed investments in repairing these essential elements of its infrastructure, which we will inevitably need to make. That is only one example, and in a bill this big there are hundreds, maybe even thousands, of the tough tradeoffs that had to be made between House and Senate, be-

tween the appropriators, and between the majority and the minority.

But as we consider our vote on this bill and how it does or doesn't meet our own priorities or our State's priorities, we can't let the perfect be the enemy of the good. We need to remember that at least in this case the alternative to this bill isn't our own individual or perfect vision of government—whatever view we might hold. The alternative is crisis after crisis, government that doesn't move forward with the country but treads water as the world passes us by in an increasingly competitive global environment.

What this bill does in a very real way is bring back some stability to our government, to our economy, and it allows us to make important investments in our country's growth. For instance, it takes a number of valuable steps for my home State of Delaware.

It funds meat and poultry inspectors, critical to Delaware's chicken industry and its 13,000 jobs. It funds the next stage of an Army Corps of Engineers project to deepen the Delaware River from 40 to 45 feet so that we are ready and can be competitive when the expansion of the Panama Canal nears completion.

It dedicates funding through the Victims of Child Abuse Act—and I am an original cosponsor of a bill reauthorizing the Victims of Child Abuse Act—for the three children's advocacy centers throughout my State. These centers are critical to delivering justice for the victims of child abuse without harming their healing process.

The bill maintains funding for the Bulletproof Vest Partnership, an initiative that has supplied Delaware police officers with nearly 1,000 bulletproof vests in the past 2 years. Two of those vests, I should add, saved the lives of two officers during a shooting at the New Castle County Courthouse only last spring.

These are only a few of the things for which I am grateful in this broad omnibus bill. Nationally, it also allows us to meet our key priorities of training our workforce for this century, making our communities safer, building a circle of protection around the most vulnerable in our society, and, in combination, making us safer, stronger, and more just.

The investments it makes in America's workforce by funding education programs can last a lifetime. Head Start Programs ensure kids don't fall behind before they have even had a chance. This bill increases that funding by \$1 billion to serve 90,000 more kids this year.

There is a competitive grant program to help States and communities find innovative ways to provide high quality preschool options for low- and middle-income families that I am particularly excited about.

In Delaware, we saw the power of this program when we competed for—and

won—Federal funding on a competitive basis for high-quality early education only last year.

The Department of Education's first in the world initiative will help colleges to measure—and thus improve—outcomes, and it brings down costs for students and families. This bill increased our investment in job training programs such as Job Corps and the Veterans' Employment and Training Service, which help everyone from low-income Americans who failed to get on their feet in the job market to veterans who stood for us around the world and have earned our support upon their return.

Next, this bill includes crucial funding that makes our communities safer. We are upping our investment in the COPS program—first championed on this floor by my predecessor Senator JOE BIDEN. It will put 1,500 more officers on our streets and in our neighborhoods, keeping us safe.

The Violence Against Women Act, which we came together in a bipartisan manner to pass last year, is fully funded. We are taking important steps to stop the scourge of gun violence that affects each and every community: a new comprehensive school safety program I am excited about, new investments to improve background checks, and new training to help local law enforcement react and protect the public from active shooters.

Of course, the second part of making our communities safer is ensuring that justice is delivered in our courts when crime does happen. Unfortunately, the sequester's cuts to our Federal courts cut the judiciary to the bone, imposing furloughs, and hurting our Nation's justice system by leading to layoffs of hundreds of experienced, seasoned, senior court staff. Yet, thankfully, the bill before us reverses these and many other cuts and will minimize the delays of justice that resulted and that are unacceptable to our Nation.

Finally, this bill allows us to build and sustain what I like to call a circle of protection around the most vulnerable in our society that reflects our shared commitment to each other. Our most basic values: Investments in the WIC Program, for women, infants, and children, will make sure 87,000 more mothers and children will have the food they need at a vital early stage of development. LIHEAP—or the Low-Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program—ensures that low-income families don't freeze during the coldest months of the year, and this bill's funding increases will ensure 400,000 more houses have this critical assistance. And lastly, when we pass this bill, which I pray we will by week's end, we will reverse the sequester's devastating cuts to housing programs and, as a result, prevent more than 100,000 American families from becoming homeless.

Each of these investments in our workforce, in our public safety, and in protection for our most vulnerable, together make up the foundation of a safer, a more just, and a more inclusive society. But when we also combine them with investments in research and innovation and infrastructure, we lay the groundwork for growth and shared prosperity today and tomorrow.

After the last 3 years, which in my experience have been mostly defined by bipartisan gridlock—stopgap budgets, crisis governance—this bipartisan Appropriations bill allows us to create some stability for our Nation and our economy. I think it reminds us we are a nation that is at its best when we are determined to be open to each other's ideas, to hear each other's concerns and criticisms, and to find ways to work together.

Although there are plenty of areas where I disagree with my Republican colleagues, as I have gotten to know them over the past 3 years we have found many more areas of common good and common work. Let me briefly mention a few of them as I celebrate what I think is the most important aspect of this bill, which is that it is truly bipartisan.

Senator MARCO RUBIO and I were both elected in 2010 and came to this Chamber at roughly the same time, and we found ways to work together to invest in STEM education and to open pathways to college for young Americans. Senator HATCH and I wrote a bill together called I-Squared—and we are joined by Senators KLOBUCHAR and RUBIO—and this is a bill that helps bring high-skilled workers to our shores and helps invest in STEM education for American citizens. Senator KIRK and I have worked together to create a national manufacturing strategy that focuses our energy and resources on creating manufacturing jobs in America. And just this Monday Senator ROBERTS of Kansas and I announced our partnership on a new bill to make the research and development tax credit and its funding available to startups and to young innovative companies.

There are so many issues where we can work together to invest in our workforce, to protect the public, to sustain this storied circle of protection around the most vulnerable, to invest in long-term economic growth, and to lift up every community and every American.

I am incredibly thankful for the leadership of Senators MIKULSKI and SHELBY and the way they displayed that leadership with action through this process, by putting aside their differences and finding common ground. I wish to also close with a note of personal thanks to the countless committee staff on both sides who worked tirelessly throughout the holidays to make this bill a reality. With this Om-

nibus appropriations bill it is my sincere hope we are putting an end to a cycle of manufactured crises and we are sending to the American people and to our markets and to our communities the message that we can and will work together to confront the many challenges that remain here and in the future.

With that, Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. COBURN. Madam President, I came to the floor to spend some time on the unemployment insurance, but I have to comment, after hearing my colleague mention his esteemed favor of the bill that will be in front of us, I have to say my perspective is totally different.

We have a 1,500-page bill that nobody has read, other than my staff, and we have read it completely and outlined it completely. We have a bill that is dishonest, because you still have changes in mandatory funding and programs and you create \$17.9 billion out of nothing, which everybody on the Appropriations Committee knows allows you to spend \$17.9 billion but not pay for, and you transfer that sleight of hand to our children.

But it doesn't seem to bother anybody on the Appropriations Committee that we actually lie to the American public about how much we are actually going to spend. The bill actually spends about \$63 billion, the way you have written it, more than we did last year—about 6½ or 7 percent. The bill is loaded with parochial benefits, which is the pleasure of the appropriators, I understand, but it doesn't pass muster in terms of no earmarks.

But there is one point that I agree with. This has been an agreement between Republicans and Democrats to bring the bill to the floor. And it will pass because it is an agreement, because people did work together. Whether I like it or not, they worked together and came to a conclusion. The only problem is there are going to be no amendments, so no way to be honest with the American people on this \$17.9 billion that is supposedly paid but isn't. It is truly an untruth. It is dishonest. It has no integrity with it whatsoever. It undermines every Senator up here who is going to vote for this bill because you say one thing and you are going to do exactly the opposite.

I was just given a poll as of today. The No. 1 problem Americans see in our country is us—the U.S. Government. Twenty-one percent of the people in this country identify us as the problem. Is it any wonder, when we tell them we are going to do X and then we don't do X? For example: We had a budget agreement, and then we changed the budget agreement because we couldn't live within our means and

we wouldn't raise the revenue to be able to do that. Then we come to a new budget agreement that is much higher—don't honor the previous budget agreement. Then we put an appropriations bill on the floor that is going to fund all the Federal Government until September 30 and nobody has totally read it. They pick out the things they like in it and then talk about it. Is it any wonder why 21 percent of the people think the Congress, politicians, poor leadership, corruption, and abuse of power in Washington are the No. 1 problem with our country?

You know what. They are right. It is an abuse of power to vote for a bill that you know spends \$18 billion—\$17.9 billion—more than what you are telling the American people it is going to spend. You do it through sleight of hand, and you pass muster with the powers that be, but it is not honest with the American public. So we are going to do it again. We are not going to have a government shutdown, everybody is going to get to go home on break and spend a week away from here and say: Oh, look at us, we are not at loggerheads anymore.

The only reason we are at loggerheads is because we have abandoned the process of the Senate through the majority leader who does not allow the Senate to force consensus. For the life of me, I don't understand why my colleagues on the other side of the aisle accept it. They get no amendments either. So we have 1 person out of 100 who decides what amendments will be acceptable and what will not.

Jefferson has to be spinning in his grave because he wrote the original rules for the Senate. It had nothing to do with one person deciding. As a matter of fact, until 1917, one person stopped everything in the Senate if they didn't have consensus. So the whole goal was to trade what you would like to do to give somebody else the ability to do that. When we have a czar running the Senate, we no longer have that ability. The whole purpose for having a bicameral legislature, with a minority rights provision protecting it, was so we would generate consensus so that their views could then be sold to the American public.

This isn't about me being able to offer an amendment. This is about the 4 million people in Oklahoma not having a say in the Senate. I mean, there are some bright people in Oklahoma who have some good ideas. But those ideas cannot be heard in this body anymore. They are not my ideas. It is not my vote. It is their vote. And yet 54 of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle acquiesced their right for their States to offer their State's ideas as we debate issues in this body. They give that away and say one person gets to decide. It has never been that way in the Senate—never before.

The prime example of that is the unemployment bill. If this were really a

priority for the majority leader, why are we doing it now instead of before it expired? All the weeks of time in quorum calls in the Senate we could have been doing this. It wasn't a priority. It is a political priority.

I actually think we ought to extend the unemployment insurance, but I think we ought to do it in a smarter way, and I certainly think we ought to pay for it. I can sit and show \$9 trillion of waste and spending reductions that 80 percent of average Americans would agree with. Yet we can't find \$20-some billion out of all this mess of a Federal Government to help people who are not employed.

My colleague from Delaware mentioned job training. The only thing that has happened based on the GAO reports of this government on duplication is that the House took it to heart and they took the job training programs and they converted the 47 job training programs, spending almost \$30 billion a year, and they passed the SKILLS Act, which consolidated those into 6 programs that actually have metrics.

When you study our job training programs, regardless of whether we fund them, here is what you find. All but three of them duplicate one another—all but three—and not one of them has a metric on whether they are actually training people to do a job, giving them a life skill. So the House passes that bill and we won't even take it up. You save money and you actually improve what the Federal Government is trying to do in terms of that. So if we were to expand unemployment insurance or continue the emergency in the sixth year, might we not want to do something about the quality of the jobs programs that are available for the people who are on unemployment? Might we also not want to give people back their dignity by having them do something in their community for the earning of that?

There have been no tax dollars paid by any worker for this program. They didn't contribute anything to it through their past unemployment or FICA fees. Would we not do better if we did what Norway has done, where they show that people will start hunting for a job earlier if you plus up the benefits early and taper the benefits later so that they start looking for a job long before they run out of benefits? What the studies actually show, especially the three States that have now been disqualified from this, is their employment numbers went up, their unemployment went down, and the number of people needing assistance actually went down as well.

So it is one thing to say we want to help people; it is totally different when it is all in a political contest about the next election.

That brings me to my final point. I believe children need to have a good

start toward school. But as the Senator from Delaware just mentioned, we are going to add \$1 billion to Head Start, and that is going to give us 90,000 new kids in Head Start. If anybody does the math on that, \$11,000 per year for a Head Start Program? Think about that. Give the money to the States and let them run it themselves outside of the Federal Government and they will do it for \$4,000 or \$5,000. Because it is a Federal program, it costs twice what it should. Or if you did it through the States, you could do \$180,000 versus what we are doing.

So we are going to have a debate. Hopefully we will get back to the unemployment insurance. But if we want to have that debate, it has to be paid for. We owe that to the very people we say we want to help. And, No. 2, you have to have the input of everybody, not just one person in the Senate.

I will finish up by saying this: When you see this poll, where 21 percent of the country thinks the biggest problem in the country is us, the government—the corruption, the abuse of power, and the poor leadership are the specific things that were mentioned in this poll—what we ought to do is look inside and ask ourselves: Why is that?

That is because we concentrate on the political and not on the people. We use them as pawns to advantage our own political careers, our own elections, and the long-term best interests of the country get sacrificed. What this poll shows is the American people are pretty darned smart, because they see the problem, they know what it is, and they know what is going to happen.

So we are going to pass a bill that is going to spend over \$1 trillion, with all sorts of favors in there—not truly earmarks, but as close to them as you can come—with new programs by the appropriators instead of the authorizing committee. That is the other thing in this bill, programs written by the Appropriations Committee instead of the authorizing committee. We are going to pass this bill, and this number is going to jump from 21 percent to 25 percent.

The jig is up. We can no longer come down here and say with honesty: Here is what we are doing. Because what we are doing is not honest. And what the American people are saying with this is: Integrity matters, straightforwardness matters, truth in budgeting and spending matters.

At least if we are going to do this, let's own up to what we are doing. Let's not be dishonest with the American public about the numbers.

Mr. President, I yield the floor
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COONS). The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I wish to start by thanking my friend, the distinguished Senator from Maryland, as well as her counterpart in the House, Chairman ROGERS. They have shown

great leadership in working across the aisle to accomplish this mammoth task we had given them on a very tight timeline, and I appreciate their efforts.

I am here today to talk about why it is important we pass this Omnibus appropriations bill and continue to build on the bipartisan steps we have taken so far.

Last week I spoke at a press conference on youth unemployment with a young man who was present. His name was James. Listening to James, it was pretty clear he was hard-working and ambitious. But he explained to me, as old as he is, in his twenties, he is still living at home with his parents because despite a lot of searching he has not been able to find a job.

What was clear to me from James' story and from a lot of others across the country is that even though the economy has made progress, far too many Americans still aren't feeling the benefits. Too many of them are working more hours and earning less or wondering whether they can afford to send their kids to college or worrying that they won't be able to save enough to retire. Those are the kinds of problems we need to be thinking about here and solving.

I hope our work this session, this year, will be entirely focused on doing everything we can to create more jobs and more opportunities for all Americans, especially those who are struggling in what is still a very tough economy. There is a lot we need to get done. If one lesson came out of the constant crises last year, it is that in a divided government the only way to get things done is through compromise and bipartisanship.

The budget deal Chairman RYAN and I worked together on and reached is a good example. It wasn't the bill I would have written on my own. It wasn't the bill Chairman RYAN would have written on his own either. But after hearing from families and communities in my home State of Washington, I knew we needed to do more to restore the critical investments that were being lost as a result of sequestration, and we needed to break out of the constant crises which have caused so much gridlock and dysfunction over the last several years. So I worked with Chairman RYAN to reach a compromise. I am pleased that our agreement rolled back some of those automatic across-the-board cuts to priorities important to all of us, such as education, infrastructure, and research. We did that in a balanced way, without relying on spending cuts alone.

Importantly, in reaching that deal we were able to lay some groundwork so Chairman MIKULSKI and Chairman ROGERS could move forward on the important work of funding the government. Families and communities across the country will be better off as the result of their leadership. Their

legislation invests in starting our children off strongly by expanding access to early Head Start for infants and families. It expands access to Pell grants to help more of our young adults today afford higher education. It supports other important priorities such as medical research, which help create jobs and spur innovation.

In my home State of Washington, I know all of these investments, as well as others, such as funding for the Columbia River Crossing Project, for repairs and improvements at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, are going to make a huge difference.

I wish to spend a few moments as chair of the Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development to talk about some of the important parts of that bill within this Omnibus.

That bill addresses critical challenges on everything from homelessness, affordable housing, to traffic congestion, and transportation safety. This bill represents a very firm commitment to providing housing and supporting services to families in need. It actually increases funding for the section 8 program which provides housing for our low-income families in this country. If funding had remained at the sequester level, more than 100,000 families today would be at risk of losing that assistance and becoming homeless. Under our bill, that will not happen.

I am also very proud that the bill includes \$75 million for vouchers for the joint HUD-Veterans Affairs supportive housing program. As a result of that funding, an additional 10,000 homeless veterans and their families will have access to housing and supportive services.

Our housing and transportation bill prioritizes job creation and economic growth by investing in transportation. It includes \$600 million in TIGER funding, which supports projects that improve transportation safety and reduce traffic congestion. That, by the way, is in addition to the \$41 billion in much-needed funding to repair our Nation's roads and bridges.

But our bill isn't just about roads and bridges. Americans are increasingly relying on public transit, so I am especially pleased our bill provides more than \$10.7 billion to support our public transit system.

Also, last year across-the-board spending cuts known as sequestration forced the Federal Aviation Administration to enact a hiring freeze, which meant when employees such as our air traffic controllers left the agency, no one was hired to replace them. So our bipartisan bill ensures the FAA has the resources it needs to end that hiring freeze and hire and train new employees who can help our air travel be safe. This bill fully funds the Essential Air Service and contract tower programs

on which so many of our communities depend.

We also include reforms to improve the programs we fund—for example, important section 8 reforms to reduce costs and create efficiencies.

In short, I am very pleased with what my colleagues and I in the Senate and House have been able to accomplish together on housing and transportation investments in this bill. I wish to take a moment and especially thank my colleague on the Senate transportation and housing appropriations bill, Senator COLLINS, for all of her great work and support during this entire process.

I am very proud to be part of the tireless effort of Chairwoman MIKULSKI. She has worked very hard to make sure we have a full appropriations bill and act considered, and not just another continuing resolution.

Just like Chairman RYAN and I said when we finished our deal, I am pretty sure Chairwoman MIKULSKI and Chairman ROGERS would each agree this package is not perfect. Each of them probably would have done certainly different things on their own. But because they were willing to compromise, they are delivering far more for the American people than either could have done if they had refused to work together.

If this legislation is passed into law—which I strongly believe it will be—we will have a choice to make: We can build on the bipartisan work which has been done so far and continue reaching agreements through compromises, as people across this country do every day, or we can see more of the all-or-nothing approach which caused so much damage last year.

I was in fact really disappointed that yesterday my colleagues rejected a good-faith offer to provide relief to workers and families who are still struggling in this country to get back on their feet, even after Democrats time and time again offered compromises to try to get a deal. We tried hard to reach a fair agreement that both sides could support, and we are going to keep trying. I hope today our Republican colleagues will think of the many families out there who need this lifeline and look at the great bipartisan work done on the appropriations bill, and I hope they will reconsider their return to all-or-nothing political tactics.

I know there are fundamental differences here between the two parties. I know compromise is never easy. But we can't afford to let those challenges get in the way of delivering for the families and communities we serve. And we don't have to. The legislation Chairwoman MIKULSKI and Chairman ROGERS just completed is proof that there is a much better way to get things done. If both sides are willing to continue to make some tough choices, there is much more we can do together to create jobs, strengthen the recovery,

and build the foundation for stronger, broader growth in the future.

I thank Chairwoman MIKULSKI and Chairman ROGERS again for their leadership. I hope we can all build on their bipartisan step forward by choosing to work together, and find opportunities for compromise and continue to deliver for the American people.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

HEALTH CARE

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, today I wish to stress the problems and impact the President's legacy program, the Affordable Care Act—known as ObamaCare—is having on Kansans and, for that matter, patients and people all over the country.

I know some of this has been repeated over and over. The problem is, it seems the administration continues to turn a blind eye, unfortunately, to some very egregious problems which plague the President's legacy program. Perhaps the title of my remarks should be "Promises Made and Promises Not Kept."

When I travel home to Kansas and talk to people involved in the rural and urban health care delivery system, folks who came to the townhall meetings because they were worried and concerned about ObamaCare to begin with, that concern turned to frustration, then it turned to fear, and now it switched back into anger. They have said: What on Earth can we do to solve some of these problems and these challenges which are directly affecting people in such an egregious way?

I think everybody now understands the rollout of the health care exchanges was a debacle. I think that is the favorite word of the people writing and providing news about this. But the point is the administration has failed to hold anyone at the Department of Health and Human Services accountable for the complete failure of the exchange, the waste of taxpayer dollars, and the confusion and headaches this has caused. I know the only one who has been held accountable—or terminated, if you will, fired—was the current contractor and they have hired a new contractor. There is news—which we would have to confirm—that the new contractor was recently fired by the National Health Service in Great Britain for being \$2 billion over on the contract. That doesn't bode well if we are going to actually fix this Web site.

At the time of the rollout, the refrain was that ObamaCare is certainly more than a Web site. Similar to NANCY PELOSI's words prior to passage, we were all told: Just wait and see. That is still what the refrain is, with the presumption that things are going to work out, it will just take time, for the American people.

Unfortunately, what I and many of my colleagues have said is coming true

and a lot of people back in Kansas have told me is coming true in what they are going through, and it is the polar opposite of what was promised by this President. Again, promises made, promises not kept.

Estimates are that over 5 million people have received cancellation of their health care policies and that is just in the 35 States for which we have estimates. So much for the promise, "if you like your plan, you can keep it," which has been highly publicized.

The President proposed a so-called fix to this problem, which caused insurance companies to scramble to delay things until after the midterm election, and the only person in America for whom this was convenient was the President. It is still not working.

What about the promise of less cost? A specific promise made by the President, of those people forced into the exchanges we continue to get reports—firsthand reports, I know, to everybody in the Senate and the House as well—reports that have received a lot of coverage with regard to the news media that the premiums are going up, not down, as promised by the President. There are reports of ObamaCare more than doubling people's costs and increasing deductibles by sevenfold. I am not sure that is the average, but that at least is a high one with regard to some of the reports that are still coming in, obviously becoming then more than people can afford.

It is no surprise that only 2.2 million have signed up, and 2 to 1 on that goes to Medicaid as opposed to the new program, so one can see where we are headed with regard to Medicaid and some of the challenges there. That is according to the recent estimates of the Department of Health and Human Services. That is far below what was expected.

Of those enrollees, only one-quarter of them are young and healthy individuals, and that is a problem. Without younger and healthier people in the exchanges to offset costs, we can only expect premiums to rise even higher. Once people are enrolled that is not the end of their problems, however. Some folks in Kansas are reporting that when they go to the doctor, they only then discover they do not have the insurance they thought they purchased. Some have had to cancel planned appointments with their doctors because their exchange coverage was not in order or could not be confirmed. In some of the worst cases, patients in the emergency room were forced between getting care they desperately needed or leaving to avoid high costs when their coverage could not be verified. That is exactly opposite of what the President promised—again, promises made and promises not kept.

Emergency rooms will face more problems in the future. Recent studies have shown that instead of reducing

emergency room utilization as the President promised, which has been identified as a crowning achievement, people with coverage are actually accessing the emergency room more than their uninsured counterparts.

Some weeks ago I spoke about one of my favorite topics, in that as a member of the HELP Committee and the Finance Committee, the amendments that I had dealt with rationing and the worry of rationing with regard to the Affordable Health Care Act or at that time what was called PPACA, now referred to as ObamaCare or the Affordable Care Act, depending on which side you are on.

These rationing boards represent some of the more frightening aspects of the law. I have always referred to them as the four rationers. I think a colleague of mine, who is an expert on health care, actually said they are the "Four Horsemen of the ObamaCare Apocalypse."

Let me go down these four rationers. It gets involved, but patients and people worried about their health care coverage have every reason to worry about them.

First is the CMS Innovation Center. We know what that stands for, the CMS Innovation Center. That allows CMS to use taxpayer dollars to invest in ways to reduce patient access to care that they may want. What this means for patients is the CMS has a new and expanded power over and above what they are already doing to cut payments to Medicare beneficiaries, with the goal to reduce program expenditures but the reality being they will reduce patient access to health care, to their doctor.

Second, rationing. The new authorities granted to the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force—that is a mouthful, USPSTF—I don't know how on Earth one would pronounce that acronym, but it is the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. These folks are to determine what should and should not be covered by health insurance. It is some unelected group of bureaucrats deciding what should and should not be covered by health insurance. What this means for patients is that if the USPSTF, the mouthful acronym doesn't recommend it, then it will not be covered by your health care plan and you will bear the cost of the procedure.

Here is the third rationing. The Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute, that is the PCORI, if you are discussing health care policy with CMS or the Department of Health and Human Services, does comparative effective research—comparative, effective research, CER.

To me, that is a slippery slope—that I tried to amend back during consideration within the HELP Committee and the Finance Committee, unsuccessfully on a party-line vote—that will lead to

the government deciding whether the care or a treatment a patient wants is worth paying for. What this means for patients is that research could be abused to arbitrarily deny patients access to treatments or—and treatments by age or by gender or by race—services to save the government money.

If that was not enough, finally, the fourth horseman, there is everyone's nemesis, IPAB, the Independent Payment Advisory Board. We don't want to saddle up on this horse. This is a board made up of 15 unelected bureaucrats who will decide what gets to stay, what gets to go into Medicare coverage. We used to do that in this body and over in the House. It was alleged during debate that we could not make those decisions because we were too close to the people involved.

What is that all about? Isn't that what we are supposed to be doing in terms of representing the folks we represent? No, it has to go to this 15-member unelected board that will decide what gets to stay and what gets to go in Medicare coverage.

They will decide what treatments and services will be covered and which will not. The primary reason is to save money. Goodness knows we are all for saving money in the health care system—or saving money period, given our national debt and all that involves. This Board has no accountability. There is no confirmation process; they are appointed. There is no real transparency and we cannot do anything about it. I think the provision of the bill is we can say, wait a minute, they made the wrong decision on Medicare payments to hospitals or to any part of our health care delivery system, that we could by a supermajority, 67 votes, maybe change it, maybe not.

I have been talking about the four rationers for a long time and what it means to patients. I will continue to talk about that. I will come to the floor after next week and see if we can't put this together in a little bit better way so people are alert to what is going on and people are alert to what dangers lurk for them in regard to the availability of their doctor and their current way of treating themselves and their family.

What is scary about this, as I watched all the other warnings and broken promises come true, is what is going to happen to Kansas constituents and those across the country when these new warnings about ObamaCare continue to come true. The bottom line? We need to protect, we truly need to protect the all-important relationship between the doctor and the patient, which now is at risk.

In order to do that, it seems to me that small fixes are not going to do this. We need to repeal and, most importantly, replace ObamaCare with real reforms that work, not only for Kansans but everybody across the

country. The whole program needs to be repealed, replaced, defunded, delayed, not just the parts that are politically convenient for the President or the parts that have yet to be decided by the President as the Lizzy Borden ax falls in regard to those decisions. I know Kansans and the American people certainly deserve better.

I am going to talk and talk about the four rationers again in more detail. This only serves as a warning and an alert about promises made, promises not kept, but people have to understand who these four rationers are, what they intended to do, and what the dangers are and why amendments to prevent rationing were not successful in the beginning when this bill was passed.

I yield the floor and it appears to me we do not have a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, today the Gallup organization released a new poll that asked the American people a simple question: What do you think is the most important problem facing the country today? The results should not shock anyone. Twenty-one percent of the American people think the Federal Government is the problem. This is a quote from the poll: "Dissatisfaction with government/Congress/politicians; poor leadership/corruption/abuse of power."

Eighteen percent of the American people say the economy is the biggest problem facing the country. So 21 percent say it is Washington and the Federal Government, and 18 percent say it is the economy.

I would point out that, not coincidentally, Politico has a story this morning that highlights one of the sources of this dissatisfaction. It cites senior White House officials describing the Senate Democrats meeting with the President at the White House this afternoon to talk about their 2014 playbook, and some of it is going to be to cover the themes the President is going to talk about at his State of the Union speech. According to Politico, the aim is to highlight the differences with the GOP and to provide fodder for the Democrats along the campaign trail even though these measures stand little chance of passing in Congress.

There is nothing wrong with our Democratic friends having a philosophical difference with the Republicans, or political differences, for that matter, and it is logical that there would be different approaches to solving our Nation's problems. But this

calculated effort—starting at the White House with the President of the United States having a team meeting with our Democratic friends to look at how they can contrast their agenda with that of the Republicans—strikes me as a shallow and cynical effort to distract people from the fundamental problems which are facing our country.

We know the President has been in office 5 years now. The economic recovery, after 2008, has been anemic. After the Federal Government has paid out almost \$¼ billion in deficit spending for unemployment benefits on an extended basis, you would think the kind of meeting the President would want to have—not with just Democrats but with Republicans—is to figure out what we can do together to deal with this anemic economic growth and get America back to work.

The President's promises about ObamaCare, one after another, have proven to be untrue. The statements he made about his health care plan—such as if you like what you have, you can keep it; the price of your health care will go down an average of \$2,500 a family; if you like your doctor, you can keep your doctor—have not proven to be true. None of it has proven to be true.

So why in the world can't we work together to try to address the problems? The problem about lack of access to health care isn't going to go away, but it looks as though all of this has been put on the shelf in an effort to try to drive a wedge between Americans for no other reason than to shore up his political base leading up to the 2014 midterm election. Why else would the President use his bully pulpit to stump for legislation that has no chance of passing in Congress?

This last exercise—actually a very sad exercise—started about a week ago when the majority leader brought a bill to the floor that would extend long-term unemployment benefits. It wasn't paid for. In other words, it would add \$6 billion to the national debt, and it would be for 3 months.

Well, on Monday of last week when we had a vote—the Presiding Officer will remember we had a lot of bad weather—17 Senators were not able to be here for that vote. It was as if the majority leader intended to go forward knowing 17 Members of the Senate were not going to be here, because he really wanted the bill to fail, not to succeed. Well, I and others encouraged him to reconsider, and thankfully he did. So we had that vote on Tuesday a week ago, and we got on the bill.

The President ought to be bringing Americans together, not pitting them against one another. Of course, the President isn't the only one to blame for the people's dissatisfaction with government. I am sure there is plenty of blame to go around, but Majority Leader REID has to accept a major part

of the responsibility for the dysfunction of the Senate and for the failure of the unemployment insurance extension bill.

Republicans, in an act of good faith, filed 36 amendments that we believe would have made that bill a better bill. The majority leader said, no, there will be no amendments, no votes. Take it or leave it. He then came back later on and said: We will make these other changes, but these are the only changes we are going to make, and we are not going to have an open amendment process and vote. So instead of allowing the Senate to function, the majority leader filled the amendment tree and blocked every single Member of the Senate—Democrats and Republicans alike—from offering even the most reasonable amendments.

Senator COBURN, for example—Senator TOOMEY was down here talking about this today—had an amendment which would have ended unemployment compensation for millionaires and billionaires. What could be more common sense than that? Why can't the Senate—Republicans and Democrats alike—come together to vote on such amendments? Well, you will have to ask the majority leader about that because the Senate voted on a similar amendment in 2011 and voted 100 to 0, but the majority leader still decided to block this amendment on this bill even though it would have improved the integrity of the Unemployment Insurance Program.

Many other colleagues worked in good faith with the majority leader through the weekend to try to come up with another option. Senators COLLINS, HATCH, INHOFE, PAUL, SCOTT, THUNE, and PORTMAN all filed amendments which would have created jobs in a variety of ways and help grow the economy. What better way to deal with the problem of unemployment than to help grow the economy and create jobs? The alternative seems to be: Let's just give them unemployment compensation and they will be happy. I daresay there are very few people who are unemployed who are happy accepting unemployment compensation. They would much prefer the dignity and self-respect that comes along with working if they could simply find a job to do.

Irrespective of this demonstration of good faith by Republicans to try to improve the bill and help grow the economy and get people back to work, the majority leader's response was to block every single vote. He instead chose politics over commonsense proposals that would help get Americans back to work.

I must say this is in stark contrast with what we have seen happening in the House of Representatives. This is a shocking figure, but the House of Representatives has passed 170 pieces of legislation—many of which deal with the poor growth of the economy and

the need to create jobs—that the majority leader has ignored. One hundred seventy pieces of legislation have passed the House. Basically all of them passed on a bipartisan basis, but the majority leader of the Senate has ignored them.

These include the Northern Route Approval Act, which approves the Keystone XL Pipeline. By the way, the President said he would announce his decision on whether to approve the connection of this pipeline which would connect the pipeline from Canada all the way down to Port Arthur, TX, where refineries exist that would make this into gasoline and jet fuel and other byproducts.

The House passed a piece of legislation called the Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act, which prohibits the IRS from implementing ObamaCare. I understand that is controversial. The majority leader wants to try to protect ObamaCare, with all of its flaws, which are becoming apparent on a bipartisan basis.

Here is another one that should have enjoyed bipartisan support in the Senate. It is something called the SKILLS Act, which eliminates and consolidates Federal job training programs. There are over 40 different job training programs in the Federal Government. Can you imagine what might happen if those programs were consolidated so the money that is now used for overhead and administration could be used to actually train people and provide them the skills they need in order to qualify for many high-paying jobs that go without trained workers? If Senator REID were serious about that, he would have taken up that bill and allowed Democrats and Republicans to improve it with their amendments. Yet he refused to allow it to even be considered.

Then there is the REINS Act, which allows Congress to vote on major regulations that cost the economy over \$100 million a year.

One big frustration back where I come from in Texas, when I go home every weekend, is people ask: How come nobody seems to be held accountable? When things don't work, how come nobody gets fired? How come Congress and the President kick the can down the road?

Well, of course, one of the biggest challenges we have when it comes to accountability is the regulatory state—the bureaucracy, the people who are appointed by the President who have the authority to issue regulations. As the Presiding Officer knows, this isn't legislation that people vote on. These are regulations that are promulgated by administrative agencies. But when they have an impact of over \$100 million on the economy a year, doesn't it make sense that Congress—the only people the American people can hold accountable—would get a chance to actually vote on whether

they should be approved and have a discussion on the cost-benefit analysis rather than have the regulatory agencies run amok and have litigation as our only recourse? Well, you get my point.

The majority leader has shut down every effort by the House of Representatives to pass legislation and have it come over here to the Senate to try to improve our anemic economic recovery since the great recession of 2008. That is the reason economists say this is an atypical, an unusual recovery from a recession, because usually it is kind of V-shaped. Once you hit bottom, you bounce back pretty quickly. What we have is a U-shaped recovery that is almost flat-lined with an economic growth that is not fast enough to keep up with the population increase. So not only do we have 7 percent or higher unemployment, we have—at least for the last 30 years—a historically lower percentage of Americans actually participating in the workforce.

One of the reasons the unemployment figures are coming down is not necessarily because the economy is getting that much better, but because people are giving up. They quit looking for work. That is an American tragedy.

The House is acting not only to try to earn the American people's trust and confidence but to get the government out of the way and to let the private sector create more jobs.

Conversely, the Senate, under the iron rule—and some might say the dictatorship—of the majority leader, is neither afforded the opportunity to actually consider this legislation that has passed in the House nor to offer amendments and improve legislation that is on the floor of the Senate, such as the long-term unemployment insurance bill that was on the floor this last week. That is one reason why I think Gallup says that 21 percent of the American people cite that as the biggest problem facing the American people today: dissatisfaction with government, poor leadership, and abuse of power. It doesn't have to be that way, and it won't be if the American people give our side of the aisle the majority in November. It will be different.

I thought the Republican leader, Senator MCCONNELL, gave a really important speech last week, saying if the voters give us the responsibility for leading in the Senate, we will return the Senate to its prior reputation as the world's greatest deliberative body. Whether a person is a Democrat or a Republican, whether I like an amendment or not, we will all have an opportunity to offer our ideas, and we will have a chance to vote them up or down. That is the way the Senate used to work. That is the way I think most Americans think it should work, and that is the way it will work if we are given that opportunity.

On the topic of the health care exchanges that opened on October 1

under ObamaCare, we learned that the first reports about the composition of the pool of people who signed up for ObamaCare has caused reasons for grave concern. The vast majority of people who signed up under the exchanges are older and sicker. That, of course, is their right. But many young people—necessary to provide the actuarial stability and success of these exchanges—have chosen to take a pass. We have asked for those numbers to be released on a weekly basis. As a matter of fact, the House is going to take up a bill that will increase transparency in these insurance exchanges so Congress and the American people can be better informed about what is exactly happening with the implementation of ObamaCare.

I remember 5 years ago I was out on the Capitol steps when the President, in his inaugural speech, told the American people—he said these words: “Transparency and the rule of law will be the touchstones of this Presidency.” Those are stirring words. As an advocate of open government, transparent government, and freedom of information, I thought that was a very positive statement by the President. But, today, in light of what has happened since that time, they seem to be a bad joke.

ObamaCare is the most recent example. It has been 3½ months since these Federal exchanges officially came online, and the administration still won’t provide the American people with reliable, detailed information on exchange enrollment numbers and the problems with the Web site. I don’t have any doubt that the Web site problems are going to be and have been substantially repaired. One problem the House has pointed out is there is still no guarantee that if a person puts their personal information into the Web site, that it will be protected against cyber attacks and identity theft—something that ought to concern everybody. One would think that the majority leader was concerned about that too, that he would give us a chance to vote on the legislation that passed the House earlier this week.

In order to help Americans get better information about ObamaCare, Senator ALEXANDER, the senior Senator from Tennessee, has introduced legislation that would require the administration to provide weekly updates on exchange enrollment and Medicaid enrollment, as well as Web site problems and other issues. The cost of this legislation, according to the Congressional Budget Office, which is the gold standard when it comes to scoring the cost of legislation, is zero. It is a big goose egg. I am proud to be a cosponsor of that legislation. Unfortunately, the White House has already issued a statement saying it would veto the legislation if it passed because it would be “too costly.” The majority leader and the Presi-

dent have been pursuing legislation this last week that would have increased the deficit and the debt by \$6 billion, but they are unwilling to consider this transparency legislation that would cost zero because they say it is too costly.

It is true the problems with ObamaCare go well beyond just a lack of transparency, as we all know. For starters, the President continues to treat ObamaCare as a law that means whatever he wants it to mean, whenever it is convenient for him, because he continues to change the law by executive waiver. This is another common question I get back home. People say: How can the President delay the employer mandate while the penalty against me as an individual—the individual mandate—remains the law of the land? How can he carve out or exempt certain parts of the population from the application of the law? How can he claim executive privilege when it comes to cooperating with oversight investigations by the Congress? How can he do all of these things in a country that is founded on the rule of law and where no man and no woman is above the law, and no man and no woman is below the law? We are all entitled to equal protection of laws. How can the President choose which laws to enforce and which laws to ignore?

Sadly, I don’t have a good answer for that. Congress has the authority to pass the law, but the executive branch, under our Constitution, is the one that is supposed to enforce the law. But when the executive branch refuses to enforce the law or ignores the law or purports to waive the law, there isn’t a lot of recourse, other than private litigation which takes months and years to conclude. From my perspective, these waivers reflect an utter disregard for the constitutional duties of the executive branch of government. If the President feels as though certain aspects of ObamaCare have become unworkable, it is his duty to come to Congress and say: Work with me to change it. But he refuses to do that. I think some of the most popular words out of his mouth are: I will go it alone. I will issue an Executive order. I will ignore Congress and the constitutional coequal branches of government, and I will do it alone.

The President knows just how unpopular his signature legislative achievement, ObamaCare, has become, even among many Democrats. I talked about accountability a little earlier. Many Democrats who walked the plank with him on ObamaCare and actually believed and, indeed, repeated the promises he himself made about how the law would work are going to be up for election in 2014. He won’t be on the ballot. He has been through his last election. There is no way to hold President Obama accountable for his broken promises on ObamaCare. But there is a

way to hold the people who supported the President accountable and who repeated statements which have proven to be false about how ObamaCare would work. But if the President feels as though the law isn’t working the way it should or if our Democratic colleagues feel as though—notwithstanding their hopes and their aspirations for how it might work—it didn’t turn out that way, then what we ought to be doing is working together in order to fix the problem, not perpetuate it.

We know the President is acting as if he is above the law. He is acting as if he can selectively enforce the law based on political expediency. I don’t think it is an exaggeration to say that this behavior is undermining our democracy and making the American people even more cynical about Washington, DC. Again, I don’t think it is any coincidence that the Gallup poll cites the government as the single biggest problem in America today, according to the people polled in this Gallup poll published January 15, 2014.

This administration was supposed to be defined by transparency and the rule of law. That is not what I said; those aren’t my words. Those are the President’s words. In reality, it has become an administration defined by obstruction, deception, and partisan power grabs, and that is a sad development. One of these power grabs, of course, is ObamaCare itself, which passed on a party-line vote in 2010. But, amazingly, it wasn’t really implemented until 2013, starting in October, and people are just now beginning to see what ObamaCare is really like.

We know, as a historical fact, that it was muscled through on a party-line vote, despite major public opposition. Thus far, it has been a complete disaster on just about every level. First, the administration wanted us to believe it was all about the Web site: Yes, we have a bad Web site contractor, but we are going to fix it. These are glitches that can be repaired, and everything will turn out just fine.

But the reality is far different. Much of the regulatory confusion surrounding the President’s health care law is a result of conscious decisions and politically motivated delays.

People don’t have to take my word for it. The Washington Post reported last month that the White House “systematically delayed”—those are their words—“key provisions of ObamaCare”—and this again is another quote from the Washington Post—“to prevent them from becoming points of contention before the 2012 election.”

There was a conscious decision to delay the implementation of ObamaCare until after the President ran for reelection, and now we have seen many aspects of ObamaCare unilaterally delayed until after the 2014 midterm elections.

What about accountability? While the White House is trumpeting a recent increase in signups for ObamaCare—as I said, they are unwilling to release on a real-time basis what the facts are—the number of signups is still dwarfed by the number of people who have had their health coverage canceled because of ObamaCare. If we look back to 2010, it was the very regulation that would result in the estimate by the Congressional Budget Office that tens of millions of Americans would lose their existing coverage under ObamaCare, primarily because of the mandate in terms of the coverage.

For example, a person has grandparents who are required to buy health insurance that includes maternity coverage they don't need and they don't want, so why should they have to pay for it? Well, because ObamaCare says they have to. Why should young people have to pay more for their health insurance when it doesn't really cost that much for them to get the medical care they need? Because they have to subsidize the older generation.

Perhaps no one other than the President has maneuvered more to cover up ObamaCare's shortfalls than the person at the head of the Department of Health and Human Services, Kathleen Sebelius. My colleagues will recall that back in 2010, Secretary Sebelius threatened to ban certain insurance providers from ObamaCare if they communicated with their own customers. They wanted to tell their customers what would happen to their existing insurance coverage if this law passed, and they were threatened by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, who said: If you communicate with your own customers, you are going to be punished.

Last year, it came out that Secretary Sebelius later on was shaking down private insurance companies to help fund ObamaCare's implementation. For that matter, when Americans began to lose their existing coverage because of ObamaCare regulations, the President initially blamed it on what he called "bad apple insurers," even though this administration knew years ago that the law would force millions of people to forfeit their existing coverage. Yet the President—I think it was almost 30 times; certainly more than 20 times—said: "If you like what you have, you can keep it." But he said that knowing that tens of millions of Americans would lose their existing coverage, and many of them would lose the ability to continue to be treated by a doctor of their own choosing because they would no longer be part of their plan.

I submit that what I have just recited has contributed a lot to this poll which has said people think government is the biggest problem facing the country today. I have just a few final thoughts—I see the Senator from Missouri here—before I yield the floor.

I conclude by saying that the core conceit of ObamaCare, indeed, the

most offensive part of it, is that the folks who supported it—from the President to those who voted it into law—understand that the health insurance needs of individuals are better decided by those individuals and their families and the doctor they trust. But as a result of this arrogance, millions of health plans have been canceled, and millions more will be in the future. The premiums and the cost of health care coverage have skyrocketed, together with huge deductibles, which essentially would leave people self-insured. Many people have been forced into ObamaCare plans that have \$5,000 deductibles. So for all practical purposes, people are self-insured.

We know that health care providers have also been forced to deal with enormous uncertainty. I hear it every day from the physicians and hospitals and health care providers in Texas.

We also know that America's already weak recovery has been made even weaker. As I said earlier, historically, a rebound after a recession is sort of V-shaped. After you hit the bottom, you bounce back, and you get a spurt of economic growth. But not this time, not with the ObamaCare recovery or lack thereof.

The National Bureau of Economic Research has said that ObamaCare may eventually "cause substantial declines in . . . employment," and that seems very intuitive in what we are seeing happening today.

It did not have to turn out this way. How was ObamaCare sold to the American people? Well, under false pretenses. We know that because 90 percent of people polled said they liked their current coverage. That is why the President said: If you like what you have, you can keep it—which has proven to be false. But the premise of ObamaCare was everybody gets covered. But even under the Congressional Budget Office estimate, ObamaCare will leave 31 million people uninsured by 2023. So not even the underlying premise of universal coverage under ObamaCare is true.

Republicans believe that expanding health care choice and health care portability are important ways to reduce costs across the board, and really the reason why people are uninsured is because they cannot afford it. We need to bring down the cost, not to raise the cost, which has happened under ObamaCare.

I believe, and I believe my colleagues believe, that by adopting sensible, targeted reforms—not to undermine the coverage for 90 percent of the people who like what they have but to deal with the 10 percent who do not like what they have or do not have coverage they can afford—we need those kinds of targeted reforms to help the uninsured and help those with pre-existing conditions, without disrupting everyone else's existing coverage, with-

out throwing out the baby with the bath water.

We believe families understand better than the bureaucracy what the health care needs are in each family. If given the opportunity, we will start over, once ObamaCare collapses of its own weight or when finally there is a universal recognition in the halls of Congress that we have to start over and do better, but do it better by replacing ObamaCare with patient-centered reforms that I know the American people want and they deserve.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COONS). The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I want to follow right along with what my good friend, the Senator from Texas, was talking about.

First, I would like to say, I think one of the philosophies of government was so well stated in such a succinct way by Abraham Lincoln at Cooper Union in New York in 1860 when he said: Government should do for people only those things that people cannot better do for themselves.

There are some things in health care that government actually could do to then let people do things better for themselves. That is why our side, beginning in 2009—and before that—advocated things like buying across State lines, a bigger marketplace. Organize a marketplace. Do not try to operate a system. Do not try to create an environment where people cannot make decisions about what they want and somehow that we think the government can make those decisions better.

As the Senator from Texas said, we all talk to people every day who had coverage they were happy with that met their needs, and now they are told by the government: Your new coverage is better. It does not matter if you do not have any children, you have pediatric dental care. It does not matter if you are retired and plan not to have children, you now have maternity coverage. It does not matter if you have always had insurance, this covers people with preexisting conditions.

The American people have figured this out, and they do not like it. The system we had at the workplace-based insurance was largely a system that developed by accident after World War II, but, interestingly, 85 percent of the people who had insurance, got it at work, and 90 percent of them were happy with it. I think that is going to be the next thing we find out as we walk down the road: how many people are no longer going to get their insurance at work.

But now we know the impact on people who generally did not have insurance at work or have insurance for the first time. I have some stories I want to share from people who have contacted our office in the last few days, and that is since I was here a week ago

to talk about some stories I had then from people who were telling me.

Just earlier today—additional anecdotal evidence—I heard from somebody who, at age 27, left their family policy to get their own, first insurance policy ever, with the biggest insurance company in the country. They went to the doctor they had always gone to, and the receptionist, the people dealing with her, said: We don't take that insurance here anymore. Then her request was: Well, I want to see the doctor I have always seen. Can I just pay cash? The answer was: No, you can't pay cash because we now know you have insurance. Under the new Federal requirements, you cannot pay cash to see the doctor you want to see; you have to go somewhere that will take your insurance.

Surely that is not what we all really intended to do. Those people here who voted against the bill, even those who voted for the bill, even those who, like me, spoke against it, would not have anticipated that one of the prohibitions would be that you could not pay cash to see the doctor you want to see because you find out that your insurance does not cover your doctor. This is actually a step beyond: If you like your doctor, you can keep your doctor. This goes to: If you like your doctor, you cannot even pay your doctor to see your doctor, if the policies available to you did not let you see your doctor.

But here are some letters I got just this week and some email messages and some text messages, but all from Missourians. Even though I am not going to give anybody's last name, these happen to be all Missourians whom I think my staff has called and asked: Do you mind if we tell your story, just in case your neighbor figures out this must be you if you are, for example, Christina from Lee's Summit, MO.

Christina says she is a single mother of two. She is working her way through school as a waitress, working 25 hours a week. She previously received insurance through her employer, but she was not allowed to renew that plan, and now the cost of her daughter's deductible will go up from \$100 a year to \$2,500 a year—a 2,500 percent increase.

As the Senator from Texas said earlier, some of these deductibles for most families are like you do not have insurance at all. I do not know what Christina's situation is, but I know somewhere there is a 25-hour-a-week waitress with two kids where if they are told their deductible is \$2,500, that means they really do not have any coverage because they do not have \$2,500, and they are not going to figure out how to get \$2,500, and they cannot get insurance that makes that difference.

Jeanna from Kansas City has a birth defect that eventually resulted in her having to have a hip replacement and hip revision. She has had health insur-

ance every year of her life until this year. Her previous Blue Cross Blue Shield policy is no longer available, and policies on the exchange are just too expensive.

She says:

At this rate, we won't be able to afford health insurance in our current situation. I want to go back to the old system! At least I know I have insurance and that I have my doctors too. My primary doctor retired due to Obamacare.

She says:

I've always had health insurance for me and my family. After 2014 I won't.

I wish that was an unusual letter, but it is not. Surely, there have to be people benefiting from this system. Just the law of averages would catch up with you. Somebody has to be having coverage they did not have before. Maybe they could not get in the State high-risk pool. By the way, we could have expanded those. That was one of the proposals I made for people who had a preexisting condition.

The biggest challenge to reality, I think, of this whole debate has been that nobody else had any other ideas, that this was the only set of ideas out there. I brought a list to the floor the other day of the 10 or 12 bills I introduced as a House Member. The biggest one was 75 pages long. One that, according to Senator HARRY REID, the majority leader, has accounted for a third of the people who went on insurance because they were able to join their family's policy—I introduced that bill in the House. It was 4½ pages. I guess if I had been really good at this—and that was a third of the people on insurance—I could have come up with a bill that was about 12 or 13 pages, and we would have gotten everybody. We did not need 2,700 pages of legislation, if 4½ pages get a third of the people who are now covered.

Mitchell in Weston, MO, said he still has insurance. His premiums will go up over \$40 a month. Frankly, that is one of the better stories I have had—somebody who still has insurance, and it is \$40 a month higher. But he says:

This ObamaCare is not the answer for Americans with [or without] health care insurance. This is a national problem now.

He says:

My health insurance is going up only \$40.00 a month starting [in] January. But that is still \$120.00 a week for my wife and me.

He says:

Most of my friends' insurance rates are going up \$100.00 and more a week.

I do not know if that is a scientific survey, but that is Mitchell's view of what is happening with most of his friends.

Toney is a former owner of a hardware store. When he closed his store, he was not able to find insurance. Toney is from West Plains, MO.

He enrolled in the Missouri State Health Insurance Pool, the high-risk pool. But when it was terminated, he

was told to enroll in the Federal health exchange. I think he has finally gotten that done. He just says it happens to cost him more than it cost him before. Remember, the high-risk pool—here is what Toney says in his letter:

When national health care became available the legislature—

This would be the Missouri legislature; I think this is what happened in most States—

voted to end the [Missouri High-Risk Pool] effective Dec. 31, 2013 and sent me a letter saying I should enroll in the Federal program. I began on the web site the first week in October and made some attempt to enroll every day thru October and November. I was finally successful in accessing the policy plans available just before December 1st.

Here is another point I want to make too. The rollout itself has had negative consequences on the makeup of people who have insurance. I think there are many reasons why young, healthy people will decide not to buy insurance. One is that it costs them relatively more than it ever has before under the law.

In December, in fact, if you were in your early twenties, you were paying about one-fifth of what someone was paying for health insurance in their early sixties. But in January, you had to pay at least one-third of what somebody was paying in their early sixties. People's insurance in their early sixties did not go down, but people's insurance in their early twenties went up. I just had a dad today tell me—and besides that, you tell young people—and you can get insurance if you have a serious health care problem because there is no prohibition if you have pre-existing conditions.

So if you are a young person, your insurance—this is the most uninsured group: young healthy people who think they are young and healthy and probably do not need insurance because they are young and healthy, who should worry about an accident. I mean, I am a dad. I understand how you have these discussions: Now, wait a minute. That does not cover all of your potential problems.

But still, this is the biggest uninsured group. They are not signing up, and part of why they are not signing up—one of the smaller reasons, there are fundamental problems with the plan itself. But believe me, if you are wondering if you should get insurance every day, you are not going to do what Toney did. You are not going to be on the Web site every single day from October 1 until December 1 until you get insurance. At some point you are going to say: Well, I did not really think I needed this anyway. I am not going to keep beating my head against the wall to sign up for something that all of my friends tell me is a bad deal, and for sure is a worse deal than I would have gotten in December of last year because the law insisted it be a worse deal for young, healthy people.

The White House said last week that the number of people signing up—when they were challenged about the number of people signing up was not nearly enough, they said—well, I think the White House spokesman said: It is not the number of people; it is the mix of people that matters. I think the number they had out there is about 40 percent of the people who sign up need to be under 35 and hopefully healthy. That number is about 25 percent. So the mix is not working. The number is not working. The cost is not working.

According to Shawn from Independence, his premiums for his private policy went up 40 percent. If he elected to drop his private policy and sign up on the exchange, according to him his premiums and deductibles would more than double, and he would not qualify for any subsidies. So for Shawn the best deal was the 40-percent increase. He had a more than 100-percent increase if he went to the exchange and higher deductibles.

Lynn from Farmington, MO, says that at Mineral Area Regional Medical Center premiums increased even more than usual due to the Affordable Care Act requirements. We have increased the employee's portion of the health insurance premium in order to increase deductibles and copays due to the ACA-required new coverage that every plan has to include.

Barbara at Fulton, MO—Winston Churchill gave the famous "Iron Curtain" speech at Westminster College in Fulton—says: Her husband's Blue Cross Blue Shield plan was canceled because it was deemed "illegal" per the Affordable Care Act.

Her family—her husband and two daughters—is now paying more money for health insurance.

My husband had insurance that he liked, and then we received a letter from Blue Cross Blue Shield that his plan was going to be discontinued due to requirements of the Affordable Care Act.

They were disappointed.

I was also told that my 4-year-old child should apply for state Medicaid and my 9-year-old child earned too much to qualify for insurance through healthcare.gov.

They qualify for neither of those programs, she says.

Because of ObamaCare, we, as a family, are paying much more for health insurance for our children and my husband is not currently fully insured.

My last letter is from Scott in Independence, MO, who says his employer dropped his retiree health plan for 2014 due to increased costs associated with the ACA.

I do not see here who his employer was. But we have seen big employers—IBM dropped their retiree health plan. UPS dropped their health care insurance for all of the spouses and dependents of their employees, in both cases saying: Well, now you have somewhere to go. You need to go to the exchange

rather than the plan you had as part of being a retiree or part of being a spouse of someone who worked here.

Scott looked at plans on the exchange. For a plan that is worse than what he had under his employer, he will pay 280 percent more in premiums, and his out-of-pocket expenses—guess that means deductibles—will quadruple; four times the deductibles, 280 percent for the premiums.

He says—let me read one other thing here. He talks about being a disabled veteran.

Since I am also a disabled veteran and exempt from the ACA, I went to see what my cost would be for a policy for just my 9-year-old daughter. Unfortunately, I cannot enroll her unless I enroll. So my costs will go from \$159 dollars for a Cadillac policy, to \$459 per month for—

His description.

a horrible ACA policy this year. Essentially I was forced to buy a policy I neither want or need. It will cost me far more and provide far less than my cancelled employer plan.

Bigger marketplace with more choices, more ways to ensure you can take your insurance from one place of work to another, more ways to ensure that expanded high-risk pools would let people join those high-risk pools. By the way, if you are an insurance company, you have to participate in that in some way, at least you know that all of the other insurance companies are, too, and everybody in that group is somebody who had a preexisting condition as opposed to having to assume you are going to get less healthy people than hopefully you get.

I would just say that everybody in this country and everybody in the Congress knows more about health care than most people did 5 years ago. I think it would be a good time for us to take all of that new knowledge about health care and see if we can look at this again and do a better job.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for about 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I am back now for the 55th time that the Senate has been in session, each week, to urge my colleagues to wake up to the toll that carbon pollution is taking on our atmosphere, on our oceans, and on our people.

While climate change deniers continue to gin up phony doubt to mislead the public, top American businesses and corporations recognize the risks posed by climate change. They are preparing for the economic fallout. Members of Congress bury their heads in the sand like the proverbial ostrich, hoping the issue will go away, wondering in some cases recently whether

the recent cold front disproved decades of research and an overwhelming scientific consensus.

Business leaders in the real world, not the political world, not the polluter-paid, phony-doubt world, business leaders in the real world are doing what they do best; that is, taking steps to protect their bottom line and maintain their relationships with their customers.

Major corporations, even those with large carbon footprints, are taking voluntary action to lower their own carbon output. Some are joining broader efforts to support policies that reduce carbon emissions. Some of our largest and most sophisticated companies are even factoring the economic burden of climate change in their own accounting and their own long-term planning by—guess what—assigning an internal price to carbon.

The Bicameral Task Force on Climate Change, which I lead with Congressman WAXMAN, wrote to over 300 businesses and organizations seeking their views on actions the Federal Government could take to reduce carbon pollution and to strengthen our resiliency to climate change. The response from the business community was very encouraging. Some examples: Coca-Cola, headquartered in Georgia, wrote this:

We recognize climate change is a critical challenge facing our planet with potential impacts on biodiversity, water resources, public health and agriculture. Beyond the effects on the communities we serve, we view climate change as a potential business risk, understanding that it could likely have direct and indirect effects on our business.

That is Coca-Cola. Texas- and Maryland-based Lockheed Martin told the task force of the major headway it has made in reducing its greenhouse gas emissions. I will quote from Lockheed Martin:

From 2007 through 2011, Lockheed Martin reduced its absolute carbon emissions by 30 percent, and continues to focus on carbon emission reductions by championing energy conservation and efficiency measures in our facilities.

Lockheed Martin. Let's look at Walmart, founded and headquartered in Arkansas. Walmart wrote:

We are committed to reducing our carbon footprint and we are working with our suppliers to do the same.

Indeed, I met yesterday with the general counsel from Apple, doing exactly the same thing, working to reduce their carbon footprint, working with their suppliers to push for reductions on the part of their suppliers.

Walmart's 2009 sustainability report shows its longstanding commitment to fighting climate change. Here is what Walmart said:

Climate change may not cause hurricanes, but warmer ocean water can make them more powerful. Climate change may not cause rainfall, but it can increase the frequency and severity of heavy flooding. Climate change may not cause droughts, but it

can make droughts longer. Every company has a responsibility to reduce greenhouse gases as quickly as it can.

That is Walmart.

That is why we are working in a number of areas to reduce our company's carbon footprint, and also working with our suppliers and customers to help them do the same. Currently we are investing in renewable energy, increasing energy efficiency in our buildings and trucks, working with suppliers to take carbon out of products, and supporting legislation in the U.S. to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

That is Walmart. I also wish to commend the Walmart family foundation for the work they are doing on oceans as well as on the atmospheric aspects of carbon. Let's look at Mars, the Virginia-based candy company. Mars states:

We are committed to reducing our greenhouse gas emissions in absolute terms because this is the right thing to do. As climate change has implications for the production of agricultural ingredients, addressing it requires changes to the way we source materials and manufacture our products.

Mars, maker of the famous Mars bars and M&Ms. North Carolina's VF Corporation, which makes major apparel brands such as Lee and Wrangler, Nautica, and North Face says this:

We seek to conduct our business with the highest levels of honesty, integrity and respect. These values are embedded in our approach to sustainability, which reflects our commitment to operating our business so future generations can live with cleaner water and air, healthier forests and oceans and a stable climate.

Toy maker Hasbro, from my home State of Rhode Island, has issued its energy pledge:

Climate change mitigation is a pressing global issue and we aim to reduce our corporate carbon footprint by improving energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions at our sites.

Hasbro was awarded a Climate Leadership Award by the EPA in 2012 for excellence in greenhouse gas management.

These companies and their products are household names in this country. They are major players in the American economy.

Lockheed Martin had annual revenue in 2012 of over \$47 billion. We trust them with some of our most important defense contracts. Coke topped \$48 billion and may be the most recognizable corporate franchise in the world. Walmart is the world's second largest company, with 2012 revenue of more than \$443 billion.

These are serious companies, they are serious about their products, and they are serious about their returns. In part, they earn their impressive returns by being serious about science, and they understand the harm carbon-driven climate change causes. They see the unfair advantage big polluters get when those big polluters don't have to factor the costs of their carbon pollution into the price of the coal or oil.

That is why more and more leading businesses are calling on Congress to wake up and set new ground rules to even the energy playing field. Mars and VF Corporation, along with eBay, Gap, Levi's, Nike, Starbucks, and other name-brand American corporations, are members of the Business for Innovative Climate & Energy Policy coalition—BICEP—which is pushing for energy policies that will draw down carbon emissions and boost economic growth. BICEP is only one of the impressive initiatives organized by Ceres, a nonprofit organization that helps to mobilize investors and business leaders to build a sustainable global economy. If we in Congress are willing to take on the special interests, the polluting special interests that keep Congress barricaded, BICEP member companies and others will have our back.

What we need to do is to price carbon properly, to get a right price for carbon. That means making the big carbon polluters pay a fee to the American people to cover the cost of dumping their waste into our atmosphere and oceans. That is a cost they now happily push off onto the rest of us.

Because of the political control of the polluters over Congress, conditions do not presently allow us to price carbon. So Senator BOXER and those in our new Senate Climate Action Task Force are pushing to change those political conditions. While we are doing that—and we will do that because we have the public, the facts, the science, and the imperative, both moral and practical, on our side—while we are doing that, these big, name-brand American companies have begun to assess their own internal prices on carbon.

A recent report by the Climate Disclosure Project, which gauges carbon emissions and energy usage of major corporations, has identified 29 large companies that use internal carbon prices in their operations or their long-term planning. Some of those companies price carbon to drive energy efficiency. Others see it as a smart way to prepare their business practices for the likelihood of a national American carbon fee. Among those companies are some of the world's largest oil and gas companies, as well as major energy consumers. For example, ExxonMobil estimates that a price of \$60 per metric ton of carbon dioxide will be assessed on carbon by 2030. BP's figure is \$40, and Devon Energy's is \$15. Some of the biggest carbon emitters in history are preparing for a price on carbon. Let that sink in for a second. The emitters have already baked into their planning a price on carbon—among other reasons, because they know it is the right outcome.

Who else is using internal carbon pricing? Well, Google assesses an internal carbon fee of \$14 per metric ton that it uses to invest in green initiatives.

Likewise, Microsoft charges each of its organizational divisions a quarterly carbon neutral fee of \$6 to \$7 per metric ton. The revenue from those divisions from that carbon fee goes—very similar to Google—to a central fund to support carbon offset projects. Microsoft even published a carbon fee playbook as a guide for businesses looking to establish their own internal carbon fees.

The Walt Disney Company—talk about a nameplate company—charges its subsidiary businesses a carbon fee based on their share of the company's overall footprint.

According to a company statement:

The higher the carbon footprint, the more they pay. We have built this into our capital planning process as well, so businesses have to take the price of carbon into account while planning new projects. The additional operational cost has started to incentivize businesses to seek methods to reduce their impact.

Walmart ran the numbers assuming an economy-wide carbon fee of \$18 per ton. The company finds that "Walmart's early action on emission reductions represents a competitive advantage over other retailers that have not performed such projects."

Investors, who are behind a lot of these companies, are also voicing concerns about the exposure of their portfolios to the effects of climate change, and they are pushing for climate action. The Carbon Asset Risk Initiative—also coordinated by Ceres—is a coalition of 70 investors worth nearly \$3 trillion. They have pressured 45 of the world's top fossil fuel companies to disclose the climate risks facing their investments in those companies. Should the oil and gas interests prove, shall we say, evasive in answering, well, investors may soon have other resources at hand to evaluate the climate risk to their portfolios. Bloomberg News, for example, has developed for its readers the Bloomberg Carbon Risk Valuation Tool—a model which can describe the potential effect of carbon regulations on fossil fuel company earnings and share price.

Investors and corporate executives take climate change seriously because of how they see it will hurt the bottom line and because of how it will affect their relationship with their customers. They get it. Big nameplate American corporations get it—unlike this building, this institution and the one down the hall, the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives, which remain under the control and thrall of the polluting interests and won't take action like these big nameplate American corporations already have.

We can work with these big corporations. We have to work with them to break the campaign of polluter-paid denial that has Congress barricaded. That campaign of denial is as poisonous to our democracy as the underlying carbon pollution is to our atmosphere and

oceans. We need to clean up both of them. We need a democracy that is clean of polluter-paid denial, and we need an atmosphere and oceans that are clean of polluter-emitted carbon.

It is time to push back on the misleading propaganda of the polluters. It is time to recognize that our allies are out there to work with us. It is time for us to wake up.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

U.S. ENERGY EXPORTS

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I had an opportunity early last week to give a speech at the Brookings Institution about the significant opportunity of the United States when it comes to energy production and our opportunity as a nation to expand our energy trade.

I was able to present this speech based on a white paper I have recently released. It is entitled "A Signal to the World: Renovating the Architecture of U.S. Energy Exports." This builds on a document that I presented to this body, to my colleagues, to folks who care about any aspect of what is going on within the energy industry within our country and our energy opportunities. It is a document that I entitled "Energy 20/20." It is 115 pages of not legislation but really concepts, discussion points, areas where I think we as a nation have an opportunity to lead when it comes to our energy potential.

When we talk about energy in our country, it is very easy to talk about kind of "all of the above." I did make a very concerted effort to address all forms of energy we in this country are blessed to have, whether it is our traditional fossil fuels, our oil, our natural gas, our coal resources, whether it is the enormous potential we have with our renewable fuel sources such as wind, solar, geothermal, ocean energy, marine hydrokinetic, our hydropower, the opportunities that present themselves with our biofuels, and the importance, the great significance of nuclear within our energy portfolio.

I didn't want that document to only be yet another document that somebody produces and other good ideas that are thrown out there to just founder. I have been working to present a series of these white papers. I had an opportunity to present one several months back on natural gas. This week it is a paper on the architecture of U.S. energy exports. In several weeks I plan on introducing yet another.

I come to the floor this afternoon to share my thoughts on energy exports with the Senate—all energy exports—and to enter my recommendations on this important subject into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. My point, again, is not to trot out legislation in one area or another but as a nation to have us focus on our energy potential—all of our energy potential—and our oppor-

tunity to utilize this energy potential to share this amazing wealth we have, whether it is within our traditional fuels or whether it is within our renewables or our nontraditional, to really focus on what it means as a nation to be a nation that enjoys energy abundance rather than a nation that faces energy scarcity.

I think it is fair to say that for far too long the conversation has been based from a position of energy scarcity. It is time to change that focus, it is time to shift that dialogue, that debate, to how do we perform, how do we operate, how do we take advantage of our relative abundance.

Before I start my comments and kind of summarize my white paper and the speech I gave, I want to pause for a quick note. This is the cover of my white paper, which will form the basis for my remarks today. I chose a U.S. Navy photograph that was taken aboard the USS *Carl Vinson*. It was taken by Mass Communications Specialist 2nd Class James R. Evans. I want to make sure he gets the proper credit for the photograph, because as I look at it, it gives me the sense of optimism that I think we should all have about the future of our energy trade. I think that future is bright. I think it is promising.

Let us start the discussion by looking exactly at the opportunity that we do have before us. Simply put, the United States is both producing and exporting more energy now than ever before. We are producing and we are exporting more than we ever have before. Net energy imports are at a 20-year low and projected to fall below 5 percent of total consumption by the year 2025.

To put this into perspective, when I came to the Senate, we were importing about 60 percent of our oil at that time. Net energy imports, now at a 20-year low, are projected to fall below 5 percent of total consumption by 2025. So this is all energy imports.

Energy exports are reducing our trade deficit, and they are boosting American commerce around the world. We have been talking all this week and last about unemployment insurance—how we can work to improve the economy for those who lack jobs or are underemployed. Let me tell you, this is an area of opportunity when it comes to our energy production.

So energy exports are helping us with our trade deficit and they are boosting commerce and jobs, but the regulatory architecture—the framework we are operating under—that governs energy exports is antiquated. It goes back to acts that were passed in the 1930s, in the 1950s, and in the 1970s. Furthermore, they are applied unevenly across the sector. So my white paper proposes a series of recommendations to renovate our Nation's approach to energy trade and to strengthen America's global posture.

I know around here when you put an idea out on the floor, you also put a target on your back. But I think this is an important discussion for us to have. Again, I am not proffering legislation, but what I am pushing, what I am going to edge my colleagues toward is a greater discussion about energy and energy exports.

The first resource I wrote about in my white paper was coal. I think we have to acknowledge these are some pretty uncertain times for what has truly been the backbone of the U.S. energy supply. Coal is projected to remain the top source of electricity for the next two decades, but we know it faces competition from other energy sources.

There is clearly a regulatory effort that will make the construction of new plants an extremely difficult endeavor, but I think we can see here that net exports of coal are at their highest level on record, and as a share of their production, they are at their highest level in 30 years. Exports of coal are presently free of burdensome regulations. I think they should remain so. I think other Federal regulatory agencies should not require climate change studies in the course of their permitting process for any proposed facilities. I say this because coal is going to be consumed around the world regardless of U.S. trade policy. We know that. We see that. We can point to the countries where they are seeing increased coal imports. The only question here—the real question here—is whether the coal is produced here in North America. If it is produced here in North America, the environmental standards are going to be high—higher than they will elsewhere. So the real question is: Do you produce it where you have stronger environmental standards or are you going to get it from countries where their environmental standards are held to a lower level?

The next resource we are talking about is natural gas. There has been a great deal of discussion of late about natural gas. North America is quickly emerging as one of the world's most important hubs for the natural gas trade. Record levels are flowing to Mexico and Canada via pipeline. The buildup of seaborne export capacity, which requires the liquefaction of gas for loading onto cargo ships, is proceeding too slow under the watch of the Department of Energy. Other nations are approving capacity, they are securing financing, they are building projects, and they are contracting with customers. They are making these long-term contracts ahead of the United States. So a little more in-depth on this particular resource area, building on the white paper. I think DOE should expedite its review process for applications to export LNG to non-FTA countries. The last time an application was approved was back in mid-

November, over 2 months ago now. I don't see the reason for continued delay here.

I do think we have to monitor the role of the other agencies that are involved. We have the FERC, we have the Maritime Administration, and we have the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. I think it is important to understand whether this process is as streamlined and as functional as it should be.

There are some who are suggesting there needs to be a pause button pushed here, whether it is at DOE, the FERC, or at any other agency. No new study should be commissioned as the NERA study from 2012 is more than adequate and DOE has access to all the latest EIA and the other market data when it issues its orders. Our allies overseas and American workers here at home have waited long enough. We can do more and we can do it in an expedited manner.

The third area is natural gas liquids. A variety of fuels is produced alongside oil and gas as part of the energy renaissance underway here in this country. There is butane, propane, and pentanes plus. These are known as natural gas liquids, and they have various uses. They have not typically represented a major source of either revenue or volume to American exporters. Since the energy renaissance has begun, we have seen exports of more of these products on the uptake. We have seen them surge.

The regulatory structures that surround NGL exports are working pretty well. They are working smoothly. I don't think they require modification. Trade in these products plays a valuable role in reducing volatility and creating additional demand to stimulate production.

Next is the issue of crude oil and condensates. Obviously, this generates a little more interest and discussion, and that is OK, because again, I want to have this discussion.

We are producing more oil in this country today than at any point in the past 20 years. What has happened is this increase has resulted in a plethora of what is known as light tight oil, and this is coming from the Bakken, from Eagle Ford, and from other places around the country. This crude is lighter and sweeter than the U.S. refinery system was built to accommodate. Existing capacity upgrades to existing refineries and logistical feats to transport that light crude to appropriate refineries on the east coast—instead of over on the gulf coast, where you have the heavy refining capacity that dominates—have allowed for new volumes of light crude to be refined and brought to global markets as product.

So you have a situation where under existing regulations the Department of Commerce may license the export of crude oil under certain conditions,

most notably if that oil is destined for Canada. But in addition, you have large amounts of condensates, another hydrocarbon, that cannot be exported, and these are also being produced along with the record levels of crude and natural gas.

Many producers fear that rising light crude production will soon exceed not only our light refining capacity but also the ability of our refiners to adapt to the new production slate. When this point is reached, when this mismatch occurs, the U.S. oil resurgence will collide with the de facto ban that we have on crude oil exports.

You are going to hear people say—the opponents will argue—that lifting the ban is somehow or other going to increase the price of gasoline. Well, coming from a State where we have probably some of the highest gas prices at the pump anywhere, that is not my interest. That is clearly not my interest. But I think there are a number of sound economic reasons why this is not going to be the case.

First, gasoline is a petroleum product and petroleum products are subject to global pricing, just as crude oil is. So to the extent that greater U.S. production of crude oil puts downward pressure on the international oil prices, then production increases have benefited U.S. consumers by marginally lowering the gasoline and the crude oil prices. American consumers are already generally paying a global price for petroleum products, including gasoline, and would also benefit to the extent that lifting the ban on crude oil exports would send a positive signal to oil producers to then increase production.

The second point here is the cost of inaction. Prohibition on the free trade of any product, with all things being equal, increases prices, it creates market distortions, it leads to misallocation of capital, and it has a deleterious impact on job creation. So to the extent the crude oil export ban contributes to supply disruptions and decelerating oil production, which affects unemployment, then the American consumer suffers these consequences. I have taken the position the status quo does not benefit the American consumer. In fact, not acting could actually negatively impact the Nation.

All sectors of the U.S. oil industry are global leaders. Upstream, American technology and expertise enables the growth in production. Midstream, a complex network of pipelines transports that oil across the country safely every day. And then, of course, downstream we have American refiners who are among the most advanced in the world. So lifting the de facto ban will strengthen this system by protecting jobs, boosting production, and enhancing efficiency and specialization.

I mentioned the Commerce Department earlier. They may retain suffi-

cient statutory authority to lift the ban on its own as part of a larger swap. Some have suggested trading U.S. light crude for Mexican heavy, which sounds interesting, but it is a little more complicated than that. The President may also make a national interest determination that the present regulatory structure, which generally prohibits crude oil exports, is unnecessary and counterproductive. White House action on this matter is of course the shortest way from point A to point B, and if the President is so inclined, he can call me. He can count on my full support on this.

If the White House disagrees with this interpretation of its authority or it chooses to maintain the prohibition on exports, then I think it would be appropriate for the Senate to update the laws to reflect 21st century conditions.

After crude oil and condensates is the growing success story of our petroleum products and their exports. An enormous expansion of the American export profile in global petroleum product markets has accompanied the crude oil resurgence. Exports of petroleum products must continue without burdensome regulations. The U.S. refining industry is the global leader and delivers gasoline, diesel, and other fuel to American friends and allies around the world. These fuels will be consumed whether or not they are imported from the United States, which, again, uses the strictest environmental standards.

Of course, when we are talking about energy production and our opportunities for exports, there is our renewable energy resource. There is renewable technology. Producers of wind turbines, solar panels, and other renewable technologies also help reduce the U.S. trade deficit through our exports. Again, it is very important to make sure, when we are talking about energy exports, to truly talk about all of them, including our renewable technologies. I think the general lack of trade restrictions on renewable energy technology products doesn't need to be modified. If renewable technology is the future, then it needs to be competitive.

Finally, the last area is nuclear technology. The United States has been the undisputed leader of nuclear technology throughout the world. We have produced more nuclear power than any other nation. As the global nuclear trade has developed, what we have seen is that the U.S. market share has declined. I think the Federal Government must continue its efforts to help develop small modular reactors, and I think we can do this without putting international security at risk or violating nonproliferation controls.

The energy resurgence has fueled a beneficial expansion of U.S. energy

trade. The evidence is clear that exports can help facilitate enhanced production by opening U.S. supply to global markets. Trade is creating jobs, increasing supply, and enhancing our Nation's security, without doubt. Competition and efficiency are the strengths of the American economic system. They are not defects. Trade and consumption will occur with or without us.

So the question is whether we can enhance or whether we will demote our global position. To the extent that American-made energy can displace other less clean sources, then the global environment will benefit from enhanced U.S. trade.

People come first, though. We recognize that. The Nation's opportunity to help us alleviate energy policy is one we should not miss.

I believe we need to send a powerful signal to the world that the United States is ready to reassert its role as a leader on energy, the environment, and trade. To me, that is a signal worth sending.

As I have said, this is a debate worth having in the Senate, in this new year, and I look forward to joining my colleagues. I know there are many on the other side who have differing views when it comes to our fossil fuels, but I think we would find alignment in other areas when we are talking about our energy exports and our great potential.

So as we are trying to build our Nation's economy, as we are trying to strengthen jobs across the country, let us not forget the enormous growth potential we hold when it comes to our energy production and potential for energy export.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MERKLEY). The Senator from Ohio.

TOBACCO

Mr. BROWN. I always appreciate the comments of Senator MURKOWSKI, who is always thoughtful and works across the aisle. I appreciate the work she does.

Mr. President, I rise briefly, joining with Senator BLUMENTHAL of Connecticut and Senator MERKLEY, who is now in the Presiding Officer's chair but who will be joining us, to mark the 50th anniversary of Surgeon General Dr. Terry's groundbreaking report on the dangers of smoking.

The 387-page report released five decades ago concluded something that was almost revolutionary in its time, and was revolutionary in its impact, that said: "Cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action."

We know how our views in this country have changed about smoking. But we also know that 400,000 people every year die from smoking-related illnesses. That says the tobacco companies have to find 400,000 new customers

every year, and the people they have tried to seduce into smoking are not people my age. They are the pages' age or even younger. Those are the people they aim at to teach them to start smoking.

It is not just young people that tobacco companies are trying to get addicted to smoking; it is also what they are doing in the developing world.

I was in Poland in 1991 working for Ohio State University right after the Communist government in Poland fell. The first billboards all over Warsaw, Krakow, Lublin, and eastern Poland were tobacco—mostly American tobacco companies but also British tobacco companies. Those were the first billboards up.

So as the tobacco companies try to seduce young people in our country to smoke, they have, in some sense, attacked the developing Third World to get people to smoke there. One of the ways they have done this is by using our trade agenda to weaken public health laws in other countries. Some poor, developing countries have enacted public health antismoking laws, and U.S. tobacco companies and tobacco companies from other countries have tried to weaken—sometimes successfully—those laws.

It is important we close loopholes in our trade agenda which allow big tobacco corporations to undermine these global health standards. This administration's decision not to exclude any one product, including tobacco, from the TransPacific partnership—the proposed trade agreement among the United States and 11 other countries—is a disappointment: It opens years of anti-tobacco public health policies to attacks by Big Tobacco, because under the TPP's investor state provisions, tobacco companies can challenge public health laws in the United States and abroad, all under the guise of and in the name of free trade. A record number of investor state cases were filed last year, according to the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development.

So the public health campaign against tobacco continues in our country and Senator BLUMENTHAL has been a leader in this for well over a decade. It extends to our international politics, our international trade regimen.

We have a lot of work to do. That is why I am pleased to join Senator BLUMENTHAL and Senator MERKLEY in their discussion today honoring the 50th anniversary of Dr. Terry's report.

I yield to Senator BLUMENTHAL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am proud to be with public health advocates such as the Presiding Officer, my very distinguished and eloquent colleague Senator BROWN, and Senator DURBIN, who was on the floor earlier today on this very subject which remains one of urgency and profound im-

portance to the public health of this Nation.

Indeed, if there is a public health threat, enemy No. 1 in the United States of America, it continues to be tobacco use and nicotine addiction.

We talk a lot in this body, throughout the Congress and throughout the Nation, about reducing the costs of health care. If we were to cut tobacco use and nicotine addiction, it would drastically reduce diseases such as cancer and heart disease and lung problems which reduce the longevity of life in this country but also create enormous costs in treating those medical diseases. Indeed, the cost of tobacco in health care for this country is about \$193 billion a year, not only in direct medical costs but lost productivity.

I am proud to have fought—and fought successfully—through many of my years as attorney general of the State of Connecticut, working in alliance with other attorneys general, with private health advocates such as the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, the Heart and Lung Association, the American Cancer Society, and private advocates throughout the country who have achieved so much.

When we doubt our achievements on this 50th anniversary of the annual Surgeon General's Report on Tobacco and Health, we should remember the days when 43 percent of adults smoked cigarettes and were addicted to nicotine. We should look at "Mad Men," the very popular TV series, where tobacco use and smoking is ubiquitous. There is barely a scene without it. Those were days when doctors in their medical offices smoked cigarettes, the days when Big Tobacco fervently and vehemently denied that tobacco caused cancer or any of those other diseases.

In alliance with attorneys general and eventually the Department of Justice, we fought successfully to bring out the truth and to help not only change the ads and pitches and promotions of Big Tobacco but also eventually to pass the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act of 2009.

Yet for all the progress we have made—and, indeed, the rate of smoking has gone from 42 percent in 1965 to 18 percent in 2002 among adults—we are still lagging. We are way behind where we should be in preventing all those diseases that come from tobacco and protecting the public. The state of regulation and protection in this country is anemic compared to the danger and the threat.

Between 2000 and 2012, cigarette use declined nearly 35 percent. But in that same period of time, cigar use rose by 124 percent, and especially among young people cigar use is increasing. There are new fronts and new frontiers in the fight against tobacco addiction, and the public health consequences—the disasters and catastrophic health

consequences that come from lifetimes of nicotine addiction and tobacco use.

Big Tobacco continues many of the tactics which caused so many people to become addicted and die. It is the only industry which makes the only product that kills its customer, and so it must replenish its customer base by luring new people, new users, and its target continues to be young people—young people who are lured into cigar use and then cigarettes by the use of flavors and all kinds of pitches and promotions which make these products seem more like candy and fruit than they do like the killers they are.

We must accept that a major part of the responsibility belongs to the FDA and to the Federal Government because there are no deeming regulations, which are necessary to regulate cigars in this country. With 3,000 new people under the age of 18 trying cigar smoking each and every day, the fact that we do not have deeming regulations and strong regulations of tobacco products is simply unacceptable.

Deeming regulations forthcoming from the FDA would allow it to regulate these other forms of tobacco, whether it is cigars or spit tobacco—also known as chewing tobacco—all forms of tobacco and tobacco-like products that threaten the health of young people. I have been consistent, along with many of my colleagues, in calling on the FDA to issue these regulations and hope they will do so quickly.

Let me mention another growing new frontier and threat in this country involving e-cigarettes. These new products offer, in the rhetoric and pitches and promotion of the industry, a way to enable people to quit smoking. Yet they are often pitched to young people with flavors and other gimmicks. For those young people, they are a gateway to smoking and nicotine addiction.

Companies that make e-cigarettes, not coincidentally, are being purchased by Big Tobacco, the makers of tobacco cigarettes. The influence of these companies can be seen in the advertising, marketing pushes, and campaigns of these products which feature celebrities, are candy flavored, and purport to offer a safer alternative to smoking. The ability of big tobacco to market these products, just as they were able to market cigarettes to children, gives them the ability to create a new generation of people who are addicted to nicotine and susceptible to going to other forms of tobacco products.

I call on the FDA to act and to reach a determination that will enable it to regulate e-cigarettes and protect young people and all of us against the dangers and the costs of these new products. They are unknown in their ingredients. Many of them may contain the same or similar carcinogens. Somebody using e-tobacco products has simply no way of reliably knowing because they are unlabeled. The amounts of nicotine are

also unknown and unlabeled. Studies of e-cigarettes have found that products claiming not to contain nicotine actually do contain it and the amounts of nicotine may vary widely across products.

What is known beyond any doubt is nicotine is highly addictive. In fact, it is probably one of the most addictive legal or illegal drug there is today. We cannot sit idly and allow this new product to addict a new generation of American children. I hope this year's Surgeon General's report will remind us of the accomplishments that have been made but the dangers and challenges ahead that we must confront.

I am proud to yield to one of the great public health advocates in this body, my colleague and friend Senator MERKLEY.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

I ask unanimous consent that Senator MERKLEY and I be permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes, and that following our remarks the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to utilize a visual aid.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I am very pleased to be here with my colleagues, from Ohio, the Senator in the Chair, and the Senator from Connecticut who just spoke, to draw attention to this incredibly important health issue here in America: addiction to tobacco and the diseases that come from that addiction to tobacco. We are here to commemorate a report put out 50 years ago by Dr. Terry, the Surgeon General. His report was called "Smoking and Health." The contents of that report shocked the world because it was issued in defiance of a powerful and profitable industry that had repeatedly denied there was any link between smoking and disease. This report made national news by telling the American public things that we now take for granted: that smoking is bad for the heart and lungs; that smoking causes cancer; and that the lives of Americans are routinely cut short due to the use of tobacco products.

This single report created a powerful ripple throughout society, a ripple that has continued in the decades since, growing into a wave that has transformed public health in America and saved an astonishing number of lives. Thomas Friedan, the current Director of the Center for Disease Control, says no other single report has had as large an effect on public health. The Journal of the American Medical Association estimates that 8 million have been saved by the antismoking measures that were launched, directly or indirectly, because of this report. That is a

reminder of how far we have come in identifying a significant risk, understanding it, educating the public, and reducing the consequences.

There would have been millions of lives lost had a brave Surgeon General not acted 50 years ago, in 1964. If that Surgeon General had said, as others before him, that is too sensitive, that is too provocative, it will be too much of an irritant to a powerful industry, how many lives would we have lost?

If we do not act now to address tobacco addiction from new forms of the product, how many more American lives will be lost? We must take the courage from 50 years ago and channel it into the courage of today to address a significant health risk and to educate the American public and to change the consequences.

The best way to save lives and improve the quality of life 20 or 30 years from now is to prevent young Americans from taking up tobacco products today. But big tobacco knows this is true. They know the best way to create lifelong reliable customers for their deadly products is to get kids hooked as young as possible, because in general people do not take up tobacco products after the age of 21. These children are what the industry calls "replacement smokers." It is what I call children today who will suffer from tobacco addiction, disease, and death tomorrow.

The tobacco industry is working night and day to come up with new strategies to create more children as replacement smokers, to keep their industry alive. They have come up with quite a variety of strategies. I thought I would share some of them with you today.

This poster is of a product that is essentially presented as a mint. Here you have an Orb or a mint with a clever little dispenser, shaped like cell phones were shaped 6 years ago when they went in your pocket. The understanding is if kids have this in their pocket the teachers would think they have a cell phone and therefore they would not get busted at school.

It seems kind of incredible that dissolvable tobacco has developed into mints to addict our children; that you eat them. I have one of these right here. These were marketed in Oregon as basically an experiment to see could you get young people to consume them and become addicts to tobacco.

How about toothpicks made out of tobacco, called "Sticks"? This is unbelievable. How about breath strips that you put under your tongue? How about flavors of all kinds?

I note that our time is running out. I ask the Chair for unanimous consent to speak for 3 more minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, this is an example of the cigarillos my colleagues were talking about. This one is

flavored apple. This one is flavored sweet cherry. How about this one. That is strawberry. These products are all about addicting our children.

Here is the long and short of it. In 2009, this Chamber and the House signed a bill that gave the FDA the power to regulate these products. The President signed that bill and, since then, the FDA, the Food and Drug Administration, has done nothing to utilize that power to regulate these addictive products that are going to destroy the health of our children in the years to come.

Finally, from June 2009 until October of last year—so more than 4 years—they finally sent a draft deeming regulation to GAO, the General Accounting Office, and there it sits.

To summarize, let us not accept inaction by the FDA. Let us not accept inaction by the GAO. Let's have the courage the Surgeon General had 50 years ago to take on dangerous products damaging the health of Americans so our children will live better lives.

I yield.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 4:24 p.m., recessed subject to the call of the Chair and reassembled at 7:33 p.m., when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. HEINRICH).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

SPACE LAUNCH LIABILITY INDEMNIFICATION EXTENSION ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House with respect to H.R. 3547.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the House concur in the Senate amendment to the title of the bill (H.R. 3547) entitled "An Act to extend the application of certain space launch liability provisions through 2014," and be it further

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the aforementioned bill, with an amendment.

(The amendment is printed in the proceedings of the House of Representatives in today's RECORD.)

MOTION TO CONCUR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3547.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] moves to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3547.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a cloture motion at the desk, and I ask it be reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3547, Space Launch Liability Indemnification Extension Act and the Omnibus Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

Harry Reid, Barbara A. Mikulski, Benjamin L. Cardin, Christopher A. Coons, Patrick J. Leahy, Brian Schatz, Jack Reed, Tom Udall, Jeanne Shaheen, Tim Kaine, Patty Murray, Richard Blumenthal, Jeff Merkley, Mark Udall, Tom Harkin, Mark Begich, Mary L. Landrieu.

MOTION TO CONCUR WITH AMENDMENT NO. 2655

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3547, with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] moves to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3547 with an amendment numbered 2655.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 1 day after enactment.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 2656 TO AMENDMENT NO. 2655

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have an amendment, which I believe is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 2656 to amendment No. 2655.

The amendment is as follows:

In the amendment, strike "1 day" and insert "2 days".

MOTION TO REFER WITH AMENDMENT NO. 2657

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to refer the House message with respect to H.R. 3547, with instructions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] moves to refer the House message on H.R. 3547 to the Committee on Appropriations with in-

structions to report back forthwith with an amendment numbered 2657.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 3 days after enactment.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 2658

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have an amendment to the instructions, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 2658 to the instructions of the motion to refer H.R. 3547.

The amendment is as follows:

In the amendment, strike "3 days" and insert "4 days".

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 2659 TO AMENDMENT NO. 2658

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a second-degree amendment, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 2659 to amendment No. 2658.

The amendment is as follows:

In the amendment, strike "4 days" and insert "5 days".

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BUDGET ACT ENFORCEMENT DETAILS

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, which Congress passed last month, provides relief to families and the economy from the harmful effects of sequestration, more than offsetting the costs of providing that relief with savings elsewhere in the Federal budget. In addition to those changes, the Bipartisan Budget Act also establishes a congressional budget for 2014 and, if necessary, for 2015, authorizing the Chairmen of

the Senate and House Budget Committees to file allocations, aggregates, and levels in the Senate and the House for budget year 2014.

Specifically, to provide for continued enforcement in the Senate, section 111 requires the chairman of the Budget Committee to file: No. 1, an allocation for fiscal year 2014 for the Committee on Appropriations; No. 2, allocations for fiscal years 2014, 2014 through 2018, and 2014 through 2023 for committees other than the Committee on Appropriations; No. 3, aggregate spending levels for fiscal year 2014; No. 4, aggregate revenue levels for fiscal years 2014, 2014 through 2018, and 2014 through 2023; and No. 5, aggregate levels of outlays and revenue for fiscal years 2014, 2014 through 2018, and 2014 through 2023 for Social Security.

In the case of the Committee on Appropriations for 2014, the allocation shall be set consistent with the discretionary spending limits set forth in the Bipartisan Budget Act, which imposes limits on the amount of budget authority that can be provided under both the revised security category and the revised nonsecurity category.

Both the discretionary spending limits and the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations can be revised for certain adjustments specifically authorized under the Budget Control Act of 2011. H.R. 3547, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, which the Senate will soon consider, includes several such adjustments. Consistent with the funding levels included in H.R. 3547, I am incorporating into the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations adjustments for overseas contingency operations and the global war on terrorism, disaster funding, and the program integrity initiative in the

area of continuing disability reviews. I am also adjusting for a change in outlays previously designated as an emergency requirement. These adjustments are authorized by section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as modified by section 101 of the Budget Control Act, and by section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act.

In the case of allocations for committees other than the Committee on Appropriations and for the revenue and Social Security aggregates, the levels shall be set consistent with the Congressional Budget Office's May 2013 baseline, adjusted to account for the budgetary effects of the Bipartisan Budget Act and other legislation enacted since the release of the May 2013 baseline. In other words, in these instances, the new allocations and levels are set equal to the updated May baseline.

In the case of the spending aggregates for 2014, the levels shall be set in accordance with the allocation for the Committee on Appropriations and the allocations for committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, as described previously.

Section 114 directs the chairman of the Budget Committee also to reset the Senate pay-as-you-go scorecard to zero for all fiscal years. Pursuant to section 114, those revisions occurred immediately upon enactment of the Bipartisan Budget Act. I am now notifying the Senate and including the revised scorecard as part of the submission on revised enforcement for budget year 2014.

Finally, section 112 of the Bipartisan Budget Act establishes a point of order in the Senate against appropriations bills that provide advance appropria-

tions. That act includes limited exceptions to this prohibition including up to \$28.852 billion in advance appropriations for programs, projects, activities, or accounts included in a statement submitted by the chairman of the Budget Committee in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Pursuant to section 112, the list of allowable advance appropriations subject to the limit is as follows.

Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations. Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education: Employment and Training Administration; Job Corps; education for the disadvantaged; school improvement; special education; and career, technical, and adult education. Financial Services and General Government: payment to Postal Service. Transportation, Housing and Urban Development: tenant-based rental assistance and project-based rental assistance.

My counterpart, the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, Congressman RYAN, similarly is filing allocations, aggregates, and levels in the House. The two filings will allow the House and the Senate to extend budget enforcement measures for 2014, an important principle of the bipartisan deal that Chairman RYAN and I agreed to last month.

I ask unanimous consent that the following tables detailing enforcement in the Senate for budget year 2014, including new committee allocations, budgetary and Social Security aggregates, as well as adjustments to those levels, and the pay-as-you-go scorecard, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 111 OF THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013 AND SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—BUDGET YEAR 2014

(In millions of dollars)

Committee	Direct spending legislation		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Appropriations:				
Revised Security Category Discretionary Budget Authority*	605,882	n/a		
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority*	504,843	n/a		
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays*	n/a	1,201,186		
Memo: on-budget	1,105,600	1,196,030		
off-budget	5,125	5,156		
Mandatory	834,636	818,871		
Total	1,945,361	2,020,057		
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	12,852	11,862	122,905	107,615
Armed Services	150,201	149,986	110	107
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	22,231	1,767	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	15,648	10,850	1,460	1,478
Energy and Natural Resources	2,073	4,917	62	62
Environment and Public Works	43,717	3,310	0	0
Finance	1,311,988	1,304,815	602,099	602,061
Foreign Relations	29,118	26,085	159	159
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	102,892	99,882	9,234	9,234
Judiciary	20,481	12,651	811	801
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	-1,812	10,196	15,679	15,540
Rules and Administration	40	6	24	24
Intelligence	0	0	514	514
Veterans' Affairs	928	1,144	81,475	81,172
Indian Affairs	907	1,408	0	0
Small Business	0	0	0	0
Unassigned to Committee	-726,663	-716,686	104	104
Total	2,929,962	2,942,250	834,636	818,871

* Note: includes adjustments to the budget authority and outlay allocations to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 111 OF THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013 AND SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT, 5-YEAR: 2014–2018

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending legislation		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	68,964	66,695	618,290	548,862
Armed Services	803,939	803,677	522	514
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	114,359	— 3,763	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	84,098	60,727	8,338	8,106
Energy and Natural Resources	21,135	24,493	310	310
Environment and Public Works	219,493	20,409	0	0
Finance	7,664,235	7,646,654	3,494,218	3,494,377
Foreign Relations	130,444	125,264	795	795
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	547,584	534,512	45,791	45,791
Judiciary	64,652	66,854	4,349	4,329
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	55,361	76,283	85,937	85,569
Rules and Administration	189	71	130	130
Intelligence	0	0	2,570	2,570
Veterans' Affairs	4,062	5,177	437,999	436,484
Indian Affairs	3,626	5,527	0	0
Small Business	0	0	0	0

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 111 OF THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013 AND SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT, 10-YEAR: 2014–2023

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending legislation		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	141,305	137,659	1,246,249	1,102,907
Armed Services	1,758,840	1,762,789	1,034	1,016
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	207,543	— 60,746	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	174,722	124,675	19,036	18,418
Energy and Natural Resources	47,131	50,524	620	620
Environment and Public Works	433,619	41,574	0	0
Finance	19,084,627	19,067,886	8,354,833	8,354,805
Foreign Relations	241,385	235,012	1,590	1,590
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	1,190,302	1,161,411	87,036	87,036
Judiciary	118,621	121,407	9,519	9,484
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	179,501	200,042	201,258	200,530
Rules and Administration	371	206	292	292
Intelligence	0	0	5,140	5,140
Veterans' Affairs	6,426	8,658	948,052	945,022
Indian Affairs	7,829	9,756	0	0
Small Business	0	0	0	0

BUDGETARY AGGREGATES

(Pursuant to section 111 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2011 and section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

\$s in millions	2014	2014–18	2014–23
Spending:			
Budget Authority	2,924,837	n/a	n/a
Outlays	2,937,094	n/a	n/a
Revenue:	2,311,026	13,699,478	31,095,742

n/a = Not applicable. Appropriations for fiscal years 2015–2023 will be determined by future sessions of Congress and enforced through future Congressional budget resolutions.

SOCIAL SECURITY LEVELS

(Pursuant to section 111 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2011 and section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

\$s in millions	2014	2014–18	2014–23
Outlays	705,515	3,996,404	9,403,107
Revenue	730,850	4,071,103	9,247,283

ADJUSTMENTS TO THE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(Pursuant to sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

In millions of dollars	Initial allocation/limit	Adjustments	Adjusted allocation/limit
Fiscal Year 2014:			
Revised Security Category Discretionary Budget Authority	520,464	85,418	605,882
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	491,773	13,070	504,843
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays	1,154,816	46,370	1,201,186
Memorandum:			
Total Discretionary Budget Authority	1,012,237	98,488	1,110,725

DETAIL ON ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 2014 ALLOCATIONS TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 302 AND 314(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

\$s in billions	Program integrity	Disaster relief	Emergency	Overseas contingency operations	Total
Agriculture:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Commerce-Justice-Science:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Defense:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	85.191	85.191
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	43.140	43.140
Energy & Water:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Financial Services:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Homeland Security:					
Budget Authority	0.000	5.626	0.000	0.227	5.853
Outlays	0.000	0.281	0.000	0.182	0.463
Interior and Related Agencies:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

DETAIL ON ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 2014 ALLOCATIONS TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 302 AND 314(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—Continued

	\$s in billions	Program integrity	Disaster relief	Emergency	Overseas contingency operations	Total
Labor-HHS-ED:						
Budget Authority		0.924	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.924
Outlays		0.832	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.832
Legislative Branch:						
Budget Authority		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
MilCon-VA:						
Budget Authority		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
State-Foreign Operations:						
Budget Authority		0.000	0.000	0.000	6.520	6.520
Outlays		0.000	0.000	0.000	1.885	1.885
Transportation-HUD:						
Budget Authority		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays		0.000	0.000	0.050	0.000	0.050
Total:						
Budget Authority		0.924	5.626	0.000	91.938	98.488
Outlays		0.832	0.281	0.050	45.207	46.370
Breakdown of Above Adjustments by Category:						
Revised Security Category Budget Authority		0.000	0.000	0.000	85.418	85.418
Revised Nonsecurity Category Budget Authority		0.924	5.626	0.000	6.520	13.070
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays		0.832	0.281	0.050	45.207	46.370

PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE SENATE

[Pursuant to section 114(a)(1) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013*]

\$s in millions	Balances
Fiscal Years 2014 through 2018	0
Fiscal Years 2014 through 2023	0

*Note: pursuant to section 114, this change became effective upon enactment of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013.

FIRST SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT ON SMOKING AND HEALTH

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, on January 11, 1964, 50 years ago this week, Dr. Luther Terry released the landmark Surgeon General's report—the first of its kind—on smoking and health. The report established conclusive links between smoking and lung cancer, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, coronary heart disease, low fetal birthweight among women who smoked during pregnancy, and an overall 70 percent increase in the early mortality rate of smokers over nonsmokers. Today I would like to acknowledge the invaluable contribution of Dr. Luther in issuing that report. I want to applaud the historic, life-saving accomplishments that stemmed from it. And yes, I want to call attention to the work we have remaining in front of us to end the scourge of tobacco use once and for all.

Mr. President, this 50th anniversary gives us an opportunity to reflect on one of the monumental public health successes of our time. New research released just last week reports that, from 1964 to 2012, at least 8 million premature, smoking-related deaths were prevented. That's eight million Americans who otherwise may not have lived long enough to see their kids graduate from high school, to meet their grandchildren, or to enjoy retirement. In fact, among these 8 million people, they lived an extra 20 years, on average.

Successful tobacco prevention programs have led to dramatic reductions in smoking rates. In 1964, about 42 percent of all American adults smoked to-

bacco on a regular basis. By 2012, that number plummeted to 18 percent.

The Surgeon General's report also served as an important catalyst for new research at Federal agencies on the effects of smoking—agencies including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the National Institutes of Health.

Thanks to this research, we now know that smoking can damage almost every organ in the body; is implicated in at least 18 different types of cancer; is a major contributor to heart disease; can cause complications with pregnancy and prenatal development; and contributes to and exacerbates a host of other medical conditions. We also better understand the addictive nature of tobacco, and how to support our friends and loved ones who want to quit—because we also know that 7 out of 10 current smokers want to quit.

Because the Surgeon General's report brought into the American consciousness just how dangerous smoking really is, we have made great strides in elevating smoking prevention as a national priority. Thirty states, as well as Washington, DC, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, plus hundreds of cities and counties, have enacted strong smoke-free laws that include restaurants and bars. At times, the days of smoky airplanes and conference rooms seem a blessedly distant memory.

In 1998, I was proud to introduce the first comprehensive, bipartisan bill to give the FDA authority to regulate tobacco—the precursor to the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act, which finally gave FDA that critical authority in 2009, along with banning candy and fruit-flavored cigarettes, and misleading health claims such as "light" and "low-tar." Tobacco companies are now required to disclose the contents of tobacco products, and the FDA is empowered to require changes in tobacco products. There is

perhaps nothing that will more significantly amplify our efforts to reduce tobacco use than FDA's full implementation of this historic legislation.

The Affordable Care Act marked another turning point in the fight against tobacco, guaranteeing all Americans access to cost-free tobacco cessation services, and creating the Prevention and Public Health Fund—which has already supported more than \$200,000,000 in lifesaving tobacco prevention and control work. I am proud of the work I did to include those provisions in the health reform law, and I am confident that we will continue to see decreases in the rates of smoking for years to come as a result.

Yet even as we celebrate the success of these efforts, we cannot forget that our work is not done. In the last 50 years, at least 17.6 million deaths in this country were attributable to smoking, and 440,000 lives are claimed by smoking each year. In fact, smoking cigarettes kills more Americans than alcohol, car accidents, suicide, AIDS, homicide, and illegal drugs combined. Furthermore, more than 3,000 kids in the United States try their first cigarette every day, 700 of whom will become daily smokers into adulthood. In total, this results in more than 250,000 new underage daily smokers in the U.S. annually. The numbers are clear: the battle against the harm caused by tobacco use is far from over, and we need to do more to protect vulnerable youth from becoming addicted to tobacco.

With these remaining challenges in front of us, it's never been more important that we continue to make strides in tobacco prevention through innovative approaches, bold policies and programs, and a strengthened and sustained investment in public health. Today, in both the public and private sectors, we are continuing to make progress by expanding the number of smoke-free environments, supporting cutting-edge research on the effects of smoking, cracking down on unethical

marketing practices, and using technology and social media to help people quit smoking. Tobacco prevention simply must remain a top public health priority.

As we reflect on these accomplishments on this 50th anniversary of the first Surgeon General's report on smoking and health, I urge my colleagues to continue this fight, so that 50 years hence, Americans will be able to look back on a full century of amazing progress in the fight against smoking and tobacco-related illnesses.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO LIZ RYAN

• Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I rise to honor the exemplary service of Liz Ryan, a Delawarean and founder, president and CEO of the Campaign for Youth Justice. Liz's love of helping others was inspired at a young age by her family's participation in a host program called the Ulster Project. The Ulster Project is designed to bring young Catholic and protestant youth from Northern Ireland to Wilmington, DE, where they live with Delaware families. The program allows these young potential leaders to build bridges in a safe environment and then return, hopefully to develop and maintain those bridges in their native Northern Ireland. Hopefully, they learn skills and attitudes that are needed to unite people when differences divide them. This program inspired Liz to work with children at risk both overseas and here in the United States. Bridging differences has become the hallmark signature of Liz's work.

I came to know Liz when she joined my congressional staff as a legislative aide in the late 1980s, and she eventually rose to the position of legislative director. After I was elected Governor of Delaware in 1992, Liz worked on my transition team and then took on the assignment of setting up Delaware's first staffed Washington, DC, office. In addition to her work for our State, she also worked closely with the National Governors Association, where she was a respected contributor to the development and growth of that organization.

After establishing the Delaware office, which has continued to make valuable contributions to the administrations of the governors who followed me, Liz returned to Delaware as my Deputy Chief of Staff, where she focused her attention on the Cabinet Family Services Council. She worked to develop programs for special needs and at-risk children.

Liz's commitment and energy needed a bigger stage. She left Washington to become a VISTA volunteer, but eventually returned to continue her work advocating for children at the Children's

Defense Fund, Juvenile Court Centennial Initiative, and the Youth Law Center before founding the Campaign for Youth Justice in 2005. The campaign under Liz's dynamic leadership focused on changing both state and federal laws and policies impacting on youth caught up in the adult criminal justice system. As a result, today there are several thousand fewer kids in the adult system, giving them a better prospect for a successful transition to adulthood. Through many years of work, she has become one of the most influential people in the field of juvenile justice today.

It is clear that children in Delaware and across the country have benefitted from Liz's steadfast work on their behalf. Even though she will be missed as she steps down from the Campaign for Youth Justice, she leaves beyond a strong and vibrant organization that will continue her valuable work. I am proud of the work Liz accomplished during her time on my staff and for her work for our nation's youth. I know Liz is not done, and I can't wait to see what comes next. Today I say thank you, Liz, and good luck in all that lies ahead.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:31 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 801. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to make the shareholder threshold for registration of savings and loan holding companies the same as for bank holding companies.

H.R. 1233. An act to amend chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, popularly known as the Presidential Records Act, to establish procedures for the consideration of claims of constitutionally based privilege against disclosure of Presidential records, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2274. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exempt from registration brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies.

H.R. 2860. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the Inspector General of the Office of Personnel Management may use amounts in the revolving fund of the Office to fund audits, investigations, and oversight activities, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY) reported that he had signed the following enrolled bill, which was previously signed by the Speaker of the House:

S. 230. An act to authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

At 2:55 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by

Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution:

H.R. 3527. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign, and grant program, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 106. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill and joint resolution were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

At 4:50 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent resolution providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 3547.

The message further announced that the House concurs in the Senate amendment to the title of the bill (H.R. 3547) to extend the application of certain space launch liability provisions through 2014, and agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill, with amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 801. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to make the shareholder threshold for registration of savings and loan holding companies the same as for bank holding companies; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1233. An act to amend chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, popularly known as the Presidential Records Act, to establish procedures for the consideration of claims of constitutionally based privilege against disclosure of Presidential records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 2274. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exempt from registration brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 1917. A bill to provide for additional enhancements of the sexual assault prevention and response activities of the Armed Forces.

S. 1926. A bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 and to reform the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers, and for other purposes.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 1931. A bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, January 15, 2014, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 230. An act to authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-4286. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting, pursuant to law, the Great Lakes and Mississippi River Basin Study (GLMRIS) Report; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4287. A communication from the Chief of the Permits and Regulations Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Migratory Bird Permits; Delegating Falconry Permitting to 17 States" (RIN1018-BA01) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 19, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4288. A communication from the Chief of the Permits and Regulations Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Eagle Permits; Changes in the Regulations Governing Eagle Permitting" (RIN1018-AX91) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 19, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4289. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: Transnuclear, Inc. Standardized NUHOMS Cask System" (RIN3150-AJ10) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 20, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4290. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Control of Air Pollution by Permits for New Construction or Modification; Permits for Specific Designated Facilities" (FRL No. 9905-07-Region 6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4291. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule en-

titled "Approval of Request for Delegation of Authority for Prevention of Accidental Release, North Dakota Department of Agriculture" (FRL No. 9904-88-Region 8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4292. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Attainment Demonstration for the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria 1997 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area" (FRL No. 9904-96-Region 6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4293. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Carolina: Non-interference Demonstration for Removal of Federal Low-Reid Vapor Pressure Requirement for the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill Area" (FRL No. 9904-89-Region 4) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4294. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Hazardous Waste Management System: Conditional Exclusion for Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Streams in Geologic Sequestration Activities" (FRL No. 9904-84-OSWER) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4295. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, and South Coast Air Quality Management District" (FRL No. 9902-71-Region 9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4296. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Connecticut; Ozone Attainment Demonstration for the Greater Connecticut Area" (FRL No. 9904-45-Region 1) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4297. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Ocean Dumping Regulations: Atchafalaya-West Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Site Designation; Calcasieu, Sabine Neches, and Atchafalaya-East Site Corrections" (FRL No. 9904-86-Region 6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Of-

fice of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4298. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Secondary Lead Smelting" (FRL No. 9904-38-OAR) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4299. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Approval of the 2002 Base Year Emissions Inventory for the Liberty-Clairton Nonattainment Area for the 1997 Annual Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standard and Revisions to Regulations of Allegheny County" (FRL No. 9904-50-Region 3) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4300. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Disapproval of State Implementation Plan Revision for ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor" (FRL No. 9904-71-Region 5) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4301. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Texas; Reasonable Further Progress Plan, Contingency Measures, Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets, and a Vehicle Miles Traveled Offset Analysis for the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria 1997 8-Hour Severe Ozone Nonattainment Area" (FRL No. 9904-72-Region 6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4302. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions" (FRL No. 9904-47-Region 1) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4303. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment to Standards and Practices for all Appropriate Inquiries Under CERCLA" (FRL No. 9904-52-OSWER) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4304. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air

Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Update of the Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for the Lancaster 1997 8-Hour Ozone Maintenance Area" (FRL No. 9904-49-Region 3) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4305. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Tennessee; Bristol; 2010 Lead Base Year Emissions Inventory and Conversion of Conditional Approvals for Prevention of Significant Deterioration" (FRL No. 9905-13-Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4306. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Texas; Environmental Speed Limit Revision for the Dallas/Fort Worth 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area" (FRL No. 9905-16-Region 6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4307. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Missouri; Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)" (FRL No. 9905-03-Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4308. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Texas; Revisions to Rules and Regulations for Control of Air Pollution; Permitting of Grandfathered Facilities" (FRL No. 9905-05-Region 6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4309. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Florida: Non-interference Demonstration for Removal of Federal Low-Reid Vapor Pressure Requirement" (FRL No. 9905-09-Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4310. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Wisconsin; Total Suspended Particulate Matter SIP Revision" (FRL No. 9905-32-Region 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 9, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4311. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmit-

ting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, El Dorado County Air Quality Management District" (FRL No. 9905-29-Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 9, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4312. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "2013 Cumulative List of Changes in Plan Qualification Requirements" (Notice 2013-84) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 19, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4313. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Update for Weighted Average Interest Rates, Yield Curves, and Segment Rates" (Notice 2013-85) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 19, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4314. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "In-Plan Rollovers to Designated Roth Accounts in Retirement Plans" (Notice 2013-74) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 19, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4315. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Designation of Agent by Application" (Notice 2013-39) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 19, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4316. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to designating Curacao as a beneficiary country for the purposes of the CBERA and CBTPA; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4317. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Definitions and Reporting Requirements for Shareholders of Passive Foreign Investment Companies; Insurance Income of a Controlled Foreign Corporation for Taxable Years Beginning After December 31, 1986" (TD 9650) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 3, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4318. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Applicable Federal Rates—January 2014" (Rev. Rul. 2014-1) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 3, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4319. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Final FFI Agreement for Participating FFI and Reporting Model 2 FFI" (Rev. Proc. 2014-13) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 3, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4320. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Cafeteria Plans, Flexible Spending Arrangements, and Health Savings Accounts—Elections and Reimbursements for Same-Sex Spouses Following the Windsor Supreme Court Decision" (Notice 2014-1) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 3, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4321. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Tax Credit Guidance" (Rev. Proc. 2014-12) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 6, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4322. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Procedures for Reinstating the Tax-Exempt Status of Organizations Revoked under IRC Section 6033(j)" (Rev. Proc. 2014-11) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 6, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4323. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Report to Congress on the Evaluation of the Medicaid Emergency Psychiatric Demonstration (MEPD)"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4324. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Verification of Household Income and Other Qualifications for the Provision of Affordable Care Act Premium Tax Credits and Cost-Sharing Reductions"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4325. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report on the Child Support Program for fiscal year 2011; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4326. A communication from the Program Manager, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Medicare Program; Physicians' Referrals to Health Care Entities With Which They Have Financial Relationships: Exception for Certain Electronic Health Records Arrangements" (RIN0938-AR70) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4327. A communication from the Program Manager, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Medicare and State Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; Electronic Health Records Safe Harbor Under the Anti-Kickback Statute" (RIN0991-AB33) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4328. A communication from the Program Manager, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Medicare Program; State Plan Home and Community-Based Services, 5-Year Period Waivers, Provider Payment Reassignment, and Home

and Community-Based Setting Requirements for Community First Choice and Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) Waivers" (RIN0938-AO53; RIN0938-AP61) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 13, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4329. A communication from the Chief of the Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Extension of Import Restrictions Imposed on Certain Archaeological Material from China" (RIN1515-AD99) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 13, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-4330. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the export to the People's Republic of China of items not detrimental to the U.S. space launch industry; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4331. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the export to the People's Republic of China of items not detrimental to the U.S. space launch industry; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4332. A communication from the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits" (29 CFR Parts 4022 and 4044) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2014; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-4333. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Citizen Petition Submission; Technical Amendment" (Docket No. FDA-2013-S-0610) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 20, 2013; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-4334. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a petition to add workers who were employed at the Rocky Flats Plant in Golden, Colorado, to the Special Exposure Cohort; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-4335. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a petition to add workers who were employed at the Sandia National Laboratories-Livermore in Livermore, California, to the Special Exposure Cohort; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-4336. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Annual Report to Congress on the Prevention and Reduction of Underage Drinking"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-4337. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Report to Congress on the Geographic Variation in the Cost of Living: Implications for the Poverty Guidelines and Program Eligibility"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-4338. A communication from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Federal

Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Commission's competitive sourcing efforts during fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-4339. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to expenditures from the Pershing Hall Revolving Fund for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-4340. A communication from the Director of the Regulation Policy and Management Office of the General Counsel, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "VA Compensation Service and Pension and Fiduciary Service Nomenclature Changes" (RIN2900-AO64) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 13, 2014; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-4341. A communication from the Director of the Regulation Policy and Management Office of the General Counsel, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Loan Guaranty: Minimum Property and Construction Requirements" (RIN2900-AO67) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 13, 2014; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-4342. A communication from the Clerk of Court, United States Court of Federal Claims, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Court's annual report for the year ended September 30, 2013; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petition or memorial was laid before the Senate and was referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-187. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina repealing Joint Resolution 775 from 1976 and rescinding all previous calls for a constitutional convention; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. 3400

Whereas, the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, acting with the best of intentions, at various times and during various sessions, has previously made applications to Congress to call one or more conventions to propose either a single amendment concerning a specific subject or to call a general convention to propose an unspecified and unlimited number of amendments to the United States Constitution, pursuant to the provisions of Article V thereof; and

Whereas, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of America Warren E. Burger, former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court Arthur J. Goldberg, and other leading constitutional scholars agree that such a convention may propose sweeping changes to the Constitution, any limitations or restrictions purportedly imposed by the states in applying for such a convention or conventions to the contrary notwithstanding, thereby creating an imminent peril to the well-established rights of the citizens and the duties of various levels of government; and

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States of America has been amended many times in the history of this nation and may be amended many more times, without the need to resort to a constitutional conven-

tion, and has been interpreted for more than two hundred years and has been found to be a sound document which protects the lives and liberties of the citizens; and

Whereas, there is no need for, rather, there is great danger in, a new constitution or in opening the Constitution to sweeping changes, the adoption of which would only create legal chaos in this nation and only begin the process of another two centuries of litigation over its meaning and interpretation. Now, therefore, be it

Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Repeal

SECTION 1. Joint Resolution 775 of 1976 is repealed.

Disavowed

SECTION 2. The General Assembly of the State of South Carolina disavows any other calls or applications for a constitutional convention made to Congress prior to the effective date of this act, by any means expressed, including, but not limited to, S. 1024 of 1978.

Copies forwarded

SECTION 3. The Secretary of State is directed to forward copies of this act bearing the Great Seal of the State to the following persons: The President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each member of the South Carolina Congressional Delegation in Washington, D.C.

Time effective

SECTION 4. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN, from the Select Committee on Intelligence:

Special Report entitled "Review of the Terrorist Attacks on U.S. Facilities in Benghazi, Libya, September 11-12, 2012" (Rept. No. 113-134). Additional views filed.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

S. 1901. A bill to authorize the President to extend the term of the nuclear energy agreement with the Republic of Korea until March 19, 2016.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BAUCUS for the Committee on Finance.

*Sarah Bloom Raskin, of Maryland, to be Deputy Secretary of the Treasury.

*Rhonda K. Schmidlein, of Missouri, to be a Member of the United States International Trade Commission for a term expiring December 16, 2021.

By Mr. MENENDEZ for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Michael G. Carroll, of New York, to be Inspector General, United States Agency for International Development.

*Mark E. Lopes, of Arizona, to be United States Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank for a term of three years.

*Janet L. Yellen, of California, to be United States Alternate Governor of the International Monetary Fund for a term of five years.

*Richard Stengel, of New York, to be Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy.

*Sarah Sewall, of Massachusetts, to be an Under Secretary of State (Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights).

*Charles Hammerman Rivkin, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Economic and Business Affairs).

*Carolyn Hessler Radelet, of Virginia, to be Director of the Peace Corps.

*Tomasz P. Malinowski, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

*Dana J. Hyde, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

*Daniel W. Yohannes, of Colorado, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, with the rank of Ambassador.

*Crystal Nix-Hines, of California, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

*Adam M. Scheinman, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Executive Service, to be Special Representative of the President for Nuclear Nonproliferation, with the rank of Ambassador.

*Tina S. Kaidanow, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large.

*Pamela K. Hamamoto, of Hawaii, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Office of the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva, with the rank of Ambassador.

*Catherine Ann Novelli, of Virginia, to be United States Alternate Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of five years; United States Alternate Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank for a term of five years.

*Catherine Ann Novelli, of Virginia, to be United States Alternate Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

*Catherine Ann Novelli, of Virginia, to be an Under Secretary of State (Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment).

*Larry Edward Andre, Jr., of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Nominee Larry Edward Andre Jr.

Post: Mauritania.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: None.

2. Spouse: Salma Rahman: None.

3. Children and Spouses: Ruhiiyyih Rahman Andre (no spouse): None.

4. Parents: Kathleen Ann Hoyt \$25, 09/2012, Obama for America; Larry Edward Andre Sr: \$2500, 10/22/2008, Our Country Deserves Better PAC; \$2500, 10/24/2008, McCain-Palin Victory 2008; \$2500, 10/27/2008, Republican National Committee; \$250, 10/25/2010, Super PAC for

America; \$250, 10/25/2010, Broden for Congress; \$250, 10/25/2010, Bachman for Congress; \$250, 10/30/2010, Rossi for Senate; \$250, 11/01/2010, Friends of Sharon Angle; \$250, 11/01/2010, Joe Miller for U.S. Senate; \$250, 11/19/2010, Joe Miller for U.S. Senate; \$300, 06/30/2011, Bachman for President; \$218, 09/08/2012, Bongino, Daniel J/Cede No Ground; \$388, 09/08/2012, Citizens for Josh Mandel Inc., \$294, 09/08/2012, Hoosiers for Richard Mourdock; \$240, 09/17/2012, Deb Fischer For U.S. Senate; \$231, 09/18/2012, George Allen for U.S. Senate; \$1000, 09/29/2012, Romney for President; \$2000, 09/29/2012, Senate Conservatives Fund; \$500, 09/29/2012, Bachman for Congress; \$500, 10/07/2012, Sarah Pac.

5. Grandparents: Ruth Eileen André (deceased), Phyllis Bushner (deceased), Harold Bushner (deceased), Sheldon Leo André (deceased).

6. Brothers and Spouses: Jara Hoyt (half-brother) and Kacey Hoyt (spouse): None.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Regina Kathleen André (no spouse): None.

*Anthony Luzzatto Gardner, of New York, to be Representative of the United States of America to the European Union, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Nominee: Anthony Luzzatto Gardner.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: \$250, 01/02/2010, Gillibrand for Senate; \$500, 08/10/2011, Obama Victory; \$500, 08/10/2011, Obama for America.

2. Spouse: Alejandra Mac-Crohon, none.

3. Children and Spouses: Nicolas Gardner: none. Alejandra Gardner: none.

4. Parents: Richard Gardner: \$1,000, 04/25/2012, Elizabeth Warren; Danielle Gardner—deceased.

5. Grandparents: Bruno Luzzatto—deceased; Resy Luzzatto—deceased; Samuel Gardner—deceased; Ethel Gardner—deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: none.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Nina Luzzatto Gardner, \$1,000, 04/03/2012, Elizabeth Warren; \$250, 09/29/2010, Tom Perriello; \$250, 09/30/2012, Elizabeth Esty; \$250, 09/15/2009, Barbara Boxer; \$500, 06/15/2011, Elizabeth Esty; \$250, 09/27/2012, Dan Maffei; \$500, 09/30/2009, Dem Congrsl Campgn; Francesco Olivieri, none.

Kevin Whitaker, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Colombia.

Nominee: Kevin Michael Whitaker.

Post: Bogota.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount date and donee:

1. Self: \$500, Jan '00, John McCain; \$500, Feb '00, John McCain; \$500, Jan '08, John McCain; \$500, Feb '08, John McCain; \$500, Feb '08, John McCain; \$500, Jun '08, RNC.

2. Spouse: Elizabeth A. Whitaker—none.

3. Children and Spouses: Stuart M. Whitaker—none, unmarried; Thomas J.

Whitaker—none, unmarried; Daniel A. Whitaker—none, unmarried.

4. Parents: Malvern R. Whitaker, deceased, 1998; Evelyn M. Whitaker, deceased, 1979.

5. Grandparents: Marion B. Whitaker, deceased, 1929; Bertha L. Whitaker, deceased, 1943; Francisco Marshall, deceased, 1939; Mary Marshall, deceased, 1958.

6. Brothers and Spouses: John M. Whitaker and Shirley P. Whitaker, none.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Patricia L. Priesing and Gerald Priesing (brother in law): \$250, Oct '08, Barack Obama.

*Karen Clark Stanton, of Michigan, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.

Nominee: Karen Clark Stanton.

Post: Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of East Timor.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: none.

2. William Stanton (spouse): none.

3. Children and Spouses: Katherine Stanton: none however she was a volunteer Hub Director for the Falls Church VA office of the Obama campaign in 2008; Elizabeth Stanton: none.

4. Parents: Lillian (mother): \$50, 2008, Obama; Nicholas Kopetzki: \$50, 2012, Obama, Clifford Clark (father): none; Arlene Clark (father's spouse) \$25, 5/2012, Obama, \$25, 9/2012, Obama.

5. Grandparents: Boise and Margaret Clark, Charles and Ruth Gibbons—all grandparents are deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: Douglas (brother) and Karen Clark: \$15, 2012, Obama; Doug also reports that he paid around \$500 to a local printer to print and place Obama Biden signs in St. Clair County Michigan in 2008. David (brother) and Christine Clark: none.

7. Sisters and Spouses: none.

*Robert A. Sherman, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Portuguese Republic.

Nominee: Robert A. Sherman.

Post: U.S. Ambassador to the Portuguese Republic.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: Robert A. Sherman: \$5,000.00, 10/22/2012, Obama Victory Fund; \$5,000.00, 10/22/2012, Obama Victory Fund; \$5,000.00, 10/22/2012, Obama Victory Fund; \$2,500.00, 10/13/2012, Win Virginia 2012 (Tim Kaine); \$533.00, 09/28/2012, Toward Tomorrow PAC; \$1,000.00, 09/28/2012, Toward Tomorrow PAC; \$10,000.00, 06/30/2012, Obama Victory Fund; \$2,500.00, 03/31/2012, Joe Kennedy for Congress; \$2,500.00, 03/28/2012, Debbie Wasserman Schulz for Congress; \$2,500.00, 01/30/2012, Obama Victory Fund 2012; \$(5,000.00), 01/05/2012, Obama Victory Fund 2012; \$5,000.00, 12/23/2011, Obama Victory Fund 2012; \$5,000.00, 12/23/2011, Obama Victory Fund 2012; \$1,000.00, 12/21/2011, RO for

Congress, Inc.; \$500.00, 12/20/2011, Whitehouse for Senate; \$1,000.00, 12/13/2011, Christie Vilsack for Iowa; \$5,000.00, 08/10/2011, Obama Victory Fund 2012; \$2,500.00, 08/10/2011, Obama Victory Fund; \$2,500.00, 06/30/2011 Khazei for Massachusetts; \$1,000.00, 06/29/2011, Menendez for Senate; \$2,500.00, 06/29/2011, Kaine for Virginia; \$1,000.00, 12/13/2010, John Kerry for Senate; \$1,000.00, 12/13/2010, John Kerry for Senate; \$1,000.00, 09/29/2010, Friends of Blanche-Lincoln; \$1,000.00, 09/16/2010, Sestak for Senate; \$250.00, 09/16/2010, Tommy Sowers for Congress; \$500.00, 06/23/2010, Patrick Murphy for Congress; \$250.00, 05/24/2010, Gillibrand for Senate; \$250.00, 05/24/2010, Mark Critz for Congress; \$1,000.00, 02/08/2010, Hodes for Senate; \$1,400.00, 02/08/2010, Hodes for Senate; \$5,000.00, 12/31/2009, DNC Serv Corp/Democratic Nat Comm; \$1,000.00, 12/22/2009, Martha Coakley for Senate Committee; \$250.00, 11/23/2009, Patrick Murphy for Congress; \$500.00, 06/30/2009, Dem. Senatorial Campaign Comm.; \$500.00, 04/21/2009, NY-20 Victory Fund; \$1,000.00, 03/13/2009, Hodes for Senate.

2. Spouse: Kim Sawyer: \$2,500.00, 09/18/2012, Joe Kennedy for Congress; \$500.00, 09/28/2010, Emily's List; \$1,500.00, 04/13/2010, Obama Victory Fund; \$2,400.00, 10/08/2009, Martha Coakley for Senate.

3. Children and Spouses: Matthew Sherman (son) single, not married: none. Stephanie Sherman (daughter) single, not married: none.

4. Parents: Samuel Sherman (father): deceased; Rose Sherman (mother): deceased.

5. Grandparents: deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: none.

7. Sisters and Spouses: none.

*Cynthia H. Akuetteh, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Gabonese Republic, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Nominee: Cynthia Helen Akuetteh
Post: Libreville.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: \$50, 10/2012, Obama Victory Fund.

2. Spouse: N/A.

3. Children and Spouses: Nueteki Akuetteh: None; NiiNoi Akuetteh: None.

4. Parents: Deceased.

5. Grandparents: Deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: Richard Louis Archie, III; None, Marilyn Archie: None.

7. Sisters and Spouses: N/A.

*Eric T. Schultz, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Zambia.

Nominee: Eric T. Schultz.

Post: Ambassador to the Republic of Zambia.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the in-

formation contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: None.

2. Spouse: None.

3. Children and Spouses: Aleksander: None; Adam: None.

4. Parents: Mary Ann Cotton: None; Dale W. Schultz: None.

5. Grandparents: (All deceased)

6. Brothers and Spouses: Mark and Karen Schultz: None; Brian Schultz: None; David and Pamela Schultz: None; Greg and Heidi Schultz: None.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Teresa Christener: None.

*Eunice S. Reddick, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Niger.

Nominee: Eunice S. Reddick.

Post: Niamey, Republic of Niger.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: None.

2. Spouse: None.

3. Children and Spouses: Son, Gregory Wall: None; Spouse, Rona Cohen: None; Daughter, Sarah Wall: None.

4. Parents: Mother, Carrie Reddick: Deceased; Father, Ellsworth Reddick: Deceased.

5. Grandparents: (Maternal) Grandmother, Sarah Crawford: Deceased; Grandfather, Henry Crawford: Deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: N/A.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Helen Luchars: Deceased; Spouse, Robert Luchars: Deceased.

*Brian A. Nichols, of Rhode Island, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Peru.

Nominee: Brian Andrew Nichols.

Post: U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Peru.

Nominated: June 24, 2013.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: \$1,250, 02/14/2008, Obama, Barack via Obama for America.

2. Spouse: Geraldine L. Kam: None.

3. Children and Spouses: Alexandra E. Nichols (minor, no spouse): None. Sophia E. Nichols (minor, no spouse): None.

4. Parents: Charles H. Nichols, father (deceased); Mildred T. Nichols, mother.

2008 Additions by Mildred T. Nichols 11/4/12—Contributions to Political Committees:

Obama for America:

01/09/08, \$100.00; 01/10/08, \$25.00; 01/25/08, \$50.00; 02/01/08, \$50.00; 02/07/08, \$50.00; 02/28/08, \$50.00; 03/19/08, \$50.00; 04/06/08, \$30.00; 04/30/08, \$100.00; 05/21/08, \$50.00; 05/28/08, \$50.00; 07/02/08, \$100.00; 07/09/08, \$50.00; 07/30/08, \$50.00; 08/12/08, \$100.00; 08/25/08, \$100.00; 09/12/08, \$100.00; 10/18/08, \$100.00; 11/03/08, \$100.00;

Total, \$1305.00.

Obama Transition Project:

11/22/08, \$50.00.

Total, \$50.00.

Hillary Clinton Committee:

12/08/08, \$50.00;

Total, \$50.00.

Democratic National Committee:

12 Monthly \$10.00 Contributions, 120.00;

10/12/08, \$50.00;

Total, \$170.00.

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee:

05/22/08, \$50.00; 06/28/08, \$35.00; 08/25/08, \$35.00;

08/29/08, \$50.00; 09/13/08, \$50.00;

Total, \$220.00.

Democracy for America:

06/27/08, \$25.00;

Total, \$25.00.

21st Century Democrats:

08/18/08, \$25.00;

Total, \$25.00.

Grand Total 2008, \$1845.00.

2010 Contributions:

Tarryl Clark Minnesota House Race Friends of Tarryl Clark:

07/09/10, \$50.00; 09/17/10, \$25.00;

Total, \$75.00.

Rhode Island Senate Victory 2012:

03/01/2012, \$250.00.

Obama, Barack via Obama for America

05/24/2011, \$300.00; 08/04/2011, \$250.00.

Cicilline, David N via Cicilline Committee:

12/05/2011, \$250.00; 05/21/2012, \$250.00.

Cicilline, David N via Cicilline Committee:

05/30/2011, \$250.00.

Total Contributions: \$1550.00.

Joint Fundraising Contributions:

These are contributions to committees who are raising funds to be distributed to other committees. The breakdown of these contributions to their final recipients may appear below.

Obama Victory Fund 2012:

09/24/2011, \$1000.00; 06/30/2012, \$250.00.

Rhode Island Victory:

10/15/2010, \$500.00.

Total Joint Fundraising: \$1750.00.

Recipient of Joint Fundraiser Contributions:

These are the Final Recipients of Joint Fundraising Contributions.

Whitehouse, Sheldon II via Whitehouse for Senate:

03/01/2012, \$250.00.

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee:

10/15/2010, \$250.00.

Obama, Barack via Obama for America:

09/24/2011, \$1000.00.

Obama, Barack via Obama for America:

06/30/2012, \$250.00.

Obama, Barack via Obama for America:

09/07/2012, \$500.00.

Recipient Total: \$2500.00 (in regular installments).

Cicilline, David N via Cicilline Committee:

10/15/2010, \$250.00.

Cicilline, David N via Cicilline Committee:

09/09/2012, \$200.00.

Recipient Total: \$450.00.

5. Grandparents: Charles H. Nichols, Sr. (deceased); Julia King Nichols (deceased); Thomas E. Thompson, Sr. (deceased); Lillian Clark Thompson (deceased).

6. Brothers and Spouses: David G. Nichols (brother):

Obama, Barack via Obama for America:

04/28/2008, \$200.00.

Obama, Barack via Obama for America:

08/18/2011, \$208.00; 09/27/2011, \$250.00; 11/28/2011, \$208.00; 04/01/2012, \$208.00; 05/02/2012, \$208.00; 06/01/2012, \$208.00; 07/01/2012, \$208.00; 08/01/2012, \$208.00.

Obama, Barack via Obama for America:
02/01/2012, \$208.00; 03/01/2012, \$208.00.

Obama, Barack via Obama for America:
11/01/2012, \$208.00; 11/04/2012, \$208.00.

Obama, Barack via Obama for America:
09/01/2012, \$208.00; 10/01/2012, \$208.00.

David Nichols contributions are designed to contribute the maximum to the Obama campaign (i.e. \$2500 each for the primary and general election). He states that he contributed \$208 per month 12 months for the primary and \$208 12 months for the general election. He is not able to provide further detail. The donations above are those that appear on the FEC website.

Total Contributions: \$5000.00.

Mikulski, Barbara via Mikulski for Senate Committee:

11/14/2009, \$500.00.

Mayme Boyd (spouse of David Nichols).

Contributions to Political Committees:

Kratovil, Frank M Mr. Jr via Frank Kratovil for Congress:

07/07/2010, \$500.00, 10991889591.

Total Contributions: \$500.00.

Keith F. Nichols (Brother); Michele Pitts Nichols (Spouse of Keith Nichols):

Joint Fundraising Contributions:

Emily's List:

02/13/2011, \$35.

Democratic Senate Campaign Committee:

05/13/2011, \$15; 05/28/2010, \$25.

Obama Victory Fund 2012:

09/26/2012, \$225.00.

Total Joint Fundraising: \$225.00.

Obama, Barack via Obama for America:
09/26/2012, \$225.00.

Recipient Total: \$225.00.

7. Sisters and Spouses: None.

*Carlos Roberto Moreno, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Belize.

Nominee: Carlos Roberto Moreno.

Post: Belize.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: \$2500, 9/1/12, Obama Victory Fund; \$1000, 1/14/12, Obama Victory Fund; \$100, 5/20/12, Feinstein 2012.

2. Spouse: \$2500, 9/1/12, Obama Victory Fund.

3. Children and Spouses: Keiko Moreno, None; Nicholas Ray Moreno, None; Heather Rose Moreno, None.

4. Parents: Jesus Moreno—deceased; Luisa Brucklmaier—deceased.

5. Grandparents: all deceased, Karl and Luisa Brucklmaier; Pedro and Anastasia Moreno.

6. Brothers and Spouses: William Moreno—deceased; Peter Louis Moreno, None.

7. Sister and Spouses: Lupe Bobadilla—deceased; Glooria Hidalgo, None.

*Donald Lu, of California, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Albania.

Nominee: Donald Lu.

Post: Albania.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by

them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: None.

2. Spouse: Ariel C. Ahart: None.

3. Children and Spouses: Kipling I. Lu: None, Aliya A. Lu: None.

4. Parents: David S. Lu: None, Allena Kaplan: None.

5. Grandparents: Abbie Fong: None.

6. Brothers and Spouses: Gene and Terry Lu: None.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Bonnie and Douglas Morgan: None.

*Helen Meagher La Lime, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Angola.

Nominee: Helen R. Meagher La Lime.

Post: Angola.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: None.

2. Spouse: None.

3. Children and Spouses: Matthew C. La Lime, None; Adriana M. La Lime, None.

4. Parents: Teresa C. Meagher, None; Raymond F. Meagher—deceased.

5. Grandparents: Edward and Teresa Meagher—(deceased); Christina Bunsen Perez—(deceased).

6. Brothers and Spouses: None.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Rita Maria Meagher, None; Elizabeth A. Meagher, None.

*Amy Jane Hyatt, of California, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Palau.

Nominee: Amy Jane Hyatt.

Post—Palau.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: None.

2. Spouse: N/A.

3. Children and Spouses: Emma Hyatt, None; Zachary Rishling, None.

4. Parents: Renée L. Hyatt—deceased; Ernest B. Hyatt—deceased.

5. Grandparents: Simon Hyatt—deceased; Rose Hyatt—deceased; Clara Lang—deceased; Milton Lang—deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: Glenn S. Hyatt, None; Suzanne Hyatt, None.

7. Sisters and Spouses: None.

*Michael Stephen Hoza, of Washington, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Cameroon.

Nominee: Michael S. Hoza.

Post: Embassy Yaounde, Cameroon.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I

have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

1. Self: none.

2. Spouse: none.

3. Children and Spouses: Paul M. Hoza (single): none; Christopher Hoza (single): none.

4. Parents: Helen B. Hoza, none; Paul P. Hoza (deceased), none.

5. Grandparents: Stephen Hoza (deceased), none; Mary R. Hoza (deceased), none.

6. Brothers and Spouses: none.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Paula K. Hoza: \$27.50, 6/25/2012, Act Blue; \$25.00, 8/30/2012, Obama for America; \$25.00, 9/30/2012, Obama for America; \$25.00, 10/29/2012, Act Blue; \$35.00, 10/29/2012, People for the American Way; John Canary: none.

*John Hoover, of Massachusetts, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Nominee: John F. Hoover.

Post: U.S. Ambassador to Sierra Leone.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date and donee:

1. Self: none.

2. Spouse: none.

3. Children and Spouses:

Terrence Lin Hoover: none.

Patrick David Hoover: none.

4. Parents: Terrence David Hoover: \$50, 2012, Democratic Governor's Association. Ann Hoover: \$75, 2012, Obama campaign, \$25, 2012, Democratic Senate Committee.

5. Grandparents: Jacob Hoover—deceased; Louise Hoover—deceased; Catherine Fockler—deceased; Frederick Fockler—deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: David Hoover: none. Marion Proud: none. Andrew Hoover: \$200, 2012, Obama campaign. Kay Clarke: none.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Elizabeth Hoover: none.

*Bruce Heyman, of Illinois, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Canada.

Nominee: Bruce Alan Heyman.

Post: Ambassador to Canada.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: Bruce A. Heyman: \$5,000, 2009, Goldman Sachs Political Action Committee; \$5,000, 2010, Goldman Sachs Political Action Committee; \$5,000, 2011, Goldman Sachs Political Action Committee; \$5,000, 2012, Goldman Sachs Political Action Committee; \$2,400, 9/21/2009, Michael McMahon/Mike McMahon for Congress; \$2,400, 9/29/2009, Melissa Bean/Melissa Bean for Congress; \$1,000, 2/22/2010, Harry Reid/Friends for Harry Reid; \$1,000, 3/25/2010, Bill Foster/Bill Foster for Congress Committee; \$2,400, 7/13/2010, Melissa Bean/Melissa Bean for Congress; \$1,000, 9/27/

2010, Scott Murphy/Scott Murphy for Congress; \$2,500, 3/8/2011, John Atkinson/Atkinson for Congress; \$2,500, 4/8/2011, Obama for America; \$2,500, 4/8/2011, Obama for America; \$30,800, 4/8/2011, Democratic National Committee—Obama Victory Fund 2012; \$2,500, 6/24/2011, John Atkinson/Atkinson for Congress (contribution returned); \$1,000, 8/30/2011, Tammy Duckworth for Congress; \$1,000, 9/14/2011, Timothy Kaine/Kaine for Virginia; \$1,000, 10/7/2011, Mike Quigley/Quigley for Congress; \$500, 10/24/2011, Kirsten Gillibrand/Gillibrand for Senate; \$30,800, 1/23/2012, Democratic National Committee; \$1,000, 2/2/2012, Debbie Wasserman Schultz/Debbie Wasserman Schultz for Congress.

2. Spouse: Vicki S. Heyman: \$1,000, 2/11/2009, Julie Hamos/Julie Hamos for Congress; \$750, 10/19/2009, Democratic National Committee; \$2,300, 12/11/2009, Cheryl Jackson/Cheryl Jackson for U.S. Senate; \$10,000, 4/19/2010, Democratic National Committee; \$2,400, 5/31/2010, Melissa Bean for Congress; \$1,000, 2/24/2011, Kirsten Gillibrand/Gillibrand for Senate; \$2,500, 3/8/2011, John Atkinson/Atkinson for Congress; \$30,800, 5/10/2011, Democratic National Committee—Obama Victory Fund 2012; \$2,500, 5/10/2011, Obama For America; \$2,500, 5/10/2011, Obama For America; \$1,000, 6/23/2011, Tim Kaine/Kaine for Virginia; —\$2,500, 6/24/2011, John Atkinson/Atkinson for Congress; \$1,000, 8/30/2011, Tammy Duckworth/Tammy Duckworth for Congress; \$4,000, 9/14/2011, Kirsten Gillibrand/Gillibrand for Senate; \$1,000, 10/7/2011, Mike Quigley/Quigley for Congress; \$1,000, 11/2/2011, Women's Senate Victory Fund; \$2,000, 11/4/2011, Emily's List; \$1,000, 11/7/2011, Tammy Baldwin/Baldwin for Senate; \$1,000, 12/30/2011, Amy Klobuchar/Klobuchar for Minnesota 2018; \$2,500, 1/17/2012, Democratic National Committee; \$1,000, 2/2/2012, Debbie Wasserman Schultz/Debbie Wasserman Schultz for Congress; \$1,000, 3/2/2012, Claire McCaskill/McCaskill for Missouri 2012; \$500, 3/22/2012, Elizabeth Warren/Elizabeth for MA; \$2,500, 4/10/2012, John Tester/Montanans' for Tester; \$2,500, 5/7/2012, Brad Schneider/Schneider for Congress; \$1,000, 6/26/2012, Cheri Bustos/Friends of Cheri Bustos; \$40,000, 8/1/2012, Democratic Convention 2012; \$28,300, 5/31/2012, Democratic National Committee.

3. Children and Spouses: David C. Heyman, Son, none; Allison A. Heyman, Daughter-in-Law, none; Caroline L. Heyman, Daughter, none; Liza R. Heyman, Daughter, \$318, 9/11/2012, Democratic Party of Arkansas; \$235, 2/9/2012, Obama Victory Fund 2012.

4. Parents: Sherry M. Heyman, Mother, none; Miles B. Heyman, Father, Deceased.

5. Grandparents: Samuel Heyman, Grandfather, Deceased; Ray S. Heyman, Grandmother, Deceased; Jack Moldoff, Grandfather, Deceased; Lillian Baum, Grandmother, Deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: Richard S. Heyman, Brother, none; Alyse Heyman, Sister-in-Law, none.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Wendy Sabeti, Sister, \$200, 9/12/2011, Obama Victory Fund; Armin Sabeti, Brother-in-Law, 5/8/2012, Obama Victory Fund; \$120, 1/20/2013, The Lone Star Project.

*Matthew T. Harrington, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Nominee: Matthew T. Harrington.

Post: Lesotho.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I

have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: None.
2. Spouse: None.
3. Children and Spouses: N/A.
4. Parents: Tracy/Judy Harrington: \$75, 2012, Obama campaign; \$20.35, 2012, Dem. Cong. Campaign Committee.
5. Grandparents: N/A.
6. Brothers and Spouses: Luke/Margaret Harrington: \$235, 2012, Obama Campaign.

*Michael A. Hammer, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Chile.

Nominee: Michael A. Hammer.

Post: Ambassador to Republic of Chile.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: None.
2. Spouse: Margret Bjorgulfsdottir: None.
3. Children and Spouses: Monika Hammer, Mikael Hammer, Brynja Hammer: None.
4. Parents: Michael P. Hammer—Deceased; Magdalena Altares Hammer: None.
5. Grandparents: Edward and Lilly Hammer and Alberto Altares, Madagalena Altares Maria: Deceased.
6. Brothers and Spouses: N/A.
7. Sisters and Spouses: N/A.

*Thomas Frederick Daughton, of Arizona, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Namibia.

Nominee: Thomas F. Daughton.

Post: Ambassador to Namibia.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: None.
2. Spouse: Melinda C. Burrell: \$200.00, 4/21/13, Democratic Party Cmte Abroad; \$26.15, 12/20/12, Feminist Maj'y Fdn; \$175.00, May–Nov/12, Brown, Sherrod; \$100.00, 09/04/12, Obama, Barack; \$50.00, 06/14/12, Color of Change; \$100.00, 05/16/12, McNeil for DCCC; \$250.00, 10/08/10, Perriello, Tom; \$1000.00, 04/21/10, Democratic Party Cmte Abroad; \$500.00, 11/10/09, Perriello, Tom.
3. Children and Spouses: None.
4. Parents: Donald F. Daughton: \$150.00, 10/26/12, Save Our Judges; \$250.00, 09/29/12, Carmona, Richard; \$200.00, 05/02/12, Walsh, James P.; \$500.00, 12/31/11, Bivens, Don. Helen M. Daughton: None.
5. Grandparents: Fred J. Daughton (deceased): None. Ethel E. Daughton (deceased): None. Tom B. Rollow (deceased): None. Helen K. Rollow (deceased): None.
6. Brothers and Spouses: Andrew M. Daughton: None. Theresa S. Daughton: None. James P. Daughton: None. Karyn Panitch Daughton: None.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Erin E. Daughton: \$68.00, Jul–Nov/12, Obama for America; \$5.00, 09/21/12, Act Blue MA; \$25.00, 10/26/12, Act Blue MA. Garth Katner: None.

*Mark Bradley Childress, of Virginia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the United Republic of Tanzania.

Nominee: Mark B. Childress.

Post: U.S. Ambassador to Tanzania.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, Amount, Date, Donee:

1. Self: \$500, 9/7/2012, Tim Kaine.
2. Spouse: Katherine Childress, \$1000, 6/3/2013, Kay Hagan; \$1000, 10/22/2012, Tim Kaine; \$500, 1/13/2012, Tim Kaine; \$500, 9/7/2012, Tim Kaine; \$250, 3/31/2010, Charles Schumer.
3. Children and Spouses: none.
4. Parents: Gran Childress, none; Gayle Childress, none.
5. Grandparents: Gaylord Hancock, none; Alice Hancock, none.
6. Brothers and Spouses: none.
7. Sisters and Spouses: Susan McCracken, none; Randy McCracken, none; Leesa Sluder, \$50.00, 3/27/2012, DCCC; \$50.00, 6/30/2010, DCCC; \$50.00, 5/18/2010, DCCC; Todd Sluder, none.

*Dwight L. Bush, Sr., of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Morocco.

Nominee: Dwight Lamar Bush, Sr.

Post: Ambassador to The Kingdom of Morocco.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, Amount, Date, Donee:

1. Self: 2,500, 06/29/11, Joanne Dowdell, for Congress; 2,400, 06/20/10, Andre Williams, for Congress; 2,000, 03/19/13, The Markey Committee; 1,000, 03/12/09, Hillary Clinton, for President; 35,800, 05/17/11, Obama Victory Fund; 35,800, 06/28/12, Obama Victory Fund; 1,000, 04/12/12, Friends of Doug Gansler; 1,000, 09/15/10, Vincent Gray for Mayor; 1,000, 06/20/10, Kwame Brown, City Council; 2,000, 03/15/13, Mary Landrieu.
2. Spouse: 500, 12/31/12, ACTBLUE; 1,000, 09/26/11, Kaine for VA; 250, 03/12/10, Kendrick Meek, for Florida INC; 500, 10/04/11, Dan Inouye, for U.S. Senate; 500, 05/18/12, Friends of Sherrod Brown; 1,000, 07/31/12, John Kerry for Senate; 1,500, 10/31/11, Klobuchar for MN; 500, 08/09/11, Leahy for U.S. Senate CMTE; 500, 07/31/12, Leahy for U.S. Senate CMTE; 1,000, 04/10/12, Elizabeth for MA INC; 500, 09/23/11, Friends of Maria Cantwell; 500, 08/21/12, Friends of Maria Cantwell; 250, 08/18/10, Citizens for Eleanor Holmes Norton; 2,400, 07/31/90, Jessie Jackson Jr. for Congress; 500, 05/04/10, Jessie Jackson for Congress; 500, 02/23/12, Jessie Jackson for Congress; 35,800, 06/29/11, Obama Victory Fund.
3. Children and Spouses: Dwight Lamar Bush Jr., none; Jacqueline Dibble Bush, none.
4. Parents: Charlie W. Bush, none; Jessie Mae Bush, 2,500, 06/30/11 Obama Victory Fund; Mercer Cook, 1,000, 09/19/12, Obama for America; Ann Jordan, 250, 10/09/09, Leahy for U.S. Senate; Vernon E Jordan, Jr., 500, 02/15/

11, Klobuchar for MN; 1,000, 10/26/11, Maria Cantwell; 1,000, 03/22/10, Richard Blumenthal; 1,000, 03/02/09, Byron Dorgan; 500, 05/03/10, Barbara Mikulski; 500, 10/24/10, Michael Bennett; 2,000, 09/15/11, Dianne Feinstein; 500, 07/29/10, Patty Murray; 1,000, 06/29/12, Tim Kaine; 1,000, 10/15/12, Heidi Heitkamp; 1,000, 06/16/09, Harry Reid; 500, 05/18/10, Blanche Lincoln; 1,000, 03/15/13, Mary Landrieu; 500, 06/16/11, Sheldon Whitehouse II; 500, 08/11/2010, Barbara Mikulski; 2,400, 10/12/10, Charles Schumer; 1,000, 04/30/10, DNC; 1,000, 08/29/11, Obama for America; 1,000, 05/03/10, Terri Sewell; 1,000, 12/31/11, Debbie Wasserman Schultz; 250, 12/01/10, Eleanor Holmes Norton; 1,000, 02/28/12, Democratic Campaign Committee; 225, 07/24/12, Democratic Campaign Committee; 500, 10/11/10, Chet Edwards; 1,000, 07/24/09, James Clyburn; 300, 02/14/11, Charles Rangel; 500, 08/19/11, Charles Rangel; 1,000, 06/14/12, Charles Rangel; 213, 07/31/10, Democratic Congressional Campaign CMTE; 1,000, 10/20/10, Democratic Congressional Campaign CMTE; 1,000, 06/30/11, Democratic Congressional Campaign CMTE; 1,000, 09/24/10, AMERIPAC; 1,000, 07/26/12, AMERIPAC; 2,500, 09/10/12, Obama for America; 34,800, 11/29/11, Obama Victory Fund; 32,500, 09/28/12, Obama Victory Fund.

5. Grandparents: N/A.

6. Brothers and Spouses: Itez Bush, none; Darryl Bush, none; Althea Bush, none; Mercer Cook III, 250, 07/30/12, Obama for America; Janice Cook Roberts, 2,500, 09/23/11, Jared Polls; 500, 11/05/12, Sean Patrick Maloney; 1,000, 08/13/11, Joanne Dowdell; Richard Roberts, 250, 12/19/11, Obama for America; 250, 07/09/09, Terri Sewell.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Janice Cook Roberts, 2,500, 09/23/11, Jared Polls; 500, 11/05/11, Sean Maloney; 1,000, 08/13/11, Joanne Dowdell; Richard Roberts, 250, 12/19/11, Obama for America; 250, 07/09/09, Terri Sewell.

*Timothy M. Broas, of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Nominee: Timothy M. Broas

Post: U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of the Netherlands

The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self \$2400, 3/2/09, Friends of Byron Dorgan; \$2400, 3/31/09, Patrick Murphy for Congress; \$500, 9/17/09, Friends of Patrick Kennedy Inc; \$500, 10/27/09, Campaign for Our Country; \$15200, 2/3/10, Democratic National Committee; \$1000, 2/28/10, John Kerry for Senate; \$1000, 6/22/10, John Kerry for Senate; \$500, 6/22/10, Friends of Schumer; \$15200, 7/30/10, Democratic National Committee; \$2400, 8/9/10, Bennet for Colorado; -\$25, 8/16/10, Democratic National Committee; \$1000, 9/30/10, Alexi for Illinois; \$1000, 9/30/10, Perriello for Congress; \$2400, 10/25/10, Patrick Murphy for Congress; \$2800, 12/22/10, John Kerry for Senate; \$35800, 4/8/11, Obama Victory Fund; \$30800, 4/8/11, Democratic National Committee, via The Obama Victory Fund; \$5000, 4/8/11, Obama for America; \$2500, 5/2/11, Kaine for Virginia; \$1000, 5/14/11, Campaign for Our Country 2012; \$2500, 5/12/11, Klobuchar for Minnesota; \$1500, 5/25/11, Montanans for Tester; \$2500, 6/17/11, Seth Warren for Senate; \$2500, 11/30/11, Kaine for Virginia; \$1000, 3/6/12, Friends of John Delaney; \$2500, 3/27/12, Andrei for Arizona; \$1000, 3/28/12, Elizabeth

for MA Inc.; \$1000, 3/29/12, Hoyer's Majority Fund; \$2500, 3/28/12, Joseph Kennedy III for Congress; \$30,800, 3/31/12, Obama Victory Fund; \$30,800, 3/31/12, Democratic National Committee, via The Obama Victory Fund; \$1000, 04/01/13, Common Ground PAC; \$1000, 02/04/13, Ed Markey for US Senate; \$4000, 06/05/13, Common Ground PAC; \$500, 07/16/13, Udall for Colorado.

2. Spouse: Julie McAree Broas: \$2500, 10/17/12, Obama Victory Fund 2012; \$2500, 10/17/12, Obama for America via Obama Victory Fund 2012.

3. Children: Emily Broas: \$2500, 10/12/11, Obama for America, via Obama Victory Fund 2012; \$2500, 10/17/12, Obama for America via Obama Victory Fund 2012.

Allison Broas: \$2500, 10/17/12, Obama for America via Obama Victory Fund 2012.

Madeline Broas: \$2500, 10/17/12, Obama for America, via Obama Victory Fund 2012.

4. Parents: None.

5. Grandparents: None.

6. Brothers and Spouses: None.

7. Sisters and Spouses: None.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. BLUNT):

S. 1927. A bill to protect information relating to consumers, to require notice of security breaches, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ENZI, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. FLAKE, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 1928. A bill to require the Government Accountability Office to study the expenses incurred by the Pentagon to meet its renewable energy and energy efficiency mandates; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BEGICH:

S. 1929. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the State of Alaska certain land for the purpose of building a road between the community of King Cove and the all-weather airport in Cold Bay, Alaska; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 1930. A bill to repeal the annual adjustment of retired pay and retainer pay amounts for retired members of the Armed Forces under age 62, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HELLER (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. COATS, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 1931. A bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON):

S. 1932. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Medicare

Better Care Program to provide integrated care for Medicare beneficiaries with chronic conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 1933. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. ENZI):

S. 1934. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to convey the Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse back to Teton County, Wyoming; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 460

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 460, a bill to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage.

S. 646

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 646, a bill to create the National Endowment for the Oceans to promote the protection and conservation of United States ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes ecosystems, and for other purposes.

S. 862

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 862, a bill to amend section 5000A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an additional religious exemption from the individual health coverage mandate.

S. 948

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 948, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage and payment for complex rehabilitation technology items under the Medicare program.

S. 1174

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1174, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the Borinqueneers.

S. 1204

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1204, a bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to protect rights of conscience with regard to requirements for coverage of specific items and services, to amend the Public Health Service

Act to prohibit certain abortion-related discrimination in governmental activities, and for other purposes.

S. 1358

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1358, a bill to establish an advisory office within the Bureau of Consumer Protection of the Federal Trade Commission to prevent fraud targeting seniors, and for other purposes.

S. 1431

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1431, a bill to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act.

S. 1456

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1456, a bill to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres.

S. 1648

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1648, a bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to encourage the nationwide observance of two minutes of silence each Memorial Day.

S. 1697

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1697, a bill to support early learning.

S. 1706

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1706, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to issue prospective guidance clarifying the employment status of individuals for purposes of employment taxes and to prevent retroactive assessments with respect to such clarifications.

S. 1719

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1719, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign, and grant program, and for other purposes.

S. 1738

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. JOHANNES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1738, a bill to provide justice for the victims of trafficking.

S. 1778

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr.

BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1778, a bill to require the Attorney General to report on State law penalties for certain child abusers, and for other purposes.

S. 1798

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1798, a bill to ensure that emergency services volunteers are not counted as full-time employees under the shared responsibility requirements contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 1827

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1827, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the American Fighter Aces, collectively, in recognition of their heroic military service and defense of our country's freedom throughout the history of aviation warfare.

S. 1844

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1844, a bill to restore full military retirement benefits by closing corporate tax loopholes.

S. 1869

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1869, a bill to repeal section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, relating to an annual adjustment of retired pay for members of the Armed Forces under the age of 62, and to provide an offset.

S. 1896

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1896, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the new markets tax credit and provide designated allocations for areas impacted by a decline in manufacturing.

S. 1902

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1902, a bill to require notification of individuals of breaches of personally identifiable information through Exchanges under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 1908

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1908, a bill to allow reciprocity for the carrying of certain concealed firearms.

S. 1909

At the request of Mr. SCOTT, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCONNELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1909, a bill to expand opportunity through greater choice in education, and for other purposes.

S. 1919

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1919, a bill to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002.

S. RES. 323

At the request of Mr. CHAMBLISS, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 323, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on maintaining the current annual adjustment in retired pay for members of the Armed Forces under the age of 62.

S. RES. 330

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 330, a resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of "Smoking and Health: Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the United States" and the significant progress in reducing the public health burden of tobacco use, and supporting an end to tobacco-related death and disease.

STATEMENT ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON):

S. 1932. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Medicare Better Care Program to provide integrated care for Medicare beneficiaries with chronic conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to show my strong support for the Medicare Program with the introduction of the Better Care, Lower Cost Act with my colleague, Senator ISAKSON.

The Medicare Program, treasured by millions of Americans today, is now dominated by cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and other chronic conditions. It is time for reform that offers seniors with chronic health challenges better quality, more affordable health care.

Fortunately, there are several pioneering health care leaders already paving the way to reform. The bipartisan legislation we are offering is designed to remove the government's shackles on innovation so that the types of successful approaches discussed by health care leaders here this morning become the norm rather than the exception.

The good news is that when the Senate Finance Committee recently approved legislation to fix Medicare's

broken system of reimbursing doctors, the bill locked in specific incentives to move away from fee-for-service medicine. As part of its markup, the Senate Finance Committee added the foundation for improving chronic care for seniors: reforms that guarantee many more seniors access to individual care plans tailored to their unique needs.

The Better Care, Lower Cost Act builds on that progress and introduces a bold new concept in Medicare: the idea that chronic care should come first. Here are a few things the legislation does to promote this idea:

First, the legislation creates the Better Care Program, allowing health practices to create better care practices and health plans to become better health plans that care for patients with teams led by nurses, doctors, and physician assistants that must adhere to the highest quality standards. These innovators will receive one payment for their collective efforts to meet the chronic health needs of the seniors enrolled. This will give providers the flexibility to deliver the right care at the right time in the right place.

Second, because most seniors lack access to coordinated, chronic care services today, the legislation sets aside the limiting Federal mandates—like the “attribution rule”—that prevent these teams from actively reaching out to the seniors who would benefit most from specialized chronic care. Our legislation also changes Federal law so that participating practices and plans are able to reward seniors who participate in the Better Care Program by lowering their out-of-pocket costs when they work with their health care team.

Third, this bill recognizes that seniors with chronic conditions live all over the country and sets out a plan for bringing providers and plans to every nook and cranny of America. And for those seniors and providers in rural or underserved areas, the legislation uses telemedicine and other technologies as resources to help to closely monitor and manage chronic conditions.

Finally, a word about the private sector. This bill recognizes the advances that have been made that prove that better care can be provided at lower cost. There should not be as many barriers when arriving at the gates of Medicare. In fact, in my hometown of Portland, OR, when seniors talk about their Medicare, they are really talking about plans like Kaiser and Providence that are fully integrated. Seniors should have those care choices no matter where they live.

In Washington, there is talk a lot about “Medicare delivery system reform” without mentioning why it is necessary or how it will actually help the people Medicare serves. The legislation Senator ISAKSON and I are introducing today is about giving seniors with chronic illnesses the focus and attention they need and deserve.

Every day Americans hear new statistics about the impact chronic illness has on families, productivity, and the economy as a whole. But I can't recall a legislative effort where all those involved have remained singularly focused on solutions to this big problem.

To be clear, this legislation is not driven by a simple desire to cut costs. Anyone can save money by cutting benefits, but this legislation would actually improve the care that seniors receive. I urge my colleagues to join us in this effort by cosponsoring this important legislation.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1932

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Better Care, Lower Cost Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Medicare Better Care Program.
- Sec. 4. Chronic special needs plans.
- Sec. 5. Improvements to welcome to Medicare visit and annual wellness visits.
- Sec. 6. Chronic care innovation centers.
- Sec. 7. Curricula requirements for direct and indirect graduate medical education payments.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The field of medicine is ever-evolving and we need a highly skilled, team-oriented workforce that can meet the health care needs of today as well as the health care challenges of tomorrow.

(2) The Medicare program should recognize the growing uses and benefits of health technology in delivering quality and cost-efficient care by encouraging the use of telemedicine and remote patient monitoring.

SEC. 3. MEDICARE BETTER CARE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“MEDICARE BETTER CARE PROGRAM

“SEC. 1899B. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2017, the Secretary shall establish an integrated chronic care delivery program (in this section referred to as the ‘program’) that promotes accountability and better care management for chronically ill patient populations and coordinates items and services under parts A, B, and D, while encouraging investment in infrastructure and redesigned care processes that result in high quality and efficient service delivery for the most vulnerable and costly populations. The program shall—

“(A) focus on long-term cost containment and better overall health of the Medicare population by implementing through qualified BCPs (as described in paragraph (2)(A)) strategies that prevent, delay, or minimize the progression of illness or disability associated with chronic conditions; and

“(B) include the program elements described in paragraph (2).

“(2) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—The following program elements are described in this paragraph:

“(A) A health plan or group of providers of services and suppliers, or a health plan working with such a group, that the Secretary certifies in accordance with subsection (e) as meeting criteria developed by the Secretary to recognize the challenges of managing a chronically ill population, including patient satisfaction and engagement, quality measurement developed specifically for a chronically ill population, and effective use of resources and providers, may manage and coordinate care for BCP eligible individuals through an integrated care network, or Better Care Program (referred to in this section as a ‘qualified BCP’). A group of providers of services and suppliers described in the preceding sentence may also be participating in another alternative payment model (as defined in subsection (k)).

“(B) Payments to a qualified BCP shall be made in accordance with subsection (g).

“(C) Implementation of the program shall focus on physical, behavioral, and psychosocial needs of BCP eligible individuals.

“(D) Quality and cost containment are considered interdependent goals of the program.

“(E) The calculation of long-term cost savings is dependent on qualified BCPs delivering the full continuum of covered primary, post-acute care, and social services using capitated financing.

“(3) TARGETED PARTICIPATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In certifying qualified BCPs throughout the country, the Secretary shall give priority to areas—

“(i) that do not have a concentration of accountable care organizations under section 1899; and

“(ii) with a high burden of chronic conditions.

“(B) INITIAL REQUIREMENT.—In the first 5 years of the program, at least 50 percent of all new qualified BCPs certified nationwide by the Secretary shall be from counties or regions, as determined by the Secretary, where the prevalence of the most costly chronic conditions is at or greater than 125 percent of the national average.

“(C) RESTRICTING THE NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING BCPs.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall take into account geography, urban and rural designations, and the population case mix that will be served, when selecting BCPs for participation.

“(ii) LIMITATION DURING THE FIRST FOUR PROGRAM YEARS.—During the first four years of the program, the total number of qualified BCPs certified by the Secretary shall not exceed 250.

“(iii) NO LIMITATION DURING FIFTH AND SUBSEQUENT PROGRAM YEARS.—During the fifth year and any subsequent year of the program, the Secretary may certify any BCP that meets the requirements to be certified as a qualified BCP.

“(4) ALIGNMENT WITH APPROVED STATE PLAN WAIVERS.—In certifying qualified BCPs, the Secretary shall ensure alignment with other approved waivers of State plans under title XIX.

“(b) DEFINITION OF BCP ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—

“(1) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘BCP eligible individual’ means an individual who—

“(A) is entitled to benefits under part A and enrolled under parts B and D, including an individual who is enrolled in a Medicare Advantage plan under part C, an eligible organization under section 1876, or a PACE program under section 1894; and

“(B) is medically complex given the prevalence of chronic disease that actively and

persistently affects their health status, and absent appropriate care interventions, causes them to be at enhanced risk for hospitalization, limitations on activities of daily living, or other significant health outcomes.

“(2) DUAL ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—An individual who is dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid shall not be excluded from enrolling in a qualified BCP. Dually eligible beneficiaries enrolled in a qualified BCP will see the full scope of their benefits under this title and title XIX (other than long-term care) managed by the qualified BCP.

“(C) NOTIFICATION AND ENROLLMENT.—

“(1) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than October 1 of each year, the Secretary shall use all available tools, including the notice mailed annually under section 1804(a) and State health insurance assistance programs, to notify BCP eligible individuals of qualified BCPs in their area for the upcoming plan year. Such information shall also be easily accessible on the Internet website of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

“(2) ENROLLMENT.—The Secretary shall establish procedures under which BCP eligible individuals may voluntarily enroll in a qualified BCP at the following times:

“(A) During the annual, coordinated election period under section 1851(e)(3)(B).

“(B) During or following (for a length of time determined by the Secretary)—

“(i) an initial preventive physical examination (as defined in section 1861(ww)); or

“(ii) any subsequent visit where a chronic condition is identified or a previous condition is identified as having escalated to the level of a chronic condition.

“(d) PATIENT ASSESSMENT.—

“(1) STANDARDIZED FUNCTIONAL AND HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT.—

“(A) MINIMUM GUIDELINES.—Not later than January 1, 2016, the Secretary shall publish minimum guidelines for qualified BCPs to furnish to enrollees a health information technology-compatible, standardized, and multidimensional risk assessment that—

“(i) assesses and quantifies the medical, psychosocial, and functional status of an enrollee; and

“(ii) includes a mechanism to determine the level of patient activation and ability to engage in self-care of an enrollee.

“(B) UPDATING.—Not less frequently than once every 3 years, the Secretary shall, through rulemaking, update such minimum guidelines to reflect new clinical standards and practices, as appropriate.

“(2) INDIVIDUAL PATIENT-CENTERED CHRONIC CARE PLAN.—

“(A) MODEL PLAN.—Not later than January 1, 2016, the Secretary shall publish minimum guidelines for qualified BCPs to develop individual patient-centered chronic care plans for enrollees. Such a plan shall—

“(i) allow health professionals to incorporate the medical, psychosocial, and functional components identified in the risk assessment described in paragraph (1)(A)(i);

“(ii) provide a framework that can be easily integrated into electronic health records, allowing clinicians to make timely, accurate, evidence-based decisions at the point of care; and

“(iii) allow for the provider to describe how services will be provided to the enrollee.

“(B) USE OF TECHNOLOGY FOR PATIENT SELF CARE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Whenever appropriate, the individual patient-centered chronic care plan of an enrollee shall include the use of technologies that enhance communication between patients, providers, and commu-

nities of care, such as telehealth, remote patient monitoring, Smartphone applications, and other such enabling technologies, that promote patient engagement and self care while maintaining patient safety.

“(ii) COORDINATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF STREAMLINED PATHWAY.—The Secretary shall work with the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology and the Department of Health and Human Services Chief Technology Officer to develop a streamlined pathway for the use of mobile applications and communications devices that effectively enhance the experience of the patient while maintaining patient safety and cost-effectiveness. Such pathway shall not duplicate existing efforts.

“(e) QUALIFIED BCP PROVIDERS.—

“(1) CRITERIA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any health plan, provider of services, or group of providers of services and suppliers, who agrees to meet the requirements described in paragraph (2) and is specified in subparagraph (C) may form a multidisciplinary team of health professionals to be certified as a qualified BCP. Those providers may also choose to partner with a qualified insurer to become a qualified BCP.

“(B) NO PREEMPTION OF STATE LICENSURE LAWS.—Nothing in this section shall preempt State licensure laws.

“(C) GROUPS OF PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS SPECIFIED.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—As determined appropriate by the Secretary, the following health plans, providers of services, or groups of providers of services and suppliers, that meet the criteria described in clause (ii) may be certified as qualified BCPs under the program:

“(I) Health professionals acting as part of a multidisciplinary team.

“(II) Networks of individual practices of health professionals that may include community health centers, Federally qualified health centers, rural health clinics, and partnerships or affiliations with hospitals.

“(III) Health plans that meet appropriate network adequacy standards, as determined by the Secretary, and that include providers with experience and interest in managing a population with chronic conditions.

“(IV) Independent health professionals partnering with an independent risk manager.

“(V) Such other groups of providers of services or suppliers as the Secretary determines appropriate.

“(ii) CRITERIA DESCRIBED.—The following criteria are described in this clause:

“(I) Demonstrated capacity to manage the full continuum of care (other than long-term care) for the specialized population of BCP eligible individuals.

“(II) Having a high rate of Medicare customer satisfaction, when applicable, or partnering with providers of services or suppliers with such a demonstrated high satisfaction rate.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A qualified BCP shall meet the following requirements:

“(A) The qualified BCP shall be accountable for the quality, cost, and overall care of enrolled BCP eligible individuals and agree to be at financial risk for that enrolled population. A qualified BCP shall be established with the objective of serving BCP eligible individuals.

“(B) The qualified BCP shall be responsible for the full continuum of care (other than long-term care) for enrollees. This continuum shall include medical care, skilled nursing and home health services, behavioral

health care, and social services. The qualified BCP may not actively restrict an enrollee's access to providers based on a practitioner's license or medical specialty based on cost alone.

“(C) The qualified BCP shall primarily consist of a care team tasked with responding to, treating, and actively supporting the needs of BCP eligible individuals. The care team shall also develop a care plan for each eligible BCP enrollee and use it as a tool to execute effective care management and transitions.

“(D) The qualified BCP shall include physicians, nurse practitioners, registered nurses, social workers, pharmacists, and behavioral health providers who commit to caring for BCP eligible individuals.

“(E) The qualified BCP shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary to participate in the program under this section for not less than a 3-year period.

“(F) The qualified BCP shall include adequate numbers of primary care and other relevant professionals that can effectively care for the number of BCP eligible individuals enrolled in the qualified BCP.

“(G) The qualified BCP shall provide the Secretary with such information regarding qualified BCP professionals participating in the qualified BCP necessary to support the enrollment of BCP eligible individuals in a qualified BCP, including evidence relating to high patient satisfaction when available, the implementation of quality reporting and other reporting requirements, and evidence to support a determination of capitated payments in accordance with subsection (g).

“(H) The qualified BCP shall have in place a structure that includes clinical and administrative systems, including health information technology, that supports the integration of services and providers across sites of care.

“(I) The qualified BCP may develop a collaborative partnership that supports the mission of the BCP with each of the following:

“(i) A regional or national Chronic Care Innovation Center under section 6 of the Better Care, Lower Cost Act.

“(ii) A regional or national Center of Innovation (COIN) of the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Services Research and Development Service to identify and implement best practices—

“(I) to increase access to, and implementation of, prevention and wellness tools;

“(II) to integrate physical and behavior health care with social services;

“(III) to promote evidence-based medicine and patient engagement;

“(IV) to coordinate care across providers and care settings;

“(V) to allow more patients to be cared for in their homes and communities;

“(VI) to reduce hospital readmissions;

“(VII) to improve health outcomes for patients with chronic conditions; and

“(VIII) to report on quality improvement and cost measures.

“(iii) A regional or national Telehealth Resource Center of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Office for the Advancement of Telehealth to create an interactive, online resource for qualified BCP professionals who may need additional training or assistance in managing the needs of a complex patient population, including—

“(I) continuing training and education and mentoring for qualified BCP professionals at any level of licensure;

“(II) clinician support for complex patients by an expert panel;

“(III) remote access to regional, national, and international experts in the field;

“(IV) forums for best practices to be discussed among qualified BCP professionals;

“(V) inter-professional education supporting optimal communication between members of a chronic care team; and

“(VI) continuing training on the use of telehealth, remote patient monitoring, and other such enabling technologies.

“(J) The qualified BCP shall demonstrate to the Secretary that it meets person-centeredness criteria specified by the Secretary in collaboration with accreditation organizations, including the use of patient and caregiver assessments and the use of individual patient-centered chronic care plans for each enrollee (as described in subsection (d)(2)).

“(K) The qualified BCP may identify and respond to unique cultural, social, and economic needs of a community that impact access to, and quality of, healthcare.

“(L) The qualified BCP shall provide care across settings, including in the home as needed.

“(M) The qualified BCP shall demonstrate financial solvency (as determined by the Secretary).

“(N) The qualified BCP shall demonstrate the ability to partner with providers of social and behavioral health services within the community.

“(O) The qualified BCP shall engage in continuing education on chronic care, on an ongoing basis (as determined necessary by the Chronic Care Innovation Center under the partnership under subparagraph (J)(i)), in collaboration with the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

“(F) IMPLEMENTING VALUE-BASED INSURANCE DESIGN.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) ELECTION.—A qualified BCP may elect to provide value-based Medicare coverage in accordance with this subsection.

“(B) INCLUSION OF ORIGINAL MEDICARE FEE-FOR-SERVICE PROGRAM BENEFITS.—Subject to subparagraph (C), enrollees in a qualified BCP that elects to provide value-based Medicare coverage under this subsection shall receive such coverage that includes items and services for which benefits are available under parts A and B to individuals entitled to benefits under part A and enrolled under part B, with cost-sharing for those items and services as described in subparagraph (C).

“(C) COST SHARING.—Cost-sharing described in this subparagraph, with respect to an enrollee in a qualified BCP that makes such an election, is varied cost-sharing approved by the Secretary to incentivize the use of high-value, high-quality services that have been clinically proven to benefit BCP eligible individuals.

“(D) CHANGES IN COVERAGE.—The Secretary, in consultation with experts in the field, shall establish a process for qualified BCPs to submit value-based Medicare coverage changes that encourage and incentivize the use of evidence-based practices that will drive better outcomes while ensuring patient protections and access are maintained.

“(E) NO REQUIREMENT FOR COVERAGE OF LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES.—In no case shall a qualified BCP be required to provide to enrollees coverage for long-term care services.

“(2) QUALIFIED BCP PARTICIPATION.—

“(A) CONTINUED ACCESS.—Subject to subparagraph (B), enrollees in a qualified BCP shall continue to have access to all providers of services and suppliers under this title.

“(B) NO APPLICATION OF VARIED COST-SHARING FOR NONPARTICIPATING PROVIDERS OF SERVICES AND SUPPLIERS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The varied cost-sharing under paragraph (1)(B) shall only apply to items and services furnished by qualified BCP professionals of a qualified BCP that makes an election under paragraph (1). In the case where items and services are furnished by a provider of services or supplier who is not such a qualified BCP professional, the cost-sharing applicable for those items and services will be the cost-sharing as required under parts A and B, or an actuarially equivalent level of cost-sharing as determined by the Secretary.

“(ii) NOTIFICATION.—A BCP eligible individual shall be notified and counseled prior to the time of enrollment on potential changes in out-of-pocket costs that may occur if care is provided by a provider of services or supplier that is not a qualified BCP professional.

“(3) LIMITATIONS ON OUT-OF-POCKET EXPENSES OUTSIDE A QUALIFIED BCP.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Out-of-pocket costs, including individual beneficiary copayments, with respect to items and services furnished by a provider of services or supplier who is not a qualified BCP professional shall not exceed what would otherwise have been paid with respect to the item or service under the original Medicare fee-for-service program under parts A and B for the same services or an actuarially equivalent level of cost-sharing as determined by the Secretary, or, in the case of a dual eligible individual, under the Medicaid program under title XIX.

“(B) PROHIBITION ON COVERAGE OF COST-SHARING FOR CERTAIN ITEMS AND SERVICES FURNISHED TO AN ENROLLEE OUTSIDE OF A QUALIFIED BCP UNDER MEDIGAP POLICIES.—For provisions relating to prohibition on coverage of cost-sharing for items and services (other than emergent services, as defined by the Secretary) furnished to an enrollee outside of a qualified BCP under medigap policies, see section 1882(z).

“(4) PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE.—

“(A) DRUG PLAN OPTION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A health plan certified as a qualified BCP may provide enrollees with a drug plan option specifically designed to reflect the medication needs of enrollees.

“(ii) APPLICATION OF PART D PROVISIONS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the provisions of part D shall apply to a drug plan option offered by a qualified BCP under clause (i) in the same manner as such provisions apply to a prescription drug plan offered by a PDP sponsor under such part.

“(II) LIMITATION OF ENROLLMENT.—A qualified BCP offering such a drug plan option may limit enrollment in the drug plan option to enrollees in the qualified BCP.

“(III) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive such provisions of part D as are necessary to carry out this section.

“(B) AGREEMENT WITH PRESCRIPTION DRUG PLANS.—A qualified BCP managed by a group of providers of services may enter into an agreement with a PDP sponsor of a prescription drug plan under part D to establish and encourage individuals enrolled in the qualified BCP to enroll in a prescription drug plan under such part that is better suited to the needs of chronically ill individuals.

“(C) LIMITATION.—A drug plan option offered by a qualified BCP under subparagraph (A)(i) shall not have the authority to increase out-of-pocket limits otherwise applicable under part D.

“(g) PAYMENTS AND TREATMENT OF SAVINGS.—

“(1) PAYMENTS TO QUALIFIED BCPS ON A CAPITATED BASIS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a qualified BCP under this section, the Secretary shall make prospective monthly payments of a capitation amount for each BCP eligible individual enrolled in the qualified BCP in the same manner and from the same sources as payments are made to a Medicare Advantage organization under section 1853. Such payments shall be subject to adjustment in the manner described in section 1853(a)(2) or section 1876(a)(1)(E), as the case may be.

“(B) CAPITATION AMOUNT.—The capitation amount to be applied under this paragraph for a qualified BCP for each enrollee for a year shall be $\frac{1}{12}$ of the benchmark rate under subparagraph (C)(ii) for the year (or the relevant rate under subparagraph (C)(i) for the first year of the program under this section) (referred to in this paragraph as the ‘per member per month payment’), as adjusted under clause (iii).

“(C) DETERMINING THE RATE USING RISK RELEVANT CONTROL GROUP.—

“(i) RELEVANT RATE.—

“(I) IDENTIFICATION OF BENEFICIARY GROUPING.—Using claims data, the Secretary shall identify a group of beneficiaries who have similar health risk characteristics, and have sought care in the same county, multi-county, or State level (as determined appropriate by the Secretary to establish a payment area) to the population the qualified BCP is tasked with serving. To the extent feasible for a statistically valid control group, the health risk of such group shall reflect social characteristics, such as income, as well as medical risk.

“(II) DETERMINATION OF RELEVANT RATE.—

The per capita spending amounts under this title and, as appropriate, title XIX, of the group of beneficiaries identified under subclause (I) shall determine the ‘relevant rate’ that will serve as the basis of the benchmark for participating qualified BCPS.

“(ii) BENCHMARK RATE.—The Secretary shall establish the benchmark rate for a qualified BCP service area for each year of the program by updating the relevant rate determined under clause (i) with the projected change in per capita spending for the group of beneficiaries identified under clause (i)(I) for the payment area described in such clause, as determined by the Chief Actuary of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

“(iii) ADJUSTMENT FOR HEALTH STATUS.—

“(I) COMPARISON OF HEALTH STATUS.—The Secretary shall establish a risk score mechanism to compare the health status of an enrollee in a qualified BCP to the average health risk of group of beneficiaries identified under clause (i)(I).

“(II) INCLUSION OF NUMBER OF CONDITIONS.—The Secretary shall provide that a risk score under the mechanism under this clause, with respect to an individual, includes an indicator for the number of chronic conditions with which the individual has been diagnosed.

“(III) USE OF 2 YEARS OF DIAGNOSIS DATA.—The Secretary shall ensure that such risk score, with respect to an individual reflects not less than 2 years of diagnosis data, to the extent available.

“(IV) ADJUSTMENT FOR HEALTH STATUS.—The per member per month payment to the qualified BCP for each enrollee shall be adjusted depending on how the individual risk profile of the enrollee compares to the average health status of such group of beneficiaries. If an enrollee has a risk profile that is not as severe as the average health status

of such group of beneficiaries, then the per member per month shall be decreased to reflect the 'healthier' status of the enrollee. If an enrollee has a risk profile that is more severe, then the per member per month payment to the qualified BCP shall be increased to reflect the more acutely ill status of the enrollee.

“(D) SHARED RISK PAYMENTS FOR CERTAIN QUALIFIED BCPS DURING FIRST 3 YEARS OF THE PROGRAM.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—This subparagraph shall only apply to qualified BCPS offered by a group of providers of services and suppliers during the first 3 years of the program under this section.

“(ii) SHARING OF RISK TO ALLEVIATE OUTLIERS.—The Secretary shall determine shared risk payments and recoupments under this subparagraph for a qualified BCP described in clause (i) as follows:

“(I) DETERMINATION OF GAIN OR LOSS.—The Secretary shall, for each of the first 3 years of the program under this section, determine the percentage of gain or loss for the qualified BCP in providing benefits to enrollees under this section.

“(II) GAIN OR LOSS GREATER THAN 5 PERCENT.—If the Secretary determines the qualified BCP has a gain or loss for the year of greater than 5 percent, the qualified BCP shall bear 100 percent of the risk or reward of such loss or gain.

“(III) GAIN OR LOSS OF NOT LESS THAN 2 AND NOT GREATER THAN 5 PERCENT.—If the Secretary determines the qualified BCP has a gain or loss for the year of not less than 2 percent but not greater than 5 percent—

“(aa) the qualified BCP shall bear 80 percent of the risk or reward, as applicable, of such loss or gain; and

“(bb) the Secretary shall bear 20 percent of the risk or reward, as applicable, of such loss or gain.

“(IV) GAIN OR LOSS BETWEEN 0 AND 2 PERCENT.—If the Secretary determines the qualified BCP has a gain or loss for the year of greater than 0 percent but less than 2 percent—

“(aa) the qualified BCP shall bear 50 percent of the risk or reward, as applicable, of such loss or gain; and

“(bb) the Secretary shall bear 50 percent of the risk or reward, as applicable, of such loss or gain.

“(iii) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—A qualified BCP shall provide to the Secretary such information as the Secretary determines is necessary to carry out this subparagraph.

“(E) BID SUBMISSION.—Beginning with the fourth year of the program, a qualified BCP shall submit a bid for participation in the program for the year that reflects the experience of the qualified BCP—

“(i) in managing the care of the enrolled population; and

“(ii) in managing such care given the relevant rate determined under subparagraph (C).

“(F) QUALITY BONUS SYSTEM.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a quality bonus system whereby the Secretary distributes bonus payments to qualified BCPS that meet the requirements described in clause (iii) and other standards specified by the Secretary, which may include a focus on quality measurement and improvement, delivering patient-centered care, and practicing in integrated health systems, including training in community-based settings. In developing such standards, the Secretary shall collaborate with relevant stakeholders, including program accrediting bodies, certifying boards, training programs,

health care organizations, health care purchasers, and patient and consumer groups.

“(ii) DETERMINATION OF QUALITY BONUSES.—Quality bonuses to the BCP shall be based on a comparison of the quality of care provided by the qualified BCP to enrollees to the quality of care provided to beneficiaries not enrolled in a qualified BCP or a Medicare Advantage plan under part C in the same region. For not less than the first 5 years of the program under this section, quality measures for the geographic region shall be based on local standards of care, and not on a national standard. For subsequent years, appropriate national standards shall be considered for inclusion in the comparison of the quality of care under this subparagraph.

“(iii) REQUIREMENTS.—A qualified BCP is eligible for quality bonuses under this subparagraph if—

“(I) the qualified BCP meets quality performance standards under subsection (h)(3); and

“(II) the qualified BCP meets the requirements under subsection (e)(2).

“(h) QUALITY AND OTHER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop and implement, with assistance and input of relevant experts in the field and the National Strategy for Quality Improvement in Health Care, appropriate measures for BCP eligible individuals. The Secretary shall determine appropriate measures under this title and title XIX to assess the quality of care furnished by a qualified BCP, as well as those measures that are no longer appropriate and shall be removed from use. Such measures shall include measures—

“(A) of clinical processes and outcomes;

“(B) of patient and, where practicable, caregiver experience of care, including measurement that enhances patient activation and engagement;

“(C) of utilization (such as rates of hospital admissions for ambulatory care sensitive conditions);

“(D) of care coordination, management, and transitions; and

“(E) that appropriately align with the National Strategy for Quality Improvement in Health Care.

The Secretary may use existing measures under this title, title XIX, or any other health care program, as appropriate, under this paragraph.

“(2) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—A qualified BCP shall submit data in a form and manner specified by the Secretary which is not overly burdensome to the qualified BCP, on measures the Secretary determines necessary for the qualified BCP to report in order to evaluate the quality of care furnished by the qualified BCP. Such data reporting shall emphasize ‘patient-centered measurement’ and may include the functional status of patients, case management and care transitions across health care settings, including hospital discharge planning and post-hospital discharge follow-up by qualified BCP professionals, as the Secretary determines appropriate.

“(3) QUALITY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.—The Secretary shall establish quality performance standards to assess the quality of care furnished by qualified BCPS. The Secretary shall seek to improve the quality of care furnished by qualified BCPS over time by specifying higher standards, new measures, or both for purposes of assessing such quality of care. The Secretary shall also include a process for retiring measures that are no longer adequately contributing to im-

proving standards of care at the greatest possible value.

“(4) OTHER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND CALL FOR ALIGNMENT.—The Secretary shall, as the Secretary determines appropriate, incorporate and align reporting requirements and incentive payments related to the physician quality reporting system under section 1848, including those related to reporting on quality measures under subsection (m) of that section, reporting requirements under subsection (o) of that section relating to meaningful use of electronic health records, the establishment of a value-based payment modifier under subsection (p) of that section, and other similar initiatives under that section, and may use alternative criteria than would otherwise apply under section 1848 for determining whether to make such payments to qualified BCP professionals. The incentive payments described in the preceding sentence shall not be taken into consideration when calculating any payments otherwise made under subsection (g).

“(i) BENEFICIARY PROTECTIONS.—The Secretary shall ensure that, to the extent consistent with this section, a qualified BCP offers beneficiary protections applicable to beneficiaries under this title and, as applicable, title XIX.

“(j) PAYMENT OF MEDICARE COST-SHARING FOR DUAL ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—In the case of a dual eligible individual enrolled in a qualified BCP, the Secretary may provide for the payment of medicare cost-sharing (as defined in section 1905(p)(3)) that would otherwise be available under the State plan under title XIX if the individual was not enrolled in the qualified BCP.

“(k) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) ALTERNATIVE PAYMENT MODEL (APM).—The term ‘alternative payment model’ means any of the following:

“(A) A model under section 1115A (other than a health care innovation award).

“(B) An accountable care organization under section 1899.

“(C) A demonstration under section 1866C.

“(D) A demonstration required by Federal law.

“(E) A qualified BCP.

“(2) HOSPITAL.—The term ‘hospital’ means a subsection (d) hospital (as defined in section 1886(d)(1)(B)).

“(3) QUALIFIED BCP PROFESSIONAL.—The term ‘qualified BCP professional’ means a certified and licensed professional of medical or behavioral health services that is participating in a qualified BCP.”.

(b) FEDERAL ASSUMPTION OF MEDICAID COSTS FOR FULL BENEFIT DUAL ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS ENROLLED IN A QUALIFIED BCP.—Title XIX of the Social Security Act is amended by inserting after section 1943 the following new section:

“FEDERAL ASSUMPTION OF MEDICAID COSTS FOR FULL BENEFIT ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS ENROLLED IN A QUALIFIED BCP

“SEC. 1944. (a) STATE CONTRIBUTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The State shall provide for payment to the Secretary for each month in an amount determined under paragraph (2)(A) for each applicable dual eligible BCP enrollee for such State.

“(2) STATE CONTRIBUTION AMOUNT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (C), the amount determined under this paragraph for a State for a month in a year is equal to the product described in subparagraph (A) of section 1935(c)(1) for the State for the month, except that the reference in such subparagraph to the total number of full-benefit dual eligible individuals shall be deemed a reference to the total number of applicable dual eligible BCP enrollees.

“(B) FORM AND MANNER OF PAYMENT.—The provisions of subparagraphs (B) through (D) of section 1935(c)(1) shall apply to payment by a State to the Secretary under this paragraph in the same manner as such subparagraphs apply to payment under section 1935(c)(1)(A).”

“(C) APPLICATION OF DIFFERENT FACTORS.—In applying subparagraph (A), the following shall be substituted under paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 1935(c):

“(i) The base year State Medicaid per capita expenditures for covered part D drugs described in subparagraph (A)(i)(I) of such paragraph (2) shall be deemed to be the per capita expenditures for health care items and services that would apply (including any medicare cost-sharing), with respect to an applicable dual eligible BCP enrollee, if such an individual received benefits only under title XVIII (and not the State plan under this title).

“(ii) Any reference to expenditures for covered part D drugs or for prescription drug benefits shall be deemed a reference to the expenditures for health care items and services described in clause (i).

“(iii) Any reference to 2003 or 2004 shall be deemed a reference to 2017 or 2018, respectively.

“(iv) Any reference to a full-benefit-dual-eligible individual shall be deemed a reference to an applicable dual eligible BCP enrollee.

“(v) The applicable growth factor under section 1935(c)(4) for a year, with respect to a State, shall be the average annual percentage change (to that year from the previous year) of the expenditures of the State under the State plan under title XIX.

“(vi) The factor described in section 1935(c)(5) is deemed to be 90 percent.

“(3) APPLICABLE DUAL ELIGIBLE BCP ENROLLEE.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘applicable dual eligible BCP enrollee’ means, with respect to a State, an individual described in subparagraph (A)(ii) of section 1935(c)(6) (taking into account the application of subparagraph (B) of such section) for such State who is enrolled in a qualified BCP under section 1899B. Such term includes, in the case of medical assistance for medicare cost-sharing under a State plan under this title, an individual who is a qualified medicare beneficiary (as defined in section 1905(p)(1)), a qualified disabled and working individual (described in section 1905(s)), an individual described in section 1902(a)(10)(E)(iii), or otherwise entitled to such medicare cost-sharing and who is enrolled in such a qualified BCP.

“(b) COORDINATION OF BENEFITS.—

“(1) MEDICARE AS PRIMARY PAYOR.—In the case of an applicable dual eligible BCP enrollee, notwithstanding any other provision of this title, medical assistance is not available under this title for health care items or services (or for any cost-sharing respecting such health care items and services), and the rules under this title relating to the provision of medical assistance for such health care items and services shall not apply. The provision of benefits with respect to such health care items and services shall not be considered as the provision of care or services under the plan under this title. No payment may be made under section 1903(a) for health care items and services for which medical assistance is not available pursuant to this paragraph.

“(2) COVERAGE OF LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES.—In the case of medical assistance under this title with respect to coverage of long-term care services furnished to an ap-

plicable dual eligible BCP enrollee, the State may elect to provide such medical assistance in the manner otherwise provided in the case of individuals who are not full-benefit dual eligible individuals or through an arrangement with such qualified BCP. In no case shall a qualified BCP be required to provide to enrollees coverage of long-term care services.”

(c) STATE MARKETING MATERIALS FOR DUAL ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—

(1) STATE PLAN REQUIREMENT.—Section 1902(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (80), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (81), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (81) the following:

“(82) provide that any marketing materials distributed by the State that are directed at dual eligible individuals (as defined in section 1915(h)(2)(B)) include information on qualified BCPs offered under section 1899B.”

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to calendar quarters beginning on or after January 1, 2017, without regard to whether or not final regulations to carry out such amendments have been promulgated by such date.

(d) PROHIBITION ON COVERAGE OF COST-SHARING FOR CERTAIN ITEMS AND SERVICES FURNISHED TO AN ENROLLEE OUTSIDE OF A QUALIFIED BCP UNDER MEDIGAP POLICIES.—Section 1882 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ss) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(z) PROHIBITION ON COVERAGE OF COST-SHARING FOR CERTAIN ITEMS AND SERVICES FURNISHED TO AN ENROLLEE OUTSIDE OF A QUALIFIED BCP AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW STANDARDS FOR MEDICARE SUPPLEMENTAL POLICIES.—

“(1) DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary shall request the National Association of Insurance Commissioners to review and revise the standards for benefit packages under subsection (p)(1), taking into account the changes in benefits resulting from the enactment of the Better Care, Lower Cost Act and to otherwise update standards to include the requirements for cost sharing described in paragraph (2). Such revisions shall be made consistent with the rules applicable under subsection (p)(1)(E) with the reference to the ‘1991 NAIC Model Regulation’ deemed a reference to the NAIC Model Regulation as published in the Federal Register on December 4, 1998, and as subsequently updated by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners to reflect previous changes in law and the reference to ‘date of enactment of this subsection’ deemed a reference to the date of enactment of the Better Care, Lower Cost Act To the extent practicable, such revision shall provide for the implementation of revised standards for benefit packages as of January 1, 2017.

“(2) COST SHARING REQUIREMENTS.—The cost sharing requirements described in this paragraph are that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no medicare supplemental policy may provide for coverage of cost sharing with respect to items and services (other than emergent services, as defined by the Secretary) furnished to an individual enrolled in a qualified BCP under section 1899B by a provider of services or supplier that is not a qualified BCP professional (as defined in section 1899B(k)).

“(3) RENEWABILITY.—The renewability requirement under subsection (q)(1) shall be satisfied with the renewal of the revised

package under paragraph (1) that most closely matches the policy in which the individual was enrolled prior to such revision.”

SEC. 4. CHRONIC SPECIAL NEEDS PLANS.

Section 1859 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-28) is amended—

(1) in subsection (f)(4)—

(A) by striking “In the case of” and inserting “Subject to subsection (h), in the case of”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following flush text:

“Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, on or after January 1, 2014, the Secretary shall establish procedures for the transition of those individuals to a Medicare Advantage plan qualified BCP in accordance with subsection (h).”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) MEDICARE ADVANTAGE PLAN QUALIFIED BCPs.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A Medicare Advantage plan that is certified as a qualified BCP (referred to in this subsection as a ‘Medicare Advantage plan qualified BCP’)—

“(A) is deemed to be a specialized MA plan for special needs individuals described in subsection (b)(6)(B)(iii); and

“(B) may enroll such special needs individuals.

“(2) SPECIALIZED BENEFIT PACKAGES.—A Medicare Advantage plan qualified BCP shall have the flexibility to offer specialized benefit packages to enrollees described in subsection (b)(6)(B)(iii), consistent with the value-based insurance requirements under section 1899B(f).

“(3) APPLICATION OF BCP REQUIREMENTS.—A Medicare Advantage plan qualified BCP shall be subject to all requirements applicable to a qualified BCP under section 1899B, including enrollment periods under subsection (c) of that section, applicable criteria relating to network adequacy, requirements with respect to individual patient-centered chronic care plans under subsection (d)(2) of that section, applicable criteria with respect to care management processes, and quality reporting under subsection (h) of that section.

“(4) APPLICATION OF PART C REQUIREMENTS.—The provisions of this part, including the provisions relating to specialized MA plans for special needs individuals described in subsection (b)(6)(B)(iii), shall apply to a Medicare Advantage plan qualified BCP to the extent they are consistent with the provisions of section 1899B.”

SEC. 5. IMPROVEMENTS TO WELCOME TO MEDICARE VISIT AND ANNUAL WELLNESS VISITS.

(a) WELCOME TO MEDICARE VISIT.—Section 1861(w)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(w)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “In the case of a BCP eligible individual (as defined in section 1899B(b)), such term includes a standardized functional and health risk assessment (as described in section 1899B(d)(1)) furnished by a qualified BCP professional (as defined in section 1899B(k)).”

(b) ANNUAL WELLNESS VISIT.—Section 1861(h)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(h)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) in the case of a BCP eligible individual (as defined in section 1899B(b)), that includes a standardized functional and health risk assessment (as described in section 1899B(d)(1)) furnished by a qualified BCP

professional (as defined in section 1899B(k)).”.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to services furnished on or after the date that is one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. CHRONIC CARE INNOVATION CENTERS.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—Not later than October 1, 2016, the Secretary, acting through the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, shall designate and provide core funding for not less than three Chronic Care Innovation Centers. The Secretary shall develop a process for entities seeking to become a Chronic Care Innovation Center, and shall ensure sufficient geographic representation among those entities selected. The main objectives of such Centers shall include the following:

(1) Improving the understanding of how to measure, monitor, and understand quality and efficiency for a patient population with substantial disease burden.

(2) Rigorously examining alternative and innovative systems and strategies for efficiently improving quality and outcomes for common, serious, and chronic illnesses.

(3) Developing and applying improved methodologies for informing policymakers regarding heterogeneity in the effectiveness and safety of proposed interventions, and assessing barriers to the implementation of high-priority care.

(4) Studying organization and management practices that result in higher quality of care.

(5) Defining and improving quality of care for patients with the chronic diseases prevalent in primary care settings.

(6) Understanding the influence of race, ethnicity, and cultural factors on access, quality, and outcomes (such as clinical, patient-centered, health care utilization, and costs).

(7) Evaluating new technology to enhance access to, and quality of care (such as telemedicine).

(8) Assessing the use of patient self-management and behavioral interventions as a means of improving outcomes for Medicare beneficiaries with complex chronic conditions.

(9) Understanding how management of care is affected when patients have multiple chronic conditions in which evidence or recommended guidelines are lacking, conflict with, or complicate overall care management.

(10) Characterizing coordination of care within and across healthcare systems, including the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.), the Medicaid program under title XIX of such Act, and private sector programs for veterans with complex chronic conditions.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In order to be designated a Chronic Care Innovation Center under this section, each eligible entity must meet the following requirements:

(1) Develop and implement a sustained research agenda in the field of chronic care.

(2) Collaborate with local schools of public health and universities to carry out its mission.

(3) Actively engage in the development of new, best practices for the delivery of care to the chronically ill.

(4) Actively engage in the development and routine updating of quality measures for the chronically ill.

(5) Have the ability to convene experts practiced in the needs of a chronically ill patient, including pharmacologists, psychiatrists, cardiologists, pulmonologists,

rheumatologists, nutritionists and dietitians, social workers, and physical therapists.

(6) Partner with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs (including the Center for Health Services Research in Primary Care of the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Services Research and Development Service), the medical community, medical schools, and public health departments through the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Association of American Medical Colleges to routinely develop new, forward thinking, and evidence-based curricula that addresses the tremendous need for team-based care and chronic care management. Such curricula shall include palliative medicine, chronic care management, leadership and team-based skills and planning, and leveraging technology as a care tool.

(c) **OVERSIGHT AND EVALUATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality shall be responsible for oversight and evaluation of all Chronic Care Innovation Centers under this section.

(2) **REPORTS.**—Not less frequently than every 3 years, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality shall submit to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and to Congress a report containing the findings of oversight and evaluations conducted under paragraph (1).

(d) **CONTRACT AUTHORITY.**—In order to carry out this section, the Secretary may contract with existing Centers of Innovation (COINs) of the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Services Research and Development Service that meet the requirements described in subsection (c).

(e) **AUTHORIZATION.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 7. CURRICULA REQUIREMENTS FOR DIRECT AND INDIRECT GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PAYMENTS.

(a) **DIRECT GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PAYMENTS.**—Section 1886(h) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(h)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(9) **NEW CURRICULA REQUIREMENTS.**—

“(A) **DEVELOPMENT.**—The Secretary shall engage with the medical community and medical schools in developing curricula that meets the following requirements:

“(i) The curricula is new, forward thinking, and evidence-based.

“(ii) The curricula addresses the need for team-based care and chronic care management.

“(iii) The curricula includes palliative medicine, chronic care management, leadership and team-based skills and planning, and leveraging technology as a care tool.

“(B) **RURAL AREAS.**—The curricula developed under subparagraph (A) shall include appropriate focus on care practices required for rural and underserved areas.

“(C) **LIMITATION.**—Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subsection, for cost reporting periods beginning on or after the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of the Better Care, Lower Cost Act, if a hospital has not begun to implement curricula that meets the requirements described in subparagraph (A), payments otherwise made to a hospital under this subsection may be reduced by a percentage determined appropriate by the Secretary. For purposes of the preceding sentence, successful devel-

opment and implementation of such curricula shall be determined by program accrediting bodies.”.

(b) **INDIRECT GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PAYMENTS.**—Section 1886(d)(5)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(5)(B)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating clause (x), as added by section 5505(b) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148), as clause (xi) and moving such clause 6 ems to the left; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(xi) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subparagraph, effective for discharges occurring on or after the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of the Better Care, Lower Cost Act, if a hospital has not begun to implement curricula that meets the requirements described in subsection (h)(9)(A), as determined in accordance with subsection (h)(9)(C), payments otherwise made to a hospital under this subparagraph may be reduced by a percentage determined appropriate by the Secretary.”.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2652. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1846, to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2653. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1846, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2654. Mr. HELLER (for himself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1846, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2655. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3547, to extend Government liability, subject to appropriation, for certain third-party claims arising from commercial space launches.

SA 2656. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2655 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 3547, supra.

SA 2657. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3547, supra.

SA 2658. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2657 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 3547, supra.

SA 2659. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2658 proposed by Mr. REID to the amendment SA 2657 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 3547, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2652. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1846, to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. ____ STUDY OF VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY-BASED FLOOD INSURANCE OPTIONS.

(a) **STUDY.**—

(1) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Administrator shall conduct a study to assess options, methods, and strategies for making available voluntary community-based flood insurance policies through the National Flood Insurance Program.

(2) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) take into consideration and analyze how voluntary community-based flood insurance policies—

(i) would affect communities having varying economic bases, geographic locations, flood hazard characteristics or classifications, and flood management approaches; and

(ii) could satisfy the applicable requirements under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a); and

(B) evaluate the advisability of making available voluntary community-based flood insurance policies to communities, subdivisions of communities, and areas of residual risk.

(3) **CONSULTATION.**—In conducting the study required under paragraph (1), the Administrator may consult with the Comptroller General of the United States, as the Administrator determines is appropriate.

(b) **REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.**—

(1) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that contains the results and conclusions of the study conducted under subsection (a).

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include recommendations for—

(A) the best manner to incorporate voluntary community-based flood insurance policies into the National Flood Insurance Program; and

(B) a strategy to implement voluntary community-based flood insurance policies that would encourage communities to undertake flood mitigation activities, including the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of levees, dams, or other flood control structures.

(c) **REPORT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.**—Not later than 6 months after the date on which the Administrator submits the report required under subsection (b), the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) review the report submitted by the Administrator; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that contains—

(A) an analysis of the report submitted by the Administrator;

(B) any comments or recommendations of the Comptroller General relating to the report submitted by the Administrator; and

(C) any other recommendations of the Comptroller General relating to community-based flood insurance policies.

SA 2653. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1846, to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. ____. **STUDY OF VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY-BASED FLOOD INSURANCE OPTIONS.**

(a) **STUDY.**—

(1) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Administrator shall conduct a study to assess options,

methods, and strategies for making available voluntary community-based flood insurance policies through the National Flood Insurance Program.

(2) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) take into consideration and analyze how voluntary community-based flood insurance policies—

(i) would affect communities having varying economic bases, geographic locations, flood hazard characteristics or classifications, and flood management approaches; and

(ii) could satisfy the applicable requirements under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a); and

(B) evaluate the advisability of making available voluntary community-based flood insurance policies to communities, subdivisions of communities, and areas of residual risk.

(3) **CONSULTATION.**—In conducting the study required under paragraph (1), the Administrator may consult with the Comptroller General of the United States, as the Administrator determines is appropriate.

(b) **REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.**—

(1) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that contains the results and conclusions of the study conducted under subsection (a).

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include recommendations for—

(A) the best manner to incorporate voluntary community-based flood insurance policies into the National Flood Insurance Program; and

(B) a strategy to implement voluntary community-based flood insurance policies that would encourage communities to undertake flood mitigation activities, including the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of levees, dams, or other flood control structures.

(c) **REPORT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.**—Not later than 6 months after the date on which the Administrator submits the report required under subsection (b), the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) review the report submitted by the Administrator; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that contains—

(A) an analysis of the report submitted by the Administrator;

(B) any comments or recommendations of the Comptroller General relating to the report submitted by the Administrator; and

(C) any other recommendations of the Comptroller General relating to community-based flood insurance policies.

SA 2654. Mr. HELLER (for himself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1846, to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. **AUTHORITY OF STATES TO REGULATE PRIVATE FLOOD INSURANCE.**

Section 102(b)(7) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a(b)(7)) is amended to read as follows:

“(7) **PRIVATE FLOOD INSURANCE DEFINED.**—In this subsection, the term ‘private flood insurance’ means an insurance policy that—

“(A) provides flood insurance coverage; and

“(B) is issued by an insurance company that is licensed, admitted, or otherwise approved to engage in the business of insurance in the State or jurisdiction in which the insured building is located, by the insurance regulator of that State or jurisdiction.”.

SA 2655. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3547, to extend Government liability, subject to appropriation, for certain third-party claims arising from commercial space launches; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 1 day after enactment.

SA 2656. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2655 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 3547, to extend Government liability, subject to appropriation, for certain third-party claims arising from commercial space launches; as follows:

In the amendment, strike ‘1 day’ and insert ‘2 days’.

SA 2657. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3547, to extend Government liability, subject to appropriation, for certain third-party claims arising from commercial space launches; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 3 days after enactment.

SA 2658. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2657 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 3547, to extend Government liability, subject to appropriation, for certain third-party claims arising from commercial space launches; as follows:

In the amendment, strike ‘3 days’ and insert ‘4 days’.

SA 2659. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2658 proposed by Mr. REID to the amendment SA 2657 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 3547, to extend Government liability, subject to appropriation, for certain third-party claims arising from commercial space launches; as follows:

In the amendment, strike ‘4 days’ and insert ‘5 days’.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 15, 2014, at 9:30 a.m., in closed session to receive a briefing on the situation in Iraq and Syria.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
TRANSPORTATION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to hold a meeting during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 15, 2014, at 2:30 p.m., in room 253 of the Russell Senate Office Building. The committee will hold a hearing entitled "The Future of Unmanned Aviation in the U.S. Economy: Safety and Privacy Considerations."

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 15, 2014, at 10 a.m., in room SD-215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 15, 2014, at 2 p.m., to hold a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 15, 2014, at 2:15 p.m., to hold a hearing entitled "Implications of the Crisis in Ukraine."

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 15, 2014, to conduct a hearing entitled "Aging in Comfort: Assessing the Special Needs of America's Holocaust Survivors." The committee will meet in room 562 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building beginning at 2:15 pm.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 15, 2014, at 2 p.m. in order to conduct a hearing entitled "Regulating Financial Holding Companies and Physical Commodities."

MEASURE READ THE FIRST
TIME—S. 1931

Mr. REID. I have been told there is a bill at the desk due for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1931) to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now ask for a second reading in order to place the bill on the Calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, but then object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY,
JANUARY 16, 2014

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Thursday, January 16, 2014; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any

leader remarks the Senate resume consideration of the House message to accompany H.R. 3547, which is the vehicle for the omnibus appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, a few minutes ago I filed cloture on the House message to accompany the omnibus bill. Under the rule, the vote will be Friday morning. I have had a number of requests to see if that can be moved forward. I am waiting to see if we can get consent to do that.

We also had a lot of activity on the floor today regarding flood insurance. On our side, Senator LANDRIEU has worked extremely hard with others, but she has been the lead person. On the other side, the Republicans have had Senator ISAKSON working extremely hard.

I hope that we can move forward. We are going to move forward on it one way or the other. If we are not able to get an agreement to move forward on it, setting up the situation to have some amendments and move forward, which we have agreed to, then we will file cloture.

It is a shame that we would have to do that on a totally bipartisan bill. But that is how things work around here sometimes.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:39 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, January 16, 2014, at 10 a.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, January 15, 2014

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FARENTHOLD).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 15, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable BLAKE FARENTHOLD to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2014, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

VOLUNTARY TAXES ARE SELDOM PAID

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, the Internal Revenue Code allows individuals who feel they aren't taxed enough to make voluntary contributions to the U.S. Treasury. Unsurprisingly, this provision is seldom used. My Democrat colleagues should have considered this fact when drafting ObamaCare.

The public is beginning to take note of what Republicans have been pointing out for years: young people who sign up for ObamaCare are taking on what amounts to a voluntary, stealth tax in order to subsidize older enrollees. As the initial numbers come in, it is clear that this voluntary tax on youth will fare no better than the optional taxes already in law.

Mr. Speaker, ObamaCare will crumble—and should crumble—not because of bad Web site design or because Republicans don't like it, but because it is a flawed law built on a foundation of unsound policy presumptions.

EQUAL RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, next week, we will commemorate the life and accomplishments of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

A revolutionary civil rights leader, Dr. King's movement combated the systematic discrimination against African Americans, but Dr. King fought hard not only for equal rights for African Americans. He fought equally hard for equality for all in this great Nation.

So it is altogether fitting and appropriate that we honor him and his extraordinary life, but it is equally appropriate to honor him by ending what is still legal discrimination in this country—discrimination against the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community—because denying civil rights to someone based on a person's orientation is equally inherently wrong.

We are all Americans, regardless of whom we love. Why does someone's orientation affect his or her legal status in this country? Every day that we continue allowing discrimination against the LGBT community is another day that justice is delayed.

I am reminded that when Lincoln spoke at Gettysburg, he said that four score and 7 years ago we formed a Nation based on the notion that all were created equal, and they were in a war to determine whether a Nation so conceived could long endure. But I think what we can take from that is the realization that we have to ask ourselves every so often, did we really mean it back then when we said that all were created equal?

This is one of those times when we have to ask ourselves, is everyone in this country equal?

Mr. Speaker, we can end workplace discrimination against gay men and women today. The Employment Nondiscrimination Act has 200 bipartisan cosponsors, and identical legislation has passed already in the Senate. Yes, our colleagues in the other Chamber have already taken this small, but important, step.

When will this body step up and defend the rights of the LGBT community? When will the House majority join us in the fight against inequality? Dr. King said:

The arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends toward justice.

Yes, the journey may be long, but I believe we can accomplish true equal-

ity for all in this country. I ask my colleagues to find the courage to stand on the right side of history. Mr. Speaker, bring ENDA to the floor and allow a vote on equality for all Americans.

CONGRESS SHOULDN'T SEND ANOTHER OMNIBUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROTHFUS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because, like many of my 700,000 bosses back home, I am frustrated with a broken Washington.

Prior to joining this House just over 1 year ago, in my work in the private sector and in my personal life deadlines mattered. If a client needed to start a contract by January 1, that contract had to be negotiated and signed by that date. Every April 15, my western Pennsylvania bosses and I have to make sure that all of our tax forms are filed on time. And on the first day of school, my neighbors and I make sure our kids are ready to start the year. And every year on May 27, I better remember that that is the anniversary that the best girl in the world and I exchanged wedding rings.

Getting things done on time is important. It is a value we teach our children.

Mr. Speaker, there is an annual deadline that the House and Senate have failed to meet with embarrassing frequency. The United States of America operates on fiscal years that begin on October 1 and end on September 30. Congress and the President are responsible for enacting the annual appropriations bills before each new fiscal year starts. That is how it is supposed to work. Unfortunately, Congress, led by both parties, has only finished its work on all regular appropriations bills before this deadline four times since 1977. That is simply unacceptable.

Twenty-six years ago, the President of the United States delivered a State of the Union address from the podium just over my right shoulder. During that address, Ronald Reagan noted that the government had just completed another broken and inefficient appropriations season:

In 7 years of 91 appropriations bills scheduled to arrive on my desk by a certain date, only 10 made it on time. Last year, of the 13 appropriations bills due by October, none of them made it. Instead, we had four continuing resolutions lasting 41 days, then 36 days, and 2 days, and 3 days.

President Reagan then held up three stacks of paper totaling 45 pounds

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

which authorized the spending of hundreds of billions of taxpayer dollars and reminded the Congress that it had only 3 hours to review the documents. After recounting this dysfunctional history, President Reagan pleaded:

Congress shouldn't send another one of these.

Some may argue that the process is not important; it is the policy that matters. Mr. Speaker, process is important because it is inside the process that policy happens.

Our Constitution gives Congress the power to tax and spend. Exercising this spending power requires due deliberation and should allow for individual Members, on both sides of the aisle, to challenge expenditures, including whether any particular expenditure is too much, too little, or should be made at all. Those challenges should come in the form of amendments that would be debated on this House floor. It is the process by which the people of this country have the opportunity to have a say in how their hard-earned tax dollars are spent.

More than 3 months into the fiscal year, we are now heading toward the vote on what is known as an omnibus. This bill collapses all 12 regular appropriations bills into a single behemoth. We are at this point today because the House and Senate did not complete the regular appropriations process on time. Instead of voting 12 times on individual appropriations bills and hundreds of times on amendments to those bills, Members of this House will only vote once. Under this arrangement, important and necessary spending is held hostage to questionable and wasteful spending.

Last year, the House only passed four spending bills on time, and the Senate passed none. This must stop. Congress must get its work done on time.

Today, I am introducing the Congressional Pay for Performance Act of 2014. This simple bill would hold Congress accountable and force us to comply with deadlines, just like people in the real world do outside of Washington, D.C.

This is how it would work: each House of Congress must pass a budget resolution by April 15 or have its pay withheld. Then, each House of Congress must pass all 12 appropriations bills by July 31 or have its pay withheld. It would then have 2 months to reconcile the bills between the two Houses.

If Congress is not performing its core constitutional duties in a timely manner, it should not get paid until its work is done. Let this year's omnibus be the last one, for Congress shouldn't send another one of these to the President.

THE COSTLY PROBLEM OF HUNGER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from

Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, we live in the richest country in the history of the world, and yet hunger is a problem in the United States of America—a very costly problem. A recent report published in the journal “Health Affairs” shows that poor people are getting sick because they are running out of food at the end of the month. Hunger increases the likelihood that people will get other ailments. Specifically, this analysis shows that poverty and exhausted food budgets may be a reason for increased health risk due to dangerously low blood sugar. We know that poor families prioritize which bills they pay and that food—grocery bills—often fall behind other responsibilities like rent and utilities.

I will include for the RECORD an article from The New York Times entitled “Study Ties Diabetic Crises to Dip in Food Budgets.”

Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 50th anniversary of the war on poverty. One of the programs that is key in this war on poverty—in our attempts to reduce and eliminate income inequality—is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Act, or SNAP—formerly known as food stamps. SNAP is a lifeline for 47 million Americans; 47 million of our fellow citizens rely on this program to help put food on the table for their families. But SNAP has become a major target in this Congress by those who believe it is simply a government handout.

SNAP is many things, but it is not a poorly run government handout. To the contrary, it is a program that is among the most efficient and effective, if not the most efficient and effective, of Federal programs. Despite this fact and despite the fact that millions of Americans turn to SNAP precisely because they saw their incomes drop or disappear because of the recession, SNAP was cut by \$11 billion on November 1, 2013. And on top of that, we are told that the farm bill that is still in negotiation would cut another \$8.5 billion to \$9 billion above that November 1 cut.

These cuts have real impacts. Some families who already saw a cut of \$30 a month on November 1 will see their SNAP benefit cut by another \$90 a month if the farm bill passes with these cuts. That is a cut of \$120 a month for a family of three in a State like California or Massachusetts or New York, for example.

According to a study conducted by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trust, a cut of \$2 billion a year in food stamps could trigger an increase in \$15 billion in medical costs for diabetes over the next decade. The insistence of many in this Congress—Republicans, and I'm sad to say some Democrats—that SNAP be cut, will have serious, long-

term impacts on the health of poor people who are just trying to get by, and any cuts will cost us more. They will save us nothing.

Being poor is hard. It is expensive. We shouldn't be making the lives of those who struggle with poverty even harder by cutting safety net programs like SNAP. We should not be making poor people sicker because we want to cut Federal spending on SNAP while increasing spending for the Defense Department or giving corporate welfare in the form of crop insurance or other farm subsidies. Many of these excesses are contained in the farm bill that we may see in the next couple of weeks.

I oppose the SNAP cuts included in the farm bill. They are misguided, they are hurtful, and they are wrong. They will do real damage to real people who just want to earn a paycheck and provide for their families. I urge my colleagues to stand with me and oppose this farm bill if, in fact, it contains these \$8 billion to \$9 billion in cuts in SNAP. I would remind my colleagues that behind all these numbers and behind all the statistics and behind all the rhetoric, there are real people.

□ 1015

These cuts that have already been made actually hurt people. Let's not pile on. Antihunger advocates have warned that further cuts to SNAP will increase hunger in America. Go to any food bank in America; they are at capacity right now. Leading economists have told us that further cuts to SNAP will undermine the economy. SNAP is actually a stimulus. People who get SNAP have to spend it on food, and it helps our economy grow. Doctors and medical researchers have documented time and time again with a gazillion studies that further cuts to SNAP will cause avoidable health care costs to millions of our fellow citizens.

Sometimes I wonder when we have these debates is if anybody is paying attention. My question to this Congress is: Is anybody listening? Why would anybody cut this program more and more and more and more? Why are so many in this Chamber so indifferent to this problem that affects close to 50 million of our fellow citizens?

I plead with my colleagues to say “no” to any further SNAP cuts, and I appeal to this administration to work with Congress to develop a plan so that nobody in this country goes hungry. The silence on this issue in this Congress and in this administration is sad, and it is a missed opportunity to do something meaningful and positive for millions of our fellow citizens. We can do more. We can do better. We can end hunger now, but not by coldly, callously, and arbitrarily cutting SNAP.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 6, 2014]
STUDY TIES DIABETIC CRISES TO DIP IN FOOD
BUDGETS

(By Sabrina Tavernise)

Poor people with diabetes are significantly more likely to go to the hospital for dangerously low blood sugar at the end of the month when food budgets are tight than at the beginning of the month, a new study has found.

Researchers found no increase in such hospitalizations among higher-income people for the condition known as hypoglycemia, suggesting that poverty and exhausted food budgets may be a reason for the increased health risk.

Hypoglycemia occurs when people with diabetes have not had enough to eat, but continue taking medications for the disease. To control diabetes, patients need to keep their blood sugar within a narrow band. Levels that are too low or too high (known as hyperglycemia) can be dangerous.

Researchers found a clear pattern among low-income people: Hospital admissions for hypoglycemia were 27 percent higher at the end of the month than at the beginning. Researchers said they could not prove that the patients' economic circumstances were the reason for the admission, but the two things were highly correlated.

The study, published online Monday in the journal "Health Affairs," comes as Congress continues to debate legislation that includes the food stamp program for poor Americans. House Republicans are advocating \$40 billion in cuts to the program, a step that Democrats oppose.

About 25 million Americans, or 8 percent of the population, have diabetes, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The poor are disproportionately affected. The United States spends more than \$100 billion a year treating people with the disease, the agency estimates.

Researchers from the University of California, San Francisco, matched hospital discharge records from 2000 to 2008 on more than two million people in California with those patients' ZIP codes. People living in the poorest ZIP codes, where average annual household income was below \$31,000, were counted as low income.

The researchers then examined cases of patients admitted for hypoglycemia. The symptoms include dizziness, sweating or nausea. In rare cases, hypoglycemia can cause death.

For each 100,000 admissions of poor people, about 270 of them were given a primary diagnosis of hypoglycemia, more than the 200 per 100,000 among people of higher incomes. Dr. Hilary Seligman, assistant professor of medicine at U.C.S.F., and the study's lead author, said the difference was statistically significant.

Dr. Seligman said that she and her colleagues, aware of the debate about food stamps, sought to document whether running out of food stamps or money to buy food at the end of the month damaged people's health. Previous research had already established that people often give a higher priority to paying monthly bills for rent or utilities, for example, than to buying food, which is managed from day to day.

"People who work minimum wage jobs or live on benefits often have this typical pay cycle pattern," Dr. Seligman said. "We wanted to examine whether there were adverse health consequences to running out of money at the end of the month."

Sara Rosenbaum, a professor of health law and policy at George Washington University

who was not involved in the study, said the findings were persuasive.

"The patterns here are significant," she said. "The researchers obviously can't say if food deprivation was the definitive triggering event, but the findings show a strong association between lack of food and adverse health consequences."

BENGHAZI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, over the past months since September 11, 2012, we have learned a great deal about what happened in Benghazi that fateful night when Chris Stevens, Sean Smith, Glen Doherty, and Tyrone Woods were murdered in our facility. Their work to make the world safer and to build peaceful relationships was met with aggression and brutality.

While we have some answers, I grow weary of asking questions over and over again in hearings, letters, and on this floor to get some very basic answers for the families and the American people. Let me run some of those questions past us again.

It was known within the State Department at the highest levels that neither facility in Libya, the one in Tripoli or the one in Benghazi, met the minimum physical security standards set after our Embassy was attacked in Kenya in 1998. Who made the decision to put so many American diplomats in facilities that did not meet that standard? That same question was asked yesterday by a Senate committee intelligence report asking the same question. Who made the decision to put people in facilities we knew did not meet the minimum security standards?

The Embassy had access to additional military personnel for security and training. They had been there for a long time. The regional security officer and the Ambassador requested to keep the additional security on the ground. That request was denied in August 2012, and in September 2012 there was an attack on our facility, and we did not have the manpower to repel them. What was the reason for the decision to remove the existing security force from Libya and leave only a small security team there?

In fact, the security force was so small that when the Ambassador traveled in Tripoli, it took the entire security team just to travel with him. So for long stretches during the day, the other American diplomats were completely exposed; so exposed, the diplomats asked the security forces to train them how to use a gun so they could defend themselves in the moments when they were left with no defense.

In a country that has just gone through a brutal, long civil war and there was no strong central govern-

ment or national police force, why were diplomats left to defend themselves in Tripoli?

Multiple intelligence reports from the CIA, the Ambassador, and the regional security officer all noted increasing violence in Benghazi and terrorist training camps nearby. There were more than 20 security incidents in that area in the previous month. Every other international facility in Benghazi closed in the previous year because of security risks. Their facility or personnel was attacked, and they made the determination, one of two things, either increase security or pull out. They chose to pull out. We had the same option; but, instead, we chose to stay and decrease our security. Who made that decision, and what information did they use to make that decision?

We have a joint operation called the Foreign Emergency Support Team to assist during and after State Department crises. They never mobilized that night because no one ever sent them. Apparently, they were too far away. They were stationed in the United States. Can someone tell me why we have a Foreign Emergency Support Team if they are not for events like this? What level of attack is required to mobilize that team? If they are too far away to make a difference, why are they stationed in America? We are not worried about our embassies in America being attacked. We spend millions of dollars training and equipping this team to apparently stand down during an emergency. Why?

On September 11, our American Embassy in Egypt was stormed about 6 local time. The mob climbed the walls and put up the al Qaeda flag. I would assume it is an event that would warrant some sort of status change in our military preparedness, but no one from the State Department requested a status change or increased preparedness. So when the country next-door was attacked 4 hours later, the military still was not prepared.

There are millions of questions about what happened that night. Were we overwhelmed by a highly organized military force? Was it a street protest that went violent like the administration first claimed? The administration claims the attack was so overwhelming that additional American security forces would not have made a difference.

I know how we can resolve this issue: release the video of that attack that night. For some reason, the administration cannot identify the killers that night because none of them have been brought to justice a year and a half later. I have an idea: if the administration cannot identify them, show the world the video of the attack and let the world help identify who that is.

If there is a bank robbery, the next day the video footage is on television

so that everyone can figure out who that person is and they can be brought to justice. That is standard practice for the FBI here. Why is the video of the attack in Benghazi being withheld? If you cannot figure out who attacked the compound, ask CNN or FOX News or The New York Times. They have all interviewed the people who attacked the compound, but the administration can't seem to find them. Many Americans have not even heard there is high quality, multiple angle video footage of that night, both on the ground and from the air in drones.

There is only one reason why the administration will not release the video: they do not want the American people to see what really happened that night and to see that two additional security personnel would have made a huge difference. We need to release the video, allow the American people to see what really happened. Let's get these questions answered.

BREAKING THE IMPASSE IN BANGLADESH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, the political standoff between the two main political parties in Bangladesh has rocked that country and threatened its democracy, its stability, and its economic progress.

Throughout 2013 and in the run-up to elections last week, a series of general strikes paralyzed Bangladesh, and hundreds were killed in clashes between rival political factions. Opposition leaders and human rights activists were arrested, and Bangladeshi courts were used to target opposition figures and their sympathizers.

The feud in Bangladesh pits Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, the leader of the ruling Awami League party, against Khaleda Zia, a former Prime Minister who is the leader of the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party, or BNP. The leaders, known to their countrymen as the "two ladies," have dominated Bangladeshi politics since democracy was restored in the mid-1990s, when Hasina's Awami positioned itself as secular and social democratic in ideology and Zia's BNP as more centrist and religious.

Tense relations between the two women and their supporters were further inflamed last year when a third party allied with BNP was barred from participating in the elections and the government declined to dissolve itself in favor of a caretaker government that would exist only to supervise the elections. This had been the custom in Bangladesh in prior elections.

Prime Minister Hasina's actions convinced Ms. Zia that BNP would be better served by boycotting the polling, which the BNP did in the hopes that

the government would be pressured into resigning before the vote. When the government did not accede to the BNP's demands, the opposition took to the street. But the government held firm and, amid diminished voter turnout and widespread violence, Awami swept last week's vote, deepening the crisis.

Born from a brutal civil war in 1971, Bangladesh has faced enormous challenges in its 43-year history—endemic poverty, one of densest populations in the world, and unpredictable weather that both sustains and destroys the country's year-round agricultural production.

Governance, too, has been a challenge, with the country consistently ranked among the world's most corrupt and the nation's institutions highly politicized. And nothing has come to symbolize the failure of governance like the garment industry and its horrific record on worker safety, a record that threatens the cornerstone of Bangladesh's economy.

In spite of these and a host of other challenges, Bangladesh has made remarkable strides. According to a report issued by the World Bank last June, from 2000 until 2010, Bangladesh experienced steady and strong GDP growth of nearly 6 percent per year on average. Even so, about a third of Bangladeshis live in poverty, and economic hardship is especially prevalent in the rural parts of the country.

Given the country's history, its recent progress and the hurdles remaining, if Bangladesh is to reach its goal of becoming a middle-income country by 2021, the question of governance is central and makes the political standoff that has gripped the country even more tragic and counterproductive. Bangladesh's middle-income aspirations are contingent on a significant rise in GDP growth and a broad reform agenda, neither of which is possible under current conditions.

Fortunately, there is a precedent that could allow for an exit from the impasse through new elections. In February 1996, elections were boycotted by Awami and other opposition parties, and the BNP took nearly all of the seats, touching off a crisis of legitimacy similar to that now gripping Dhaka. Four months later, new elections were held under the auspices of a caretaker government, and the outcome favored Awami.

Now, as then, the time has come for cooler heads to prevail and for a new election to be called that will give all parties the time and space needed to organize and campaign. The recent release of Ms. Zia from house arrest should be followed by the release of others detained for political reasons. There should be a mutual pledge of nonviolence, guarantees of noninterference in political campaigning by police and security forces, and a pledge to respect the people's mandate.

The people of Bangladesh, who have suffered mightily and who have also risen to every challenge over the course of more than four decades, deserve better than to be caught between two stubborn matriarchs. New elections should be scheduled and Bangladeshi voters given a free and fair chance in determining their country's future.

THE WRONG DIRECTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, the House is scheduled to take up the omnibus appropriations bill for 2014, and I rise this morning to outline my objections to this measure.

This is not the "regular order" promised to the American people in which each of the 12 appropriations bills is painstakingly vetted. It is all 12 bills rolled into one, with no opportunity for meaningful debate or amendment. True, it adheres to the budget that was passed in December, but that budget is nothing to brag about. That budget destroyed the only meaningful constraint on Federal spending that we have.

One Member said he is surprised by opposition because "this bill, for the 4th year in a row, cuts discretionary spending." Well, it only cuts it by Washington math. Last year, the discretionary spending of the United States Government was \$986 billion. The measure appropriates \$1,012 billion. That is an increase. And it is \$45 billion more than the sequester would have allowed. After all, they didn't blow the lid off the sequester because they wanted to cut spending, now did they?

So what is this money going for?

Well, it increases money for Head Start by \$600 million, despite the fact that every credible study has concluded that this program provides no lasting benefit for children;

It continues wasteful TIGER grants, which, under the guise of transportation, puts money into projects like a 6-mile pedestrian mall in Fresno and streets that actually discourage automobile traffic;

It continues funding for the scandalous essential air service that pays to fly empty and near-empty planes across the country;

It continues to throw money at all manner of expensive and failed green energy programs and other forms of corporate welfare.

We are told to be grateful that it doesn't fund other wasteful programs, like high-speed rail. But when we vote for these appropriations, we are responsible for the money that we waste, not the money that we don't waste. The regular order would at least give the House a chance to examine and debate

these questionable programs before we cast our vote. But not this process.

But do not believe for a moment they won't be debated after we have cast our votes. This measure will face the full light of public scrutiny in the days ahead, and that may prove to be very harsh, indeed.

□ 1030

True, the measure makes some cuts, but in many cases it makes the wrong cuts.

For example, although this bill reverses the cuts made to disabled military veterans' pensions, it maintains the pension reductions for all other military veterans—about 82 percent of our military retirees. According to published reports, over a 20-year period a retired enlisted servicemember will lose an average of \$72,000 of promised pension payments and commissioned officers will lose \$124,000.

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes, or PILT, is not funded at all. That is the program that makes up a small portion of the revenues that the Federal Government has cost our rural communities as it has appropriated vast tracts of their land.

To add insult to injury, this bill adds roughly \$200 million to pay for more Federal land grabs, which will cost local communities still more of their local revenues and economic activity.

We are promised that PILT funding will be restored in the farm bill, which is little consolation. That is the bill that continues to provide massive subsidies to agribusiness at the expense of both taxpayers and consumers.

I am not unmindful of the challenges that faced the Appropriations Committee—not the least of which is that the measure must ultimately have the consent of the Senate and the President, which are responsible for the most fiscally irresponsible period of our Nation's history. I understand that.

Under our Constitution, a dollar cannot be spent by this government unless the House says it gets spent. The buck literally starts here. As long as we continue to increase spending on frivolous programs at the expense of working families, and at a time when our accumulated debt threatens to sink what is left of our economy, we are clearly moving this Nation in the wrong direction.

I appreciate the fact this is a bipartisan agreement, but a bipartisan agreement that moves our country in the wrong direction is still wrong.

With all due respect, I must dissent.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. EARLEAN LINDSEY: A TRUE COMMUNITY HERO, PRIDE OF THE WEST SIDE OF CHICAGO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from

Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a dear friend and colleague who passed away a few days ago.

Trying to describe Earlean Lindsey for me is not very easy. She was not quite old enough to have been my mother, although she was "mother like." She was like a big sister. She and Nola Bright would look after me at conferences and conventions, make sure that I ate lunch, had some milk, and did not drink too much alcohol.

I got to know her family, her children, and grandchildren. I want to thank them for inviting me to participate in her funeral services. They know that Earlean and I were confidants; we were like family.

She was my boss for about 15 years during a period when I worked formally as executive director of the Westside Health Planning Organization. She was the board chairman. She was my running buddy and traveling companion. We went all over the United States of America helping to organize and implement program concepts and initiatives of the war on poverty, which grew out of the civil rights movement—the marches, the demonstrations, the Johnson era.

She was with Ernie and Gloria Jenkins, Ma Fletcher, Reverend Carter, Bertram Mims, Leahmon Reed, Hats Adams, John Harris, Joseph Rosen, Warner Saunders, and others when we organized the Westside Association for Community Action.

Earlean was steeped in her church, her family. She believed in God and in education. Earlean was the education leader for what in the mid-seventies and eighties we called District 8 and District 9 in Chicago. In a way, she was responsible for a Black West Side resident being appointed to the Chicago Board of Education.

Earlean was one of several Black women on the West Side that we called our leaders, women like Illinois Daggett; Rachael Ridley; Beatrice Ward; Ida Mae "Ma" Fletcher; Mary Alice "Ma" Henry; Nancy Jefferson, who headed the Midwest Community Council; Julia Fairfax; Brenetta Howell Barrett; Gloria Pughsley; Belle Whaley; Rose Marie Love; Rosie Lee Betts; Lucy Jean Lewis; Vivian Stewart Tyler; Reverend Janice Sharpe; Reverend Helen Cooper; Martha Marshall; Commissioner Earlean Collins; Congresswoman Cardiss Collins; Alderwomen Deborah Graham and Emma Mitts; Representative Camille Lilly; Viola Thomas; Senator Patricia Van Pelt; Commissioner Barbara McGowan; Commissioner Iola McGowan; Mrs. Lillian Drummond; Mrs. Juanita Rutues; Mrs. Lucinda Ware; Mrs. Irene Norwood; Representative Annazette Collins; Mrs. Vera Davis; Mrs. Mamie Bone; Mrs. Devera Beverly; Mrs.

Artensia Randolph; Senator Kimberly Lightford; Recorder of Deeds Karen Yarborough; Mayor Edwina Perkins of Maywood, Illinois; Ms. Barbara Minor; Mrs. Gus Cunningham; and countless other women who have provided leadership and have been actively involved in the struggle for self-direction, community improvement, and self-determination.

Earlean went to city hall, the State House, and the White House. Through her interactions she walked with kings and queens but never lost the common touch.

Earlean's two main issues were health care and education. She was a founding member of the Mile Square Health Center and the National Association of Community Health Centers.

I remember a meeting we were having at the University of Illinois School of Public Health, and as people introduced themselves or were introduced, they would always be introduced as "doctor" or they would say John Smith, MSW, or Joy Jones, FACHA.

When it came Earlean's time, she said that I am Mrs. Earlean Lindsey, CSTA. There were a group of medical students present. One of them raised their hand and said, could I ask Mrs. Lindsey a question? Earlean said, gladly. She said, can you tell me what your degree stands for, CSTA? I have never heard of that one. Earlean said, common sense, talent, and ambition.

That is who Earlean was and that is what Earlean has always been—strong, talented, compassionate, outspoken, bossy, sensitive, caring, tireless, fearless. Long live the life and long live the legacy of Earlean Lindsey. If she was here right now, I am sure she would join with Representative JIM McGOVERN and say, don't cut SNAP.

Earlean, may you rest in peace.

RALEIGH HOUSING AUTHORITY/ HUD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the national debt is over \$17 trillion and growing by the second, the government continues to borrow and spend money that we simply do not have. Each day that we do not address this problem, the American people continue to lose faith in Washington's ability to spend their tax dollars wisely.

Mr. Speaker, one of our jobs as Members of Congress is to provide aggressive oversight as to how our tax dollars are being spent by the Federal agencies. The American people already see the government take far too much of their hard-earned paychecks, and they have a right to know how these dollars are being spent.

People across the country are struggling to find jobs and make ends meet.

Now, imagine how frustrating it is for them to find out that some public officials are making extravagant salaries and receiving overly generous compensation packages, partially funded by the very dollars that they, the taxpayers, are sending to Washington.

What kind of message does that send? It makes the public lose faith in their elected officials, and it is morally wrong.

Reports in the Raleigh News and Observer indicate that in my home State of North Carolina, the executive director of the Raleigh Housing Authority is paid over \$280,000 annually and is also allowed to take up to 11 weeks of vacation and compensation time. The Raleigh Housing Authority is funded largely by Federal taxpayer dollars doled out by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The practices at RHA certainly raise a red flag about how Federal dollars are being spent by local agencies. Last week, I requested a Federal audit of the RHA to make certain that they are adhering to the law. I also joined with Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY, who is a longtime advocate for oversight of public housing authorities, to send a letter to HUD Secretary Shaun Donovan requesting more answers and documentation regarding the questionable salary and compensation practices at the Raleigh Housing Authority.

HUD needs to ensure that taxpayer dollars are being spent appropriately by the RHA and housing authorities across the country. HUD funds are intended for affordable housing for those in need, not for excessive compensation packages.

The RHA needs to justify their compensation and salary practices. The audit should publicize how the RHA has spent Federal money, how much is wasted, and what and how it can do to eliminate further wasteful spending while continuing to fulfill its mission.

Mr. Speaker, government transparency at RHA is not just important to my home State of North Carolina but to all of our government agencies. We are already spending Federal money at an unsustainable rate, and we need to eliminate areas where taxpayer dollars are being abused. If we do not ensure government transparency and cut wasteful spending, we will not only lose the faith of the American people completely, but our economy will continue to spiral downward.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as we meet, 1.5 million Americans are out in the cold, long-term unemployed, and added to that total 72,000 each week, an estimated, if we don't act, 3.6 million by the end of this year. Why is this? Part-

ly because of myths, and I want to address them.

Myth one: the need for these benefits is over.

The truth, nearly 38 percent of the jobless are long-term unemployed, twice the rate when the emergency program started. The highest ever recorded before this recession was 26 percent of the unemployed were long-term.

Myth two: unemployment insurance creates dependency. As Senator RAND PAUL claimed, it is a "disservice."

The long-term unemployed in these eyes need to get off their duffs. It is this Congress that needs to get off its duff because the overwhelming research rebuts this notion. Indeed, unemployment insurance helps people look for work. People have said, we need gas money to go and look for a job. Recipients must actively look for work under the rules within their States. By the way, the average benefit is \$300 a week.

Myth three: jobs are there.

Get off your couch, it said, look. Wal-Mart came to D.C., had 600 jobs available; 23,000 people applied. A dairy in Hagerstown, Maryland, reopened; 36 jobs were available; 1,600 job applications. There are still 1 million fewer jobs today than when the recession began in 2007.

Myth four: North Carolina shows if you end unemployment insurance, the unemployment rate goes down because people go to work.

That is a myth. The unemployment rate in North Carolina went down primarily because people stopped looking for work. They gave up. This isn't America. It should not be North Carolina.

Myth 5: ninety-nine weeks is far too many.

Actually, the program hasn't had this emergency program 99 weeks for over 2 years. Last year, the longest was 73 weeks and only 3 States had that level. The average nationwide is 54 weeks. Now just one of four unemployed receive unemployment benefits at all, the lowest on record.

Myth six: you need to reduce the program as the unemployment rate goes down.

That is already done. We have four tiers, and already the amount of available benefits goes down in a State as the unemployment rate goes down.

The next myth: an extension must be offset.

This is an emergency program. None of the five UI extensions signed into law by President Bush—none of the five—was offset.

□ 1045

People don't need it, is the next myth. In 2012—this is the Census Bureau information—this program lifted 2.5 million people out of poverty.

The next myth, what we need—and we hear this all the time—is economic

growth, not unemployment insurance. Well, the GOP has stymied every key program to assist recovery, the infrastructure, whatever. The fact is that unemployment insurance helps economic growth. The CBO estimates 200,000 fewer jobs this year without an extension.

As we fight in this institution over issues of economic growth, let us not punish the long-term unemployed.

I was reading a statement by the president of the conservative think tank, American Enterprise Institute, an interview with him in October. And he said this:

One of the things, in my view, that we get wrong in the free enterprise movement is this war against the social safety net, which is just insane. The government social safety net for the truly indigent is one of the greatest achievements of our society. And we somehow want to zero out food stamps or something. It's nuts to want to be doing something like that. We have to declare peace on the safety net.

The Congress needs to act and the Republicans need to end their war on the long-term unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, we so often use the word "unemployment" that we lose an understanding of its deep social impact. When a person who is really trying very hard, cannot find good work, it causes much duress, not only to that person and to their family, but to society as a whole. Work is dignity. Good work unleashes the creative potential of the person. Unemployment or underemployment so often creates a spiraling effect on a person's well-being.

Part of our job as policymakers is to create and support the conditions for dynamic economic opportunity. Yet Washington continues to deal with the unemployment problem through political sound bites and simplistic solutions. These are not getting to the heart of the problem.

Across the country, many small businesses are not creating jobs. Part of the reason is the government itself. The burden of the health care law, for instance, and other regulations have dampened entrepreneurial spirit and created a great deal of uncertainty in the economy. This serious problem cannot simply be fixed by an extension of unemployment benefits.

If we want to be further forthright and honest about it, this problem is deeper than governmental solutions and business structure alone. It is a fracturing of our society. Many people have been left abandoned and have not had the gift of a formative community around them. They are alone. Mr. Speaker, all persons are made for community; and if someone is cast out into

the world and loses the little bit of security they have, well, the best we can do is say good-bye, good luck; here is a little check to tide you over; hope it gets better. No, Mr. Speaker, the deep problem is a social problem, the fragmentation of our culture.

Mr. Speaker, I also realize that in many places in America there are not the same economic conditions as where I live in Nebraska. We have abundant natural resources, a long tradition of stewardship of the land, and a strong agricultural and manufacturing economy. My State has also been very fiscally prudent, and that is the same way businesses are run and the same way families run their households.

This has contributed to vibrant economic conditions. In Lincoln, for instance, one company has more than 150 job openings. In Columbus, the manufacturing capital of Nebraska, the community has gone so far as to go to Michigan to try to find families with technical skills so they can move to our State.

Mr. Speaker, part of our policy deliberations here should be to try to understand this disconnect between persons who are trying, and have a real need for work, and the opportunities that are out there—yes, to demand accountability and responsibility, but also to forthrightly attack this problem of isolation in our culture. If we don't, we can just plod along and perhaps slowly get better as a country in the aggregate sense of the word, but much damage will be done to unrealized dreams and the potential of persons to find meaning with the creative gifts that they have been given.

Mr. Speaker, I will just end with this. In all fairness, I think we must do better. We must do better here. We must do better as a country than just emotional, political rhetoric, and find constructive solutions that are fair for all.

WAR ON POVERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, when President Lyndon Johnson declared a war on poverty in his 1964 State of the Union address, the poverty rate in this, the richest country on Earth, was 19 percent. His Great Society legislation, a continuation of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal and President Harry Truman's Fair Deal, launch a plethora of programs and priorities to serve and protect the neediest and the most vulnerable among us.

At the time, President Johnson cautioned that the war on poverty would be long and difficult. But by 1973, only 9 years later, the poverty rate had been brought down to 11 percent. We were definitely winning the war on poverty. Unfortunately, many politicians found

success, creating myths about the poor and inventing phantoms like the so-called "welfare queen." They popularized a narrative that the war on poverty was not worth fighting, but nothing could be further from the truth.

For example, Medicare and Medicaid, both war on poverty initiatives, have made a tremendous difference in the health and security of older Americans and all Americans of modest means. These two very successful anti-poverty programs, when they were initiated, the poverty rate among seniors was over 30 percent. Today, the poverty rate among seniors is under 10 percent. By what measure can one conclude that these two programs are failures?

In addition to Medicare and Medicaid, President Johnson signed into law the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. This law launched VISTA—Volunteers in Service to America—Head Start, TRIO, and a slew of other very successful community-action programs. TRIO did not fail. In fact, many Members of this body on both sides of the aisle would not be here today were it not for Upward Bound, Talent Search, and the Special Students Concerns programs.

Lest we forget, about 6 months after President Johnson launched the war on poverty, Congress responded to his call and passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and a year later the landmark Voting Rights Act of 1965. These two vital laws created educational and employment opportunities for women and minorities that allowed many of us to fulfill our dreams and aspirations. In the communities many of us grew up in, many Americans were able to vote for the first time in their lives. There is no better way to wage a war on poverty than their freedom to choose and unfettered access to the franchise.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., whose 85th birthday we celebrate today, once famously said:

Of all the forms of inequality, injustice in health care is the most shocking and inhumane.

The record is pretty clear that, in recent years, the number one cause of bankruptcies to American families has been health care expenses. That is why I often call the Affordable Care Act, the civil rights act of the 21st century.

This groundbreaking new law is already having a positive difference. It is giving all American families the security of quality, affordable health care. We still have much work to do. Persistent poverty continues to be a serious challenge, and we in the Congressional Black Caucus are serious about meeting that challenge. Our 10-20-30 initiative targets communities of need for effective economic development through infrastructure investments that create jobs and lay foundations for long-term economic growth. The 10-20-30 approach, which this body authorized in the rural development section

of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, proved highly successful.

This effective poverty-fighter should be expanded to other sections of the budget as we continue the long, and often torturous, search of a more perfect Union.

NO FUNDING FOR UNESCO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, each year the United States taxpayers are on the hook for over \$7 billion in contributions to the United Nations.

While some of this money is given by the United States on a voluntary basis and goes toward funding some helpful agencies at the U.N., a large portion of these funds are compulsory payments over which we have no oversight. Without the ability to perform oversight and mandate transparency and accountability, we have seen entities within the United Nations drift far away from the ideals and objectives it was designed to achieve.

One need look no further than one of its main bodies, the Human Rights Council, where just this past November, the U.N. General Assembly selected China, Russia, and my native homeland of Cuba—where my family and I were forced to flee Castro's Communist regime, and where terrible human rights violations have been occurring for over half a century.

This is the same organization where a rogue regime like Iran, that had no less than six U.N. Security Councils resolutions against it for its illicit nuclear program, was actually selected to chair a disarmament conference. Only in the U.N. would this happen.

It is the same organization that spends a great deal of time and effort adopting resolutions against our friend and ally, the democratic Jewish State of Israel, ignoring the brutality of the Assad regime and the crimes that it commits against the Syrian people.

Perhaps nowhere is this agenda more prevalent at the U.N. than at UNESCO, where in 2011 that entity allowed a nonexistent state of Palestine into its anti-American and anti-Israel organization.

This move triggered decades-old law in the United States that prohibits us from funding any agency at the U.N. that admits Palestine or any other nonrecognized organization into its membership. By recognizing Palestine at UNESCO, that entity is attempting to grant the Palestinian Authority a de facto recognition as a state before it works out a peace settlement with Israel, and it actually undermines the Israeli-Palestinian peace process.

The powers that be at UNESCO knew what they were doing when they did

this, and they knew that there would be repercussions; yet they chose to test our mettle and our willingness to do the right thing, to stand by our ally and to stick to our principles and to stick to our U.S. laws.

For a time it appeared as though they may have been right. The administration has made no secret of its desire to seek a waiver to this prohibition in order to turn the money spigot back on for UNESCO. Not only does it wish to pay nearly \$80 million in dues this year. No, but because it chose to remain in UNESCO rather than doing the prudent thing and withdrawing our membership, we have piled up hundreds of millions of dollars in arrears, late fees.

There has also been an appetite by some here in Congress to partially fund UNESCO and, in effect, turn a blind eye to this troublesome agenda, all for a designation that studies have shown has a minimal, if at all, economic benefit to the local site.

□ 1100

Luckily, Mr. Speaker, we have managed to stave off such a calamitous decision. Reversal of U.S. law on this issue would have set a dangerous example, and it would have shown the world that the U.S. lacks the courage of its convictions and will only do the easy thing when it comes to helping our ally, Israel.

But I know this won't be the last time that we will have to fight this battle, and I would urge my colleagues to not allow any partial funding or any waiver that would undermine our U.S. laws.

I would like to thank my House colleagues who did the right thing and prevented this grave mistake from occurring. We must fully enforce these laws and we must seek ways to leverage our assistance to the United Nations to force the reforms it needs or we have to seek ways to change the way in which we fund the United Nations.

Enough is enough, Mr. Speaker.

WAR ON POVERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, last week, we marked the 50th anniversary of President Lyndon Johnson's war on poverty, which began to pave the way for many of the programs that provided basic human dignities that every American deserves.

Fifty years ago, this Congress began to work together on a war against poverty. Unfortunately, today, some of my Republican colleagues have led a different kind of war. Instead of a war to eliminate poverty, it has grown into a shameful war against those living in poverty. These attacks are numerous,

from slashing nutrition assistance to cutting unemployment insurance to attacking Social Security, Medicare, and attempting to dismantle health care.

Fighting the war on poverty should not be a Democratic or a Republican idea. Not only are we all in this together, but poverty does not discriminate between political parties. According to the Brookings Institution, there are more than 21 million people living in poverty who live in Republican congressional districts. Equally, there are over 21 million people living in poverty in Democratic congressional districts. So the burden is on both parties, equally, to recommit ourselves to creating solutions.

The gap between the rich and poor is wide, and it is growing at an alarming rate. Nowhere is this more true than in my home State of New Jersey. In my district alone, the number of households at the top 1 percent have doubled, while the poverty rate has grown to 28 percent.

This is no way for the world's greatest country to lead. We can do better. And we must do better. We must return to the values that have, and always will, make this country great.

We must make investments in education and job training, because how can a man find work if he does not have the skills to enter the workforce?

We must make investments in nutrition assistance, because how can a child learn if he or she is too hungry to focus?

We must make investments in health care, because how can a mother provide for her children if she can't afford to pay her medical bills?

And most importantly, we must make investments in our fellow Americans, to provide them with the opportunities to fulfill their own potential.

My colleagues focus a discouraging amount of energy on cutting the very safety net programs that have lifted millions out of poverty, both in our urban centers and our rural areas. But these programs work. Without our safety net programs, poverty numbers would be double.

So although there is still much more to do, we have come a long way. Turning our backs on the millions of Americans living in poverty is simply not an option. Nothing is more important to the people I represent in New Jersey than having a decent job that pays a decent wage.

My Republican colleagues are kidding themselves if they think these people are lazy or content. Believe me, no one is content living in poverty. No one. These people want to work. They want economic security. And more than anything, they want to create a better life, not only for themselves, but for their children, so that they can forever be free from the clutches of generational poverty.

So, Mr. Speaker, we must remember that the war on poverty declared 50

years ago is an unconditional one. As President Lyndon Baines Johnson said:

Our aim is not only to relieve the symptom of poverty, but to cure it and, above all, to prevent it.

Congress must renew this commitment by extending unemployment insurance, strengthening Social Security and Medicare, raising the minimum wage, investing in education, and, above all, creating jobs.

Let's work together so that one day we can say that we have won the ultimate war of our time—the war on poverty.

SANCTITY OF HUMAN LIFE SUNDAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on this coming Sunday, January 19, communities and churches across America will be celebrating the Sanctity of Human Life Sunday.

Sanctity of Human Life Sunday is a call to defend the sanctity of human life. Since 1983, Americans have observed Sanctity of Human Life Sunday as a day to celebrate the intrinsic value of all human life. This important day also provides an opportunity for pregnancy centers to share about the work they do to bring life-affirming resources to their communities and to empower women and men to choose life for their unborn children.

Sanctity of Human Life Sunday is held on the Sunday in January that falls closest to the day on which the Roe v. Wade and Doe v. Bolton decisions were handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court on January 22, 1973.

I look forward to celebrating this Sanctity of Human Life Sunday worshipping with the DuBois First Baptist Church, which is located in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, an area I proudly serve and represent.

That same week, on Wednesday, January 22, the March for Life will be held here in Washington, D.C. What began as a small demonstration has rapidly grown to be one of the largest pro-life events in the world. The peaceful demonstration will be attended by hundreds of thousands of Americans, including many from Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, our Founders who penned our Declaration of Independence recognized this first principle, as they stated:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life.

Mr. Speaker, today, we continue to live out this principle. For all of us, protecting the unborn is a value system. It is a cause. It is a distinct understanding that every child, every

human life, has a purpose in this world; and that life is sacred, and it must be protected.

The only way to offer a voice for those who have no voice is to band together. By educating our children and effectively communicating with our communities on the importance of life, this is how we will successfully lead this fight. Both Sanctity of Human Life Sunday and March for Life are spent doing that—celebrating life and spreading our message.

Mr. Speaker, as for the right to life, Americans, born and yet to be born, deserve as much.

EXTENDING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, it is un-American that House Republicans are refusing to hold a vote on extending benefits for Americans who have worked and are now unemployed. It is particularly astounding, with a Speaker from Ohio, where unemployment has just ticked up, that the Republican Party refuses to bring up a vote on extending unemployment benefits.

Since 1948, this is the first time that Congress has allowed extended unemployment benefits to expire with unemployment rates as high as they are. Long-term rates, especially among older workers—people who have worked their entire lives—are at the highest levels and doggedly resistant to amelioration.

More than 1.3 million Americans, including nearly 40,000 Ohioans, have lost benefits because of House Republicans. If House Republicans get their way, by the end of this year, 5 million Americans and their families will have been denied unemployment benefits—people who have worked their entire lives.

Speaker BOEHNER, that includes more than 128,000 Ohio families being denied benefits they have rightfully earned.

My office has been receiving call after call from constituents who don't know why they lost their benefits and asking what they can do now. In one particular case, a woman put in the required years for her job and was ready to retire. She believed in work. She valued work. She spent her life doing it. Unfortunately, suddenly, just before she put her papers in to retire, she was laid off. She lost her job as a result of cutbacks, through no fault of her own. Her husband is disabled and unable to work. Extended unemployment benefits were helping the family make ends meet. Republicans in this House took away this family's ability to pay their bills. She is now begging friends and relatives to help pay their heat bill, to keep the lights turned on, and to pay their medical bills. The uncertainty and stress this family is now facing is unfair and completely un-American.

Extending unemployment benefits to people who work is not only the right thing to do, it actually is better for our economy. The Economic Policy Institute estimates if we do not extend unemployment benefits, it will cost our economy 310,000 more lost jobs because people who aren't able to hold their family budgets together anymore don't buy as many groceries, can't pay their gas bills, can't pay their mortgages, and they fall into poverty.

Why would Congress want millions more falling into poverty while creating more job loss in the Nation? Creating jobs and growing our economy should be our first priority here in Congress.

As Paul Krugman put it in a recent New York Times article:

No matter how desperate you make the unemployed, their desperation does nothing to create more jobs.

So let's come together to strengthen our economy, to stop offshoring millions and millions of jobs in this country, and let's extend unemployment benefits to the people in this country who have earned them. Until then, I urge Republicans to at least allow a vote on restoring unemployment benefits to those Americans who have worked for a living and deserve the respect of this Congress.

HONORING SPECIALIST TERRY K.D. "DANTEZ" GORDON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great American hero, Specialist Terry K.D. "Dantez" Gordon, who was among six U.S. soldiers who passed away due to wounds suffered when their Black Hawk UH-60 helicopter went down in Afghanistan's Zabul region on December 17, 2013.

Specialist Gordon was born in Shubuta, Mississippi, on September 21, 1991. After graduating from Quitman High School, Gordon enlisted in the Army in the summer of 2011, fulfilling his basic training requirements at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. He then went on to complete his advanced individual training at Fort Lee, Virginia, where he became a generator mechanic.

Dantez was assigned to Echo Troop, 1st Squadron, 6th Cavalry Regiment, Fort Riley, Kansas. He was later trained as a door gunner and attached to Bravo Company, 3rd Assault Helicopter Battalion, 1st Aviation Regiment. There, Specialist Gordon was tasked with firing and maintaining manually directed armament during missions, protecting the helicopters' crew members and passengers throughout the deployment to Afghanistan.

□ 1115

Dantez Gordon loved helicopters. He knew very early on that he was meant

for the Army because that is where he could fly in a Black Hawk.

His family said they were surprised at first that he wasn't going into the Marine Corps like his father, but it became quite apparent that his interests were centered in going up in a helicopter. His family members were nervous, yet they realized that he loved what he was doing and he was not afraid.

Dantez loved his family, his friends and his country. He was fortunate in that he loved what he was assigned to do, and he would talk about it any chance he got when he came home on leave with anyone who would listen.

Specialist Gordon is remembered by those closest to him as always being happy, especially when he was outdoors or playing baseball. He was a practical joker, and he loved to make people laugh.

His family and his community saw him as an all-around, very devoted, humble, smart, and respectable young man who lost his life way too soon. He lost his life fighting for our families and for our country, and for this, our country, and particularly, the State of Mississippi, will be forever grateful.

"Like ripples in the water," his aunt said, "Dantez Gordon affected people he may have never even met," adding that the world is a better place because he was there.

In an article that described the moment when Specialist Gordon's flag-draped coffin was taken off the plane at Key Field in Meridian, Mississippi, on his final journey home, a family member observed: "As they unloaded him off the plane, the sun peeked through the cloudy gray sky, and as they put him into the hearse, the clouds closed back up." It was as if the sky opened up to pay its final respects to its beloved native Mississippi son.

Specialist Gordon's awards and decorations include the Army Achievement Medal, the Army Good Conduct Medal, the National Defense Service Ribbon, the Afghan Campaign Medal with Campaign Star, the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, the Army Service Ribbon, the Combat Action Badge and the Aviation Badge.

Specialist Gordon was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star by executive order for meritorious service from August 13, 2013, until December 17, 2013, upon which no greater honor can be demonstrated than by this ultimate sacrifice. He will always be remembered for these actions.

Dantez Gordon is survived by his parents, Terry W. Gordon of Pachuta, Mississippi, and Sabina R. Edwards of Shubuta, Mississippi; as well as his sister, Terruna Gordon; stepfather, David Edwards; and two half brothers, David Edwards and William Edwards.

I was so moved at his funeral service to see what was really a celebration of his life.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to leave you with a quote from Dantez's father: "Dantez was my hero long before joining the military, but now he's America's hero."

How true that statement is. Dantez's love for his country and his dedication to protecting our freedoms took him from Shubuta, Mississippi, to Afghanistan. Christ said in John 15:13: "Greater love hath no man than he that give his life for another."

For his courage and final sacrifice, he will never be forgotten. Thank you for this opportunity to place focus on a true American hero.

RENEW UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ) for 5 minutes.

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to lend a voice to the 1.5 million workers who have lost their Federal unemployment benefits.

Imagine a choice before you where you had to either put food on the table or have a roof over your head. This is the decision that millions of workers, including 53,000 people in L.A. County alone, will face, all because my colleagues on the other side of the aisle refused to extend unemployment insurance benefits.

Last week, I had an opportunity to talk personally with constituents who are affected by the loss of these benefits. Their message for me to send to my colleagues was clear:

We are not lazy or unmotivated. We want to work. But as we continue to navigate a tough labor market, we need these benefits in order to provide for our families and to pay for the gas and phone bills that help us talk to potential employers and get ourselves to interviews.

Mr. Speaker, unemployment benefits are not handouts. These are benefits workers have earned. They paid into the system to help them precisely during times like this.

It is time to stop disrespecting these people who are continuing to try to find work by mischaracterizing them as lazy or somehow fat and happy living on unemployment benefits.

One of my constituents, in particular, Anthony, wanted me to make crystal clear the fact that he resents those who say that is he not trying hard enough to find a job. He has a bachelor's degree in finance from Cal State Long Beach and has worked as an accountant in the private sector.

In his 47 years on Earth, he has never once been unemployed until now, and he has been trying everything he can to find work, but hasn't found anything yet.

He told me that every morning he gets up and goes to a work center to

search the online listings, and that the 20 computers at this particular work center are always full, and every single person at one of those computers is actively looking for work.

Mr. Speaker, unemployment insurance benefits are a lifeline to families who are struggling. Please don't cut off this critical lifeline. Give unemployment insurance the vote that it deserves.

TURKS IN RUSSIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to raise awareness of an ongoing humanitarian crisis in southern Russia, and call on the State Department to respond to that crisis.

In 2003, the United States State Department, responding to a humanitarian crisis against Ahiska Turks in southern Russia, designated Ahiska Turks as a special humanitarian concern for P-2 processing. As a result, between 2004 and 2007, roughly 12,000 Ahiska Turks arrived in the United States as refugees and settled in over 25 States, including a sizable community in my home State of Ohio.

Ahiska Turks, discriminated against, belittled and persecuted in Russia, are model citizens in the United States. In less than a decade, they have been able to fully integrate into American society. They have learned English, adapted to their new environment, educated their children and helped revitalize our neighborhoods.

They live the American Dream and strengthen American society by investing in their people and our cities. It is proven that this group is an asset to our community, as seen by the fact that over 50 percent of them are entrepreneurs and create jobs for others, including many Americans.

Ahiska Turks have shown that refugees can thrive and live the American Dream and help us grow our communities and our country. It is puzzling to me why the State Department abruptly ended this successful program.

There are roughly 80,000 Ahiska Turks who remain in southern Russia in difficult circumstances. The latest report by the European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance cites the adverse environment for human rights organizations to even monitor the discrimination being suffered against Ahiska Turks in southern Russia, and acknowledges that the situation is "very bad."

I call on the State Department today to restart the P-2 program and respond to this ongoing humanitarian crisis.

I urge my colleagues to contact the U.S. State Department to restart the P-2 program for Ahiska Turks in Russia. This is a bipartisan issue where Congress can stand up for human rights and stand up for a persecuted group.

COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to speak about legislation that will create jobs, grow our economy, and reduce our deficit. This legislation has already passed the Senate, and the American people are still waiting for the House to do its part. I am speaking about comprehensive immigration reform.

The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office predicts that over the next 10 years, fixing our broken immigration system will promote job creation and wage increases, cut the deficit by nearly \$158 billion, and increase America's GDP by over \$800 billion.

This bill will be an economic benefit, and it is also the right thing to do for the 11 million immigrant families living in the shadows.

Think about what this legislation means for those families who are facing many challenges, not unlike the difficulties earlier Irish, Italian, Portuguese and French immigrants faced when they arrived in this great country.

Diversity is a great strength of this country. We are a nation of immigrants, and our laws should reflect our values that, if you work hard and contribute to society, you can provide a life for yourself and your family.

It is time to enact comprehensive immigration reform so we can create jobs, grow our economy, secure our borders, and ensure that the American Dream remains a real opportunity for all future generations.

The American people deserve a vote on this critical legislation, and I urge my colleagues and I urge the Speaker to bring this bill to the floor so we can fix our broken immigration system and enact comprehensive reform that will make a real difference, not only in our economy, but in the lives of millions and millions of people.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 15, 2014.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on January 15, 2014 at 9:47 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3527.

That the Senate passed S. 1434.
With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 26 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

Reverend Gary Grogan, Stone Creek Church, Urbana, Illinois, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, we thank You for the stewards of our government that are gathered here today, those who are willing to serve under grueling public scrutiny. I pray that You would grant them wisdom, grace, and the fortitude to execute their responsibilities.

Lord, You know, as a Nation, we are facing some of the biggest challenges in our young history. We ask for Your guiding hand. We seek Your guiding hand to do what we cannot do. We acknowledge Your ability to move us past our failures, our sins, and our humanity.

I pray that this session be a time of healing, humility, and laying down our differences to unite us, even as Your son, Jesus Christ, laid down his life for us, a greater purpose. Help our government officials to lay down their own agendas for the greater good: providing for the underserved, caring for the disenfranchised, and fighting for those who cannot fight for themselves.

Bless and protect these men and women and their families from those who would be unreasonable and those who would try to harm them. We pray, Lord, that You would bless the United States of America. In Your name, we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MULLIN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOMING REVEREND GARY GROGAN

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Pastor Gary Grogan. Pastor Grogan has served as lead pastor of Stone Creek Church in Urbana, Illinois, for over 25 years, and today he is our pastor.

Thank you for leading the prayer.

Pastor Grogan and his lovely wife, Bonnie, have two children and five grandchildren. Both of his children also serve in local church ministry.

Under Pastor Grogan's leadership, Stone Creek has grown into a thriving, multiethnic congregation, leading many community outreach programs focused on justice and compassion.

Some of the many projects Pastor Grogan has led include fundraising to build educational community facilities, assisting those trapped in sex trafficking, support for returning war veterans from Afghanistan, and providing medical supplies and other necessities to victims of natural disasters.

The Bible says, in Proverbs 11:25: "Those who refresh others will themselves be refreshed." Pastor Grogan has spent a lifetime refreshing and encouraging those around him.

I want to offer my heartfelt thanks to Pastor Grogan and his entire congregation in Urbana, Illinois, for allowing him the opportunity to be here today.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan). The Chair will

entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

IMPROVING EMPLOYMENT, NOT UNEMPLOYMENT

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, today in our country, too many families and small businesses are struggling. Unemployment remains high; wages are stagnant; prices for everything from gas to groceries are rising faster than paychecks. The middle class is getting squeezed, and the policies from this administration have not worked.

Five years after the President took office, many Americans are still asking the question, Where are the jobs? Unfortunately, instead of helping to create jobs, the President is focused on making it easier to live without one. The House is focused on making it easier to find a job, to break the status quo, not to sustain it. We have passed dozens of bills that are sitting over in the Senate. Our focus is on ending this new normal, improving employment, not unemployment.

The President says he wants to make this year a "year of action." Sounds good to me. He can start by calling on the leaders over in the Senate to pass our jobs bills. He can start by approving the Keystone pipeline and the tens of thousands of jobs it will create. He can start by leading on trade promotion authority that will help employers and provide more employment in our country. And he can start by working with us on education and skills training to give people more opportunities.

Let's make this a year of bipartisan action. I am sure the American people would welcome it.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AWARENESS MONTH

(Mr. SWALWELL of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize January as National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month.

As unbelievable as it may sound, it is estimated that 20.9 million people were victims of some form of forced labor, including trafficking, in 2012. Most of these victims, sadly, were women and children. While we may believe or hope to believe that this is happening across oceans, it is actually occurring rampantly across the East Bay. I saw this firsthand when I worked for 7 years as a prosecutor in the Alameda County District Attorney's Office, mostly with victims who were, too often, young teenage girls.

We cannot sit by as millions of people are exploited in this way—denigrated, demeaned, and disparaged. It is in this month that we recommit ourselves to ending these horrors of slavery and human trafficking once and for all.

My home county of Alameda, under the direction of District Attorney Nancy O'Malley, is doing its part. They run a coordinated effort called H.E.A.T. Watch to fight trafficking. In fact, District Attorney O'Malley recently announced a massive public relations campaign to draw attention to this issue and help victims. I have one of the posters, and I hope people will call (510) 645-9388 if they suspect trafficking is happening. With their hard work and that of people around the world, we can bring trafficking to an end.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Mr. MULLIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MULLIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the American Dream. Our country is the land of entrepreneurs. We get up every morning, put our boots on, and go to work. Americans should have the opportunity to have a good job and a good life rather than develop a life of dependency on unemployment.

As a business owner, I don't want my company to simply maintain the status quo. In the business community, if you don't grow, you die. So why would we want to keep our country at the status quo?

If we only focus on maintaining our current unemployment structure and we don't focus on job creation, we simply are admitting we don't want to grow. The goal should be to provide a way forward for people, not keep them on government assistance even longer. We need to focus on ways to combat joblessness.

Let's rein in overreaching regulations that are killing jobs. Let's grow the private sector. Let's grow the energy sector, and let's approve the Keystone pipeline. The result will be the creation of private sector jobs and living above the status quo.

CELEBRATING OFFICER MORGAN DAY

(Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, today I rise in honor of 5-year-old Morgan Steward, who, despite suffering from spinal muscular atrophy that affects his muscle movement and leaves him in a wheelchair, has been an inspiration to us all.

Some may question whether bipartisanship is real, and I say it is alive and

getting better. Take, for instance, the recent joint venture by myself and my neighbor, Dr. PAUL BROWN, to bring cheer to a young man and his community. This young 5-year-old dreamed of being a policeman. I am proud to say that the Covington Police Department, which is split between Dr. BROWN's district and my district, made this happen.

Young Morgan always wanted to be a police officer. In conjunction with honoring him, 11Alive TV and we held an Officer Morgan Day. He was sworn in as the newest member of the Covington Police Department. And just hours after he was sworn in, he was able to solve a bank robbery, an art heist, and he secured the freedom of a kidnapped mascot. It was a great day in Covington, and his unwavering bravery grabbed all of our hearts and raised our spirits.

I thank Dr. BROWN for his involvement.

CELEBRATING OFFICER MORGAN DAY

(Mr. BROWN of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the accomplishments of Morgan Steward, a 5-year-old boy from Covington, Georgia.

Morgan was born with a genetic condition that affects his muscle movement and confines him to a wheelchair. However, Morgan's physical limitations have in no way hindered his goal of becoming a police officer.

When the Covington Georgia Police Department heard of Morgan's dreams, they sprang into action, swearing him in as a police officer. And on December 17, 2013, the town of Covington celebrated Officer Morgan Day, and Morgan Steward was cheered on as he fought crime and captured the "bad guys" during Covington's annual Christmas parade. Morgan even teamed up with basketball star Shaquille O'Neal to rescue a cat from a tree.

On behalf of the United States Congress, I commend Officer Morgan for his service as a police officer, and thank him for the strong example that he sets for all those who face medical and physical hardships.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Mrs. BEATTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge our Republican leadership to immediately renew the emergency unemployment insurance that expired December 28. It affects 1.3 million families. Failing to extend the emergency unemployment insurance

will cost the economy some 240,000 jobs this month.

You see, I believe you can extend the emergency unemployment insurance and grow the economy at the same time. These families depend on it to put a roof over their head, to feed and take care of their families.

In my district in Ohio, there are 26,000 individuals unemployed. I say let's work together as Democrats and Republicans and make a difference for the families who count on us.

DEMOCRATS ARE THREATENING THE AMERICAN DREAM

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, in a recent Washington Times op-ed, David Keene writes:

Lengthy unemployment benefits that actually encourage people to drop out of the workforce and minimum-wage laws that make it difficult for the young and poor to reach for the first step on the ladder of success are, like the rhetoric of progressive populists, attacks on the American Dream.

The most recent jobs report provides no certainty that our economy is on its way to a full, healthy recovery. The unemployment rate continues to drop simply because people are discouraged and have given up the search for a job.

The American people are resilient, hardworking, and need limited government. The President and Washington Democrats continually support Big Government, which destroys jobs and undermines the ability of small businesses to grow.

House Republicans have a clear path forward to put the American people back to work. I urge the President and Senate Democrats to change course and support plans to create jobs.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

□ 1215

PROTECTING WORKING AMERICAN FAMILIES

(Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of tens of thousands of my fellow Texans, the working poor and the unemployed, whom our economic recovery is leaving behind.

Blessed with ample resources, many of our Nation's leading companies and universities, and a "can do" attitude, Texas has been America's leader in job creation and economic growth for the past decade.

Unfortunately, this economic success has not reached all Texans. Last year, the Labor Department announced that over 450,000 Texans earn at or below the Federal minimum wage, more than any other State in the country.

Nationwide, 3.6 million Americans earn at or below minimum wage at \$7.25 an hour. This is just over \$15,000 for someone working 40 hours a week for a full year, or more than \$4,400 below the poverty line for a family of three.

These aren't just kids in high school or college earning minimum wage. Less than a quarter of the minimum wage workers are teenagers and nearly 40 percent are over the age of 30. This is simply not right. Nobody, no matter the city or State, can survive, let alone raise a family, on \$15,000.

Madam Speaker, it is time for the economic recovery to benefit all Americans, not just the fortunate. Too many of our friends and neighbors are being left behind, and I call on this Chamber to bring up legislation that would increase the minimum wage and renew critical emergency unemployment benefits.

MARCH FOR LIFE

(Mr. POMPEO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POMPEO. Madam Speaker, I serve on the House Intelligence Committee, where I spend time trying to figure out how to keep America safe, and on the Energy and Commerce Committee, where I think about how to keep America free.

But today, I want to talk about how American law and our Constitution treats the least amongst us—the unborn.

Ultimately, our Nation will be judged not by how we treat the most powerful, but by the most powerless. The 41st anniversary of *Roe v. Wade* will be marked next week. There will be a big march here in Washington, D.C. Since 1973, when *Roe v. Wade* came down, over 400,000 Kansans have been killed. That is more than the largest city in my district, my hometown—Wichita, Kansas.

This national tragedy is why next week thousands of people will come from Kansas, hundreds from south central Kansas alone, for the March for Life. They will come from all walks of life, and they will speak about this violence that is being done upon our Nation.

Hundreds of people will get on buses next Saturday. I hope to greet them there. After the walk, I hope they will come to Cannon House Office Building, where we can talk about the importance of this issue to our community and Kansas and to our Nation.

I look forward to seeing them. I encourage everyone to come to Wash-

ington, D.C., and act on behalf of those who cannot speak for themselves.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(Ms. BONAMICI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BONAMICI. Madam Speaker, it has been more than 3 weeks since Congress left for a December recess, leaving far too many Americans, including thousands of Oregonians, without access to emergency unemployment benefits.

That is a long time for our constituents who are trying to pay their rent, purchase groceries, care for their families, and fill their cars with gas so they can get to job interviews. Now we are planning to leave town again tomorrow for 10 days without addressing this urgent need.

My constituents are contacting me, pleading with Congress to understand the challenges they face in this recovering economy. I heard from a college graduate. She previously owned her own business but lost her job in May. Since then, she has been retraining to get the skills she will need. She is ready and willing to work in a new industry. Unemployment benefits, which she is now without, were helping. She is one of too many.

Madam Speaker, we must extend emergency unemployment benefits, and we need to do it now. Our constituents can't wait any longer.

PAIN-CAPABLE UNBORN CHILD PROTECTION ACT

(Mr. FLEMING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FLEMING. Madam Speaker, next week marks 41 years since the Supreme Court's *Roe v. Wade* decision. Nearly 57 million children have lost their lives since then. This genocide of unborn Americans must stop. Congress should respect and defend innocent human life.

An increasing majority of Americans do not believe abortion should be legal for any reason at any time during pregnancy. Yet, the U.S. stands with the governments of North Korea and China in refusing to restrict abortion, even up to the moment of birth.

This House, on a bipartisan vote last year, voted to acknowledge the overwhelming scientific evidence that an unborn child, being aborted after 20 weeks in the womb, experiences pain. It is past time for our colleagues in the Senate to join us in standing up for the innocent by passing the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act.

NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION ACT

(Ms. BROWNLEY of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Madam Speaker, it has been over 40 years since the Supreme Court decided *Roe v. Wade*, affirming a woman's constitutional right to make her own health care decisions.

In 2012, campaigns across the country, including mine and that of the Presidency, were fought and won on this issue. Yet, here we are again.

H.R. 7, a bill being considered by the Republicans on the Judiciary Committee, is a shameful attempt to deny a woman a right given to her under our Constitution in pursuit of an ideology that has been repeatedly rejected by the American people.

Madam Speaker, that this House would even consider a bill that would require a woman to prove to the IRS that she was raped or the victim of incest in order to have access to affordable health care is beneath the dignity of this body, it is beyond my comprehension, it is reprehensible.

RECLAIM THE AMERICAN DREAM

(Mr. STEWART asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. STEWART. Madam Speaker, here we are, entering the sixth year of the Obama Administration, and we have reached a new milestone. It is a shameful and discouraging milestone that directly affects the lives of every working American family.

After 7 straight years of decline, this great Nation has fallen out of the top 10 most economically free nations.

The United States of America, the Nation that invented and created the world's greatest middle class, the Nation that taught the world the meaning of free enterprise, the Nation that figured out more than 200 years ago that greater economic freedom leads to greater individual growth, economic growth, social stability, personal opportunity, has now fallen behind such economic powerhouses as Denmark and Chile and Estonia in economic freedom.

We all pay the price. Every American family.

Why are we doing this to our children?

I hope and I pray that we can reclaim the American Dream before it is too late.

EXTEND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, extending Federal unemployment insurance will create between 200,000 and 250,000 jobs this

year alone and boost GDP by 0.2 percentage points, according to a new report just issued by the Joint Economic Committee Democrats.

For every dollar we invest in unemployment insurance, we get back almost \$2 in economic activity. That is a great return everyone from Main Street to Wall Street should be able to agree on.

The JEC Democrats' report also found that unemployment insurance is one of the most effective tools that we have to keep families out of poverty. Last year alone, the program kept nearly 2.5 million people, including 600,000 children, out of poverty.

Allowing Federal unemployment insurance to expire is not only wrong on a moral level because it pulls the rug out from under some of our neediest people, it is also an absolutely terrible investment decision for our country's economy.

I urge my fellow Democrats and Republicans to extend unemployment insurance.

OBAMACARE DATA

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, the administration reported this week that they have fallen far short of their goal for signing young, healthy Americans up for new ObamaCare plans.

Ever since the failure of healthcare.gov to launch properly, the administration has downplayed the importance of enrolling their goal of 7 million Americans in exchange plans. All the recent talk has been about how much more important it is to have a mix of older, sicker Americans than younger, healthier Americans.

Now we come to find out that this younger cohort only makes up 24 percent of enrollees. That is 15 percentage points below their goal.

The definition of success keeps changing. That is exactly why we need Representative TERRY's bill to require HHS to give Congress and the American people solid data. We cannot trust officials who keep moving the goalpost and keep assuring us that everything is fine when in reality it keeps failing.

It is time we remove the rose-colored glasses and get to the facts.

WOMEN AND THE SHRIVER REPORT

(Ms. KUSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KUSTER. Madam Speaker, one of the most common stories I hear from my constituents is the struggle to survive from paycheck to paycheck and to support their families.

Maria Shriver's new report detailing the economic challenges for women in America is in the news this week, and its findings are shocking.

We face the alarming reality that one in three women either live in poverty or are right on the brink. Two-thirds of the primary or co-breadwinners in American families are women, yet women earn just 77 cents for every dollar earned by men performing the same jobs.

Ensuring that men and women receive equal pay for equal work isn't just a matter of fairness; it is a matter of economic necessity. Especially in these tough economic times, smaller paychecks and lack of paid family leave for women make it harder for mothers to support their families, purchase health care, send their kids to college, and save for retirement.

Congress must take the next step and institute new policies that support women and their families.

As a Nation, we can and must do better.

POLARIS PROJECT, CINDY MCCAIN, AND CLEAR CHANNEL—SUPER TEAM TO FIGHT TRAFFICKING

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, modern day slavery of children will not end without public awareness.

So in conjunction with the Polaris Project and Cindy McCain, Clear Channel is donating billboard space around Phoenix to inform the people of Arizona about the despicable crime of human trafficking.

Human trafficking increases around major sporting events such as the Super Bowl. New Jersey is getting ready for this year's Super Bowl by doing all they can to fight human trafficking. Arizona is working to bring awareness a year before their Super Bowl.

Human sex slavery happens right here in America. Until we acknowledge the fact that young girls are being sold on the streets, this despicable crime will continue.

I commend Clear Channel and activists and organizations, like Cindy McCain and the Polaris Project, in their fight against human trafficking.

We need to rescue the victims and put the slave traders and their cohorts in crime, the child abusing consumers, behind bars.

And that's just the way it is.

PREVENTING NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION IN IRAN

(Mr. YARMUTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. YARMUTH. Madam Speaker, the recent developments in our diplomatic

efforts to prevent Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons have been among the most promising in history.

In the interim, Iran has agreed to stop enriching uranium above the necessary level for energy production, dilute its existing stockpile, and allow unprecedented access to its nuclear facilities.

During the next 6 months, the administration and the international community will continue working toward a more comprehensive, verifiable agreement that enforces prevention and advances peace in the region. Already there are devastating consequences for Iran if it does not comply with the agreement.

The progress achieved thus far demonstrates that diplomacy is working. Congressional action now could jeopardize that progress, undermine the diplomatic process, and weaken our Nation's position in future negotiations.

As an American first, but also as a Jewish American, I strongly support Israel's security and our Nation's commitment to preventing Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons.

I also fully support advancing peace and stability in the Middle East through diplomacy whenever possible.

Madam Speaker, we are in the midst of a historic opportunity to prevent nuclear proliferation in Iran, but it is fragile. Congressional interference at such a sensitive time is a high-risk, no-reward proposition.

□ 1230

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN?

(Mr. MESSER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MESSER. Madam Speaker, next week, our Nation will mark 41 years since the Supreme Court legalized abortion with the Roe v. Wade decision. During that time, more than 50 million children have been denied their God-given right to life.

Think about that.

How different might our world have been had those children been born? One might have cured cancer or have been the teacher for your son or daughter. We will never know, but we do know they all matter. They all matter to their Creator. They all would have mattered to their friends and families.

As a Nation, we must recommit ourselves to defending the God-given right to life so we are not still wondering what might have been 40 years from now.

EUGENE'S UNEMPLOYMENT STORY

(Mrs. DAVIS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, as we debate how to extend

unemployment benefits—and I certainly hope we will have that debate—we must remember what this vital lifeline means to real people.

Just recently, I held a roundtable discussion with local San Diegans in my district who are struggling to find work. In listening to their stories, I was struck by what a difference these essential benefits make.

Eugene, for example, was employed in the health care industry until June of 2012. When his lifeline was cut off shortly after Christmas, Eugene noted how “confidence falls, financial pressures mount, anxiety increases, and we begin to take desperate measures just to survive.” He added that these Federal extensions do make a difference, particularly in the case of having stable housing.

It is unfair to let this happen. After all, these benefits were earned by people who have worked and paid into the system. They should be able to put their full energies into getting a job; but if you can’t afford housing, if you can’t afford transportation to work, then that is nearly impossible to do. We should do the right thing for Eugene and for over 1 million fellow Americans by extending this lifeline now.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BISON NATION

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CRAMER. Madam Speaker, North Dakota is known for having the strongest economy and the lowest unemployment rate in the Nation. We are also known as the home of North Dakota State University, or “Bison Nation” as we like to call it.

While millions of football fans spent the first weekend of the new year probably hoping for global warming and while contemplating what a “polar vortex” is, hearty Bison football fans watched and cheered as their beloved Thundering Herd earned a third consecutive Division I Football National Championship by handily defeating Towson 35-7, capping a perfect 15 and 0 win last season with an explanation mark. The route to three FCS championships includes a record-setting 24 consecutive victories and a 3-year win-loss record of 43 and 2.

Yes, my little State in the middle of the North American continent produces food for a hungry world, energy for a growing economy, technology and industrial products, and enough economic opportunity that every NDSU graduate could not possibly take advantage of. But, today, Madam Speaker, I salute the best FCS football program in the United States with a hearty congratulations and a Go Bison.

JOBS AND THE ECONOMY

(Mr. VEASEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VEASEY. Madam Speaker, as we continue on our economic recovery and debate about raising the minimum wage for hardworking Americans, I want to talk today about raising the standard of living for women in America.

According to the latest BLS report, the monthly job gains were filled entirely by women in our country. This may seem like great news, but please understand that women’s recent gains have been concentrated in low-wage sectors, like retail or hospitality. Women still tend to be driven away from the manufacturing sector, which, on average, pays 17 percent higher than non-manufacturing jobs. As a result, the pay gap between women and men in our country continues to be an issue.

Before Republicans deny an extension of unemployment benefits to job-seeking women everywhere, we need to take a multi-faceted, bipartisan approach to solving the pay and job discrepancies. That includes increasing access to STEM education for women and getting them more interested in these manufacturing careers. We have a manufacturing gap in this country that needs to be filled, and women can help do it.

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI’S DONNA SHALALA

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Donna Shalala, the former Secretary of Health and Human Services and the president of my alma mater, the University of Miami.

President Shalala is the recipient of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce’s Sand in My Shoes Award, which is given to community leaders who have shown through their exceptional contributions that south Florida really is the best place in which to live and work. Under Donna’s leadership, the University of Miami has grown in quality and prominence and is ranked not only as the best university in Florida, but is consistently in the top 50 nationwide; and its undergraduate, sports, law, and medical programs are recognized as some of the best in the country.

President Shalala’s achievements at the “U” have strengthened and advanced our unique, diverse, and remarkable community. Donna Shalala is a true champion of south Florida.

Congrats, Donna, and Go Canes.

CONGRATULATIONS, DR. MICHAEL S. GREEN

(Ms. TITUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I rise today with pride and pleasure to congratulate Dr. Michael S. Green, professor of history at the College of Southern Nevada in Las Vegas, on his recent selection as the recipient of the American Historical Association’s 2013 Eugene Asher Distinguished Teaching Award.

The AHA, which is the leading professional organization in the country dedicated to the study and testing of history, awards this prize only once a year to recognize outstanding teaching and advocacy for history. This is the first time ever that this prestigious award has gone to a community college professor. Dr. Green’s vitae is too extensive and impressive to be described in 1 minute, so I will include additional information in my extended remarks for the RECORD.

Meantime, let me just say that I can imagine no one more deserving of this award. I commend Dr. Green for this distinction, and I am proud to have him as a friend, a colleague, and a constituent in District One.

CONGRESS MUST EXTEND EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(Ms. EDWARDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. EDWARDS. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a cosponsor of H.R. 3824, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act.

It is unencumbered; it is unconditional; and we could put that on the floor today to extend unemployment benefits for all of those Americans—1.3 million of them—who lost their unemployment benefits as of December 28. In the couple of weeks since then, another 218,700 Americans have also lost their unemployment benefits. We are talking about a modest benefit here, Madam Speaker, \$313 a week, on average, to pay for food, housing and gas to look for a job.

Over the holidays, I spent some time with unemployed workers at our local electrical union; and every time a job appears, 200 workers show up to try to get that job. These people are hardworking, and they have earned the benefit.

It is time to put H.R. 3824 on the floor today. Americans must be saying, Come on, Congress, get your act together, and pass an extended unemployment bill.

FLEET AND CLIMATE

(Mr. HUFFMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Speaker, improving the fuel efficiency of our cars and trucks is one of the most important things that we can do to fight climate change.

Thanks to an executive order signed by President Obama, the Federal vehicle fleet is becoming more efficient. By 2020, it will reduce petroleum use by 30 percent, saving money and cleaning the air.

But the United States Postal Service, which owns and operates the world's largest civilian fleet, is exempt from this critical effort; and it is headed in the wrong direction on fossil fuel consumption as 141,000 of their vehicles, nearly three-quarters of their delivery fleet, are aging Grumman LLVs, the old mail truck that we see in our neighborhoods every day. Most get less than 10 miles to the gallon, and they are reaching the end of their operational life span. To save money and cut emissions, the postal service desperately needs a modern, efficient fleet.

That is why I am introducing the FLEET Act, the Federal Leadership in Energy Efficient Transportation, in order to close the fuel efficiency gap between the postal service and other modern, fuel-efficient fleets. A quarter of our Nation's greenhouse gas emissions are emitted from the transportation sector. It is time to take our worst fleet and make it into our best fleet.

BIOFUELS SHOULD BE A NATIONAL PRIORITY

(Mrs. BUSTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak out against the Environmental Protection Agency's recent proposal to lower the number of biofuels in our gasoline. Every year, the EPA is required to provide guidelines to oil refineries on the number of biofuels to blend into the fuel we pump into our vehicles. While the EPA has the authority to reduce the number of biofuels, it never has before.

Lowering the number of biofuels simply defies common sense. This isn't just a proposal that will hurt Illinois' rural farmers or our communities in the rural areas, but the economy at large in my home State. It also builds a brick wall in the middle of our Nation's path toward energy independence. It threatens to drive up prices at the gasoline pump, and it risks jobs in an industry that really offers real promise.

The administration's proposal doesn't even maintain the status quo—

it moves us backward—and I see that as unacceptable. I am proud to lead a bipartisan effort with Congresswoman KRISTI NOEM in urging the EPA to revise its proposal because if energy independence is a national priority, then so, too, should be biofuels.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 3547, SPACE LAUNCH LIABILITY INDEMNIFICATION EXTENSION ACT; PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 17, 2014, THROUGH JANUARY 24, 2014; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 458 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 458

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 3547) to extend the application of certain space launch liability provisions through 2014, with the Senate amendments thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a single motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee that the House (1) concur in the Senate amendment to the title and (2) concur in the Senate amendment to the text with an amendment inserting the text of Rules Committee Print 113-32 in lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate. The Senate amendments and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of the motion specified in the first section of this resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 74 shall be considered as adopted.

SEC. 3. The chair of the Committee on Appropriations may insert in the Congressional Record not later than January 16, 2014, such material as he may deem explanatory of the Senate amendments and the motion specified in the first section of this resolution.

SEC. 4. On any legislative day during the period from January 17, 2014, through January 24, 2014—

(a) the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; and

(b) the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment.

SEC. 5. The Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 4 of this resolution as though under clause 8(a) of rule I.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the cus-

tomary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Worcester, Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), my colleague and friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, yesterday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule for the consideration of H.R. 3547. The rule authorizes the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to offer a motion that the House concur in the Senate amendment with the House amendment consisting of the text of the fiscal year 2014 omnibus appropriations bill.

The rule provides for 1 hour of debate, equally divided between the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations. Additionally, the rule conforms the title to the content of the bill by providing for the passage of an enrollment correction after the adoption of Chairman ROGERS' motion.

□ 1245

Lastly, Madam Speaker, the rule provides floor management tools to be used during next week's recess.

Madam Speaker, I want to commend my good friends Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY for bringing to this House a bipartisan bill that brings to a close the fiscal year 2014 appropriations process while maintaining the Republican commitment to fiscal responsibility.

Since Republicans took control of the House, we have cut discretionary spending 4 years in a row—the first time since the Korean war. At the same time, this bill provides no new funding for the Affordable Care Act and also includes a pension fix for medically retired personnel and survivor benefit plan annuitants. While there is still work to be done to ensure that we honor the service of our veterans and military retirees, this is a good, bipartisan first step.

Madam Speaker, I know many of my friends here voted against the Ryan-Murray compromise budget, and they voted against the fiscal cliff deal of 2011. However, look at where these pieces of legislation have brought us. We have cut discretionary spending 4 years in a row, to a level \$164 billion below the fiscal year 2008 level, the last year of the Bush Presidency. That is a feat to be commended. We have dealt with tax expenditures, in part, as a portion of the fiscal cliff deal. Yet, despite this progress, we still have not

been able to close over \$600 billion of our annual budget deficit.

Madam Speaker, discretionary spending has paid more than its fair share in dealing with our budget deficit. Entitlements such as Medicare and Medicaid spending and other mandatory programs must be reformed in order to put us on a path to a balanced budget.

With the passage of this omnibus, which releases us from the threat of a government shutdown, we are showing the American people that we actually are capable of working in a bipartisan manner. I hope in the future we can work to capitalize on our bipartisan success and bring America's bloated debt and deficit under control.

Madam Speaker, passing this rule and this omnibus spending bill is the responsible thing to do. It is the thoughtful thing to do. As opposed to lurching from crisis to crisis, this omnibus is carefully crafted over a period of many months. And it sets priorities, controls spending, and reasserts congressional authority over the appropriations process far more effectively than yet another continuing resolution ever could.

Many of our colleagues have not seen regular order in the appropriations process. And, sadly, until the Senate is able to pass bills for us to conference together, I think we will be forced into relying on omnibuses in the future. But this is not a continuing resolution. The Ryan-Murray agreement gives us a reasonable foundation for our work in fiscal year 2015.

With that, I urge support of the rule and the underlying bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, what we have before us can be described—very charitably—as a mixed bag. This is a 1,500-page bill that nobody has actually read. This is, by the way, two-sided. It came before the Rules Committee less than 24 hours after it was filed. Because of this rule and the process used to create the bill, no Member, Republican or Democrat, will have the opportunity to amend it or change it in any way.

To top it all off, the legislative vehicle that the Republican leadership is using to rocket this bill over to the Senate is H.R. 3547, the Space Launch Liability Indemnification Act. No wonder the American people think Congress is living on another planet.

When people talk about regular order, this ain't it.

But we are where we are. And I do want to thank Chairman ROGERS, Ranking Member LOWEY, and the House and Senate appropriators for their hard work in putting the underlying omnibus appropriations bill together.

I will support this bill, very reluctantly, because the alternative is far worse—yet another Republican shutdown of the government, yet another unnecessary economically devastating and politically motivated mess, yet another attempt by congressional Republicans to damage an economy still struggling to recover from the worst recession in our lifetimes.

So, yes, I will vote for the bill, but we need to curb our enthusiasm. The numbers in this bill are awful. They may be slightly less awful than the Republican sequester numbers, but they are still awful.

Fewer kids will be cut from Head Start, but we are nowhere near meeting our educational needs. More funds will be provided for critical medical research, but not enough. There will be more funding for LIHEAP for our cities and towns and for antihunger programs. While it begins to undo the sequester, it does so for only 2 years. We need to get rid of it forever—permanently.

With this bill, we are waist-deep instead of neck-deep in manure. Hooray, I guess.

Even so, I am sure that many Tea Party members of this House will vote against this bill today because they still think it spends too much. All of the right-wing outside groups who really call the shots around here are whipping hard against it.

But more importantly, Madam Speaker, what is missing from this bill or from the Republican leadership's agenda is any acknowledgment of the immediate problem of millions of people who are losing their long-term unemployment benefits.

On December 28, 1.3 million unemployed Americans saw their long-term unemployment insurance expire, including more than 58,000 in Massachusetts. Since then, unemployment insurance has expired for an additional 72,000 more Americans each week. Yet the Republicans continue to do nothing.

Let me remind my colleagues how we got here.

After a difficult economic period in the early nineties and prolonged budget fights, President Clinton left us with a budget surplus, a surplus that was then squandered through unpaid-for wars and reckless tax cuts championed by President Bush and the Republican Congress. The Clinton surplus turned into a then-record deficit that was exacerbated by the global recession that started at the end of the Bush administration.

Six years after President Bush left office, we still have an unacceptable level of unemployment and an economy that is getting better for some while, at the same time, leaving many behind. And that is where unemployment insurance comes in.

This program is a lifeline for millions of people who lost their jobs—for most,

because of the recession and not because of any issues regarding job performance. Unemployment insurance helps millions of families pay their bills and put food on their tables, things they could do if they had jobs, but they can't because they are unemployed.

Yet Republicans in the Senate continue to filibuster a bill to extend unemployment insurance, and the House Republican leadership refuses even to consider any bill. We can't even get a bill on this floor so that Members of both sides of the aisle can have a chance to express their views. It is shameful, it is unconscionable, and it hurts our economic growth.

Madam Speaker, this isn't about some abstract piece of Federal policy. This is about the lives of our own citizens. It is about our neighbors who are simply trying to get by. It is about people who are willing to work but need help until they find a new job. They deserve a hell of a lot better than they are getting from this Congress.

Madam Speaker, I urge that we defeat the previous question. If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule that will allow the House to hold a vote on a clean, 3-month unemployment insurance extension. This has been introduced by my colleague from Massachusetts, Congressman TIERNEY. If Congress doesn't act, over 18 million Americans will be denied the vital relief that they so greatly depend upon.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I will again, before this debate is over, remind my colleagues to vote "no" and defeat the previous question.

Let me just close, again, by saying we need to move this process forward. I expect that that is what this omnibus will do. But we are about to leave for a break, starting tomorrow, one of the many breaks that the Republican leadership constantly gives us. So we are going to leave town, and meanwhile all these millions of Americans who are depending on us to help them get through this difficult time are just going to be left alone. We are going to turn our backs on them. That is, to me, unconscionable.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stand with us and defeat the previous question so we can deal with this issue of unemployment insurance.

With that, Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds just to respond to my friend.

I want to thank my friend for his support of what is a bipartisan bill, a bill for which the President of the United States also issued a statement of support. We appreciate that. I would suggest that we are actually doing what my friend quite often suggested we do—work in a bipartisan manner and arrive at a common solution.

I would add one thing to my friend's description of the 1990s. We ought to give a little bit of credit to the Republican majority who actually voted for those agreements—when most Democrats did not—that balanced the budget, and particularly Speaker Gingrich, because, with all due respect to President Clinton, he never once submitted a balanced budget.

With that, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP), my good friend, a colleague from the Rules Committee and a classmate.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Speaker, I rise to engage in a colloquy with Agriculture Committee Chairman LUCAS of Oklahoma and Interior Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman CALVERT of California regarding the issue of Federal land ownership and Payments in Lieu of Taxes, commonly known as PILT.

PILT is a program for counties all across America that have federally owned lands within their boundaries. Counties in every State, except Rhode Island, benefit from this program first established in 1979. PILT helps to offset the loss of property tax revenues caused by the presence of Federal land. The Federal Government is the largest landowner in the United States, and PILT fulfills the Federal Government's obligation to local communities where their ownership presence is the greatest.

One out of every 3 acres in our country is federally owned. As you can see from the map, most of this land is concentrated in the West. Counties with Federal land in their jurisdictions are denied property tax revenues typical of communities with privately owned land. The diminished tax base hinders rural communities from fulfilling some of their most basic functions, such as education and public safety.

PILT's previous funding has expired, and now we are in a situation where we have to find a new source. We were pleased yesterday when the Speaker and majority leader pledged their support to the Western Caucus that qualified counties would receive 2014 funding.

Subcommittee Chairman CALVERT, as we continue to work on 2014 funding matters, it seems apparent that funding for PILT will be included in another important legislative vehicle in the future. Is that your understanding?

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CALVERT. The gentleman is correct. PILT has been a mandatory pro-

gram under the jurisdiction of authorizing committees since fiscal year 2008. Fiscal year 2007 was the last year that PILT was funded with discretionary funds. In fact, funding for PILT last year was provided within the MAP-21 transportation bill.

Had PILT funding been provided in the Interior division of the omnibus, the committee would not have been able to adequately address other critical issues important to the western Members.

PILT is very important to my own State of California, which is the largest recipient of PILT payments, with over \$41 million received in fiscal year 2013. Like my good friend, I am absolutely committed to securing PILT funding for our counties in fiscal year 2014.

It is my understanding that Chairman LUCAS has agreed to carry PILT funding in the farm bill in the conference report.

Chairman LUCAS, do you concur?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COLE. I yield my friend an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. LUCAS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. LUCAS. Yes, Mr. CALVERT, I do. I have already had a conversation with Chairwoman STABENOW, who is a strong supporter of PILT funding, as well as Chairman HASTINGS of the House Natural Resources Committee, whose committee oversees the program. I also have the backing of House Republican leadership.

I can assure you both that it is my intention to provide funding for PILT in the final conference committee agreement on the farm bill. I am very much aware of the importance of this program for rural communities across America in providing funding for necessary functions like police, education, and infrastructure.

Thank you for this opportunity to discuss this important issue, and I look forward to working with you on this in the very near future.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Thank you.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the ranking member on the Committee on Ways and Means.

□ 1300

Mr. LEVIN. Thank you to the gentleman for yielding.

More than 1.5 million long-term unemployed have now been cut off unemployment insurance with the expiration of the Federal program, thrown out of work through no fault of their own, and desperately, desperately looking for a job. They are powerless and, to many in Washington, they are nameless, only a number.

So those who oppose extending this lifeline of unemployment insurance

can talk about their compassion, but rather than meeting and talking with Americans searching for work, they are throwing them to the wolves, whether of hunger, helplessness or even homelessness.

We, I promise everybody, will strive to help change that these next 11 days, as House Republicans recess.

Consider this: when Walmart advertised 600 jobs in D.C., 23,000 people applied. When a dairy plant was reopened in Hagerstown, Maryland, 1,600 people applied for a few dozen jobs.

This should not be a partisan issue. Republicans are making it such with their cold shoulder and their stonewall in this House.

It is unconscionable for Republicans to close down this House without lifting a single finger to help 1.5 million Americans and to prevent a vote by those of us ready to act. It is unconscionable.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to a great Member from Mississippi (Mr. PALAZZO), my friend and colleague.

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman SMITH and Chairman ROGERS for their work to put this bill together. This is a product of months of work on the part of our appropriators, under regular order, to give us the framework for this bill.

I have the pleasure of serving as chairman of the Subcommittee on Space, as well as being one of the lead sponsors on the underlying indemnification bill. This is a simple, yet crucial, policy that allows our space industry to remain globally competitive as they support and service satellites Americans rely upon every day.

I welcome this 3-year extension, and I also appreciate the consideration this package has given my NASA reauthorization bill.

The larger package also begins to address issues facing homeowners across the Nation, not just in coastal areas, by including the Palazzo-Cassidy-Grimm-Richmond amendment that has received wide bipartisan support in both the House and the Senate.

This provision halts all FEMA work through the end of this fiscal year to implement rate increases on some of those homeowners affected by flood map changes. This provision sets the stage for broader reforms that we are working towards later this month or the next.

With this bill, we also maintain our commitments to our men and women in uniform by restoring damaging defense cuts. We address cost-of-living adjustments for 63,000 medically retired military personnel and survivors receiving those benefits. I plan to continue working to address cost-of-living increases for all of our military retirees.

We provide for a well-deserved 1 percent increase in troop pay, and it also

provides funding for homeland security priorities, such as the seventh and eighth National Security Cutters for the Coast Guard.

Finally, this bill continues the pattern of responsible cuts to government waste, fraud and abuse. It represents \$165 billion in total discretionary cuts since 2010, and is part of our commitment, as House Republicans, to continue cutting spending responsibly.

Again, I thank my colleagues for their work on this bill.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), who is the ranking member of the Financial Services Committee.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, while this agreement is an improvement over the harmful sequester, it fails to adequately fund Wall Street's cops, shortchanges many housing programs, and ignores the global economy.

While the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission need more resources to oversee Wall Street, this bill only provides flat funding to the already-underfunded SEC and a nominal bump for the CFTC. Yes, no furloughs, but no new examiners either.

Regarding housing, the bill offers minimal increases for section 8 vouchers and the Community Development Block Grant program but not enough for Americans struggling with long-term unemployment and foreclosure.

Finally, Republican isolationists have excluded the International Monetary Fund reform package. Democrats and businesses agree a well-equipped IMF that leverages billions of global dollars is in our national interest.

Despite these concerns, we must pass this bill. Reluctantly, I support this bill. We have to stop the sequester and prevent another government shutdown.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 238,855, and counting, workers in my home State of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is advised that all time has been yielded for purposes of debate only. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan

(Mr. KILDEE) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 49,965 workers in Michigan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republican majority's refusal to extend unemployment benefits that would protect 137,315 workers in my home State of New York, and that number is growing as we speak.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' unconscionable refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 137,315 workers in my home State of New York.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect over 19,000 workers in Nevada.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield.

Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that benefit over one-quarter of a million people in my home State of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield to the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. SHEA-PORTER) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republican leadership's refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect unemployed workers in my State of New Hampshire.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 238,855 workers in California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 238,855 workers in my home State of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I am proud to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), my colleague, for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect nearly 63,000 workers in Massachusetts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the unfortunate Republican refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 238,855 workers in my home State of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end Republicans' shameful refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 238,855 workers in California, my State.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment insurance benefits that protect 19,285 workers in the great State of Nevada.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment insurance that protects 238,855 workers in California who lost their job through no fault of their own, and who actively seek work.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS) for a unanimous consent request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. First, the Chair would make a statement.

The Chair would advise Members that even though a unanimous consent request to consider a measure is not entertained, embellishments accompanying such request constitute debate and will become an imposition on the time of the Member who yielded for that purpose.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring to this floor H.R. 3824 to end Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect families in the San Fernando Valley of which I represent. These individuals deserve the right to eat and should not be tossed out on the street and become homeless.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Time will be charged to the gentleman from Massachusetts for the last request.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida

(Ms. FRANKEL) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' very cruel refusal to end unemployment benefits that would protect more than 80,000 Floridian job seekers in my home State of Florida.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I will not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BROWNLEY) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect nearly 239,000 workers in the great State of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

□ 1315

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 80,473 workers in my home State, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlelady from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) for a unanimous consent request.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the majority's refusal to extend unemployment benefits to some of our Nation's neediest families, including 137,315 workers in the great State of New York.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, with the hope of a different response from my friend on the other side of the aisle, I ask one more time for unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 5,585 workers in my home State of Rhode Island.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. My good friend from the other side of the aisle clearly hasn't dealt with a lot of Native Americans, where the answer is normally pretty much the same. So, Madam Speaker, I do not yield.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of a unanimous consent request, I yield to my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY).

Mr. TIERNEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring forward H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' unconscionable refusal to extend the unemployment insurance which, in my State, would benefit some 62,900 workers in search of work.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my friend for giving me the opportunity to renew so many acquaintances with my good friends on the other side and make some new ones. So I appreciate that.

I want to reiterate my earlier announcement that all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only, and we are not yielding for any other purposes.

I would like to make the point that this legislation is genuinely bipartisan. The legislation that my friends have asked for consideration was not within the scope of consideration of this legislation. I have no doubt it is being dealt with in the Senate right now, but it is

simply not appropriate, in my opinion, to bring it into this debate, particularly since we are under time constraints. Were we to fail to pass this rule and the underlying legislation in a timely fashion, we would risk a government shutdown, which I know my friends on the other side of the aisle want to avoid as much as we do.

So, with that, I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Speaker.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, let me just say to my colleague from Oklahoma, we are not asking to amend this bill. We are asking for the right to be able to bring up a bill that would extend unemployment insurance.

Let's be clear so everybody understands this. The majority, if they agreed, could allow us to bring this up at any time. We could have this debate right after we pass the omnibus. So there is absolutely no reason at all that we shouldn't have the right to be able to debate the issue of extending unemployment insurance to millions of our fellow citizens who are looking to us for help.

It is very challenging during these economically difficult times to be able to find employment, and we have many of our citizens who have tried but have been unsuccessful in finding employment. They ought to be able to support their families through this difficult time. All we are asking for is the right to be able to bring this up and vote on it. We are not talking about delaying passing the omnibus bill. We are talking about doing our job and not skipping town and going home for a week while people who are unemployed and have lost their benefits have nothing.

With that, Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY), whose legislation we could bring up, if we were to defeat the previous question, to extend unemployment insurance for the millions of Americans that have been impacted.

Mr. TIERNEY. Madam Speaker, some 1.3 million workers have lost their jobless benefits as of December 28. That number grows by an estimated 72,000 more a week. In my home State of Massachusetts, alone, some 62,915 families have been adversely impacted, and that includes 20,000 veterans.

We can hear the urgency of families who have exhausted every avenue, have exhausted the savings, the generosity of family and friends, even as they look for work. About 4 million people have been cut out of work for 27 weeks or longer. They have about a 12 percent chance of finding a new job in any given month. There are still not enough jobs to go around, almost three unemployed workers per every job opening. That is worse than the ratio at any point during the 2001 recession.

If the fate of individuals doesn't move the Members of this Chamber,

perhaps a look at the economy would. For every \$1 of unemployment insurance, the economic impact is a positive \$1.52. That is money with which to buy essential services and products of our local and small businesses, who greatly need that demand.

Seventeen times over the last decade or so we have extended benefits in a bipartisan manner. Fourteen of those times were bipartisan in nature, and five of those were under the administration of George W. Bush.

The urgency is now; the need is critical. I have introduced, Madam Speaker, the responsible legislation, entitled the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act, H.R. 3824. It has over 140 cosponsors already, even though it has been filed only a matter of days. Speaker BOEHNER should bring this bill to the floor immediately for a vote. Let us act now and extend it for 3 months, and help our neighbors help themselves as we help our Nation.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I want to remind my good friend that this legislation is comparable, and this is actually under consideration in the United States Senate right now. Frankly, my friends on the other side of the aisle control the majority there.

I would also like to remind them that when the President first raised this issue about a week before the end of the year, the Speaker said, If you will help us find a way to pay for it, we will consider it. So far I don't recall that that offer has been taken up in any serious way by anybody.

The cost of this is extraordinary: \$25 billion over a year; a temporary 3-month extension would cost between 7 and 8. We are trying to deal with what have been, really, deficits that have been extraordinary. This program has been extended for 5 years.

Again, we would love to continue our dialogue with our friends. We hope something productive happens in the United States Senate. For now I am going to keep the focus where it belongs. That is on this omnibus spending bill, which is a bipartisan accomplishment, which the President has urged that we pass, which I know many of my friends on the other side also favor.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, before I yield to the next speaker on our side, I think it is important to point out that, yeah, the Democrats do control the majority in the Senate, but a majority of Republicans right now are filibustering consideration of extending unemployment insurance, led by MITCH MCCONNELL, the Republican minority leader.

Maybe rather than waiting for them we can show some leadership here and demonstrate to these millions of Americans who have fallen on tough times that somebody cares; that we are not

just going to let them just dangle and be without any kind of compensation during these difficult times; that we are going to step up to the plate and let them know that we understand that the economy is still going through hard times and that there is a need to extend this benefit.

I don't know how we can just turn our backs on these people who are struggling. I mean, our job here is to help people, not to ignore their problems, not to turn a cold shoulder when they fall on difficult times. We all know we are emerging from one of the worst economic crises in our lifetime. These aren't normal times. So we ought to be there to provide some help. Let us show them a little compassion. I don't think that that is unreasonable. I don't care what your ideology is. We ought to not turn our backs on those who are unemployed in this country.

With that, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nevada, (Mr. HORSFORD).

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the previous question, so we finally have a chance to bring up unemployment insurance, which is what the majority of Americans want us to be addressing at this time. It is completely insensitive, unjust, and flat out wrong that Congress would deny 1.4 million Americans unemployment insurance benefits, including over 19,000 Nevadans.

This is the week that unemployment checks stop coming. This is the week where families will be faced with very unnecessary hardships and impossible choices. Why? Because this Congress fails to act. Republicans are holding unemployment benefits hostage, and it is completely hypocritical.

On December 14, 2002, in his weekly radio address, then-President George W. Bush scolded Congress for failing to extend unemployment insurance benefits. He said: "These Americans rely on their unemployment benefits to pay for their rent, to pay their food and other critical bills."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HORSFORD. "They need our assistance in these difficult times, and we cannot let them down."

The unemployment rate then was 6 percent. It is much higher now. That Congress voted 416-4 to extend unemployment benefits, and under George W. Bush they did it five times. They didn't ask for one pay-for because it was important for the American public. It is time for us to do the right thing on behalf of 1.4 million Americans.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I want to remind my friends—and I have no doubt about my friend's compassion, I genuinely do not. We have had the opportunity to serve together on the Rules Committee. I would argue the

compassionate thing to do here would be actually to start creating jobs.

This recession ended in 2009. It has been a lot of years. We have 140 pieces of legislation stacked up in the United States Senate waiting for the Senate to act on that we think would generate jobs, everything from Keystone pipeline to enhanced energy production. There is a disagreement, but I think if the Senate would act proactively we would actually do what I know we both want to do and create jobs.

The other thing I would suggest, I have some sympathy with my friends on the other side of the rotunda in my party. They have not been allowed to present any of their ideas or any of their amendments on the floor. I think they would probably like to work with our friend in that regard, let's just see.

Again, I would suggest today we should concentrate on the thing that we know we can do in a bipartisan fashion: pass an omnibus spending bill that will prevent a government shutdown and will provide a firm foundation for our economy that both sides and the President of the United States have agreed is the right thing to do for the country.

You usually make progress one step at a time. It seems to me that is an important step and a step we ought to make today by passing the rule and the underlying legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Oklahoma's comments, and I appreciate his expressing the frustration of the minority in the Senate not being able to express themselves, to be heard. I feel that same frustration here because we now have just completed a year in which I think that there have been more closed rules than any other time in history. So I think we all on the minority side here understand what it feels like to be shut out.

At this point, I would like to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD).

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, the low level of funding in the omnibus bill for the Labor-HHS Subcommittee is far from meeting the needs of our country. Nevertheless I will support the bill because this compromised measure does make important improvements in health promotion, medical research, Head Start, and Job Corps.

I commend Ranking Members LOWEY, DELAUNO, and their staff, who passionately fought to protect the programs decimated by sequestration. I am particularly grateful the bill fully funds STOP Act programs so we can continue the progress we have made against the public health crisis of underage drinking. I am pleased it funds newborn screening programs that save the lives of babies with genetic disorders.

Madam Speaker, spending bills are a statement of our values and our prior-

ities as Americans. Unfortunately, this bill falls short of truly reflecting those values in critically underfunded programs like Healthy Start and Hispanic-serving institutions.

My hope is that our 2015 appropriations bill will, in fact, reflect our commitment to investing in a better future for all Americans, including the most vulnerable among us.

□ 1330

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, far be it from me to debate too much about what goes on in the United States Senate, but I do think it is worth adding for the record that, since July of this year, Republicans in the Senate have been allowed to submit exactly four amendments. So I think we know who holds the world's record in terms of keeping the minority off the floor.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), my distinguished friend, colleague and former chairman on the Interior Committee and the new chairman of the Energy and Water Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, I rise to enter into a colloquy with the gentleman from California (Mr. NUNES) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY).

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. NUNES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for all your hard work in putting this bill together.

Mr. Chairman, the underlying bill includes funding for three environmental programs that have shown very little accountability since they were enacted, specifically, the Central Valley Project Improvement Act Restoration Fund, the CALFED Program, and the San Joaquin River Restoration Fund.

I remain concerned about the expenditures in these programs and whether they are going to the intended purpose. I urge the committee to conduct an oversight hearing into these programs, and would urge you, Mr. Chairman, perhaps you could contact the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study of these programs run by the Bureau of Reclamation's Mid-Pacific region.

Mr. SIMPSON. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY).

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for your work, and I appreciate your willingness and the opportunity to bring accountability, as many of you know, to the challenge that we have in California and the devastation of the drought, but what is wreaking havoc throughout the Valley—which is the breadbasket—we find many times much of this money is not being held accountable and the lack of water that is not being supplied throughout California. We appreciate your work on this.

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank both my friends from California for their attention to these issues. We have been discussing these issues with both of you and your concerns for some time now, and I look forward to exploring the issues further during a hearing and to working with the Government Accountability Office to provide further oversight on these programs.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I am proud to yield to our distinguished minority whip, Mr. HOYER, for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 25,092 people in my State of Maryland.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would advise the minority whip that the Chair understands that the gentleman from Oklahoma has not yielded for that purpose. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, at this time, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR).

Mr. CUELLAR. I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY for their hard work on this funding package and specifically their help in adding a first-time accountability provision to make our Federal Government more efficient and more effective. This accountability language will, for the first time, direct each agency head in preparing funding requests as part of the President's annual budget in consultation with the GAO to directly link the agency's performance plan and performance goals to such funding requests.

It will require that performance measures examine outcome measures, output measures, efficiency measures, and customer service measures. This will provide the American taxpayer with results-oriented government.

This first-time accountability language represents a real step forward for the integration of performance-based budgeting in government operations.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

Mr. KILDEE. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I am here to express my disappointment that we are not bringing up H.R. 3824, a bill that would extend for 3 months emergency unemployment compensation. It causes me to think of what the American people would expect of us here in Congress if we were facing a national emergency of some type that resulted in the immediate loss of basic support for the basic needs of 1.3 million Americans.

What would we do, especially if that national emergency somehow caused every week 72,000 additional Americans to lose the basic help that they need to provide rent, to provide heat, put food on the table—to take care of the basic human necessities? We would act. Sure, as the gentleman pointed out, we would discuss ways to prevent future national emergencies that would cause this sort of problem. We would find ways to prevent those sorts of things from happening.

The gentleman referred to job training, economic development programs like job training. We would do those things for sure. But in the meantime, we would—and today we should—act to restore those benefits.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I commend Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY for their tremendous leadership in putting together this compromise budget.

The bill is a step forward. It increases funding for many important priorities like housing authority operations and section 8. We have got an affordable-housing crisis in New York City, and these additional resources will help.

The bill also makes important infrastructure investments. It fully funds the President's request of \$14.6 million for the Second Avenue Subway in the district I represent and \$215 million for the East Side access that will help create thousands of jobs in our Nation's largest city and is in the district of Mr. KING and my district.

I am also pleased to see that there isn't a single anti-woman rider that would threaten women's access to comprehensive health care.

This bill isn't perfect, but it is a step forward. I had hoped it would include an extension of unemployment insurance and refund the cuts for the National Institutes of Health, but it is a vast improvement over the current budget, and I will be supporting it.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect over 72,000 workers in Texas.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentleman from Oklahoma has not yielded for that purpose. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I would like to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, in the last 18 days, nearly 1.5 million Americans have been cut off from their emergency unemployment benefits, and tens of thousands more Americans will lose their benefits every week without congressional action.

Yesterday, The Wall Street Journal reported that 2.3 million children live with a long-term unemployed parent, triple the number since the recession started in 2007; and losing unemployment benefits will be devastating to so many of these families. This is unconscionable. And what have my Republican colleagues in the House done to address this issue? Nothing.

Speaker BOEHNER's refusal to have a vote to extend emergency unemployment benefits is shortsighted, bad for our economy, and devastating for the 1.5 million Americans who have been cut off from this vital lifeline.

Congress is set to adjourn in 24 hours; and instead of offering a solution to extend emergency unemployment benefits, this rule does not allow us to preserve this important assistance and ignores the serious needs of our constituents. It is outrageous that the House of Representatives would leave town again without taking action to renew this critical program to help struggling American families.

I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question so we can bring this important legislative fix to the floor without delay to resolve this problem for our constituents.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I remind my friends on the other side of the aisle that supposedly we are in the 5th year of a recovery and that we have extended these extraordinary benefits for 5 years at the cost of hundreds of billions of dollars.

Now, the Speaker has indicated that if our friends, either the administration, our friends on the other side of the aisle, or our friends in the Senate have an idea how to pay for this extension, he would give it due consideration. So far, it doesn't appear that such an idea has been forthcoming.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, let me just remind my colleagues that Republican President George Bush extended unemployment benefits on a number of occasions, never paid for it; and I don't recall my friends on the other side of the aisle raising a big to-do over that.

But the bottom line is to simply say that, well, we have extended it multiple times, so tough luck to these people who are still struggling in this difficult economy is unacceptable. How

can we do that? We are here to represent these people and to make sure that they have enough to get through these difficult times until the economy gets better so they can get a job.

This should not be controversial. This shouldn't be a big deal. I am stunned that extending unemployment insurance to the unemployed in this country is a controversial issue. Only in this Republican-led House of Representatives are our priorities all messed up. Nobody talks about pay-fors for tax cuts for Donald Trump or subsidies to Big Oil or any special deals for corporate donors to the Republican National Committee. No one says a word about that. But when it comes to extending benefits to unemployed Americans, we are going to find pay-fors.

Well, do you know what? Let's take the initiative in this House to figure out how to get this thing done rather than leave town tomorrow and we don't come back for a week and a half and just leave these people hanging.

With that, Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, while I intend to support the omnibus appropriation bill, I wanted to voice my deep concern and disappointment that the omnibus appropriation bill fails to address the unemployment insurance issue, as well as it fails to address the rising flood insurance premiums facing millions of those who have been impacted by Superstorm Sandy.

Rather than amend the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Act in a comprehensive way, the omnibus contains language that temporarily delays flood insurance premium increases for a year and for just a segment of policy owners. After that year, flood insurance premiums could continue to rise exponentially for newer policies. This is crippling our housing market recovery in areas like New York City, New Jersey, Connecticut, and others that were hard hit by Superstorm Sandy.

Though this temporary delay may be better than nothing, it is not the certainty that the Nation's 5.5 million flood insurance owners deserve and need. Again, I call on Congress to bring up a comprehensive flood insurance reform legislation quickly in order to provide economic certainty to at-risk neighborhoods across our great country.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH).

Mr. FATTAH. I thank the gentleman. I want to thank the chairman and ranking member on the House Appropriations Committee.

Madam Speaker, I want to speak in support of the underlying matter, the appropriations bill. There is a lot that

I could say, a lot of progress that we have made on a number of issues; but I want to, at this moment, talk in particular about the investments we are making in science and innovation.

The World Economic Forum says that the American economy is an innovation-driven economy; and throughout this appropriations bill at NASA, at NIH, in terms of our Federal laboratories and across our whole spectrum of activities including DARPA and others, we are making significant investments.

I want to say that working with Chairman WOLF over the last three bills that we have moved through this floor and through the process, we have launched a high-priority research effort on neuroscience or brain research, and we have added to that each year. This bill is no exception. We have worked now in this legislation to internationalize this collaboration in important ways because the E.U. and others have launched similar initiatives in terms of understanding the complexities related to human brain diseases and disorders therein. So I thank the chair and the ranking member.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, could I inquire from my friend if he has any additional speakers.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I do.

Mr. COLE. In that case, I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlelady from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect over 26,000 workers in my State of Connecticut.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentleman from Oklahoma has not yielded for that purpose. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I will be the last speaker on our side.

Mr. COLE. I thank my friend.

□ 1345

Madam Speaker, in a few moments, I will offer an amendment to the rule. The amendment is necessary due to a late request submitted by the administration to ensure that the fix for disabled military retirees works as it was intended. The amendment was fully vetted by the relevant House and Senate committees, majority and minority, and the administration. The Congressional Budget Office has confirmed that the change does not affect the cost of the bill. This amendment will ensure that we properly execute the agreed-upon compromise.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, just to kind of summarize here, my colleagues are being asked to vote on this, over 1,500 pages that nobody has read. And again, coming from the party that talked about reading the bill, I am a little surprised that they wanted to present it this way. But I am urging my colleagues to vote "no" on the rule simply because, under the process that we have before us, nobody has an opportunity to amend anything in this bill or change anything. I am willing to bet that in a week or so we are going to read an article about something that was in here that nobody even knew about, and if they did, they would have wanted it out of the bill. So I think the process that my Republican friends have utilized in this House of Representatives really is very disappointing—the number of closed rules, the way they have shut down debate, and even the way we have gotten to this point. So I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the rule.

At the end of the day, people are going to have to vote for this bill anyway because the alternative is shutting the government down or going back to the sequestration levels which my Republican friends embraced, which were unacceptable—so unacceptable they couldn't pass a Transportation appropriations bill on this House floor. They couldn't bring an HHS bill to this floor because the numbers were so unacceptably low that even their own Members couldn't deal with voting for a bill like that. As far as the underlying bill goes, I think the best that can be said about it is it begins to chip away at sequestration. The numbers are still awful, but the alternative is even worse.

I would also urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the previous question so we can bring up a bill to extend unemployment insurance for those who are unemployed. I am fascinated by the debate on the other side of the aisle saying we are reluctant to do it because we have done it a number of times. That seems more important to my Republican colleagues than whether or not people are in need, whether or not it is necessary to extend these benefits to keep families afloat.

Because Congress failed to act, more than 1.3 million struggling unemployed Americans were cut off from extended emergency unemployment benefits in the middle of the holidays. We all went home for Christmas, and the gift we gave to these struggling Americans was we cut off their unemployment compensation. Another 1.9 million Americans will lose this support in the first half of this year if we don't do anything.

Too many families are still struggling to rebuild and regain what they had before the economic crisis. It is both unfair and devastating to cut off these benefits at the time of a 7.0 percent unemployment rate. We should not leave Washington tomorrow, on a

Thursday, and go home for a week and a half and not address this issue. To blame the Senate, maybe it is an easy way to just kind of brush this off, but the bottom line is in the Senate, if you want to be of any help, talk to the minority leader who is leading a filibuster so that this can't be brought up over in the Senate.

But that is no excuse for us in the House not to act. That is no excuse for us to turn our back on millions of Americans who desperately need our help. They are going through difficult times. Our job here is to help people, not just those who are well off, not just those who have super-PACs or who write out checks to campaigns. Our job is to help everybody, and that includes those who are the most vulnerable in this, those who are struggling during this difficult economy.

Madam Speaker, I include for the RECORD an editorial that appeared in The New York Times, entitled, "No Jobs, No Benefits, and Lousy Pay." I will also include for the RECORD an article, entitled, "New Economic Analysis: \$400 Million Drained from State Economies in Unemployment Benefits This Week Alone."

By not extending unemployment benefits, we are not only hurting these families who are unemployed, we are hurting our local economies. We are hurting the economy of this country. We need to get our priorities straight here. Our job is to stand up for those who are in need. On too many occasions, this Republican-led House has turned its back on those who are most vulnerable.

So I urge my colleagues, both Republicans and Democrats, to vote "no" on the previous question. This is our only opportunity before you go home on a recess to be able to deal with the issue of extending unemployment insurance. Vote "no" on the previous question so we can bring up the extension of unemployment compensation so we can help millions of families in this country who are desperately in need of help.

I yield back the balance of my time.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 10, 2014]

NO JOBS, NO BENEFITS, AND LOUSY PAY
(By The Editorial Board)

There is nothing good to say about the December employment report, which showed that only 74,000 jobs were added last month. But dismal as it was, the report came at an opportune political moment. The new numbers rebut the Republican arguments that jobless benefits need not be renewed, and that the current minimum wage is adequate. At the same time, they underscore the need, only recently raised to the top of the political agenda, to combat poverty and inequality.

The report showed that average monthly job growth in 2013 was 182,000, basically unchanged from 2012. Even the decline in the jobless rate last month, from 7 percent in November to 6.7 percent, was a sign of weakness: It mainly reflects a shrinking labor force not new hiring as the share of workers employed or looking for work fell to the low-

est level since 1978. That's a tragic waste of human capital. It would be comforting to ascribe the dwindling labor force mainly to retirements or other longterm changes, but most of the decline is due to weak job opportunities and weak labor demand since the Great Recession.

One result is that the share of jobless workers who have been unemployed for six months or longer has remained stubbornly high. In December, it was nearly 38 percent, still higher by far than at any time before the Great Recession, in records going back to 1948.

And yet, nearly 1.3 million of those long-term unemployed had their federal jobless benefits abruptly cut off at the end of last year, after Republicans refused to renew the federal unemployment program in the latest budget deal. Each week the program is not reinstated, another 72,000 jobless people who otherwise would have qualified for benefits will find there is no longer a federal program to turn to. Worse, in the Senate this week, after a show of willingness to discuss renewing the benefits, Republicans objected to a bill to do just that. They had demanded that a renewal be paid for, but they didn't like how Democrats proposed to do that—with spending cuts at the end of the budget window in 2024 in exchange for relief today.

There was no need to pay for the benefits, which have such a crucial and positive effect—on families, the economy and poverty—that it would be sound to renew them even if the government borrowed to do so. But Republicans would rather criticize President Obama's handling of the economy than help those left behind.

A similar dynamic is developing around the drive for a higher minimum wage. In the December jobs report, the average hourly wage for most workers was \$20.35. That means that the minimum wage, at \$7.25 an hour, is only one-third of the average, rather than one-half, as was the case historically. Raising the wage to \$10.10 an hour, as Democrats have proposed, would help to restore the historical relationship. But even that would fall far short of the roughly \$17 an hour that workers at the bottom of the wage scale would be earning if increased labor productivity were reflected in their pay, rather than in corporate profits, executive compensation and shareholder returns.

Republicans, however, are opposed to any increase, as if the numbers don't speak for themselves. Their stance also dismisses research, and common sense, which says that raising the wages of low- and moderate-income workers is essential for lessening both poverty and inequality.

Instead, in the past week, they have introduced ostensibly "antipoverty" ideas, most prominently Senator Marco Rubio's plan to transform federal safety net programs into state block grants, another of the shopworn Republican ideas that also include privatizing federal services and slashing domestic spending. Block grants have allowed states to disregard the needs of the least fortunate. The proposal would set back the debate on wages, poverty and inequality.

The December jobs report is telling Congress what it needs to do. Unfortunately, that will not lead to action anytime soon.

NEW ECONOMIC ANALYSIS: 400 MILLION
DRAINED FROM STATE ECONOMIES IN UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS THIS WEEK ALONE—
JANUARY 3, 2014

WASHINGTON.—The expiration of federal unemployment insurance at the end of last week is already taking more than 400 million out of the pockets a SHARE of American job

seekers nationwide and state economies, according to a new analysis by Ways and Means Committee Democrats. Unemployment insurance is viewed as a very effective fiscal stimulus because jobless Americans tend to spend their unemployment insurance right away. The analysis spells out how much federal funding each state is going without in the first week since the emergency Federal Unemployment Compensation program expired. In Illinois, nearly 82,000 people lost an average 313 weekly benefit for a total statewide economic impact of 25 million. In Ohio, more than 39,000 people lost an average weekly benefit of 312 for a total statewide economic impact of 12 million.

At 11 a.m. this morning, Ways and Means Ranking Member Sander Levin (D-MI) and Democratic Whip Steny H. Hoyer (D-MD) will join former Labor Secretary Robert Reich and Harvard economist Lawrence Katz in holding a press call to highlight the harmful economic impact that will result if Republicans in Congress don't agree to extend the program.

"In state after state, Americans who have lost their federal unemployment insurance in one fell swoop last week are struggling to get by," said Ways and Means Ranking Member Levin. "Every week that Republicans fail to act tens of thousands of additional long-term unemployed Americans lose this vital lifeline as they look to get back on their feet after the worst recession in generations, and the economy in each state is taking a hit."

Overall, failing to renew the EUC program will cost the economy 200,000 jobs this year, according to the Congressional Budget Office. Note that the below estimate is conservative because it only takes into account the total dollar amount provided per week by the now expired EUC program. Economists generally multiply these estimates by 1.5 to 2 to show the true economic impact.

State	Number of people who lost benefits Dec. 28	Avg. weekly benefit lost	Total benefit lost this week
AK	4,300	\$247.61	\$1,064,723
AL	12,036	206.21	2,481,944
AR	9,300	286.11	2,660,823
AZ	17,100	219.06	3,745,926
CA	213,793	303.37	64,858,382
CO	20,237	359.12	7,267,511
CT	23,997	335.95	8,061,792
DC	4,600	300.87	1,384,000
DE	3,600	243.57	876,852
FL	73,000	231.20	16,877,600
GA	54,400	266.23	14,482,912
HI	1,900	415.82	790,058
IA	4,300	325.95	1,401,585
ID	2,600	258.36	671,736
IL	81,867	312.77	25,605,542
IN	19,200	238.24	4,574,208
KS	4,400	333.42	1,467,048
KY	18,000	288.60	5,194,800
LA	7,832	205.80	1,611,826
MA	58,700	444.00	26,062,800
MD	22,900	326.30	7,472,270
ME	3,300	284.84	939,972
MI	43,311	293.92	12,729,969
MN	9,231	375.15	3,463,010
MO	21,329	235.04	5,013,168
MS	13,400	192.15	2,574,810
MT	1,876	283.80	532,409
NC	NA	NA	NA
ND	300	386.11	115,833
NE	1,200	272.31	326,772
NH	1,004	287.49	288,640
NJ	90,300	381.79	34,475,637
NY	6,000	288.66	1,731,960
NV	17,600	306.90	5,401,440
NY	127,100	305.75	38,860,825
OH	39,100	311.82	12,192,162
OK	4,907	294.62	1,445,700
OR	20,067	321.14	6,444,316
PA	73,330	343.31	25,174,922
PR	30,700	117.76	3,615,232
RI	4,900	337.13	1,651,937
SC	15,400	248.29	3,823,666
SD	200	261.34	52,268
TN	19,500	236.07	4,603,365
TX	64,294	338.59	21,769,305
UT	2,500	344.58	861,450
VA	9,700	296.95	2,880,415

State	Number of people who lost benefits Dec. 28	Avg. weekly benefit lost	Total benefit lost this week
VI	1,300	310.91	404,183
VT	600	298.13	178,878
WA	24,414	395.14	9,646,948
WI	23,700	266.09	6,306,333
WV	6,933	271.37	1,881,408
WY	600	371.36	222,816
Total	1,336,158	304.86	408,224,089

* Estimates exclude North Carolina, which ended its EUC08 program in July 2013. US Dept. of Labor, Office of Unemployment Insurance.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I would again like to thank my friends Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY for their efforts to bring an important product to this floor, a product which fulfills our constitutional responsibility of appropriating funds for the government for the fiscal year 2014.

While this is not the bill I would have drafted, or I am sure that my friend would have drafted, I believe it strikes an appropriate balance between key Republican and Democratic priorities, and I believe it will attract the majority of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle as well as the majority of my friends on my own side of the aisle.

I want to thank my friend in the sense that, while we have had a contentious debate, we are actually going to be, on the underlying legislation, voting together. That may have been gotten lost in the debate. I will be voting with the majority of his colleagues and at the urging of the President of the United States. So we ought to recognize that, while we have had some partisan differences here, the legislation itself was crafted in a bipartisan manner. It was brought to this floor. I would agree with my friend, I would have preferred 12 different bills and a lot more time, but we have a limited time frame here. It was brought in a cooperative manner. Both the ranking member and the chairman are urging its passage. It is something that we ought to take, frankly, some pride in and certainly congratulate those who had a hand in it.

I want to also point out to my friend on the unemployment issue, here we probably do disagree. But the Speaker has made it apparent, if there are appropriate pay-fors, he is willing to consider that. Without questioning my friends on the other side of the rotunda, so far they simply have not provided that. I think the Speaker's offer has been out since before the end of the year, since before the benefits ended.

It is also worth noting that this does not affect regular unemployment benefits. Those are still there for all Americans. This is a program which has been extended 5 years. We are now in a time when the recession is 4 years in the rearview mirror. Unemployment has been coming down. If it still needs to be extended for some people, we ought to find a way, in my view, to pay for it,

and I think the Speaker has made it apparent that he would consider any serious proposal in that regard. So far, we haven't had that.

Sometimes, Madam Speaker, the smart vote and the easy vote are the wrong vote. I know some of my friends on the other side might decide to vote "no" on the underlying legislation. I never quibble with a rule vote. I respect that process because from their perspective there is a lot to criticize here. Certainly from my side of the aisle, there is a lot to criticize as well. We are going to have some "no" votes. But I think there is not much question that the right vote here is to vote for the underlying legislation, assuming that the rule is adopted, and I think it will be. I think it is the right thing for the country. I think it is the right thing for the process itself to actually get back to regular order, to consider the bills in the manner that I know my friend would like them to be considered in, and to have an open amendment process, which we do on appropriations legislation. This is an essential first step to doing that.

I think that Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY have probably done more in this legislation to restore the process and rebuild. They have given us a foundation for the next fiscal year that will allow us to do precisely the things that my friend would like to do and that I agree, in a normal process, ought to be done.

So I would obviously urge support for the rule, but more importantly, after the rule passes, assuming it does, the underlying legislation so that we can work together in a bipartisan fashion; we can make sure that we have no government shutdowns next year. I think that will do more to create jobs and economic certainty than probably any single thing we could do.

Our Appropriations Committee, working in a bipartisan fashion under the leadership of Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY, has done that. I would suggest that this probably is something that all of us should reflect upon, congratulate upon, and then try to spread throughout the institution. If we worked the way they worked in putting this bill together and bringing it to the floor on every other piece of legislation, I think the country would be well served; and, frankly, all of us would have a great deal to be proud of. With that, again, I urge the passage of the rule and the underlying legislation.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. COLE

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I offer an amendment to the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 6, after "Rules Committee Print 113-32" insert "(as modified by section 6 of this resolution)".

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 6. The modification referred to in the first section of this resolution is as follows: page 363, strike lines 12 through 16 and insert the following:

"(1) COMBAT-RELATED SPECIAL COMPENSATION.—Section 1413a(b)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

"(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting 'with adjustment under paragraph (2) of section 1401a(b) of this title to which the member would have been entitled (but without the application of paragraph (4) of such section),' after 'under any other provision of law'; and

"(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking 'whichever is applicable to the member.' and inserting 'with adjustment under paragraph (2) of section 1401a(b) of this title to which the member would have been entitled (but without the application of paragraph (4) of such section), whichever is applicable to the member.'"

The material previously referred to by Mr. MCGOVERN is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 458 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of the resolution, add the following new sections:

SEC. 6. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution the Speaker shall, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3824) to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 7. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 3824 as specified in Section 6 of this resolution.

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the Democratic minority to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives (VI, 308-311), describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as "a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge." To defeat the previous question is to give the

opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that "the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition" in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: "The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition."

The Republican majority may say "the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever." But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives, (6th edition, page 135). Here's how the Republicans describe the previous question vote in their own manual: "Although it is generally not possible to amend the rule because the majority Member controlling the time will not yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, the same result may be achieved by voting down the previous question on the rule . . . When the motion for the previous question is defeated, control of the time passes to the Member who led the opposition to ordering the previous question. That Member, because he then controls the time, may offer an amendment to the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment."

In Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled "Amending Special Rules" states: "a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate." (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: "Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon."

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the amendment and on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question on the amendment and on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous

question will be followed by 5-minute votes on adopting the amendment, if ordered, and adopting the resolution, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 195, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 19]

YEAS—228

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivoglio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger

Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry

Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NAYS—195

Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass

Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)

Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)

Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gallo
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)

Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsock
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCormack
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone

Pascarell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Levin
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Neal
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

Buchanan
Cleaver
Gabbard

Hurt
Jones
McCarthy (NY)

McIntyre
Rush
Stockman

□ 1420

Mr. VELA changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HURT. Madam Speaker, I was not present for rollcall vote No. 19, on ordering the previous question on H. Res. 458. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution, as amended.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 230, noes 191, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 20]

AYES—230

Aderholt	Granger	Paulsen
Amash	Graves (GA)	Pearce
Amodei	Graves (MO)	Perry
Bachmann	Griffin (AR)	Petri
Bachus	Griffith (VA)	Pittenger
Barber	Grimm	Pitts
Barletta	Guthrie	Poe (TX)
Barr	Hall	Pompeo
Barton	Hanna	Posey
Benish	Harper	Price (GA)
Bentivolio	Harris	Radel
Bilirakis	Hartzler	Reed
Bishop (UT)	Hastings (WA)	Reichert
Black	Heck (NV)	Renacci
Blackburn	Hensarling	Ribble
Boustany	Herrera Beutler	Rice (SC)
Brady (TX)	Holding	Rigell
Bridenstine	Hudson	Roby
Brooks (IN)	Huelskamp	Roe (TN)
Broun (GA)	Huizenga (MI)	Rogers (AL)
Bucshon	Hultgren	Rogers (KY)
Burgess	Hunter	Rohrabacher
Byrne	Hurt	Rokita
Calvert	Issa	Rooney
Camp	Jenkins	Ros-Lehtinen
Campbell	Johnson (OH)	Roskam
Cantor	Johnson, Sam	Ross
Capito	Jordan	Rothfus
Carter	Joyce	Royce
Cassidy	Kelly (PA)	Runyan
Chabot	King (IA)	Ryan (WI)
Chaffetz	King (NY)	Salmon
Coble	Kingston	Sanford
Coffman	Kinzie (IL)	Scalise
Cole	Kline	Schock
Collins (GA)	Labrador	Schweikert
Collins (NY)	LaMalfa	Scott, Austin
Conaway	Lamborn	Sensenbrenner
Cook	Lance	Sessions
Cotton	Lankford	Shimkus
Cramer	Latham	Shuster
Crawford	Latta	Simpson
Crenshaw	LoBiondo	Smith (MO)
Culberson	Long	Smith (NE)
Daines	Lucas	Smith (NJ)
Davis, Rodney	Luetkemeyer	Smith (TX)
Denham	Lummis	Southerland
Dent	Marchant	Stewart
DeSantis	Marino	Stivers
DesJarlais	Massie	Stutzman
Diaz-Balart	McAllister	Terry
Duckworth	McCarthy (CA)	Thompson (PA)
Duffy	McCaul	Thornberry
Duncan (SC)	McClintock	Tiberi
Duncan (TN)	McHenry	Tipton
Ellmers	McKeon	Turner
Farenthold	McKinley	Upton
Fincher	McMorris	Valadao
Fitzpatrick	Rodgers	Wagner
Fleischmann	Meadows	Walberg
Fleming	Meehan	Walden
Flores	Messer	Walorski
Forbes	Mica	Weber (TX)
Fortenberry	Miller (FL)	Webster (FL)
Fox	Miller (MI)	Wenstrup
Franks (AZ)	Miller, Gary	Westmoreland
Frelinghuysen	Moran	Whitfield
Gardner	Mullin	Williams
Garrett	Mulvaney	Wilson (SC)
Gerlach	Murphy (PA)	Wittman
Gibbs	Neugebauer	Wolf
Gibson	Noem	Womack
Gingrey (GA)	Nugent	Woodall
Gohmert	Nunes	Yoder
Goodlatte	Nunnelee	Yoho
Gosar	Olson	Young (AK)
Gowdy	Palazzo	Young (IN)

NOES—191

Andrews	Bass	Becerra
Barrow (GA)	Beatty	Bera (CA)

Bishop (GA)	Hastings (FL)	Pascrell
Bishop (NY)	Heck (WA)	Pastor (AZ)
Blumenauer	Higgins	Payne
Bonamici	Himes	Pelosi
Brady (PA)	Hinojosa	Perlmutter
Braley (IA)	Holt	Peters (CA)
Brown (FL)	Honda	Peters (MI)
Brownley (CA)	Horsford	Peterson
Bustos	Hoyer	Pingree (ME)
Butterfield	Huffman	Pocan
Capps	Israel	Polis
Capuano	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Cárdenas	Jeffries	Quigley
Carney	Johnson (GA)	Rahall
Carson (IN)	Johnson, E. B.	Rangel
Cartwright	Kaptur	Richmond
Castor (FL)	Keating	Roybal-Allard
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Ruiz
Chu	Kennedy	Ruppersberger
Ciulline	Kildee	Ryan (OH)
Clark (MA)	Kilmer	Sanchez, Linda
Clarke (NY)	Kind	T.
Clay	Kirkpatrick	Sanchez, Loretta
Clyburn	Kuster	Sarbanes
Cohen	Langevin	Schakowsky
Connolly	Larsen (WA)	Schiff
Conyers	Larsen (CT)	Schneider
Cooper	Lee (CA)	Schrader
Costa	Levin	Schwartz
Courtney	Lewis	Scott (VA)
Crowley	Lipinski	Scott, David
Cuellar	Loeb sack	Serrano
Cummings	Lofgren	Sewell (AL)
Davis (CA)	Lowenthal	Shea-Porter
Davis, Danny	Lowey	Sherman
DeGette	Lujan Grisham	Sinema
Delaney	(NM)	Sires
DeLauro	Lujan, Ben Ray	Slaughter
DeBene	(NM)	Smith (WA)
Deutch	Lynch	Speier
Dingell	Maffei	Swalwell (CA)
Doggett	Maloney	Takano
Doyle	Carolyn	Thompson (CA)
Edwards	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (MS)
Ellison	Matheson	Tierney
Engel	Matsui	Titus
Enyart	McCollum	Tonko
Eshoo	McDermott	Tsongas
Esty	McGovern	Van Hollen
Farr	McNerney	Vargas
Fattah	Meeks	Veasey
Foster	Meng	Vela
Frankel (FL)	Michaud	Velázquez
Fudge	Miller, George	Visclosky
Gallego	Moore	Walz
Garamendi	Murphy (FL)	Wasserman
Garcia	Nadler	Schultz
Grayson	Napolitano	Waters
Green, Al	Neal	Waxman
Green, Gene	Negrete McLeod	Welch
Grijalva	Nolan	Wilson (FL)
Gutiérrez	O'Rourke	Yarmuth
Hahn	Owens	
Hanabusa	Pallone	

NOT VOTING—11

□ 1429

Ms. SINEMA changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of the clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 106. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

SUBMISSION OF MATERIAL EXPLANATORY OF THE AMENDMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE AMENDMENTS OF THE SENATE TO H.R. 3547

Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 458, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations submitted explanatory material relating to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 3547.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS REGARDING THE HOUSE AMENDMENT TO THE SENATE AMENDMENT ON H.R. 3547, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

The following is an explanation of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

This Act contains the twelve regular appropriations bills for fiscal year 2014. The divisions contained in the Act are as follows:

- Division A—Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014;
- Division B—Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014;
- Division C—Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014;
- Division D—Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014;
- Division E—Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2014;
- Division F—Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014;
- Division G—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014;
- Division H—Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014;
- Division I—Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2014;
- Division J—Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014;
- Division K—Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014; and
- Division L—Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.

Section 3 of the Act states that, unless expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

Section 4 of the Act specifies that this explanatory statement shall have the same effect with respect to the allocation of funds and implementation of this legislation as if it were a joint explanatory statement of a committee of conference.

Section 5 of the Act provides a statement of appropriations.

Section 6 of the Act states that each amount designated by Congress as being for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism is contingent on the President so designating all such amounts and transmitting such designations to Congress. The provision is consistent with the requirements in the Budget Control Act of 2011 for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism designations by the President.

Section 7 of the Act addresses possible technical scorekeeping differences for fiscal

year 2014 between the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office.

Section 8 of the Act includes the text of the Senate amendment to H.R. 3547, relating to launch liability extension.

The Act does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined by clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

DIVISION A—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES

The explanatory statement remains silent on provisions that were in both the House Report (H.Rpt. 113-116) and Senate Report (S.Rpt. 113-46) that remain unchanged by this agreement, except as noted in this explanatory statement.

The agreement restates that executive branch wishes cannot substitute for Congress' own statements as to the best evidence of congressional intentions, which are the official reports of the Congress. The agreement further points out that funds in this Act must be used for the purposes for which appropriated, as required by section 1301 of title 31 of the United States Code, which provides: "Appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which the appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law."

The House and Senate report language that is not changed by the explanatory statement is approved and indicates congressional intentions. The explanatory statement, while repeating some report language for emphasis, does not intend to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein.

In cases in which the House or the Senate have directed the submission of a report, such report is to be submitted to both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than 60 days after enactment, unless otherwise directed.

Hereafter, in Division A of this statement, the term 'the Committees' refers to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

TITLE I—AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$43,778,000 for the Office of the Secretary.

The following table reflects the agreement:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(Dollars in thousands)

Office of the Secretary	\$5,051
Office of Tribal Relations	498
Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Coordination	1,496
Office of Advocacy and Outreach	1,209
Office of Assistant Secretary for Administration	23,590
Departmental Administration	(22,786)
Office of Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations	3,869
Office of Communications	8,065
Total, Office of the Secretary	43,778

During fiscal year 2013, the Department of Agriculture (USDA) failed to communicate to the Committees information related to a number of Congressional priorities. In particular, the Department failed to provide timely updates on major spending changes for the Modernize and Innovate the Delivery of Agricultural Systems and the Rental Assistance Program among others. In fiscal

year 2014 and beyond, it is incumbent upon USDA to promptly notify the Committees in writing and via briefing on major changes in projects or programs in order for the Committees to fulfill their oversight responsibilities.

The agreement reiterates that reports requested by the Committees are an important part of congressional oversight. The Department is consistently delinquent in submitting these reports, especially due to excessively long reviews in the Office of the Secretary. The Secretary is directed to ensure that the dates and directives, which are mandatory, in the House and Senate Committee reports and this agreement are met. Any agency that does not submit its report on time may be called upon to explain its actions before Congress.

In order to leverage existing capacity and expertise within the Department, the Secretary is directed to explore the creation of a Center of Excellence for loan servicing support functions in order to provide consolidated customer service, field office support, and centralized loan services to USDA agencies and other Federal agencies. The Secretary shall consult with employee representatives and management in the Farm Service Agency Farm Loan Information Technology, Accounting, and Finance Office loan servicing support functions; the Rural Development Deputy Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Chief Information Officer functions; and the Rural Housing Centralized Servicing Center. The Department is reminded that any consolidation of effort or functions is subject to the reprogramming requirements of this Act.

In accordance with the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-358) and Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) guidance, USDA has submitted a plan to make federally funded research publicly available. OSTP has yet to publish the coordinated, government-wide plan to make federally funded research publicly available. USDA is directed to report to the Committees within 30 days of the release of the OSTP report on its efforts to make such research available.

EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIST

The agreement provides \$16,777,000 for the Office of the Chief Economist.

NATIONAL APPEALS DIVISION

The agreement provides \$12,841,000 for the National Appeals Division.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS

The agreement provides \$9,064,000 for the Office of Budget and Program Analysis.

The agreement does not include funding to establish the position of Chief Evaluation Officer.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

The agreement provides \$44,031,000 for the Office of the Chief Information Officer. This amount includes not less than \$27,000,000 to support cybersecurity requirements of the Department.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The agreement provides \$6,213,000 for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

The agreement provides \$893,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

The agreement provides \$21,400,000 for the Office of Civil Rights.

AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES AND RENTAL PAYMENTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$233,000,000 for Agriculture Buildings and Facilities and Rental Payments. The agreement includes \$164,470,000 for rental payments; \$13,800,000 for Department of Homeland Security building security; and \$54,730,000 for building operations and maintenance.

The agreement includes the full funding request for GSA Rental Payments. However, there is concern that despite a decline in staff years of over 12 percent in the past decade, rental costs have risen during this same period of time. The Department is directed to perform a comprehensive review of its rental space needs and report back to the Committees within 90 days of enactment with proposed options to reduce the total rental space and corresponding funding needs across the Department in fiscal year 2015 and beyond. The report should provide specific recommendations on where the Department may be able to consolidate space needs and where they can work with the General Services Administration to negotiate lower rental rates.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$3,592,000 for Hazardous Materials Management.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement provides \$89,902,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

The agreement provides \$41,202,000 for the Office of the General Counsel.

OFFICE OF ETHICS

The agreement provides \$3,440,000 for the Office of Ethics.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS

The agreement provides \$893,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

The agreement provides \$78,058,000 for the Economic Research Service.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

The agreement provides \$161,206,000 for the National Agricultural Statistics Service, including \$44,545,000 for the Census of Agriculture.

Included within funding for the Census of Agriculture is an increase of \$2,250,000 for the Organic Production Survey.

Since 2012, NASS has suspended or eliminated a number of reports due to budget constraints and has been unable to carry out four Current Industrial Reports formerly compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau. The funding level provided will allow NASS to resume or begin compilation of these reports at the frequency levels assumed in fiscal year 2012. NASS is directed to resume all of these reports immediately upon enactment of this Act. Further, this funding level will allow NASS to carry out its full plan for fiscal year 2014 reports as presented in the budget.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$1,116,924,000 for the Agricultural Research Service, Salaries and Expenses.

The agreement does not accept the President's budget request regarding the termination of extramural research, reallocation

of funds, or closure of six research locations. The agreement expects extramural research to be funded without the reductions assessed in fiscal years 2012 and 2013.

The agreement includes funding increases for human nutrition research, sustainable water use research, the National Agricultural Library, agroforestry, forage production, forest products, FOV Race 4, and improved scientific capacity.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

The agreement provides \$772,559,000 for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture's research and education activities.

The agreement directs the Department to include in the budget for fiscal year 2015 the funding levels proposed to be allocated to and the expected publication date, scope, and allocation level for each request for awards to be published under (1) each priority area specified in section 2(b)(2) of the Competitive, Special, and Facilities Research Grant Act (7 U.S.C. 450i(b)(2)); (2) each research and extension project carried out under section 1621(a) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5811(a)); (3) each grant awarded under section 1672B(a) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5925b(a)); (4) each research, education, and extension project

carried out under section 406 of the Research Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7626); and (5) each research and extension project carried out under section 412 of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7632). The term 'request for awards' means a funding announcement published by NIFA that provides detailed information on funding opportunities at the Institute, including the purpose, eligibility, restrictions, focus areas, evaluation criteria, regulatory information, and instructions on how to apply for such opportunities.

The following table reflects the amounts provided by the agreement:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

(Dollars in thousands)

Hatch Act,	7 U.S.C. 361a-i	\$243,701
McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Act	16 U.S.C. 582a through a-7	33,961
Research at 1890 Institutions (Evans-Allen Program)	7 U.S.C. 3222	52,485
Payments to the 1994 Institutions	534(a)(1) of P.L. 103-382	3,439
Education Grants for 1890 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 3152(b)	19,336
Education Grants for Hispanic-Serving Institutions	7 U.S.C. 3241	9,219
Education Grants for Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions	7 U.S.C. 3156	3,194
Research Grants for 1994 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 301 note	1,801
Capacity Building for Non Land-Grant Colleges of Agriculture	7 U.S.C. 3319i	4,500
Resident Instruction and Distance Education Grants for Insular Areas	7 U.S.C. 3222b-2, 3362 and 3363	1,800
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	7 U.S.C. 450i(b)	316,409
Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment	7 U.S.C. 3151a	4,790
Continuing Animal Health and Disease Research Program	7 U.S.C. 3195	4,000
Supplemental and Alternative Crops	7 U.S.C. 3319d	825
Critical Agricultural Materials Act	7 U.S.C. 178 et seq.	1,081
Multicultural Scholars, Graduate Fellowship and Institution Challenge Grants	7 U.S.C. 3152(b)	9,000
Secondary and 2-Year Post-Secondary Education	7 U.S.C. 3152(j)	900
Aquaculture Centers	7 U.S.C. 3322	4,000
Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education	7 U.S.C. 5811, 5812, 5831, and 5832	22,667
Farm Business Management	7 U.S.C. 5925f	1,450
Sun Grant Program	7 U.S.C. 8114	2,500
Improved Pest Control:		
Minor Crop Pest Management (IR-4)	7 U.S.C. 450i(c)	11,913
Alfalfa and Forage Research Program	7 U.S.C. 5925	1,350
Special Research Grants:	7 U.S.C. 450i(c)	
Global Change/UV Monitoring		1,405
Potato Research		1,350
Aquaculture Research		1,350
Total, Special Research Grants		4,105
Necessary Expenses of Research and Education Activities:		
Grants Management System		7,830
Federal Administration—Other Necessary Expenses for Research and Education Activities		6,303
Total, Necessary Expenses		14,133
Total, Research and Education Activities		772,559

NATIVE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS ENDOWMENT FUND

The agreement provides \$11,880,000 for the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund.

HISPANIC-SERVING AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ENDOWMENT FUND

The agreement does not provide an appropriation for the Hispanic-Serving Agricultural Colleges and Universities Endowment Fund.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

The agreement provides \$469,191,000 for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture's extension activities.

The following table reflects the amounts provided by the agreement:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

(Dollars in thousands)

Smith-Lever, Section 3(b) and (c) programs and Cooperative Extension	7 U.S.C. 343(b) and (c) and 208(c) of P.L. 93-471	\$300,000
Extension Services at 1890 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 3221	43,920
Extension Services at 1994 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 343(b)(3)	4,446
Facility Improvements at 1890 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 3222b	19,730
Renewable Resources Extension Act	16 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.	4,060
Rural Health and Safety Education Programs	7 U.S.C. 2662(i)	1,500
Food Animal Residue Avoidance Database Program	7 U.S.C. 7642	1,250
Women and Minorities in STEM Fields	7 U.S.C. 5925	400
Smith-Lever, Section 3(d):	7 U.S.C. 343(d)	
Food and Nutrition Education		67,934
Farm Safety and Youth Farm Safety Education Programs		4,610
New Technologies for Agricultural Extension		1,550
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk		8,395
Federally Recognized Tribes Extension Program		3,039
Total, Section 3(d)		85,528
Necessary Expenses of Extension Activities:		
Agriculture in the K-12 Classroom		552
Federal Administration—Other Necessary Expenses for Extension Activities		7,805

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE EXTENSION ACTIVITIES—Continued

(Dollars in thousands)

Total, Necessary Expenses	8,357
Total, Extension Activities	469,191

INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

The agreement provides \$35,317,000 for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture's integrated activities.

The following table reflects the amounts provided by the agreement:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES (Dollars in thousands)		
Water Quality Program	7 U.S.C. 7626	\$4,500
Methyl Bromide Transition Program	7 U.S.C. 7626	1,996
Organic Transition Program	7 U.S.C. 7626	4,000
Regional Rural Development Centers	7 U.S.C. 450i(c)	998
Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative	7 U.S.C. 3351	6,640
Crop Protection/Pest Management Program	7 U.S.C. 7626	17,143
Total, Integrated Activities		35,317

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR
MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

The agreement provides \$893,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION
SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$821,721,000 for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Salaries and Expenses.

The agreement does not support the request in the President's fiscal year 2014 budget for APHIS to fund two separate accounts for Equine and Cervid Health and Sheep and Goat Health.

The latest data from 2007 indicate that the cervid industry in the U.S. accounts for 5,600 deer farms and 1,900 elk farms, has an economic value of \$894,000,000, and supports nearly 30,000 jobs. This industry is currently adapting to a 2012 interim final rule that established a national, voluntary herd certification program (HCP) that provides uniform herd certification standards and will support the domestic and international marketability of U.S. cervid herds. The agreement believes that the industry requires additional support to ensure that the newly implemented chronic wasting disease HCP is successful. Therefore, APHIS should spend no less than \$3,000,000 for cervid health activities. Within the funds provided, APHIS should give consideration to indemnity payments if warranted.

The agreement acknowledges the growing economic and ecological damage caused by feral swine across the United States. Conservative estimates indicate feral swine are present in 44 States, and agricultural losses and control efforts cost \$1,500,000,000 annually. The agreement understands that computer models have shown that lethal methods combined with contraception could significantly reduce feral swine populations over several years. In addition to the agreement's support for the Department's proposed increased funding for feral swine management, the agreement encourages Wildlife Services to explore development and field testing of non-hormonal, species-specific

oral contraceptives, such as phaged-peptide constructs.

The agreement provides funding for the animal disease traceability system within the Animal Health Technical Services line item. APHIS is directed to submit quarterly reports to the Committees with system updates on the traceability framework, State and Tribal coordination, specific cost information, assessments of progress, and any deviations from the scheduled completion dates.

The National Clean Plant Network is instrumental in ensuring that safe, virus-free plant materials are available to orchards, vineyards, and other growers. Clean plant materials are critical to keeping our agriculture industry competitive in a global marketplace. The agreement recognizes the value of the National Clean Plant Network to improve detection and eradication of viruses, encourages the Department to continue its work on this important program, and includes funding for these purposes in Plant Protection Methods Development.

The agreement provides (Sec. 748) one-time funding of \$20,000,000 for the efforts of the multi-agency coordination involving the citrus industry, Federal and State regulatory personnel, and researchers to combat the spread and eventual eradication of citrus greening. APHIS is encouraged to use reimbursable and cooperative agreements with Federal and State entities as necessary to respond to this growing threat. The Department is directed to provide the Committees with a spending plan for these one-time funds within 90 days of enactment. Funds are available until September 30, 2015.

The agreement provides \$26,900,000 for the agriculture quarantine inspections function, including pre-departure and interline inspections.

The following table reflects the agreement:

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE (Dollars in thousands)	
Program	Amount
Animal Health Technical Services	\$35,339
Aquatic Animal Health	2,253
Avian Health	52,340
Cattle Health	92,500
Equine, Cervid & Small Ruminant Health	19,500
National Veterinary Stockpile	3,722
Swine Health	22,250
Veterinary Biologics	16,417
Veterinary Diagnostics	31,540
Zoonotic Disease Management	9,523
Subtotal, Animal Health	285,384
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (Appropriated)	26,900
Cotton Pests	12,720
Field Crop & Rangeland Ecosystems Pests	8,826
Pest Detection	27,446
Plant Protection Methods Development	24,549
Specialty Crop Pests	151,500
Tree & Wood Pests	54,000
Subtotal, Plant Health	305,941
Wildlife Damage Management	87,428
Wildlife Services Methods Development	18,856
Subtotal, Wildlife Services	106,284
Animal & Plant Health Regulatory Enforcement	16,224
Biotechnology Regulatory Services	18,135
Subtotal, Regulatory Services	34,359
Contingency Fund	470
Emergency Preparedness & Response	16,966

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE—
Continued

(Dollars in thousands)

Program	Amount
Subtotal, Emergency Management	17,436
Agriculture Import/Export	14,099
Overseas Technical & Trade Operations	20,114
Subtotal, Safe Trade	34,213
Animal Welfare	28,010
Horse Protection	697
Subtotal, Animal Welfare	28,707
APHIS Information Technology Infrastructure	4,251
Physical/Operational Security	5,146
Subtotal, Agency Management	9,397
Total, Direct Appropriation	821,721

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The agreement provides \$3,175,000 for Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Buildings and Facilities.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING SERVICES

The agreement provides \$79,914,000 for the Agricultural Marketing Service.

The agreement does not approve of USDA's continued implementation, enforcement, and the associated spending related to the mandatory country of origin labeling regulation for certain meat products during the pending World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute with Canada and Mexico. When USDA responded to a WTO arbitration ruling with a final rule entitled "Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling of Beef, Pork . . ." 78 Federal Register 31367, on May 24, 2013, the final rule estimated implementation costs of \$123,300,000 at the midpoint and ranging from \$53,100,000 at the low end to \$192,100,000 at the high end. In addition to the high cost of implementing the rule, the complainants have responded by formally stating that the revised final regulation does not address the international trade compliance concerns raised by the two countries in their WTO case. On June 7, 2013, Canada issued a list of U.S. products (agricultural and non-agricultural exports to Canada) that would face higher tariffs totaling up to \$1,100,000,000. Mexico is expected to issue a similar list of U.S. exports totaling several hundred million dollars. If the complainants do prevail, industry may be forced to change their labels and practices once again and the Nation will suffer the economic impact of approximately \$2,000,000,000 in retaliation actions affecting agriculture and non-agriculture jobs and industries across the U.S. It is strongly recommended that USDA not force increased costs on industry and consumers and that the Department delay implementation and enforcement of the final rule (78 Federal Register 31367) until the WTO has completed all decisions related to cases WT/DS384 and WT/DS386.

The agreement includes a \$1,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 2012 level for the National Organic Program.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The agreement includes a limitation on administrative expenses of \$60,435,000.

FUNDS FOR STRENGTHENING MARKETS, INCOME, AND SUPPLY (SECTION 32)

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$20,056,000 for Funds for Strengthening Markets, Income, and Supply.

The following table reflects the status of this fund for fiscal year 2014:

ESTIMATED TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD

(Dollars in thousands)

Program	Amount
Appropriation (30% of Customs Receipts)	\$9,211,183
Less Transfers:	
Food & Nutrition Service	(8,011,569)
Commerce Department	(130,144)
Total, Transfers	(8,141,713)
Prior Year Appropriation Available, Start of Year	313,531
Unavailable for Obligations (recoveries & offsetting collections)	
Transfer of Prior Year Funds to FNS (F&V)	(117,000)
Budget Authority	1,266,001
Rescission of Current Year Funds	(189,000)
Appropriations Reduced 7.2 Percent by Sequestration	(79,704)
Unavailable for Obligations (F&V Transfer-FNS)	(119,000)
Available for Obligation	878,297
Less Obligations:	
Child Nutrition Programs (Entitlement Commodities)	465,000
State Option Contract	5,000
Removal of Defective Commodities	2,500
Emergency Surplus Removal	
Small Business Support	
Disaster Relief	5,000
Additional Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts Purchases	206,000
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	41,000
Estimated Future Needs	99,119
Total, Commodity Procurement	823,619
Administrative Funds:	
Commodity Purchase Support	34,622
Marketing Agreements and Orders	20,056
Total, Administrative Funds	54,678
Total Obligations	878,297
Unavailable for Obligations (F&V transfer to FNS)	119,000
Balances, Collections, and Recoveries Not Available	
Total, End of Year Balances	119,000

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

The agreement provides \$1,363,000 for Payments to States and Possessions.

GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$40,261,000 for the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.

The agreement includes the full funding level requested for the Grain Regulatory Program.

LIMITATION ON INSPECTION AND WEIGHING SERVICES EXPENSES

The agreement includes a limitation on inspection and weighing services expenses of \$50,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY

The agreement provides \$811,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

The agreement provides \$1,010,689,000 for the Food Safety and Inspection Service and does not include the additional funding requested to add 20 states to the Cooperative Interstate Program.

The agreement supports implementation of section 11016 of Public Law 110-246 and expects USDA to meet its statutory obligation and promulgate regulations to implement this section using the broad definition contained in its proposed rule.

The following table reflects the agreement:

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

(Dollars in thousands)

Program	Amount
Federal	\$893,740
State	62,734
International	15,883
Codex Alimentarius	3,752
Public Health Data Communications Infrastructure System	34,580
Total, Food Safety and Inspection Service	1,010,689

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

The agreement provides \$893,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$1,177,926,000 for the Farm Service Agency.

The agreement directs USDA to pursue options for obtaining additional reimbursements from public and private entities for the cost of providing imagery and/or imagery services acquired through the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP). The supplemental funding would allow the NAIP program to collect high-quality digital aerial photography of the entire continental U.S. each year. In addition to base funds, these supplemental contributions should provide the maximum benefit for USDA programs and other users of these images. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, USDA shall submit a report to the Committees that includes a detailed description of options for obtaining such reimbursements, including a discussion on the option to request new legislative authority.

The following table reflects the agreement:

(Dollars in thousands)

Program	Amount
Salaries and expenses	\$1,177,926
Transfer from P.L. 480	2,735
Transfer from Export Loans	354
Transfer from ACIF	306,998
Total, FSA Salaries and expenses	1,488,013

STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

The agreement provides \$3,782,000 for State Mediation Grants.

GRASSROOTS SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$5,526,000 for the Grassroots Source Water Protection Program.

DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$250,000 for the Dairy Indemnity Program.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The following table reflects the agreement:

(Dollars in thousands)

Program	Amount
Farm Ownership Loans:	
Direct	(\$575,000)
Subsidy	4,428
Guaranteed	(2,000,000)
Subsidy	
Farm Operating Loans:	
Direct	(1,195,620)
Subsidy	65,520
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	(1,500,000)
Subsidy	18,300
Emergency Loans	(34,658)
Subsidy	1,698

(Dollars in thousands)

Program	Amount
Indian Tribe Land Acquisition Loans	(2,000)
Subsidy	
Conservation Loans-Guaranteed	(150,000)
Subsidy	
Indian Highly Fractionated Land	(10,000)
Subsidy	68
Boll Weevil Eradication Subsidy	(60,000)
Subsidy	
ACIF Expenses:	
Salaries and Expenses	306,998
Administrative Expenses	7,721

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The agreement provides \$71,496,000 for the Risk Management Agency.

There is concern about the pace of progress in implementing an organic price election for all organic crops as required in the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. USDA is urged to make every effort to implement this requirement as quickly as possible. The Department is requested to provide a report to the Committees with its strategic plan and timetable to implement organic price elections for all organic crops produced in compliance with the National Organic Program regulations under the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.).

CORPORATIONS

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

The agreement provides an appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides an appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

(LIMITATION ON EXPENSES)

The agreement provides a limitation of \$5,000,000 for Hazardous Waste Management.

TITLE II—CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

The agreement provides \$893,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

The agreement provides \$812,939,000 for Conservation Operations.

The agreement includes \$9,300,000 for the Snow Survey and Water Forecasting Program; \$9,400,000 for the Plant Materials Centers; \$80,000,000 for the Soil Surveys Program; \$3,000,000 for ongoing watershed projects; and \$711,239,000 for conservation technical assistance.

WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$12,000,000 for the Watershed Rehabilitation Program.

TITLE III—RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The agreement provides \$893,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$203,424,000 for Rural Development Salaries and Expenses.

The agreement directs the Secretary to report to the Committees within 90 days of enactment on the current structure and future

needs of the administrative and information technology systems that support the Rural Housing Service's guaranteed loan program, including a comparison of RHS systems with other similar federal systems.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides a total subsidy of \$462,404,000 for activities under the Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account. This includes a transfer of \$415,100,000 to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account.

The agreement consolidates REAP Zone set-asides, previously included in individual accounts, into one general provision. It is intended that this general provision be implemented in the same manner as the individual REAP Zone set-asides described in S. 1244.

The following table indicates loan, subsidy, and grant levels provided by the agreement:

(Dollars in thousands)	
Loan authorizations:	
Single family direct (sec. 502)	(\$900,000)
Single family unsubsidized guaranteed	(24,000,000)
Housing repair (sec. 504)	(26,280)
Rental housing (sec. 515)	(28,432)
Multi-family guaranteed (sec. 538)	(150,000)
Credit sales of acquired property	(10,000)
Self-help housing land development (sec. 523)	(5,000)
Site development loans (sec. 524)	(5,000)
Farm labor housing	(23,855)
Total, Loan authorizations	(25,148,567)
Loan subsidies:	
Single family direct (sec. 502)	24,480
Housing repair (sec. 504)	2,176
Rental housing (sec. 515)	6,656
Farm labor housing	5,656
Subtotal, Loan subsidies	38,968
Farm labor housing grants	8,336
Total, loan subsidies and grants	47,304
Administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	415,100
Total, Loan subsidies, grants, and administrative expenses	462,404

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$1,110,000,000 for the Rental Assistance Program.

The agreement directs the Secretary to develop proposals to make short and long-term program adjustments to ensure the long-term stability and sustainability of the rental assistance program. In developing these proposals, the Secretary shall consider the management mechanisms and authorities that the Housing Acts governing other federal multi-family housing programs provide that USDA currently does not have, mechanisms that would enable the Department to proactively and strategically manage any future funding shortfalls, and the long-term viability of the program. The Secretary is directed to expeditiously report to the Committees on these proposals.

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING REVITALIZATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$32,575,000 for the Multi-Family Housing Revitalization Program Account.

This includes \$12,575,000 for vouchers and \$20,000,000 for a housing preservation demonstration program.

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

The agreement provides \$25,000,000 for Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants.

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The agreement provides \$32,239,000 for Rural Housing Assistance Grants.

The following table reflects the grant levels provided by the agreement:

(Dollars in thousands)	
Very-low income housing repair grants	\$28,701
Housing preservation grants	3,538
Total, grants	32,239

RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$32,520,000 for the Rural Community Facilities Program Account.

The following table reflects the loan, subsidy, and grant amounts provided by the agreement:

(Dollars in thousands)	
Loan Authorizations:	
CF direct loans	(\$2,200,000)
CF guaranteed loans	(59,543)
Loan Subsidies and Grants:	
CF guaranteed loans	3,775
CF grants	13,000
Rural Community Development Initiative	5,967
Economic Impact Initiative	5,778
Tribal College Grants	4,000
Total, subsidies and grants	32,520

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE

RURAL BUSINESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$96,539,000 for the Rural Business Program Account.

The following table reflects the loan, subsidy, and grant levels provided by the agreement:

(Dollars in thousands)	
Business and Industry loan program:	
Guaranteed loan authorization	(\$958,097)
Guaranteed loan subsidy	66,971
Rural business enterprise grants	24,318
Rural business opportunity grants	2,250
Delta Regional Authority	3,000
Total, subsidy and grants	96,539

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$8,521,000 for the Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account.

The agreement provides for a transfer of \$4,439,000 to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account.

The following table reflects the loan and subsidy levels provided by the agreement:

(Dollars in thousands)	
Loan authorization	(\$18,889)
Loan subsidy	4,082
Administrative expenses (Transfer to RD)	4,439
Total, subsidy and administrative expenses	8,521

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$33,077,000 for the Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account.

RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

The agreement provides \$26,050,000 for Rural Cooperative Development Grants.

The agreement includes \$5,800,000 for cooperative development grants; \$2,250,000 for a

cooperative agreement for the Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas program; \$3,000,000 for cooperatives or associations of cooperatives whose primary focus is to provide assistance to small, socially disadvantaged producers; and \$15,000,000 for value-added agricultural product market development grants.

RURAL MICROENTERPRISE INVESTMENT PROGRAM

The agreement does not include funding for the Rural Microenterprise Investment Program.

RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$3,500,000 for the Rural Energy for America Program.

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$462,371,000 for the Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account.

The following table reflects the loan, subsidy, and grant levels provided by the agreement:

(Dollars in thousands)	
Loan authorizations:	
Water and waste direct loans	(\$1,200,000)
Water and waste guaranteed loans	(50,000)
Direct loans authorized by P.L. 83-566	(40,000)
Subsidies and grants:	
Guaranteed loan subsidy	355
Water and waste revolving fund	1,000
Water well system grants	993
Grants for Colonias, Native Americans, Alaskan Native Villages, and Hawaiian Home Lands	66,500
Water and waste technical assistance grants	19,000
Circuit Rider program	15,000
Solid waste management grants	4,000
High energy cost grants	10,000
Water and waste disposal grants	345,523
Total, subsidies and grants	462,371

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$34,478,000 for activities under the Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account.

The agreement provides for an estimated loan level of \$6,190,000,000.

The agreement provides for a transfer of \$34,478,000 to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account.

With the establishment of the RUS Energy Efficiency and Conservation loan program, RUS is encouraged to utilize up to \$250,000,000 of the electric loan program for this initiative. It is recognized that the interest rates under the program may need to be adjusted to increase program utilization in the future.

The agreement provides flexibility to allow the agency to utilize funding in the most effective manner among the three telecommunications programs.

The following table indicates loan levels provided by the agreement.

(Dollars in thousands)

Loan authorizations:	
Electric.....	
Direct, FFB	(5,000,000)
Guaranteed underwriting	(500,000)
Subtotal	(5,500,000)
Telecommunications	(690,000)
Total, loan authorizations	(\$6,190,000)
Administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	34,478
Total, Loan subsidies and administrative expenses	34,478

DISTANCE LEARNING, TELEMEDICINE, AND BROADBAND PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$39,195,000 for the Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program.

The agreement provides \$24,323,000 for grants for telemedicine and distance learning services in rural areas. The agreement provides \$3,000,000 for telemedicine and distance learning grants for health needs in the Mississippi River Delta area and \$2,000,000 for grants to noncommercial educational television broadcast stations that serve rural areas.

The agreement provides \$10,372,000 for grants to finance broadband transmission and Internet services in unserved rural areas.

The agreement provides an estimated loan level of \$34,483,000 and \$4,500,000 in subsidy for broadband telecommunications.

The agreement directs RUS to focus expenditures on projects that bring broadband service to currently unserved households.

TITLE IV—DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES

The agreement provides \$811,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services.

USDA is directed to work with States to ensure full compliance with the law that all WIC and SNAP participants meet all program eligibility requirements. USDA is also directed to ensure these programs are not being promoted to ineligible individuals, which would increase program costs.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$19,287,957,000 for Child Nutrition Programs. Included in the total is an appropriated amount of \$11,276,388,000 and a transfer from Section 32 of \$8,011,569,000.

In lieu of the language in the House and Senate reports on School Meals, the Secretary is directed to establish a waiver approval process within 90 days of enactment for States to grant waivers for the 2014–15 school year to any local educational agency that certifies it cannot operate a food service program without incurring increased costs in order to comply with the interim final rule entitled “National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program: Nutrition Standards for All Foods Sold in School” and/or Part 220 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations as such part relates to establishing new nutrition standards for the school breakfast program. The Secretary is further directed to provide schools that are granted a waiver technical assistance to help with implementation in future years.

USDA is directed to provide sufficient guidance and training so that States can en-

sure that all approved CACFP sites providing at-risk, after-school snacks and suppers, are in full compliance with the eligibility requirements for participating in the program.

There continues to be concern about high error and improper payment rates in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the School Breakfast Program (SBP). For fiscal year 2013, the NSLP had an error rate of 15.69 percent totaling \$1,800,000,000 in improper payments, and the SBP had an error rate of 25.26 percent totaling \$831,000,000 in improper payments. The agreement provides the requested funding to support USDA's efforts to reduce erroneous payments. USDA is directed to work with States and local educational agencies and submit a plan to the Committees within 60 days of enactment detailing the steps it will take to reduce high error and improper payment rates.

The agreement provides the following for Child Nutrition Programs:

TOTAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

(Dollars in thousands)

Child Nutrition Programs:	
School lunch program	\$10,576,266
School breakfast program	3,728,579
Child and adult care food program	3,079,915
Summer food service program	461,584
Special milk program	10,608
State administrative expenses	247,182
Commodity procurement	1,078,668
Food Safety Education	2,649
Coordinated Review	10,000
Computer Support and Processing	11,002
CACFP training and technical assistance	8,016
Child Nutrition Program Studies and Evaluations	19,697
Child Nutrition payment accuracy	9,617
Farm to school tactical team	2,170
Team Nutrition	15,504
Healthier US Schools Challenge	1,500
School Meals Equipment Grants	25,000
Total	19,287,957

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

The agreement provides \$6,715,841,000 for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).

WIC regulations require the State agency conduct an on-site visit prior to or at the time of a vendor's initial authorization. The visit is part of the application review process that could take up to 90 days. USDA has taken strong actions to impose vendor moratoriums in States where questionable vendor practices have been identified. The agreement includes language to address a backlog of vendor applications that exists in States that have a federally imposed vendor moratorium. It is understood the Secretary will establish terms and conditions focusing on existing retailers that are in good standing, are at a low risk for fraud, and have existing master agreements in place.

The agreement expects the Secretary to amend 7 CFR 246.10 in order for state agencies to include all varieties of fresh, whole, or cut vegetables, except for vegetables with added sugars, fats, oils; provided that inclusion of such vegetables contribute towards meeting the special nutritional needs of program participants and increases the availability of low-cost, high-nutrient alternatives for participants throughout the year. Within 15 days of any decision not to comply, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committees explaining such decision.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$82,169,945,000 for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. The agreement includes \$3,000,000,000

to be made available for a contingency reserve. The agreement provides a funding level for SNAP benefits as reflected in OMB's mid-session review of the budget.

There is concern about the use of valuable tax dollars to promote enrollment of SNAP through radio, television, and other advertisements as well as outreach activities with foreign governments to encourage the use of SNAP. USDA is strongly encouraged to cease these types of government-sponsored recruitment activities.

USDA is directed to maintain restrictions for hot prepared foods and other foods intended for immediate on-premise consumption, including hot beverages and fountain drinks.

The agreement provides the following for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program:

TOTAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

(Dollars in thousands)

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program:	
Benefits	\$71,884,955
Contingency Reserve	3,000,000
State Administrative Costs	3,999,024
Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Grant Program	401,000
Employment and Training	426,405
Mandatory Other Program Costs	161,179
Discretionary Other Program Costs	998
Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico	1,893,880
Nutrition Assistance for American Samoa	7,606
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations	104,000
TEFAP Commodities	268,750
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	12,148
Community Food Project	5,000
Program Access	5,000
Total	82,169,945

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$269,701,000 for the Commodity Assistance Program. This total includes \$202,682,000 for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program; \$16,548,000 for the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program; and \$1,070,000 for Pacific Island Assistance. The agreement includes \$49,401,000 for The Emergency Food Assistance Program transportation and storage.

NUTRITION PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

The agreement includes \$141,348,000 for Nutrition Programs Administration.

Hunger is far too prevalent in the United States. Congress and the Administration should work together to implement policies that reduce the existence of hunger and the suffering associated with it.

TITLE V—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$177,863,000 for the Foreign Agricultural Service, Salaries and Expenses and transfers of \$6,394,000.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE I DIRECT CREDIT AND FOOD FOR PROGRESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$2,735,000 for administrative expenses for the Food for Peace Title I Direct Credit and Food for Progress Program Account to be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for “Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses”.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II GRANTS

The agreement provides \$1,466,000,000 for Food for Peace Title II Grants.

The agreement directs USDA and USAID not to conduct the study in H.Rpt. 113–116 on the proposed food aid reforms in the President's fiscal year 2014 Budget.

McGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR
EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM
GRANTS

The agreement provides \$185,126,000 for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT
(LOANS)

CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$6,748,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation Export Loans Credit Guarantee Program Account.

TITLE VI—RELATED AGENCIES AND
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN
SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$2,551,905,000 in new discretionary budget authority, and \$1,794,765,000 in user fees for a total of \$4,346,670,000 for Food and Drug Administration (FDA) salaries and expenses. The agreement provides specific amounts by FDA activity as reflected in the following table:

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION SALARIES & EXPENSES

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Authority:	
Foods	\$882,817
Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition	266,408
Field Activities	616,409
Human Drugs	466,374
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research	339,838
Field Activities	126,536
Biologics	210,928
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research	170,744
Field Activities	40,184
Animal Drugs and Feeds	141,566
Center for Veterinary Medicine	87,846
Field Activities	53,720
Devices and Radiological Products	320,825
Center for Devices and Radiological Health	240,345
Field Activities	80,480
National Center for Toxicological Research	62,494
Other Activities/Office of the Commissioner	172,107
White Oak Consolidation	58,044
GSA Rent	162,076
Other Rent and Rent Related	74,674
Subtotal, Budget Authority	2,551,905
User Fees:	
Prescription Drug User Fee Act	760,000
Medical Device User Fee and Modernization Act	114,833
Animal Drug User Fee Act	23,600
Animal Generic Drug User Fee Act	7,328
Tobacco Product User Fees	534,000
Food Reinspection Fees	15,367
Food and Feed Recall Fees	12,925
Human Generic Drug User Fee Act	305,996
Biosimilar User Fee Act	20,716
Subtotal, User Fees	1,794,765
Total, FDA Program Level	4,346,670

The agreement directs that not less than \$24,504,000 shall be available for FDA's Medical Countermeasures Initiative.

The agreement includes full funding as requested for implementation of the Mammography Quality Standards Act. FDA is urged to follow up the November 2011 meeting of the National Mammography Quality Assurance Advisory Committee by promptly reviewing the evidence supporting including information related to an individual's breast density in the mammogram patient report and physician report.

One of the most critical issues facing FSMA implementation is proper training of Federal and State inspection personnel. FDA is expected to implement a comprehensive training program about what the regulations

require, the conduct of inspections, and the type of observations that are appropriate to include on FDA Form 483.

FDA is to be commended for its recent decision to revise language in proposed rules affecting farmers including changes to proposed regulations regarding water quality standards and testing, the use of raw manure and compost, mixed use facilities, and qualified exemptions.

There is concern that FDA's analysis of the implementation costs for the Preventive Controls for Human Food rule [FDA-2011-N-0920] significantly underestimates the cost to those entities as demonstrated in comments filed with the agency on November 22, 2013. The agency did not include regulations or a cost benefit analysis for environmental, ingredient, and finished product testing. The agency has indicated that significant changes will be needed in key provisions and is encouraged to re-propose a rule that provides the necessity, location, and frequency of testing based upon risk/cost benefit and other established verification activities. FDA is urged to stay within the framework specified in law, ensure food safety rules are risk-based, and make certain that food safety improvements are economically feasible to both the agency and the industry.

It has been determined that FDA user fee programs are subject to sequester, although they are not normal tax revenue. It is important to maintain industry support for user fee programs and for FDA to continue to meet negotiated performance standards. The Administration is thereby encouraged to reconsider the inclusion of FDA user fees when calculating sequester.

The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-80) included a new provision appropriating prescription drug user fees collected in excess of the fiscal year 2010 limitations stated in such Act. These fees were to be credited to the Food and Drug Administration Salaries and Expenses account and remain available until expended. It is understood that excess prescription drug fees collected prior to fiscal year 2010 remain unobligated. The intent of P.L. 111-80 was to make available such prior year excess collections. FDA is directed to make these funds, which are in excess of the fiscal year 2010 limitations, available for obligation to support the prescription drug review and approval process.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The agreement provides \$8,788,000 for the Food and Drug Administration Buildings and Facilities.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The explanatory statement remains silent on provisions that were in both the House Report (H. Rpt. 113-116) and Senate Report (S. Rpt. 113-80) that remain unchanged by this agreement, except as noted.

The agreement provides \$215,000,000 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. This total includes \$35,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for information technology investments; \$1,420,000 for the Office of the Inspector General; and not to exceed \$10,000,000 for transfer to salaries and expenses.

The agreement directs the CFTC to submit, within 30 days of enactment, a detailed spending plan for the allocation of the funds made available, displayed by discrete program, project, and activity, including staffing projections, specifying both FTEs and

contractors, and planned investments in information technology.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The agreement includes a limitation of \$62,600,000 on administrative expenses of the Farm Credit Administration.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS AND TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 701.—The agreement includes language making funds available for the purchase, replacement and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Section 702.—The agreement includes language regarding transfers of funds to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 703.—The agreement includes language limiting funding provided in the bill to one year unless otherwise specified.

Section 704.—The agreement includes language regarding indirect cost rates on cooperative agreements between the Department of Agriculture and nonprofit institutions.

Section 705.—The agreement includes language making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the cost of direct and guaranteed loans available until expended to disburse certain obligations for certain Rural Development programs.

Section 706.—The agreement includes language regarding the transfer of funds to the Office of the Chief Information Officer and the acquisition of information technology systems.

Section 707.—The agreement includes language making funds available until expended to the Department of Agriculture to disburse certain obligations for certain conservation programs.

Section 708.—The agreement includes language regarding Rural Utility Service program eligibility.

Section 709.—The agreement includes language regarding in-kind support and Department of Agriculture research grants.

Section 710.—The agreement includes language regarding Farm Service Agency and Rural Development funds for information technology expenses.

Section 711.—The agreement includes language regarding the availability of funds for liquid infant formula.

Section 712.—The agreement includes language prohibiting first-class airline travel.

Section 713.—The agreement includes language regarding the availability of certain funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Section 714.—The agreement includes language regarding the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act.

Section 715.—The agreement includes language regarding funding for advisory committees.

Section 716.—The agreement includes language regarding the limitation on indirect costs for grants awarded by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

Section 717.—The agreement includes language regarding the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.

Section 718.—The agreement includes language regarding a limitation of funds.

Section 719.—The agreement includes language regarding a limitation and rescission of funds.

Section 720.—The agreement includes language regarding user fee proposals without offsets.

Section 721.—The agreement includes language regarding the reprogramming of funds.

Section 722.—The agreement includes language regarding fees for the guaranteed business and industry loan program.

Section 723.—The agreement includes language regarding the appropriations hearing process.

Section 724.—The agreement includes language regarding government-sponsored news stories.

Section 725.—The agreement includes language regarding details and assignments of Department of Agriculture employees.

Section 726.—The agreement includes language regarding the Department of Agriculture's mohair program.

Section 727.—The agreement includes language regarding the rescission of certain unobligated balances.

Section 728.—The agreement includes language regarding section 1621 of Public Law 110-246.

Section 729.—The agreement includes language regarding a pilot program for certain forest lands.

Section 730.—The agreement includes language requiring spend plans.

Section 731.—The agreement includes language regarding the rescission of certain unobligated balances.

Section 732.—The agreement includes language regarding the Food for Peace Act.

Section 733.—The agreement includes language regarding the rescission of certain unobligated balances.

Section 734.—The agreement includes language regarding the rescission of certain unobligated balances.

Section 735.—The agreement includes language regarding Rural Development programs.

Section 736.—The agreement includes language regarding a limitation of funds.

Section 737.—The agreement includes language regarding Rural Development programs.

Section 738.—The agreement includes language regarding Rural Development programs.

Section 739.—The agreement includes language regarding the Water Bank Act.

Section 740.—The agreement includes language regarding an agricultural research facility.

Section 741.—The agreement includes language regarding the rescission of certain unobligated balances.

Section 742.—The agreement includes language regarding USDA loan programs.

Section 743.—The agreement includes language establishing a National Hunger Commission.

Section 744.—The agreement includes language regarding the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.

Section 745.—The agreement includes language regarding a limitation of funds on the Food Safety and Inspection Service.

Section 746.—The agreement includes language regarding Rural Development programs.

Section 747.—The agreement includes language regarding the Food and Drug Administration.

Section 748.—The agreement includes language regarding the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Section 749.—The agreement includes language regarding funds of the Working Capital Fund.

Section 750.—The agreement includes language regarding a conservation program.

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE I - AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS			
Production, Processing, and Marketing			
Office of the Secretary			
Office of the Secretary.....	5,086	5,051	-35
Office of Tribal Relations.....	502	498	-4
Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Coordination.....	1,507	1,496	-11
Office of Advocacy and Outreach.....	1,217	1,209	-8
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration..	809	804	-5
Departmental Administration.....	22,993	22,786	-207
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.....	3,897	3,869	-28
Office of Communications.....	8,137	8,065	-72

Total, Office of the Secretary.....	44,148	43,778	-370
Executive Operations:			
Office of the Chief Economist.....	12,854	16,777	+3,923
National Appeals Division.....	12,940	12,841	-99
Office of Budget and Program Analysis.....	11,129	9,064	-2,065

Subtotal, Executive Operations.....	36,923	38,682	+1,759

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Office of the Chief Information Officer.....	44,159	44,031	-128
Office of the Chief Financial Officer.....	6,243	6,213	-30
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights....	898	893	-5
Office of Civil Rights.....	21,550	21,400	-150
Agriculture buildings and facilities and rental payments.....	(233,095)	(233,000)	(-95)
Payments to GSA.....	164,270	164,470	+200
Department of Homeland Security.....	14,000	13,800	-200
Building operations and maintenance.....	54,825	54,730	-95
Hazardous materials management.....	3,600	3,592	-8
Office of Inspector General.....	89,902	89,902	---
Office of the General Counsel.....	45,014	41,202	-3,812
Office of Ethics.....	(3,451)	---	(-3,451)
Office of Ethics.....	---	3,440	+3,440
Total, Departmental Administration.....	525,532	526,133	+601
Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics.....	898	893	-5
Economic Research Service.....	78,506	78,058	-448
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	159,601	161,206	+1,605
Census of Agriculture.....	(42,295)	(44,545)	(+2,250)
Agricultural Research Service:			
Salaries and expenses.....	1,124,003	1,122,482	-1,521
Buildings and facilities.....	155,000	---	-155,000

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
National Institute of Food and Agriculture:			
Research and education activities.....	801,140	772,559	-28,581
Native American Institutions Endowment Fund.....	(11,880)	(11,880)	---
Extension activities.....	459,037	469,191	+10,154
Integrated activities.....	28,129	35,317	+7,188
Hispanic-Serving Agricultural Colleges and Universities Endowment Fund.....	(10,000)	---	(-10,000)
Total, National Institute of Food and Agriculture.....	1,288,306	1,277,067	-11,239
Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs.....	898	893	-5
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:			
Salaries and expenses.....	797,601	821,721	+24,120
Buildings and facilities.....	3,175	3,175	---
Total, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.....	800,776	824,896	+24,120

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Agricultural Marketing Service:			
Marketing Services.....	82,792	79,914	-2,878
Standardization activities (user fees) NA.....	(64,000)	(64,000)	---
(Limitation on administrative expenses, from fees collected).....	(60,435)	(60,435)	---
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (Section 32):			
Permanent, Section 32.....	1,107,000	1,107,000	---
Marketing agreements and orders (transfer from section 32).....	(20,181)	(20,056)	(-125)
Payments to States and Possessions.....	1,363	1,363	---
Total, Agricultural Marketing Service program...	1,251,590	1,248,712	-2,878

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration:			
Salaries and expenses.....	40,531	40,261	-270
Limitation on inspection and weighing services....	(50,000)	(50,000)	---
Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety.....	816	811	-5
Food Safety and Inspection Service.....	1,008,473	1,010,689	+2,216
Lab accreditation fees.....	(1,000)	(1,000)	---
Total, Production, Processing, and Marketing....	6,374,495	6,231,666	-142,829
=====			

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Farm Assistance Programs			
Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services.....	898	893	-5
Farm Service Agency:			
Salaries and expenses.....	1,176,460	1,177,926	+1,466
(Transfer from Food for Peace (P.L. 480)).....	(2,628)	(2,735)	(+107)
(Transfer from export loans).....	(354)	(354)	---
(Transfer from ACIF).....	(306,998)	(306,998)	---
Subtotal, transfers from program accounts.....	(309,980)	(310,087)	(+107)
Total, Salaries and expenses.....	(1,486,440)	(1,488,013)	(+1,573)
State mediation grants.....	3,782	3,782	---
Grassroot source water protection program.....	---	5,526	+5,526
Dairy indemnity program.....	250	250	---
Subtotal, Farm Service Agency.....	1,180,492	1,187,484	+6,992

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund (ACIF) Program			
Account:			
Loan authorizations:			
Farm ownership loans:			
Direct.....	(575,000)	(575,000)	---
Guaranteed.....	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	---
Subtotal.....	(2,575,000)	(2,575,000)	---
Farm operating loans:			
Direct.....	(1,223,686)	(1,195,620)	(-28,066)
Unsubsidized guaranteed.....	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	---
Subtotal.....	(2,723,686)	(2,695,620)	(-28,066)
Emergency loans.....	(34,658)	(34,658)	---
Indian tribe land acquisition loans.....	(2,000)	(2,000)	---
Conservation loans:			
Guaranteed.....	(150,000)	(150,000)	---
Indian Highly Fractionated Land Loans.....	(10,000)	(10,000)	---
Boll weevil eradication loans.....	(60,000)	(60,000)	---
Total, Loan authorizations.....	(5,555,344)	(5,527,278)	(-28,066)

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Loan subsidies:			
Farm ownership loans:			
Direct.....	4,428	4,428	---
Farm operating loans:			
Direct.....	67,058	65,520	-1,538
Unsubsidized guaranteed.....	18,300	18,300	---
Subtotal.....	85,358	83,820	-1,538
Emergency Loans.....	1,698	1,698	---
Indian Highly Fractionated Land Loans.....	68	68	---
Total, Loan subsidies.....	91,552	90,014	-1,538
ACIF administrative expenses:			
Salaries and expense (transfer to FSA)....	306,998	306,998	---
Administrative expenses.....	7,920	7,721	-199
Total, ACIF expenses.....	314,918	314,719	-199
Total, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund... (Loan authorization).....	406,470 (5,555,344)	404,733 (5,527,278)	-1,737 (-28,066)
Total, Farm Service Agency.....	1,586,962	1,592,217	+5,255

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Risk Management Agency, Administrative and operating expenses.....	71,496	71,496	---
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Farm Assistance Programs.....	1,659,356	1,664,606	+5,250
	=====	=====	=====
Corporations			
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:			
Federal crop insurance corporation fund.....	9,502,944	9,502,944	---
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund:			
Reimbursement for net realized losses.....	12,539,000	12,538,880	-120
Hazardous waste management (limitation on expenses).....	(5,000)	(5,000)	---
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Corporations.....	22,041,944	22,041,824	-120
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Title I, Agricultural Programs.....	30,075,795	29,938,096	-137,699
(By transfer).....	(330,161)	(330,143)	(-18)
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(5,555,344)	(5,527,278)	(-28,066)
	=====	=====	=====
		(115,435)	---
	=====	=====	=====

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - CONSERVATION PROGRAMS			
Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment.....	898	893	-5
Natural Resources Conservation Service:			
Conservation operations.....	807,937	812,939	+5,002
Farm Security and Rural Investment program (transfer authority).....	(695,000)	---	(-695,000)
Total, Public Lands Conservation operations.	1,502,937	812,939	-689,998
Watershed rehabilitation program.....	---	12,000	+12,000
Total, Natural Resources Conservation Service...	807,937	824,939	+17,002
Total, Title II, Conservation Programs.....	808,835	825,832	+16,997

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014 (Amounts in Thousands)			
	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
TITLE III - RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development...	898	893	-5
Rural Development:			
Rural development expenses:			
Salaries and expenses:	204,695	203,424	-1,271
(Transfer from RHIF).....	(417,692)	(415,100)	(-2,592)
(Transfer from RDLFP).....	(4,467)	(4,439)	(-28)
(Transfer from RETLP).....	(34,694)	(34,478)	(-216)
Subtotal, Transfers from program accounts.	(456,853)	(454,017)	(-2,836)
Total, Rural development expenses.....	(661,548)	(657,441)	(-4,107)
Rural Housing Service:			
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:			
Loan authorizations:			
Single family direct (Sec. 502).....	(360,000)	(900,000)	(+540,000)
Unsubsidized guaranteed.....	(24,000,000)	(24,000,000)	---
Subtotal, Single family.....	(24,360,000)	(24,900,000)	(+540,000)
Housing repair (Sec. 504).....	(26,280)	(26,280)	---
Rental housing (Sec. 515).....	(28,432)	(28,432)	---
Multi-family housing guarantees (Sec. 538)	(150,000)	(150,000)	---
Site development loans (Sec. 524).....	(5,000)	(5,000)	---
Single family housing credit sales.....	(10,000)	(10,000)	---

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Self-help housing land develop. (Sec. 523)	---	(5,000)	(+5,000)
Farm Labor Housing (Sec. 514).....	(23,855)	(23,855)	---
Total, Loan authorizations.....	(24,603,567)	(25,148,567)	(+545,000)
Loan subsidies:			
Single family direct (Sec. 502).....	9,792	24,480	+14,688
Housing repair (Sec. 504).....	2,176	2,176	---
Rental housing (Sec. 515).....	6,656	6,656	---
Farm labor housing (Sec. 514).....	---	5,656	+5,656
Total, Loan subsidies.....	18,624	38,968	+20,344
Farm labor housing grants.....	13,992	8,336	-5,656
RHIF administrative expenses (transfer to RD).....	417,692	415,100	-2,592
Total, Rural Housing Insurance Fund program. (Loan authorization).....	450,308	462,404	+12,096
	(24,603,567)	(25,148,567)	(+545,000)
Rental assistance program:			
Rental assistance (Sec. 521).....	1,012,050	1,110,000	+97,950
New construction (Farm Labor Housing).....	3,000	---	-3,000
Total, Rental assistance program.....	1,015,050	1,110,000	+94,950

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Multi-Family Housing Revitalization Program Account:			
Rural housing voucher program.....	12,575	12,575	---
Multi-family housing revitalization program.....	20,000	20,000	---
Total, Multi-family housing revitalization..	32,575	32,575	---
Mutual and self-help housing grants.....	10,000	25,000	+15,000
Rural housing assistance grants.....	25,000	32,239	+7,239
Rural community facilities program account:			
Loan authorizations:			
Community facility:			
Direct.....	(1,500,000)	(2,200,000)	(+700,000)
Guaranteed.....	---	(59,543)	(+59,543)
Total, Loan authorizations.....	(1,500,000)	(2,259,543)	(+759,543)
Loan subsidies and grants:			
Community facility:			
Guaranteed.....	---	3,775	+3,775
Grants.....	13,000	13,000	---
Rural community development initiative....	---	5,967	+5,967
Economic impact initiative grants.....	---	5,778	+5,778
Tribal college grants.....	4,000	4,000	---
Total, RCFP Loan subsidies and grants...	17,000	32,520	+15,520
Subtotal, grants and payments.....	52,000	89,759	+37,759
Total, Rural Housing Service.....	1,549,933	1,694,738	+144,805
(Loan authorization).....	(26,103,567)	(27,408,110)	(+1,304,543)

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Rural Business-Cooperative Service:			
Rural Business Program Account:			
(Guaranteed business and industry loans).....	(740,700)	(958,097)	(+217,397)
Loan subsidies and grants:			
Guaranteed business and industry subsidy..	51,777	66,971	+15,194
Grants:			
Rural business enterprise.....	---	24,318	+24,318
Rural business opportunity.....	---	2,250	+2,250
Delta regional authority.....	---	3,000	+3,000
Total, RBP loan subsidies and grants.....	51,777	96,539	+44,762
Rural Business and Cooperative Grants.....	55,000	---	-55,000
Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account:			
(Loan authorization).....	(18,889)	(18,889)	---
Loan subsidy.....	4,082	4,082	---
Administrative expenses (transfer to RD).....	4,467	4,439	-28
Total, Rural Development Loan Fund.....	63,549	8,521	-55,028
Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account:			
(Loan authorization).....	(33,077)	(33,077)	---
Limit cushion of credit interest spending.....	(155,000)	(172,000)	(+17,000)
(Rescission).....	-155,000	-172,000	-17,000

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Rural cooperative development grants:			
Cooperative development.....	---	5,800	+5,800
Appropriate technology transfer for rural areas	2,250	2,250	---
Grants to assist minority producers.....	---	3,000	+3,000
Value-added agricultural product market development.....	15,000	15,000	---
Total, Rural Cooperative development grants.	17,250	26,050	+8,800
Rural Microenterprise Investment Program Account:			
(Loan authorization).....	(22,400)	---	(-22,400)
Loan subsidy.....	1,405	---	-1,405
Total, Rural Microenterprise Investment.....	1,405	---	-1,405
Rural Energy for America Program			
(Loan authorization).....	(44,900)	(12,760)	(-32,140)
Loan subsidy.....	12,340	3,500	-8,840
Grants.....	7,400	---	-7,400
Total, Rural Energy for America Program.....	19,740	3,500	-16,240
Total, Rural Business-Cooperative Service.....	-1,279	-37,390	-36,111
(Loan authorization).....	(859,966)	(1,022,823)	(+162,857)

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
<hr/>			
Rural Utilities Service:			
Rural water and waste disposal program account:			
Loan authorizations:			
Direct.....	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	---
Guaranteed.....	---	(50,000)	(+50,000)
Direct loans authorized by P.L. 83-566.....	---	(40,000)	(+40,000)
Total, Loan authorization.....	1,200,000	1,290,000	+90,000
Loan subsidies and grants:			
Guaranteed subsidy.....	---	355	+355
Water and waste revolving fund.....	---	1,000	+1,000
Water well system grants.....	---	993	+993
Colonias and AK/HI grants.....	---	66,500	+66,500
Water and waste technical assistance.....	---	19,000	+19,000
Circuit rider program.....	---	15,000	+15,000
Solid waste management grants.....	4,000	4,000	---
High energy cost grants.....	---	10,000	+10,000
Water and waste disposal grants.....	300,000	345,523	+45,523
Total, Loan subsidies and grants.....	304,000	462,371	+158,371

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans			
Program Account:			
Loan authorizations:			
Electric:			
Direct, FFB.....	(4,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(+1,000,000)
Guaranteed underwriting.....	---	(500,000)	(+500,000)
Subtotal, Electric.....	(4,000,000)	(5,500,000)	(+1,500,000)
Telecommunications:			
Direct, Treasury rate.....	(690,000)	(690,000)	---
Total, Loan authorizations.....	(4,690,000)	(6,190,000)	(+1,500,000)
RETLP administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	34,694	34,478	-216
Total, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account... (Loan authorization).....	34,694 (4,690,000)	34,478 (6,190,000)	-216 (+1,500,000)
	=====	=====	=====

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Distance learning, telemedicine, and broadband program:			
Loan authorizations:			
Broadband telecommunications.....	(63,356)	(34,483)	(-28,873)
Total, Loan authorizations.....	(63,356)	(34,483)	(-28,873)
Loan subsidies and grants:			
Distance learning and telemedicine:			
Grants.....	24,950	24,323	-627
Broadband telecommunications:			
Direct.....	8,268	4,500	-3,768
Grants.....	10,372	10,372	---
Total, Loan subsidies and grants.....	43,590	39,195	-4,395
Total, Rural Utilities Service.....	382,284	536,044	+153,760
(Loan authorization).....	(5,953,356)	(7,514,483)	(+1,561,127)
Total, Title III, Rural Development Programs....	2,136,531	2,397,709	+261,178
(By transfer).....	(456,853)	(454,017)	(-2,836)
(Loan authorization).....	(32,916,889)	(35,945,416)	(+3,028,527)

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV - DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS			
Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services.....	816	811	-5
Food and Nutrition Service:			
Child nutrition programs.....	20,452,229	19,262,957	-1,189,272
School breakfast program equipment grants.....	35,000	25,000	-10,000
Total, Child nutrition programs.....	20,487,229	19,287,957	-1,199,272
Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC).....	7,141,625	6,715,841	-425,784
Supplemental nutrition assistance program: (Food stamp program).....			
Reserve.....	72,981,114	79,168,947	+6,187,833
FDP/IR nutrition education.....	5,000,000	3,000,000	-2,000,000
Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion.....	998	998	---
National food consumption survey.....	1,498	---	-1,498
Nutrition education.....	5,000	---	-5,000
Total, Food stamp program.....	401,000	---	-401,000
Total, Food stamp program.....	78,389,610	82,169,945	+3,780,335
Commodity assistance program:			
Commodity supplemental food program.....	202,682	202,682	---
Farmers market nutrition program.....	16,548	16,548	---
Emergency food assistance program.....	51,401	49,401	-2,000
Pacific island and disaster assistance.....	1,070	1,070	---
Total, Commodity assistance program.....	271,701	269,701	-2,000

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Nutrition programs administration.....	146,592	141,348	-5,244
Total, Food and Nutrition Service.....	106,436,757	108,584,792	+2,148,035
Total, Title IV, Domestic Food Programs.....	106,437,573	108,585,603	+2,148,030
TITLE V - FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS			
Foreign Agricultural Service			
Salaries and expenses.....	178,826	177,863	-963
(Transfer from export loans).....	(6,394)	(6,394)	---
Total, Salaries and expenses.....	185,220	184,257	-963
Food for Peace Title I Direct Credit and Food for Progress Program Account, Administrative Expenses			
Farm Service Agency, Salaries and expenses (transfer to FSA).....	2,628	2,735	+107
Food for Peace Title II Grants: Expenses.....	---	1,466,000	+1,466,000
Commodity Credit Corporation Export Loans Program Account (administrative expenses): Salaries and expenses (Export Loans): General Sales Manager (transfer to FAS).....	6,394	6,394	---
Farm Service Agency S&E (transfer to FSA).....	354	354	---
Total, CCC Export Loans Program Account.....	6,748	6,748	---

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition program grants.....	185,126	185,126	---
Total, Title V, Foreign Assistance and Related Programs.....	373,328	1,838,472	+1,465,144
(By transfer).....	(6,394)	(6,394)	---
TITLE VI - RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION			
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Food and Drug Administration			
Salaries and expenses, direct appropriation.....	2,548,905	2,551,905	+3,000
Prescription drug user fees.....	(760,000)	(760,000)	---
Medical device user fees.....	(114,833)	(114,833)	---
Animal drug user fees.....	(23,600)	(23,600)	---
Animal generic drug user fees.....	(7,328)	(7,328)	---
Tobacco product user fees.....	(534,000)	(534,000)	---
Food and Feed Recall user fees.....	(12,925)	(12,925)	---
Food Reinspection fees.....	(15,367)	(15,367)	---
Human generic drug user fees.....	(305,996)	(305,996)	---
Biosimilar biological products user fees.....	(20,716)	(20,716)	---
Subtotal (including user fees).....	(4,343,670)	(4,346,670)	(+3,000)

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Mammography user fees.....	(19,318)	(19,318)	---
Export and color certification user fees.....	(12,447)	(12,447)	---
Subtotal, FDA user fees.....	(1,826,530)	(1,826,530)	---
Subtotal, FDA (with user fees).....	(4,375,435)	(4,378,435)	(+3,000)
 FDA New User Fees (Leg. proposals):			
Food import user fees	(165,690)	---	(-165,690)
Food inspections/food facility user fees	(58,936)	---	(-58,936)
Food contact notification user fees	(4,999)	---	(-4,999)
Reinspection fees.....	(15,043)	---	(-15,043)
Cosmetic activities fees.....	(19,074)	---	(-19,074)
International express courier import fees.....	(5,692)	---	(-5,692)
Subtotal, FDA new user fees (Leg. Proposals)	(269,434)	---	(-269,434)
 Buildings and facilities.....	8,788	8,788	---
Total, FDA (w/user fees, including proposals)...	(4,653,657)	(4,387,223)	(-266,434)
Total, FDA (w/enacted user fees only).....	(4,384,223)	(4,387,223)	(+3,000)
Total, FDA (excluding user fees).....	2,557,693	2,560,693	+3,000

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
Commodity Futures Trading Commission 1/.....	315,000	215,000	-100,000
Farm Credit Administration (limitation on administrative expenses).....	(63,300)	(62,600)	(-700)
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Title VI, Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration.....	2,872,693	2,775,693	-97,000
	=====	=====	=====
TITLE VII - GENERAL PROVISIONS			
CCC use of permanent indefinite authority.....	50,000	---	-50,000
SNAP Employment and Training (CHMP) (Sec.717).....	11,000	---	-11,000
Limit Dam Rehab (Sec.718(1)).....	-165,000	-153,000	+12,000
Limit Environmental Quality Incentives program (Sec.718(2)).....	-272,000	-272,000	---
Limit Farmland Protection program.....	-35,000	---	+35,000
Limit Wildlife habitat incentives.....	-34,000	---	+34,000
Limit Agriculture management assistance (section 1524).....	-5,000	---	+5,000
Limit fruit and vegetable program (Sec.719).....	-119,000	-119,000	---
Section 32 (rescission) (Sec.719).....	---	-189,000	-189,000
Resource Conservation and Development (rescission) (Sec.727).....	-2,017	-2,017	---
Geographic Disadvantaged farmers (Sec.728).....	---	1,996	+1,996
Hardwood Trees (Reforestation Pilot Program)(Sec.729).	---	600	+600
Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program.	5,000	---	-5,000
Agriculture Buildings and Facilities and Rental Payments (rescission) (Sec.731).....	---	-30,000	-30,000
Rural Housing Service (rescission) (Sec.733).....	---	-1,314	-1,314

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Section 9005 Bioenergy program (rescission)(Sec.734) ..	---	-8,000	-8,000
Water Bank program (Sec.739).....	---	4,000	+4,000
Section 9003 Biorefinery program (rescission)(Sec.741)	---	-40,694	-40,694
Hunger Commission (Sec.743).....	---	1,000	+1,000
FDA user fees (Sec.747).....	---	79,000	+79,000
Citrus greening (APHIS) (Sec.748).....	---	20,000	+20,000
=====			
Total, Title VII, General provisions.....	-566,017	-708,429	-142,412
=====			
Grand total	142,138,738	145,652,976	+3,514,238
Appropriations.....	(142,295,755)	(146,096,001)	(+3,800,246)
Emergency Appropriations	---	---	---
Rescissions.....	(-157,017)	(-443,025)	(-286,008)
(By transfer).....	(793,408)	(790,554)	(-2,854)
(Loan authorization).....	(38,472,233)	(41,472,694)	(+3,000,461)
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(178,735)	(178,035)	(-700)
=====			

DIVISION A - AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

RECAPITULATION			

Title I - Agricultural programs.....	30,075,795	29,938,096	-137,699
Mandatory.....	(23,149,194)	(23,149,074)	(-120)
Discretionary.....	(6,926,601)	(6,789,022)	(-137,579)
Title II - Conservation programs (discretionary).....	808,835	825,832	+16,997
Title III - Rural development (discretionary).....	2,136,531	2,397,709	+261,178
Title IV - Domestic food programs	106,437,573	108,585,603	+2,148,030
Mandatory.....	(98,835,341)	(101,432,902)	(+2,597,561)
Discretionary.....	(7,602,232)	(7,152,701)	(-449,531)
Title V - Foreign assistance and related programs (discretionary).....	373,328	1,838,472	+1,465,144
Title VI - Related agencies and Food and Drug 1/ Administration (discretionary).....	2,872,693	2,775,693	-97,000
Title VII - General provisions (discretionary).....	-566,017	-708,429	-142,412
Total	142,138,738	145,652,976	+3,514,238
	=====	=====	=====

DIVISION B—COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

Report language included in House Report 113-171 (“the House report”) or Senate Report 113-78 (“the Senate report”) that is not changed by this explanatory statement or this Act is approved. The explanatory statement, while repeating some language for emphasis, is not intended to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein. In cases where both the House report and the Senate report address a particular issue not specifically addressed in the explanatory statement, the House report and the Senate report should be read as consistent and are to be interpreted accordingly. In cases where the House report or the Senate report directs the submission of a report, such report is to be submitted to both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations (“the Committees”).

Each department and agency funded in this Act shall follow the directions set forth in this Act and the accompanying statement and shall not reallocate resources or reorganize activities except as provided herein. Reprogramming procedures shall apply to: funds provided in this Act; unobligated balances from previous appropriations Acts that are available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014; and non-appropriated resources such as fee collections that are used to meet program requirements in fiscal year 2014. These procedures are specified in section 505 of this Act.

Any reprogramming request shall include any out-year budgetary impacts and a separate accounting of program or mission impacts on estimated carryover funds. Any program, project or activity cited in this statement, or in the House report or the Senate report and not changed by this Act or statement, shall be construed as the position of the Congress and shall not be subject to reductions or reprogramming without prior approval of the Committees. Further, any department or agency funded in this Act which plans a reduction-in-force shall notify the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate by letter no later than 30 days in advance of the date of any such planned personnel action.

When a department or agency submits a reprogramming or transfer request to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate and does not receive identical responses by the House and Senate, it shall be the responsibility of the department or agency seeking the reprogramming to reconcile the differences between the two bodies before proceeding. If reconciliation is not possible, the items in disagreement in the reprogramming or transfer request shall be considered unapproved.

In compliance with section 535 of this Act, the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation shall submit spending plans, signed by the respective department or agency head, for the Committees’ review not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

This Act includes \$470,000,000 in total resources for the programs of the International Trade Administration (ITA). This amount is offset by \$9,439,000 in estimated fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of \$460,561,000. Within this amount, no less than \$320,000,000 shall be designated for Global

Market activities, subject to section 505 reprogramming requirements of this Act. Language in the House and Senate reports regarding U.S. Export Assistance Centers is adopted but modified to clarify that ITA shall brief the Committees on Appropriations regarding these matters no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

SelectUSA.—The agreement includes up to \$7,000,000 for SelectUSA activities. SelectUSA activities shall not encourage investment in the United States by state-owned entities.

Interagency Trade Enforcement Center (ITEC).—The agreement includes up to \$7,500,000 for ITEC. The agreement acknowledges the concerns in the House report regarding reimbursements and clarifies that agencies may transfer or reprogram funds in accordance with existing authorities and section 505 of this Act. However, the agreement underscores concerns raised with respect to transferring funds to other agencies. Further guidance regarding this matter is included elsewhere in this statement under the heading “Office of the United States Trade Representative.” ITA shall submit detailed spending plans for SelectUSA and ITEC with the fiscal year 2014 Department of Commerce spending plan.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

This Act includes \$101,450,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

This Act includes \$246,500,000 for the programs and administrative expenses of the Economic Development Administration (EDA).

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

This Act includes \$209,500,000 for Economic Development Assistance Programs. Funds are to be distributed as follows; any deviation of funds shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act:

Public Works	\$96,000,000
Planning	29,000,000
Technical Assistance	11,000,000
Research and Evaluation	1,500,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance	15,000,000
Economic Adjustment Assistance	42,000,000
Section 26 Innovative Manufacturing Loan Guarantees	5,000,000
Section 27 Science Parks Loan Guarantees and Regional Innovation Program	10,000,000
Total	209,500,000

Assistance for coal mining communities.—The agreement includes House report language regarding efforts to assist communities impacted by economic dislocation in the coal and timber industries. In addition, the agreement includes no less than \$3,000,000 to enhance regional business development in areas negatively impacted by the downturn in the coal industry. Priority shall be given to those distressed counties whose coal mining job losses since July 1, 2011, as determined by data compiled by the Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Mine Data Retrieval System, exceed the average for job losses in the entire economy. Funds may be used for small business technical assistance, training development programs, export assistance, and other related programs.

Regional and Innovative Manufacturing Programs.—The agreement adopts and reiterates all House report language regarding loan guarantees under section 26 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3721), and all Senate report

language regarding grants under section 27 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 3722). For these programs, and for loan guarantees under section 27 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 3722), all available funding from fiscal year 2014 and prior years shall be centrally administered by EDA rather than by the regions. Program delays are unacceptable, and EDA is directed to work expeditiously to implement these programs and obligate the funds. In addition, the agreement clarifies that funding for all section 26 loan guarantees and section 27 grants and loan guarantees shall be administered and awarded in accordance with the requirements of 15 U.S.C. 3721–3722 rather than the Public Works and Economic Development Act (PWEDA). Other EDA programs shall continue to be implemented under the requirements of PWEDA and the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act and administered through the regional offices and in compliance with related application eligibility requirements.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$37,000,000 for EDA salaries and expenses. The agreement modifies Senate report language regarding vacancies to note that EDA is expected to fill mission critical vacancies in both headquarters and the field as quickly as possible. The agreement also adopts Senate report language directing EDA to provide information on staff vacancies to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

This Act includes \$28,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$99,000,000 for Economic and Statistical Analysis.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

This Act includes \$945,000,000 for the Bureau of the Census.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$252,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of the Census.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

This Act includes \$693,000,000 for periodic censuses and programs. The agreement does not include Senate language designating specific funding levels for the American Community Survey.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$46,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

This Act includes language making available to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) \$3,024,000,000, the full amount of offsetting fee collections estimated for fiscal year 2014.

Patents End-to-End.—The agreement adopts House and Senate report language regarding the Patents End-to-End program, and the USPTO shall submit a report on these matters to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

This Act includes \$850,000,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

This Act includes \$651,000,000 for NIST's scientific and technical core programs. Within these amounts, an increase of \$30,000,000 is for advanced manufacturing initiatives at the NIST labs; an increase of \$5,000,000 is for cyber security research; and an increase of \$1,000,000 is for disaster resilience research. The agreement also includes up to \$3,000,000 for greenhouse gas measurements; \$4,000,000 for the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education program; and up to \$5,000,000 is to maintain NIST's current forensic measurement activities and to participate in the National Commission on Forensic Science. Additional forensic science funding is described in title II of this statement.

Centers of Excellence.—The agreement includes \$15,000,000 to establish and operate centers of excellence on a competitive basis, and NIST is encouraged to establish a Center focused on forensic measurement science, technology, and standards as described in the Senate report and a Center on advanced manufacturing competitiveness and commercialization technology in carbon nanomanufacturing as described in the House report. In addition, \$15,000,000 is included for the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence.

National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace (NSTIC).—The agreement includes \$16,500,000 to maintain the current operating level for NSTIC.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

This Act includes \$143,000,000 for industrial technology services, including \$128,000,000 for Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnerships. In lieu of Senate language regarding the Advanced Manufacturing Technology Consortia (AMTech), \$15,000,000 is for ongoing AMTech activities. The agreement does not address the administration's proposal for National Network of Manufacturing Institutes (NNMI) because the NNMI legislative proposal has not been considered or approved by the Congress.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

This Act includes \$56,000,000 for NIST construction.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

This Act includes a total of \$5,314,606,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

This Act includes a total program level of \$3,287,392,000 under this account for the coastal, fisheries, marine, weather, satellite and other programs of NOAA. This total funding level includes \$3,157,392,000 in direct appropriations; a transfer of \$115,000,000 from balances in the "Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries" account; and \$15,000,000 is derived from recoveries of prior year obligations.

The following narrative descriptions and tables identify the specific activities and funding levels included in this Act.

National Ocean Service.—\$471,946,000 is for National Ocean Service operations, research, and facilities. The agreement does not adopt House report language regarding a National Academy of Sciences review of NOAA's ocean

and coastal data systems. Rather, this review shall commence upon completion of a GAO analysis of these same systems.

Navigation, Observations and Positioning.—The agreement includes the full requested level for the Navigation Response Teams and \$4,000,000 for competitive geospatial modeling grants. The agreement includes Senate report language requiring NOAA to provide a report on the establishment of two additional joint ocean and coastal mapping centers and clarifies that any fiscal year 2014 funding used to establish these centers shall be subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations.

Marine debris.—NOAA shall spend up to \$6,000,000 for marine debris programs as described in the House and Senate reports.

Ocean and Coastal Management and Services.—Within the amounts for Coastal Zone Management Grants, no funding is for Regional Ocean Partnership grants.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	\$136,000
Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations ..	28,500
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	25,000
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	189,500
Coastal Science and Assessment	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	70,500
Competitive External Research	9,000
Coastal Science and Assessment	79,500
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	41,000
Coastal Zone Management Grants	66,146
Coral Reef Program	26,000
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	48,500
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	21,300
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	202,946
Total, National Ocean Service, Operations, Research and Facilities	471,946

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).—\$812,560,000 is for NMFS operations, research, and facilities.

Regional fisheries office.—Senate report language regarding the closure of the NMFS Northeast Regional Office is not adopted. Since the Senate report was filed, NOAA has submitted its plan for how NMFS will improve its core functions in the Mid-Atlantic region. NOAA has made progress implementing this plan and shall continue making improvements in fiscal year 2014. The agreement modifies Senate report language by continuing operations at the Northeast Regional Fisheries Office, but directs NOAA to change the name of the office to the Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office to better reflect the geographic region that office represents, which includes New England, the Mid-Atlantic and Great Lakes areas. The agreement further recommends that NMFS improve services to the fishing industry, as described in Senate report language, by enhancing operations at fishery science centers and fishery statistics offices to give NMFS stronger local connections throughout the region. With minimum investments and changes over time, such efforts could provide fishermen with more immediate access to NMFS support services at existing local offices in their home States and homeports.

Electronic logbooks.—The agreement reiterates Senate language that NOAA shall maintain full funding for the continued installation of electronic logbooks and monitoring systems, which are both inherent to NOAA's

core mission and essential to the implementation of current fishery regulations. The electronic monitoring systems shall be part of an integrated at-sea monitoring program and shall serve as an alternative to observers for vessels carrying such electronic monitoring systems. The agreement clarifies that NMFS shall work in fiscal year 2014 with the small boat fixed gear fleet to implement a cooperative research program designed to test the functionality of available electronic monitoring systems. This cooperative research program shall address data quality, costs, species identification capabilities, and the reliability of hardware. NMFS shall ensure that this effort is adequately resourced for the fiscal year 2014 work program. Further, when evaluating requests by small boat fixed gear vessels seeking a release from the requirement to carry a human observer due to a lack of physical space or other operational constraint, NMFS is encouraged to exercise reasonable discretion in making such determinations.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Protected Species Research and Management:	
Protected Species Research and Management Programs Base	\$39,000
Species Recovery Grants	5,000
Marine Mammals	49,000
Marine Turtles	12,200
Other Protected Species (marine fish, plants and invertebrates)	7,000
Atlantic Salmon	5,000
Pacific Salmon	59,500
Total, Protected Species Research and Management	176,700
Fisheries Research and Management:	
Fisheries Research and Management Programs Base	175,000
National Catch Share Program	25,000
Expand Annual Stock Assessments-Improve Data Collection ..	69,000
Economics and Social Sciences Research	7,300
Salmon Management Activities	30,200
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	32,000
Fisheries Statistics	22,000
Fish Information Networks	22,000
Survey and Monitoring Projects	24,000
Fisheries Oceanography	2,160
American Fisheries Act	3,700
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	2,500
National Standard 8	1,000
Reducing Bycatch	3,500
Product Quality and Safety	6,700
Total, Fisheries Research and Management	426,060
Enforcement and Observers/Training:	
Enforcement	65,000
Observers/Training	43,000
Total, Enforcement and Observers/Training	108,000
Habitat Conservation and Restoration:	
Sustainable Habitat Management	21,000
Fisheries Habitat Restoration	20,700
Total, Habitat Conservation and Restoration	41,700
Other Activities Supporting Fisheries:	
Antarctic Research	2,900
Aquaculture	5,600
Climate Regimes and Ecosystem Productivity	2,000
Computer Hardware and Software	1,800
Cooperative Research	12,000
Information Analyses and Dissemination	15,000
Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment and Prediction Program	800
National Environmental Policy Act	6,500
NMFS Facilities Maintenance	3,300
Regional Studies	10,200
Total, Other Activities Supporting Fisheries	60,100
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	812,560

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research.—\$416,392,000 is for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research operations, research, and facilities.

Climate Research.—The agreement does not include specific funding amounts for climate variability on fish stocks that were directed in the Senate report. However, NOAA is not

prohibited from moving ahead with such research.

Phased array radar.—Language in the House and Senate reports regarding phased array radar is adopted but modified to clarify that a report on these matters shall be provided to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act.

National Sea Grant College Program.—The agreement modifies Senate report language for the National Sea Grant College Program by providing no more than \$1,000,000 for the new Sea Grant Grand Challenge. The agreement adopts direction in the House report to provide funding for marine aquaculture research separate from the National Sea Grant College Program base. NOAA shall follow direction in the Senate report on competitively supporting external research efforts. The agreement does not adopt the administration's request to eliminate National Sea Grant College fellowship programs.

OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Climate Research:	
Laboratories and Cooperative	59,450
Regional Climate Data and Information	37,000
Climate Competitive Research, Sustained Observations and Regional Information	60,000
Total, Climate Research	156,450
Weather and Air Chemistry Research:	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	64,000
U.S. Weather Research Program	4,200
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	13,000
Total, Weather and Air Chemistry Research	81,200
Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research:	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	26,442
National Sea Grant College Program	62,800
Marine Aquaculture Program	4,500
Ocean Exploration and Research	26,000
Integrated Ocean Acidification	6,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	41,000
Total, Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research	166,742
High Performance Computing Initiatives	12,000
Total, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$416,392

National Weather Service (NWS).—\$953,627,000 is for NWS operations, research, and facilities. Funding for the core life and safety missions fulfilled by the National Weather Service remains a high priority for the Committees on Appropriations. Investments in improved forecasting capabilities included in this Act and in Public Law 113-2, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, demonstrate the Committees' continued commitment to NOAA's weather enterprise. The agreement reiterates both House and Senate report language regarding the National Weather Service, including concerns raised about prior Antideficiency Act violations, transition of research capabilities, and consolidation of information technology activities in the context of a broader examination of a future staffing model for the National Weather Service. NOAA shall brief the Committees on Appropriations on no less than a quarterly basis regarding ongoing activities at the National Weather Service. Senate report language regarding data agreements and software development as a means to ingest, process, and assimilate data is modified to remove specific reference to geostationary hyperspectral data.

National Mesonet Program.—The continuation of the mesonet program through an open competitive process is supported. Sen-

ate language regarding a single, multiyear type of award is not adopted, and is further clarified in that any mesonet award competition should ensure that awardees provide data in formats that NWS may use in forecasts and severe weather alerts. The agreement recommends that NOAA conduct a study of how mesonet data can be integrated into the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System. Within the funds provided, NOAA may, but is not required to, expand network coverage and add additional observations.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Local Warnings and Forecasts	
Local Warnings and Forecasts Base	\$669,000
Air Quality Forecasting	865
Alaska Data Buoys	1,700
Sustain Cooperative Observer Network	1,000
NOAA Profiler Network	1,800
Strengthen U.S. Tsunami Warning Network	26,880
Pacific Island Compact	3,775
National Mesonet Network	12,000
Subtotal, Local Warnings and Forecasts	717,020
Operations and Research	
Advanced Hydrological Prediction Services	10,200
Aviation Weather	21,452
WFD Maintenance	6,600
Weather Radio Transmitters	2,300
Subtotal, Operations and Research	40,552
Central Forecast Guidance	94,740
Total, Local Warnings and Forecasts, Operations and Research, Central Forecast Guidance	852,312
Systems Operation and Maintenance	
NEXRAD	46,455
ASOS	11,000
AWIPS	38,578
NWSTG Backup—CIP	5,282
Total, Systems Operations and Maintenance	101,315
Total, National Weather Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	953,627

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service.—\$187,167,000 is for National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS) operations, research, and facilities.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	
Office of Satellite and Product Operations	
Satellite Command and Control	\$39,000
NSOF Operations	8,000
Product Processing and Distribution	45,000
Subtotal, Office of Satellite and Product Operations	92,000
Product Development, Readiness and Application	
Product Development, Readiness and Application (PDRA)	19,000
PDRA (Ocean Remote Sensing)	4,000
Joint Center for Satellite Data Assimilation	3,000
Subtotal, Product Development, Readiness and Application	26,000
Commercial Remote Sensing Regulatory Affairs	1,000
Office of Space Commercialization	600
Group on Earth Observation	500
Total Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	120,100
Data Centers and Information Services	
Archive, Access and Assessment	48,000
Coastal Data Development	4,567
Regional Climate Services	6,000
Environmental Data Systems Modernization	8,500
Total, Data Centers and Information Services	67,067
Total, NESDIS, Operations, Research, and Facilities	187,167

Program Support.—\$445,700,000 is for Program Support.

Ocean Education.—Within the \$5,600,000 for NOAA Education base programs, NOAA may use such sums as necessary for the Environmental Literacy and Geographic Literacy programs.

PROGRAM SUPPORT OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Program Support	
Corporate Services	
Under Secretary and Associate Offices	\$27,000
NOAA-Wide Corporate Services and Agency Management	111,000
DOC Accounting System	10,000
Payment to the DOC Working Capital Fund	38,000
IT Security	8,300
NOAA Facilities Management, Maintenance, Construction and Safety	23,000
Subtotal, Corporate Services and Facilities	217,300
NOAA Education Program	
BWET Regional Programs	7,200
Education Partnership Program/Minority Serving Institutions	14,400
NOAA Education Program Base	5,600
Subtotal, NOAA Education Program	27,200
Total, Program Support	244,500
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	
Marine Operations and Maintenance	170,000
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	31,200
Total, Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	201,200
Total, Program Support and OMAO, Operations, Research, and Facilities	445,700

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

This Act includes a total program level of \$2,029,864,000 in direct obligations for NOAA Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC), of which \$2,022,864,000 is appropriated from the general fund and \$7,000,000 is derived from recoveries of prior year obligations. The following narrative description and table identify the specific activities and funding levels included in this Act:

NOAA weather satellites.—The agreement provides the full requested amounts for NOAA's flagship weather satellites, including the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite-R (GOES-R) program and the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS). The Committees are aware that a recent analysis by the Independent Review Team found that NOAA has made significant progress and improvements in overall program management and interagency collaboration and that the GOES-R and JPSS programs are proceeding well and being effectively executed. However, this assessment also concludes, along with prior assessments made by the Commerce Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office, that critical issues remain to be addressed, namely JPSS gap mitigation and program fragility. The Committees expect NOAA to present a strategy with the fiscal year 2015 budget that fully addresses both the short- and long-term challenges associated with the gap and fragility of the program. Such a strategy shall examine the proposed polar free flyer mission, which the agreement does not fund due to fiscal constraints. NOAA is expected to focus on the weather mission and to better address the weather gap in its fiscal year 2015 budget. In addition, NOAA may use JPSS funds included in this Act and prior appropriations for the procurement of additional spare instruments and spacecraft as necessary to ensure the continuity of polar observations. NOAA shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to

beginning this effort. NOAA shall continue to provide quarterly updates to the Committees on the status of its weather satellite portfolio.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
NOS	
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction	\$1,700
Marine Sanctuaries Construction	2,000
Total NOS-PAC	3,700
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	
Systems Acquisition	
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	10,379
National Weather Service	
Systems Acquisition	
ASOS	1,635
AWIPS	21,592
NWSTG Legacy Replacement	16,215
Radiosonde Network Replacement	4,014
Weather and Climate Supercomputing	44,169
Complete and Sustain NOAA Weather Radio	5,594
Ground Readiness Project	12,400
Subtotal, NWS Systems Acquisition	105,619
Weather Forecast Office Construction	8,000
Total, National Weather Service-PAC	113,619
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service	
System Acquisition	
Geostationary Systems-N	26,321
Geostationary Systems-R	954,761
Polar Orbiting Systems-POES	28,788
Jason-3	18,500
Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)	824,000
DSCOVR	23,675
COSMIC 2	2,000
EOS and Advanced Polar Data Processing, Distribution and Archiving Systems	900
Critical Infrastructure Protection	2,772
Comprehensive Large Array Data Stewardship System (CLASS)	6,476
Satellite Preparatory Data Exploitation	3,455
Enterprise Ground System	3,000
Subtotal, NESDIS Systems Acquisition	1,894,738
Construction	
Satellite CDA Facility	2,228
Total, NESDIS-PAC	1,896,966
Program Support	
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	
Fleet Replacement	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	5,200
Total, Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction	2,029,864

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

This Act includes \$65,000,000 for Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery.

FISHERIES DISASTER ASSISTANCE

This Act includes \$75,000,000 for Fisheries Disaster Assistance. The agreement modifies Senate report language by clarifying that eligibility for this funding includes fishery disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce in calendar years 2012 and 2013. Funding in this bill for fisheries disaster assistance is a one-time occurrence and responds to the specific disaster declarations in 2012 and 2013. The Department shall continue working with States and Tribes in the future with respect to fishery disaster determinations and shall continue to work with the Congress on future fisheries disasters funding requests, as necessary, consistent with existing Federal laws and authorities.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

This Act includes \$350,000 for the Fishermen's Contingency Fund.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

This Act includes language under this heading limiting obligations of direct loans to \$24,000,000 for Individual Fishing Quota loans and not to exceed \$100,000,000 for traditional direct loans.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$55,500,000 for Departmental Management salaries and expenses. The agreement adopts House and Senate language regarding a Commerce Inspector General report on the monitoring of obligation balances. This report shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

Working Capital Fund.—The agreement does not support the level requested for the Department's Working Capital Fund. Instead, the Department shall submit with its fiscal year 2014 spending plan a list of transfers to and activities to be funded from the Working Capital Fund based on funding levels provided in this Act. Within these amounts, the agreement supports the proposed plan to establish the Enterprise Security Operations Center from the Working Capital Fund.

Repatriation and manufacturing initiatives.—The agreement includes House bill and report language on repatriation and manufacturing initiatives and further directs the Department, in conjunction with the task force on job repatriation and manufacturing growth established in Public Law 112-55, to work with the agencies funded in this division to issue a report specifying the legislative and regulatory authorities available to ensure that the Federal Government reaps the maximum benefit from intellectual property developed as a result of Federally funded research. The report, to be issued within 180 days after enactment of this Act, shall describe how the agencies funded in this division could use these authorities to ensure that agency research discoveries yield commercial technologies that are manufactured domestically. The report shall additionally include specific recommendations for improving domestic intellectual property transfer and retention, and advancing related domestic manufacturing derived from such intellectual property. In addition, the Secretary of Commerce is expected to convene a National Manufacturing Repatriation summit to focus on best practices from States and industry on how the Department can encourage more American companies to return their manufacturing operations to the United States. The Secretary shall provide the Committees on Appropriations with a report summarizing any findings and recommendations of this event no later than 120 days following the first day of its convening.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

This Act includes \$4,000,000 for continuing renovation activities only at the Herbert C. Hoover Building.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

This Act includes a total of \$34,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General. This amount includes \$30,000,000 in direct appropriations, a \$2,000,000 transfer from USPTO and a transfer of \$1,000,000 each from Bureau of the Census, Periodic Censuses and Programs, and NOAA PAC for audits and reviews of those programs.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

This Act includes the following general provisions for the Department of Commerce: Section 101 makes funds available for advanced payments only upon certification of officials, designated by the Secretary, that such payments are considered to be in the public interest.

Section 102 makes appropriations for Department salaries and expenses available for

hire of passenger motor vehicles, for services, and for uniforms and allowances as authorized by law.

Section 103 provides the authority to transfer funds between Department of Commerce appropriation accounts and requires 15 days advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations for certain actions.

Section 104 updates congressional notification requirements for NOAA satellite programs.

Section 105 provides for reimbursement for services within Department of Commerce buildings.

Section 106 clarifies that grant recipients under the Department of Commerce may continue to deter child pornography, copyright infringement, or any other unlawful activity over their networks.

Section 107 provides the Administrator with the authority to avail NOAA of needed resources, with the consent of those supplying the resources, to carry out responsibilities of any statute administered by NOAA.

Section 108 provides a requirement directing the Department of Commerce to provide a monthly report on any official travel to China by any Commerce employee.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$110,000,000 for General Administration, Salaries and Expenses.

Since January 1, 2011, the Department of Justice (DOJ) has experienced more than 3,500 vacancies of core staff positions due to retirement or separation—about 3 percent of the workforce. Funding included in this Act for component agencies will allow hiring to improve readiness at the Department. It is expected that DOJ will prioritize hiring to fill vacant operational positions in the field including FBI, ATF and DEA Special Agents; Deputy U.S. Marshals; intelligence analysts; and Federal prosecutors.

In lieu of the House proposal to transfer funds to the Office of Inspector General (OIG) for an independent review of the management and policies of the Civil Rights Division, the agreement includes funding for such activity under the OIG appropriation as described below.

This Act includes language under general provisions requiring a Department-wide spending plan that encompasses plans for all Department agencies and activities, which supersedes direction in the Senate report.

To counter growing cyber threats, the agreement bolsters resources for DOJ capabilities to investigate and prosecute cases against cyber criminals, organized crime, and nation-state actors. To better inform budget formulation and help DOJ apply resources precisely and efficiently, the Department shall provide the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a multiyear strategic plan that identifies resources, programs and coordination structures needed to enable DOJ to prevent and respond more rapidly to future attacks. The plan should include recommendations for the DOJ cybersecurity workforce; collaboration with Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement, and the private sector; intelligence sharing among DOJ components and with other Federal agencies; and how DOJ can target technology procurement to maximize impact and minimize waste.

The Department shall review its existing legal penalties for companies associated with industrial espionage, as proposed in the

House report, and brief the Committees on Appropriations on the efficacy of current penalties and recommendations for their improvement, in lieu of the report proposed by the House.

The Justice Department and the administration are encouraged to work with Congress, as proposed in the Senate report, on ways to reform DOJ enforcement and incarceration policies in order to address the burden of funding and supporting a rapidly growing inmate and detention population. Further direction is provided under "Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses" and "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance" with regard to new assessments of Federal corrections policies, and DOJ shall take into account the results of such efforts and similar ones in developing its strategies and policies with regard to stemming the growth of the incarcerated population.

The Department shall brief the Committees on Appropriations not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act on registration requirements and the number of lobbyists registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act and the Lobbying Disclosure Act, as specified in the House report, in lieu of the House requirement to submit a report.

The Department shall submit a comprehensive report on all Department of Justice anti-human trafficking activities no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, as specified in the House report, with the exception that any information on sensitive matters pertinent to a full description of such activities may be provided to the Committees on Appropriations in a briefing before that date.

The Department shall brief the Committees on Appropriations not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on Justice Department personnel and budgetary resources based in or assigned to support law enforcement efforts in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as specified in the House report, in lieu of the report proposed by the House.

The Department shall brief the Committees on Appropriations not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on its actions to establish and implement a policy for all Department of Justice agencies and officials that aligns with FBI policy restricting non-investigative relations with groups found to have provided material support for terrorist organizations, as specified in the House report.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY

This Act includes \$25,842,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology, and includes a Senate proviso permitting the Attorney General to transfer funds to this account from funds available to the Department for enterprise-wide information technology initiatives.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

This Act includes \$315,000,000 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and the Office of the Pardon Attorney, of which \$4,000,000 is derived by transfer from fee collections.

Within the amounts provided, EOIR shall take steps as specified in the House and Senate reports to better serve vulnerable populations such as children, improve court efficiency through pilot efforts aimed at improving legal representation including support for custodians of unaccompanied and undocumented children, continue efforts to enhance the Legal Orientation Program, and expand its adjudication capacity.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

This Act includes \$86,400,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG). Within this amount, \$1,000,000 shall be used to select an independent entity to conduct an assessment of the operation and management of the Department's Civil Rights Division (CRT). The results of this review shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations not later than one year after enactment of this Act, and shall address shortcomings identified in the March, 2013 OIG report, "A Review of the Operations of the Voting Section of the Civil Rights Division," and include recommendations for specific management and policy remedies for management and operations issues in the Division dating from at least December, 2000.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$12,600,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Parole Commission.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

This Act includes \$867,000,000 for General Legal Activities.

Human trafficking and slavery prosecution.—The Department's efforts exerted through the work of the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit merit strong support, and DOJ shall sustain funding and personnel at a level not less than in fiscal year 2013.

Criminal Division (CRM).—The Criminal Division shall make combating international intellectual property theft and piracy a top priority, and within the funding provided, shall sustain its efforts at not less than the fiscal year 2013 level. Similarly, within funding provided, CRM shall combat cyber threats at a level not less than executed in fiscal year 2013. Finally, CRM shall, within the funding provided, sustain its current efforts to investigate and prosecute individuals who violate Federal laws regarding serious human rights abuses committed in foreign countries.

The Department shall follow direction in the House and Senate reports to investigate and prosecute crimes associated with mass atrocities and other gross human rights violations committed abroad, and prevent the U.S. from becoming a safe haven for perpetrators of such crimes. The Department shall provide a briefing to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act in lieu of the report called for in the House report.

INTERPOL Washington.—Within amounts provided, \$32,000,000 is included for INTERPOL Washington.

Civil Rights Division.—The Department is expected to sustain CRT prosecution and related activity at not less than fiscal year 2013 levels, within the funding provided.

Financial and mortgage fraud.—Within the amounts provided, the Department shall sustain its efforts to combat financial and mortgage fraud at levels not less than carried out in fiscal year 2013.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

This Act includes a reimbursement of \$7,833,000 for DOJ expenses associated with litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-660).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

This Act includes \$160,400,000 for the Antitrust Division. This appropriation is offset by \$103,000,000 in pre-merger filing fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of \$57,400,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

This Act includes \$1,944,000,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the 94 United States Attorneys' offices.

Human trafficking.—The Department shall provide reports to the Committees on Appropriations on at least a semi-annual basis with regard to work of U.S. Attorneys on human trafficking task forces, and continue outreach efforts as specified in the House report.

Sexual exploitation of children.—Within the amounts provided, the Department shall continue to carry out investigations into and prosecutions of cases involving the sexual exploitation of children as specified in the Senate report, and sustain such efforts at not less than the fiscal year 2013 level.

Fraud investigations and prosecution.—The Department shall sustain a level of effort at combatting financial and mortgage fraud at not less than the fiscal year 2013 level, within the funding provided.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

This Act includes \$224,400,000 for the United States Trustee Program. The appropriation is fully offset by fee collections.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

This Act includes \$2,100,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

This Act includes \$270,000,000 for Fees and Expenses of Witnesses.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

This Act includes \$12,000,000 for the Community Relations Service. Within funding provided, the Department shall sustain efforts related to the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act at not less than the fiscal year 2013 level.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

This Act includes \$20,500,000 for the Assets Forfeiture Fund.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$1,185,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Marshals Service (USMS). Within this level, not less than \$7,500,000 shall be used to operate anti-gang investigative units using their Regional Fugitive Task Force network to target gangs of national significance, as specified in the Senate report. In addition, within the level of funding provided, USMS shall continue to carry out activities to implement the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 at no less than the fiscal year 2013 level.

CONSTRUCTION

This Act includes \$9,800,000 for construction and related expenses in space controlled, occupied or utilized by the USMS for prisoner holding and related support.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

This Act includes \$1,533,000,000 for Federal prisoner detention (FPD). The rescission of \$80,000,000 in this account proposed in the request and included in the Senate bill is not adopted, and those funds remain available for FPD in fiscal year 2014. It is expected that detention activities planned for fiscal year 2014 will be fully supported by this appropriation and any FPD balances that remain from prior year appropriations.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$91,800,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Security

Division (NSD). Within the funding provided, NSD shall sustain its support to the Intelligence Community to combat cyber threats at not less than the fiscal year 2013 level.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

This Act includes \$514,000,000 for the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces. While the specific decision unit designations proposed in the House report are not adopted, the Department shall identify funding provided for such units in its fiscal year 2015 budget request and the fiscal year 2014 spending plan.

The Department shall submit the report on resources for the International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center as specified in the House report, and propose any necessary reprogramming to cover the cost of the Center in fiscal year 2014.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$8,245,802,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), including \$1,690,000,000 for Intelligence, \$3,335,000,000 for Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence, \$2,645,000,000 for Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes, and \$575,802,000 for Criminal Justice Services. The agreement does not include a rescission of \$71,000,000 in prior year funds proposed in the Senate bill.

Liaison partnerships.—The Office of Inspector General, in a September 2013 report (I-2013-007R), found significant failures by the FBI to implement the policy it established in 2008 that prohibits non-investigative relations with a group found to have provided material support for terrorist organizations, documented violations of the policy at several field offices, and recommended action to ensure effective enforcement of existing policy and educate personnel who are involved with executing the policy. The FBI shall brief the Committees on Appropriations not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act on how the OIG recommendations have been implemented, and what action the FBI has taken in response to any violations.

9/11 Commission recommendations.—The agreement includes \$1,000,000 to continue the comprehensive external review of the implementation of recommendations for the FBI proposed in the report by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (the “9/11 Commission”). The deadline to report to Congress on the findings of the independent review specified in the explanatory statement accompanying the fiscal year 2013 Department of Justice appropriations is extended until such time as the review is complete, or one year after the date of enactment of this Act, whichever is earlier. It is expected that the FBI will provide those conducting this congressionally directed review the independence, flexibility and resources required to conduct their review, and to enable reviewers to communicate their findings and recommendations to the FBI and to the Congress.

Next Generation Cyber Initiative.—The FBI shall, within funding provided, continue efforts at a level above fiscal year 2013 to support its Next Generation Cyber Initiative and cyber task forces, as specified in the House and Senate reports.

Counterintelligence and exchange programs.—The FBI shall arrange a briefing for the Committees on Appropriations on the possible role of the Chinese government or its political entities in controlling or influencing international educational, cultural or professional exchanges in which U.S. officials participate.

Human trafficking.—The FBI shall follow directions in both House and Senate reports with regard to increasing its human trafficking cases and enhancing its cooperation with other law enforcement agencies and improving crime reporting. In addition, the FBI shall submit a report on its agent utilization and staff resources devoted to investigations and prosecutions and include actual and estimated data covering the period 2011 through 2014.

Anti-gang efforts.—The FBI shall continue to sustain its National Gang Intelligence Center from within the total appropriation provided, as specified in the House report. In addition, the FBI shall sustain at no less than current levels its participation and leadership in Safe Streets Task Forces and similar cooperative anti-gang programs.

Insider threats.—The FBI shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a classified report, with a summary unclassified to the greatest extent possible, on trends in espionage in U.S. laboratories, industry, and academia, as specified in the House report, not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

Financial fraud.—The FBI shall, from within funding provided, make it a priority to sustain its financial and mortgage fraud investigations at not less than the fiscal year 2013 level.

Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS).—Within funding provided, and including user fees, the FBI should sustain CJIS at no less than the fiscal year 2013 level.

FBI headquarters consolidation.—The agreement adopts, by reference, Senate language regarding FBI headquarters consolidation. FBI headquarters consolidation is expected to result in a full consolidation of FBI headquarters so that employees currently located at the J. Edgar Hoover building may be co-located with colleagues who are currently spread out across 20 leased offices in the region.

Surveillance.—Within funding provided, the FBI shall strive to meet the level of effort and funding proposed in the Senate report concerning surveillance.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).—Within the amount provided, the FBI is expected to increase resources by \$60,000,000 to expand the capacity of the existing NICS system to meet the rising volume of requests for NICS checks.

Innocent Images.—Within funding provided, the FBI shall sustain efforts to investigate those who prey on children online, as specified in the Senate report, at a level no less than that supported in fiscal year 2013.

Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center (TEDAC).—The agreement provides \$30,000,000 to continue ongoing FBI counter-improvised explosive device (IED) initiatives, including \$16,500,000 under Construction and \$13,500,000 under this account for recurring operations and maintenance, permanent change of station expenses, and staffing for facilities that will be complete in 2014. The FBI may propose a transfer between these two accounts, as necessary, in accordance with the standard reprogramming guidelines, to address changing requirements.

Assessments of mobile phones in-flight.—The FBI shall coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to ensure any relevant research or threat assessments are taken into account as the FCC considers changes to rules regarding in-flight use of mobile phones.

CONSTRUCTION

This Act includes \$97,482,000 for FBI Construction, of which up to \$16,500,000 is included for additional facilities to support the exploitation and warehousing of IEDs by the TEDAC. This is in lieu of the Senate proposal to transfer funds to the “Salaries and Expenses” account.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes a direct appropriation of \$2,018,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). DEA expects to derive \$360,917,000 from fees deposited in the Diversion Control Fund to carry out the Diversion Control Program. The agreement includes language under the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program transferring \$10,000,000 to DEA for methamphetamine lab cleanup. DEA shall continue anti-gang enforcement efforts, including collaboration with other Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies, from within the amounts provided.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$1,179,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). ATF shall continue cooperative anti-gang enforcement efforts with other Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies from within the amounts provided.

Firearms tracing, enforcement and regulatory oversight.—Within the amount provided, ATF is expected to undertake an enhancement of its enforcement and regulatory efforts, to include updating and expanding the National Integrated Ballistic Imaging Network (NIBIN), as proposed in both House and Senate reports. ATF shall provide a briefing, in lieu of the report called for in the House report, to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the allocation of fiscal year 2014 funding for violent crime enforcement, regulatory efforts and firearms tracing, to include NIBIN.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

This Act includes \$6,769,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Prison System, including \$2,492,500,000 for Inmate Care and Programs, \$2,951,000,000 for Institution Security and Administration, \$1,114,500,000 for Contract Confinement, and \$211,000,000 for Management and Administration. The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) shall give top priority in this account to filling existing and new vacancies to ensure safe and secure operations at existing facilities.

Senate report language regarding a Government Accountability Office (GAO) assessment of the growing cost of housing Federal inmates and detainees is adopted by reference, as is the requirement for the BOP to submit a comprehensive plan to address prison population growth. Further direction on Federal corrections reform is provided under “State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance” in this statement.

Within funding provided, BOP is expected to use contract confinement funding at no less than the fiscal year 2013 level to alleviate overcrowding. Similarly, within the funding provided, BOP should continue efforts to expand Second Chance Act and Residential Drug Abuse Program capacity.

BOP shall include detailed, project-specific information on activations in the Departmental spending plan required by this Act.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

This Act includes \$90,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates.

BOP is directed to include detailed project-specific spending plans for both the New Construction and the Modernization and Repair decision units, along with a comprehensive report on the current modernization and repair backlog, in the Department's spending plan required by this Act. The agreement adopts Senate language requiring BOP to use the findings from the GAO report on prison overcrowding in preparing a long-term plan to address needs, including, where warranted, the construction of new facilities; and House language directing BOP to move forward with ongoing facilities planning for future prison construction to meet projected capacity requirements.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

This Act includes a limitation on administrative expenses of \$2,700,000 for Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (FPI).

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, this Act includes \$2,274,300,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention programs. This amount includes \$2,193,300,000 in discretionary budget authority and \$81,000,000 scored as mandatory for Public Safety Officer Benefits.

House and Senate report language regarding management and administration expenses is adopted by reference, and it is clarified that the Department's methodology for assessing these costs should be both fair and equitable across all grant programs.

Spending plan.—The Department shall submit a spending plan and related materials for each program funded under this heading to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, along with the overall spending plan required by this Act. In matters in the House report under this heading that call for a plan for the use of funds for a specific grant program, such requirement shall be satisfied by inclusion in the overall spending plan unless otherwise provided herein.

Vision 21.—The agreement includes \$12,500,000 in discretionary funding under State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance for Vision 21, which seeks to bring better technology, planning, research and data into the crime victims services field. House report language regarding Vision 21 is not adopted.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

This Act includes \$417,000,000 for the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). These funds are distributed as follows:

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
STOP Grants	\$193,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	24,750
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	3,250
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Program	10,000
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies	50,000
Homicide Reduction Initiative	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Victims Services	27,000
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	36,000
Violence on College Campuses	9,000
Civil Legal Assistance	37,000
Elder Abuse Grant Program	4,250
Family Civil Justice	15,000
Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims	5,750

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
National Resource Center on Workplace Responses	500
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000
Indian Country—Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	500
TOTAL, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	417,000

Research and evaluation on violence against women.—Language in the House report regarding honor violence is adopted by reference. No less than \$250,000 of the funds provided for research and evaluation on violence against women shall be for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to collect statistics and report on the incidence of honor violence in the United States. The report on this matter required by the House report shall include these statistics.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Senate report language regarding a miscommunication that appears to have occurred between the Department and a grant-ee is adopted by reference.

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

This Act provides \$120,000,000 for the Research, Evaluation and Statistics account. These funds are distributed as follows:

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$45,000
National Institute of Justice	40,000
Regional information sharing activities	30,000
Forensics Initiative	4,000
Transfer to NIST	(3,000)
Evaluation Clearinghouse	1,000
TOTAL, Research, Evaluation and Statistics	120,000

Forensic sciences.—The agreement provides \$4,000,000 for a forensics initiative, of which \$1,000,000 is to support the Forensic Science Advisory Committee, to be chaired by the Attorney General and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and \$3,000,000 is provided, by transfer, to NIST to support Scientific Working Groups. DOJ shall coordinate its forensics initiative activities with NIST.

There is concern that the administration's forensic sciences initiative, as proposed in the budget request, lacks the involvement of the State and local practitioner community, making the community an observer—not a participant—in addressing forensic reform, and thereby running the risk that the initiative will not take into consideration existing, proven standards and processes used within the community. It is expected that the Forensic Science Advisory Committee will consider the need to exercise independent scientific judgment and, among other factors, recommendations from leading scientific organizations and leading professional organizations in the field of forensic science. It is also expected that the Forensic Science Advisory Committee will consult with key and relevant stakeholder groups prior to advancing forensic science solutions or reforms.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

This Act includes \$1,171,500,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance programs. These funds are distributed as follows:

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	\$376,000
State and Local Anti-terrorism Training	(1,000)
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center	(1,000)
VALOR Initiative	(15,000)
Domestic Radicalization Research	(4,000)
Puerto Rico Plebiscite	(2,500)
Smart Policing	(5,000)
Smart Prosecution	(2,500)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	180,000
Byrne Competitive Grants	13,500
Victims of Trafficking Grants	14,250
Drug Courts	40,500
Mentally Ill Offender Act	8,250
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	10,000
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review	2,000
Economic, High-tech and Cyber Crime Prevention	10,000
John R. Justice Grant Program	2,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	20,000
Children Exposed to Violence Initiative	8,000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	10,500
Bulletproof Vests Partnerships	22,500
Transfer to NIST/OLES	(1,500)
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	8,500
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	58,500
NICS Act Record Improvement Program	(12,000)
National Criminal History Improvement Program	(46,500)
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	12,000
DNA Initiative	125,000
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants	(117,000)
Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program Grants	(4,000)
CASA—Special Advocates	6,000
Tribal Assistance	30,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	67,750
Smart Probation	(6,000)
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	(2,000)
Pay for Success (Discretionary)	(7,500)
Veterans Treatment Courts	4,000
Missing Alzheimer's Patients Grants	750
Prescription Drug Monitoring	7,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	12,500
Campus Public Safety	2,000
Justic Reinvestment Initiative	27,500
Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections	(1,000)
Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	4,000
Vision 21	12,500
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	75,000
TOTAL, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	1,171,500

Human trafficking.—The agreement includes \$14,250,000 for victims of human trafficking. OJP shall consult with stakeholders in determining the overall allocation of this funding, including amounts allocated to assist foreign national victims, and such details shall be included in the spending plan required by this Act.

DNA grants.—Senate bill language regarding certain requirements for Debbie Smith Act grants is not included. OJP shall ensure that labs receiving funds made available through the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program are operating in good standing and properly accredited before disbursing grant funding.

Byrne-Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) subgrantees.—The agreement includes Senate report language regarding State-imposed matching requirements on Byrne-JAG subgrantees, and DOJ is urged to work with States to find alternatives to such requirements.

Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction.—The agreement provides \$8,500,000 for competitive grants aimed at reducing homicides and gun-related violent crime in communities overwhelmed by gangs of national significance and illegally purchased and trafficked guns.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative grants.—The agreement includes \$58,500,000 for grants to improve records in the NICS system. These funds will strengthen NICS by assisting States in finding ways to add more records to the system, especially mental health records. This will help close gaps in Federal and State records currently available in NICS, which hinder the ability to confirm

quickly whether a prospective purchaser is prohibited from acquiring a firearm.

The agreement consolidates the National Criminal History Improvement Program and the NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP), allowing grants to be made under both authorities. Not less than \$12,000,000 shall be available only for States meeting the requirements for NARIP.

Comprehensive School Safety Initiative.—The agreement includes \$75,000,000 for a Comprehensive School Safety Initiative, a research-focused initiative to increase the safety of schools nationwide. The Initiative shall bring together the Nation's best minds to research the root causes of school violence, develop technologies and strategies for increasing school safety, and provide pilot grants to test innovative approaches to enhance school safety across the Nation. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) shall develop and implement the Initiative and shall report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its implementation plans.

NIJ shall collaborate with key partners from law enforcement, mental health, and education disciplines to develop a strategy and model for comprehensive school safety. The model should take into account concerns about the "school-to-prison pipeline" discussed in the Senate report. NIJ shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a report detailing the results of this effort and an outline of the model not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Immediately following the development of this model the NIJ shall make it available via the Department of Justice website.

Of the amounts provided, \$50,000,000 shall be for pilot grants to improve school safety aligned with the model described in the preceding paragraph. These grants may be used to: test and evaluate technologies and strategies to improve school safety; develop and update school safety assessments and plans; provide technical assistance or training; and support and assess other programs and technologies that are intended to enhance overall school safety efforts. Schools, in consultation with law enforcement and school mental health professionals, should coordinate when applying for funding. Uses of such funding should conform to the schools' own comprehensive school safety assessments and plans, and should advance the goal of developing, testing and discerning best practices for school safety. In awarding such grants, NIJ shall take into account the extent to which the activities to be funded by the grants align with the model, are informed by research, and are designed with a rigorous evaluation component to ensure that taxpayer funds are being spent effectively.

In addition, not less than \$25,000,000 shall be for research and evaluation. Such research shall analyze potential root causes of violence in schools, including gaps in the Nation's mental health system and exposure to violence in media. In addition, the Initiative shall examine promising new approaches and technologies to determine the most effective measures for the improvement of school safety, such as the development of comprehensive school safety assessments; the development and implementation of appropriate training modules; effectiveness of surveillance cameras; or new ways of designing schools to improve survivability in the event of a mass shooting incident. NIJ shall disseminate its research results, in both urban and rural areas, so school administrators and local officials can implement proven methods to keep schools and communities safe.

The Department's OIG shall conduct audits and oversight of funds provided under this Initiative. The OIG shall also review concerns raised by the public about specific investments using funds made available in this program, and relay findings of their reviews to the Director of the NIJ and the Committees on Appropriations.

Colson Task Force.—Of the amount provided for justice reinvestment, not less than \$1,000,000 is included to establish and support the operations of a nine-person, bipartisan, blue ribbon Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections to address challenges in the Federal corrections system, as described in the House report. To create this task force the Department shall, no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, choose an organization that will convene individuals with recognized relevant expertise in justice reinvestment and corrections reform. Not later than 12 months after its first meeting, the task force shall prepare and submit a report that contains a statement of its findings, conclusions, and recommendations to the Congress, Attorney General and President.

The task force shall develop practical, data-driven policy options to increase public safety, improve offender accountability, reduce recidivism, and control growth of spending on corrections. Such findings should include legislative actions for the Congress to consider. As part of its work, the task force shall examine: overcrowding in BOP facilities and options to avert continued growth in the system population; measures to address overcrowding within facilities; violence in the system, including gang violence, and improved public safety measures; prison rehabilitation and employment programs; and reentry programs and policies to reduce recidivism. The task force shall also undertake a comprehensive analysis of relevant criminal justice data; identify factors driving the growth in prison populations; study "lessons learned" from successful State-level justice reinvestment initiatives; and evaluate current and potential criminal justice policies, including the cost-effectiveness of spending on corrections.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

This Act includes \$254,500,000 for Juvenile Justice programs. These funds are distributed as follows:

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Part B—State Formula Grants	\$55,500
Emergency Planning—Juvenile Detention Facilities	(500)
Youth Mentoring Grants	88,500
Title V—Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	15,000
Tribal Youth	(5,000)
Gang and Youth Violence Education and Prevention	(2,500)
Alcohol Prevention	(2,500)
Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance	(5,000)
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	19,000
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives	5,500
Missing and exploited children programs	67,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	1,500
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	1,000
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	500
Girls in the Justice System	1,000
Total, Juvenile Justice	254,500

Missing and exploited children.—The agreement provides \$67,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, of which not less than the current year funding shall be provided for Internet Crimes Against Children program—related activities.

Part B—State Formula Grants.—The agreement provides \$55,500,000 for Part B—State Formula Grants, which help States implement the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and improve their juvenile

justice systems. As the agreement terminates funding for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program, the Act allows up to \$10,000,000 provided under the Part B subparagraph to be used for building, expanding, renovating, or operating temporary or permanent juvenile correction, detention, or community corrections facilities, which are authorized activities under the former JABG program. OJP shall ensure that States using funding under this program for operating juvenile facilities include in their grant reporting a plan to transition away from using Juvenile Justice grant funding for such purposes in future fiscal years. In addition, OJP shall work with States to understand how Part B funding can be used for purpose areas where JABG and Part B overlap. OJP shall also ensure that States are aware of JABG purpose areas for which Byrne-JAG funding may be used. OJP should encourage States to pay particular attention to activities that are evidence based as well as those that increase offender accountability.

New initiatives.—The agreement includes \$5,000,000 for Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance, which will help encourage evidence-based responses to youth discipline in schools and lessen the need for involvement of police and courts in youth misbehavior. The agreement also includes \$1,000,000 for Competitive Grants for Girls in the Justice System, which will focus on the unique needs of female offenders.

Grantee audit recommendations.—The efforts of OJP and OIG to ensure that Federal grant funding is efficiently and effectively spent are strongly supported. OJP is urged to continue working with both OIG and affected grantees to review and implement audit recommendations as quickly as practicable in order to minimize the administrative and financial burden on those grantees and the disruption of services to the community.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS

This Act includes \$97,300,000 for the Public Safety Officer Benefits program for fiscal year 2014. Within the funds provided, \$81,000,000 is for death benefits for survivors, an amount estimated by the Congressional Budget Office that is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes. In addition, \$16,300,000 is provided for disability benefits for public safety officers permanently and totally disabled as a result of a catastrophic injury and for education benefits for the spouses and children of officers killed in the line of duty or permanently and totally disabled as a result of a catastrophic injury sustained in the line of duty.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

This Act includes \$214,000,000 for COPS programs, as follows:

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Transfer to DEA for Methamphetamine Lab Cleanups	\$10,000
Tribal Resources Grant Program	16,500
COPS Hiring Grants	180,000
Transfer to Tribal Resources Grant Program	(16,500)
Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance	(7,500)
Collaborative Reform Model	(5,000)
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	7,500
Total, Community Oriented Policing Services	214,000

Comprehensive School Safety Initiative.—The agreement includes funding for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative under

the heading "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance."

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

This Act includes the following general provisions for the Department of Justice:

Section 201 makes available additional reception and representation funding for the Attorney General from the amounts provided in this title.

Section 202 prohibits the use of funds to pay for an abortion, except in the case of rape or to preserve the life of the mother.

Section 203 prohibits the use of funds to require any person to perform or facilitate the performance of an abortion.

Section 204 establishes that the Director of the Bureau of Prisons is obliged to provide escort services to an inmate receiving an abortion outside of a Federal facility, except where this obligation conflicts with the preceding section.

Section 205 establishes requirements and procedures for transfer proposals.

Section 206 authorizes the Attorney General to extend an ongoing Personnel Management Demonstration Project.

Section 207 prohibits the use of funds for transporting prisoners classified as maximum or high security, other than to a facility certified by the BOP as appropriately secure.

Section 208 prohibits the use of funds for the purchase or rental by Federal prisons of audiovisual or electronic media or equipment, services and materials used primarily for recreational purposes, except for those items and services needed for inmate training, religious or educational purposes.

Section 209 requires review by the Deputy Attorney General and the Department Investment Review Board prior to the obligation or expenditure of funds for major information technology projects.

Section 210 requires the Department to follow reprogramming procedures prior to any deviation from the program amounts specified in this title or the reuse of specified deobligated funds provided in previous years.

Section 211 prohibits the use of funds for A-76 competitions for work performed by employees of the BOP or FPI, Inc.

Section 212 prohibits U.S. Attorneys from holding additional responsibilities that exempt U.S. Attorneys from statutory residency requirements.

Section 213 permits up to 3 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to OJP to be used for training and technical assistance, and permits up to 2 percent of grant funds made available to that office to be used for criminal justice research, evaluation and statistics by NIJ and BJS. Senate language regarding a tribal set-aside is not adopted.

Section 214 gives the Attorney General the authority to waive matching requirements for Second Chance Act adult and juvenile reentry demonstration projects; State, tribal and local reentry courts; drug treatment programs; and prison rape elimination programs.

Section 215 waives the requirement that the Attorney General reserve certain funds from amounts provided for offender incarceration.

Section 216 prohibits funds, other than funds for the national instant criminal background check system established under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, from being used to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to a known or suspected agent of a drug cartel where law enforcement personnel do not continuously monitor or control such firearm.

Section 217 places limitations on the obligation of funds from certain Department of Justice accounts and funding sources.

TITLE III—SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

This Act includes \$5,555,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP).

Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) education reorganization.—While the Congress is supportive of attempts to improve efficiency and effectiveness in Federal STEM education programs, the proposed reorganization of these programs contained in the budget request was incomplete and lacked sufficient detail. The proposal contained no clearly defined implementation plan, had no buy-in from the education community and failed to sufficiently recognize or support a number of proven, successful programs. Accordingly, the agreement does not adopt the reorganization; all STEM activities are funded in their existing programmatic structures unless explicitly noted otherwise elsewhere in this statement or through language in either the House or Senate report that is not modified or superseded by this statement.

OSTP shall reexamine other possible reorganizations of Federal STEM programs for consideration in a future fiscal year after engaging in an inclusive development process (involving the interagency community and major external stakeholders) and taking into consideration evaluations and other evidence of program success.

Dissemination of STEM findings.—The report on the dissemination of STEM education findings requested in the House report shall be provided no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

Interagency Working Group on Neuroscience (IWGN).—The agreement incorporates language from the House report regarding OSTP's commendable efforts to coordinate and increase neuroscience research throughout the Federal government. In recognition of the international interest in furthering neuroscience research, OSTP shall, to the extent possible, identify possible opportunities for international collaboration to further the goals and efforts of the IWGN.

Public access to federally funded research.—Major Federal research agencies are in the process of drafting and implementing plans to enable public access to federally funded research findings in accordance with guidance issued by OSTP in February, 2013. OSTP shall report to the Committees on each agency's progress in developing and implementing its plan. The first such report shall be submitted within 45 days of the enactment of this Act, with semi-annual updates thereafter.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

This Act includes \$17,646,500,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Asteroid Redirect Mission (ARM).—NASA has proposed a new mission known as the ARM that would engage both scientific and human exploration activities. While the ARM is still an emerging concept, NASA has not provided Congress with satisfactory justification materials such as detailed cost estimates or impacts to ongoing missions. The completion of significant preliminary activities is needed to appropriately lay the groundwork for the ARM prior to NASA and Congress making a long-term commitment to this mission concept.

Reprogrammings and transfers.—Reprogramming and transfer authorities exist so that

NASA can respond to unexpected, exigent circumstances that may arise during the fiscal year, not so that NASA can pursue its internal priorities at the expense of congressional direction. If NASA persists in abusing its reprogramming and transfer authorities, those authorities will be eliminated in future appropriations acts.

A table of specific funding allocations for NASA is delineated below, and additional detail may be found under the relevant account headings.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Science:	
Earth Science	\$1,826,000
Planetary Science	1,345,000
Astrophysics	668,000
James Webb Space Telescope	658,200
Heliophysics	654,000
Total, Science	5,151,200
Aeronautics	566,000
Space Technology	576,000
Exploration:	
Human Exploration Capabilities	3,115,200
Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle	(1,197,000)
Space Launch System (SLS)	(1,918,200)
SLS Vehicle Development	(1,600,000)
Exploration Ground Systems	(318,200)
Commercial Spaceflight	696,000
Exploration Research and Development	302,000
Total, Exploration	4,113,200
Space Operations	3,778,000
Education:	
Aerospace Research and Career Development	58,000
NASA Space Grant	(40,000)
Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research	(18,000)
STEM Education and Accountability	58,600
Minority University Research Education Program	(30,000)
STEM Education and Accountability Projects	(28,640)
Total, Education	116,600
Cross Agency Support	2,793,000
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	515,000
Office of Inspector General	37,500
Total, NASA	17,646,500

SCIENCE

This Act includes \$5,151,200,000 for Science.

Education and Public Outreach (EPO).—Consistent with longstanding NASA practice, the agreement maintains EPO funding within the Science Mission Directorate (SMD). The current method of distributing EPO funds within SMD, however, may not produce the most efficient allocation of limited resources. For fiscal year 2015 and future years, NASA shall consider consolidating EPO funding within each SMD division and allocating funds to individual activities based on an assessment of division-wide priorities and program effectiveness.

Earth Science.—Within the amounts provided for Earth Science, NASA shall comply with direction from the Senate report on land imaging; the Soil Moisture Active Passive mission; Ice, Cloud and Land Elevation Satellite-2; the Pre-Aerosol, Clouds, Ecosystem mission; carbon monitoring; and SERVIR.

The language contained in the House report regarding funding for the Deep Space Climate Observatory and for climate sensors previously planned for inclusion in NOAA's Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) is not adopted. Prior to expending any funds on the development of the JPSS climate sensors,

however, NASA shall submit to the Committees a development plan for each sensor, including a notional budget and schedule profile covering the budget run-out period as well as a description of the effect this funding will have on the achievement of existing NASA priorities as recommended in the 2007 Earth Science decadal survey.

Planetary Science.—In lieu of any amounts included for specific Planetary Science activities in the House and Senate reports, the agreement provides \$130,000,000 for Research and Analysis; up to \$40,500,000 for Near Earth Object Observation; \$285,000,000 for Discovery; \$258,000,000 for New Frontiers, including \$218,700,000 for OSIRIS-REx; \$288,000,000 for Mars Exploration, including \$65,000,000 for the development of the Mars 2020 Rover; \$159,000,000 for Outer Planets, including \$80,000,000 for a Jupiter Europa mission as described in the House report; and \$146,000,000 for Technology, including up to the requested level for Plutonium-238 production.

NASA shall use the funds provided for the Discovery program to support extended operations for the Messenger program and to increase the tempo by which Announcements of Opportunity (AOs) are released and missions are selected from those AOs. NASA is encouraged to initiate a new Discovery AO no later than May 1, 2014 with final phase two selection and award of one or more missions by September, 2015.

NASA's discontinuation of Advanced Stirling Radioisotope Generator (ASRG) flight system development activities may disadvantage individuals or teams whose Planetary Science mission proposals assumed, based on NASA's previous AOs and development schedule, that ASRG technology would be available to them when needed. NASA shall take steps to mitigate the impact on such proposers and ensure that they have sufficient opportunities to compete for funds in the future with adjusted mission concepts that no longer rely on ASRG technology.

Astrophysics.—Within the amounts provided for Astrophysics, NASA shall comply with direction from the Senate report regarding the Hubble Space Telescope, the Balloon Project and the Wide Field InfraRed Survey Telescope.

Heliophysics.—Within the amounts provided for Heliophysics, NASA shall comply with direction from the Senate report regarding the Magnetospheric MultiScale mission, Solar Probe Plus and the Explorer program.

AERONAUTICS

This Act includes \$566,000,000 for Aeronautics.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

This Act includes \$576,000,000 for Space Technology.

EXPLORATION

This Act includes \$4,113,200,000 for Exploration.

Human Exploration Capabilities.—The following language pertaining to the Space Launch System (SLS) and Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle supersedes all positions expressed in either the House or Senate report unless otherwise noted.

The agreement reiterates disappointment in NASA's SLS budget submissions and its failure to follow congressional direction to base the SLS budget on NASA's own independent cost assessment (ICA). Adequate funding for SLS, a top NASA priority, is necessary to support program goals, preserve progress already made toward achieving the upcoming test flight and maintain a schedule that supports accomplishing an initial

operating capability in 2017. The agreement provides \$1,600,000,000 under the "Exploration" heading to maintain critical forward momentum for the core development of SLS and, where practicable, components that will allow SLS to become a 130 metric ton vehicle, including the J2-X engine, upper stage, advanced boosters and SLS-related infrastructure. Due to continuing concerns regarding the diversion of funding intended for vehicle development to activities with only tangential relevance to SLS, NASA shall not use SLS funds for engineering or other activities that are not directly related to SLS vehicle development. Further, NASA shall leverage its existing investments and find common designs that will limit the number of changes necessary during SLS development.

Until such time that NASA can produce sufficient information to the Committees that accurately reflects known funding requirements, NASA should not rely on anything other than its own ICA to guide its funding recommendations for SLS for fiscal year 2015.

NASA shall provide the quarterly SLS spending reports and the report on additional potential uses of the 130 metric ton SLS configuration as originally described in the House report. The quarterly spending reports shall also track key milestones and schedules in vehicle development and activities related to all SLS vehicle and ground systems work.

The agreement also provides \$1,200,000,000 for the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle, including \$3,000,000 under the "Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration" heading. This funding will allow NASA to keep Orion development on schedule with SLS to meet upcoming testing milestones and to achieve initial operational readiness in 2017.

Commercial crew.—The agreement provides \$696,000,000 for the Commercial Crew Program (CCP) and confirms the intent of the House and Senate reports on Federal Acquisition Regulation—based contracts, private investment, safety standards and the number of CCP partners. In addition, NASA shall comply with language from the Senate report regarding rocket testing infrastructure.

The primary purpose of the CCP has always been to develop a national capability to restore domestic access to the International Space Station (ISS) as quickly and safely as possible. Currently, the ISS is scheduled to complete its mission by 2020, and NASA has no definitive plan yet to extend the mission beyond that date. This uncertainty has a substantial impact on planning and financial requirements in the CCP that must be addressed. To that end, the agreement withholds from obligation a portion of CCP funds until NASA certifies that the program has undergone an independent benefit-cost analysis that takes into consideration the total Federal investment in the CCP and the expected operational life of the ISS. "Expected operational life" shall be defined by NASA based on an ISS sustainability plan that includes a comprehensive systems assessment, identification of critical functional and scientific capabilities and long term funding projections as described in the Senate report. Benefits and costs shall be examined in relation to current ISS crew transportation practices.

In addition to the certification itself, both the ISS sustainability plan used to derive the ISS expected operational life and an unredacted copy of the independent benefit-cost analysis shall be provided to the Committees.

SPACE OPERATIONS

This Act includes \$3,778,000,000 for Space Operations.

International Space Station.—The agreement does not include the specific funding level for the ISS contained in the Senate report. However, the agreement maintains strong support for the ISS, and the operational and financial concerns expressed in both the House and Senate reports stand. The agreement also modifies financial reports required by both the House and Senate reports pertaining to the operational costs of the ISS to include one reporting requirement detailed under the "Exploration" heading of this statement.

Satellite servicing.—The agreement supports the Senate's direction on satellite servicing but modifies the total amount to \$100,000,000, including the requested amounts in both the Space Technology and Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorates and carryover funding from fiscal year 2013.

Space and Flight Support.—The agreement provides the requested levels for the 21st Century Space Launch Complex and Rocket Propulsion Testing programs.

ISS intellectual property (IP).—The agreement encourages more research on the ISS but acknowledges that current IP rules may encumber the commercial application of such research. NASA shall submit to the Committees within 45 days of the enactment of this Act, or provide within its fiscal year 2015 budget request, proposed policies or legislation that appropriately address concerns regarding the ownership of IP, including inventions and data, developed through the use of the ISS. NASA shall take into consideration regulations and policies currently in place for industries that have an interest in using the ISS as a research platform.

EDUCATION

This Act includes \$116,600,000 for Education.

Space Grant.—Any Space Grant funds available in excess of the amount needed to fulfill base awards shall be made available to all consortia on a competitive basis.

Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).—NASA shall consider and incorporate the findings of the November, 2013 report of the National Academy of Sciences on the EPSCoR program into its fiscal year 2015 budget request.

STEM Education and Accountability Projects (SEAP).—Consistent with language from the Senate report, NASA may reorganize and consolidate Office of Education activities funded within SEAP as proposed in the budget request.

CROSS AGENCY SUPPORT

This Act includes \$2,793,000,000 for Cross Agency Support.

Security.—In fiscal year 2013, NASA commissioned a review of its security policies and procedures by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA). Upon receipt of the final NAPA report, NASA shall submit to the Committees a list of NAPA's recommendations for action along with a proposed response to each recommendation. This report shall be updated on a quarterly basis to document NASA's progress in implementing its responses.

Infrastructure.—The NASA Office of Inspector General (OIG) recently released a number of reports, including IG-12-20, IG-13-008 and a memorandum dated December 11, 2013, examining NASA's real property management. These reports found, in part, that NASA needs to revise its leasing guidance to ensure public notification of leasing opportunities,

use competitive awarding practices whenever possible and help ensure the appropriate application of ancillary lease benefits such as aviation fueling. NASA shall report to the Committees on the status of each recommendation contained in the OIG reports, as well as any further steps taken by the agency to improve its real property management practices outside of the OIG recommendations. This report shall be provided no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

As NASA continues its efforts to find non-governmental entities to take over its underutilized infrastructure, NASA should make that infrastructure available, to the greatest extent possible, through means that maximize flexibility and access for all interested users.

Reports.—All reports directed by the Committees shall be provided in electronic form as well as hard copy.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL

COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

This Act includes \$515,000,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration. Within the amount provided, up to \$142,000,000 shall be for Exploration Construction of Facilities.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

This Act includes \$37,500,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

This Act includes the following administrative provisions for NASA:

- a provision that makes funds for announced prizes available without fiscal year limitation until the prize is claimed or the offer is withdrawn;
- a provision that establishes terms and conditions for the transfer of funds; and
- a provision that subjects the NASA spending plan and specified changes to that spending plan to reprogramming procedures under section 505 of this Act.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

This Act includes \$7,171,918,000 for the National Science Foundation (NSF).

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

This Act includes \$5,808,918,000 for Research and Related Activities (R&RA).

Terminations and reductions.—NSF's R&RA termination and reduction proposals are incorporated unless specifically noted otherwise in this statement or in language in either the House or Senate report that is not modified or superseded by this statement.

International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP).—The agreement provides the requested amount for IODP.

Cross-Foundation initiatives.—Limits on the implementation of OneNSF initiatives as proposed in the Senate report are not included. However, future growth in interdisciplinary research should not come at the expense of adequate support for infrastructure and core research programs in each of NSF's individual scientific disciplines. NSF is urged to assess and refine the balance among these activities in its budget request for fiscal year 2015 and future years.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

This Act includes \$200,000,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction. Funds are provided at the request level for all projects for which construction has already begun, and remaining funds are for the initiation of the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) project. If NSF determines that LSST requires additional funding in fis-

cal year 2014, NSF may submit a transfer proposal to provide such funds.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

This Act includes \$846,500,000 for Education and Human Resources (EHR).

Terminations and reductions.—NSF's EHR termination and reduction proposals are incorporated unless specifically noted otherwise in this statement or in language in either the House or Senate report that is not modified or superseded by this statement.

Broadening participation programs.—The agreement includes funding at the fiscal year 2013 current plan level for Centers for Research Excellence in Science and Technology and at the Senate level for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Program, the Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation, the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program and the Alliance for Graduate Education and the Professoriate.

NSF shall comply with both House direction to report on current and potential future efforts to meet the needs of Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs) through existing NSF programs and Senate direction to consider the establishment of an HSI-specific program similar to NSF's other broadening participation programs.

Advancing Informal STEM Learning (AISL).—The agreement includes \$55,000,000 for AISL.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

This Act includes \$298,000,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

This Act includes \$4,300,000 for the National Science Board.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

This Act includes \$14,200,000 for the OIG.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

This Act includes a provision that establishes terms and conditions for the transfer of funds.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

This Act includes \$9,000,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights.

Oversight.—The fiscal year 2012 and 2013 appropriations Acts provided for an inspector general (IG) for the Commission, to be filled by the Inspector General of the Government Accountability Office (GAO). This Act provides for an orderly conclusion of the GAO IG's fulfillment of this responsibility, including \$70,000 for the completion of any ongoing IG activities. House and Senate report language directing a new GAO review of the Commission is adopted by reference, but clarified to specify that the report on this review shall be due no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act. Senate language regarding additional elements of the review, such as an examination of the organizational structure of the Commission and any material differences between the work of the Commission and other work done within the Federal Government, is adopted by reference.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$364,000,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). Up to \$29,500,000 shall be for payments to State and local enforcement agencies to ensure that the EEOC provides adequate resources to its State and local partners.

Reasonable factors other than age.—Section 538 of the House bill regarding an EEOC rule on age discrimination is not included. However, there is concern about this rule's implementation with regard to public safety personnel. EEOC shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, on the steps it is taking to ensure application of this rule does not have an adverse impact on the necessary employment policies of public safety agencies.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$83,000,000 for the International Trade Commission.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

This Act includes \$365,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation (LSC).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Unauthorized uses of funds.—The Inspector General of the LSC is encouraged to conduct annual audits of LSC grantees to ensure that funds are not being used in contravention of the restrictions on engaging in political activities or any of the other restrictions by which LSC grantees are required to abide. The removal of funds from any LSC grantee determined by the Inspector General to have engaged in unauthorized political activity is recommended.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$3,250,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$52,601,000 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR).

There has been an increase in Economy Act transfers of funds from federal agencies to USTR, including transfers that appear to reimburse USTR for carrying out activities that fall solely under USTR's mission. USTR is directed to isolate reimbursements for payments or travel expenditures as individual transfers, and to submit documentation of and justification for all Economy Act transfers, regardless of amount, to and from other federal agencies, to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not less than 15 days before such transfers of sums are made.

The agreement also adopts and clarifies Senate report language urging USTR to leverage the existing resources and expertise of other Federal agencies, when appropriate, to strengthen the U.S. negotiating position, including consulting subject matter experts and utilizing available information resources at relevant Federal agencies for the purpose of supporting trade negotiating positions and saving taxpayer dollars. However, the agreement does not support solicitation of monetary resources from other Federal agencies for the purpose of carrying out USTR's own mission.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Act includes \$4,900,000 for the State Justice Institute.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

This Act includes the following general provisions:

Section 501 prohibits the use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes unless expressly authorized by law.

Section 502 prohibits any appropriation contained in this Act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly provided.

Section 503 provides that the expenditure of any appropriation contained in this Act for any consulting service through procurement contracts shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law or existing Executive Order issued pursuant to existing law.

Section 504 provides that if any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of this Act and the application of other provisions shall not be affected.

Section 505 prohibits a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates or initiates a new program, project or activity; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employee; (5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees; (7) augments funds for existing programs, projects or activities in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress; unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds. Language is included requiring the Department of Justice to notify the Committees 45 days in advance of any such reprogramming.

Section 506 provides that if it is determined that any person intentionally affixes a "Made in America" label to any product that was not made in America that person shall not be eligible to receive any contract or subcontract with funds made available in this Act. The section further provides that to the extent practicable, with respect to purchases of promotional items, funds made available under this Act shall be used to purchase items manufactured, produced or assembled in the United States or its territories or possessions.

Section 507 requires quarterly reporting to Congress on the status of balances of appropriations. Language in the front matter of the House report concerning this provision is adopted by reference.

Section 508 provides that any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from, or to prevent, personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions in this Act, or, for the Department of Commerce, from actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property, shall be absorbed within the budgetary resources available to the department or agency, and provides transfer authority between appropriation accounts to carry out this provision, subject to reprogramming procedures.

Section 509 prohibits funds made available in this Act from being used to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products or to seek the reduction or removal of for-

eign restrictions on the marketing of tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type. This provision is not intended to impact routine international trade services to all U.S. citizens, including the processing of applications to establish foreign trade zones.

Section 510 delays the obligations of any receipts deposited into the Crime Victims Fund in excess of \$745,000,000 until the following fiscal year.

Section 511 prohibits the use of Department of Justice funds for programs that discriminate against or denigrate the religious or moral beliefs of students participating in such programs.

Section 512 prohibits the transfer of funds in this Act to any department, agency or instrumentality of the United States Government, except for transfers made by, or pursuant to authorities provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

Section 513 provides that funds provided for E-Government Initiatives shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act.

Section 514 requires certain timetables of audits performed by Inspectors General of the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation and the Legal Services Corporation and sets limits and restrictions on the awarding and use of grants or contracts funded by amounts appropriated by this Act.

Section 515 prohibits funds for acquisition of certain information systems unless the acquiring department or agency has reviewed and assessed certain risks. Any acquisition of such an information system is contingent upon the development of a risk mitigation strategy and a determination that the acquisition is in the national interest. Each department or agency covered under section 515 shall submit a quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations describing reviews and assessments of risk made pursuant to this section and any associated findings or determinations.

Section 516 prohibits the use of funds in this Act to support or justify the use of torture by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

Section 517 prohibits the use of funds in this Act to require certain export licenses.

Section 518 prohibits the use of funds in this Act to deny certain import applications regarding "curios or relics" firearms, parts or ammunition.

Section 519 prohibits the use of funds to include certain language in trade agreements.

Section 520 prohibits the use of funds in this Act to authorize or issue a National Security Letter (NSL) in contravention of certain laws authorizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation to issue NSLs.

Section 521 requires congressional notification for any project within the Departments of Commerce or Justice, the National Science Foundation or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration totaling more than \$75,000,000 that has cost increases of at least 10 percent.

Section 522 deems funds for intelligence or intelligence-related activities as authorized by the Congress until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014.

Section 523 prohibits contracts or grant awards in excess of \$5,000,000 unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies that the organization has filed all Federal tax returns, has not been convicted of a criminal

offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has no unpaid Federal tax assessment.

(RESCISSIONS)

Section 524 provides for rescissions of unobligated balances.

Section 525 prohibits the use of funds in this Act for the purchase of first class or premium air travel.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds to pay for the attendance of more than 50 department or agency employees at any single conference outside the United States, unless the conference is a law enforcement training or operational event where the majority of Federal attendees are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States.

Section 527 prohibits the use of funds in this Act in a manner that is inconsistent with the principal negotiating objective of the United States with respect to trade remedy laws.

Section 528 includes language regarding detainees held at Guantanamo Bay.

Section 529 includes language regarding facilities for housing detainees held at Guantanamo Bay.

Section 530 includes language regarding the purchase of light bulbs.

Section 531 requires any department, agency or instrumentality of the United States Government receiving funds appropriated under this Act to track and report on undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 532 prohibits the use of funds by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration or the Office of Science and Technology Policy to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company or effectuate the hosting of official Chinese visitors at certain facilities unless the activities are authorized by subsequent legislation or NASA or OSTP have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

Section 533 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to deny the importation of shotgun models if no application for the importation of such models, in the same configuration, had been denied prior to January 1, 2011, on the basis that the shotgun was not particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.

Section 534 prohibits the use of funds to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 535 requires the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation to submit spending plans.

Section 536 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the government.

Section 537 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed,

and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the government.

Section 538 of the House bill, regarding an EEOC rule on age discrimination, is not included. Direction to EEOC on this subject is provided under title IV of this statement.

Section 541 of the House bill, expressing the sense of the Congress, is not included.

Among agencies funded in this Act, those that aim to help create prosperity and/or promote economic development in distressed communities are urged to work diligently and creatively toward advancing these goals. In addition, these agencies are urged to continue improving their metrics for measuring mission success, including the relationship between agency resources and jobs created or preserved.

Section 523 of the Senate bill, regarding Office of Inspector General websites, is not included. The requirements of this provision were enacted into permanent law in the In-

spector General Reform Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-409).

Section 539 of the Senate bill, regarding vehicle fleets, is not included. Instead, all agencies and departments funded under this Act shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, at the end of the fiscal year, a report containing a complete inventory of the total number of vehicles owned, permanently retired, and purchased during fiscal year 2014 as well as the total cost of the vehicle fleet, including maintenance, fuel, storage, purchasing, and leasing.

DIVISION B - COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
International Trade Administration			
Operations and administration.....	529,196	470,000	-59,196
Offsetting fee collections.....	-9,439	-9,439	---
	-----	-----	-----
Direct appropriation.....	519,757	460,561	-59,196
Bureau of Industry and Security			
Operations and administration.....	80,095	69,450	-10,645
Defense function.....	32,000	32,000	---
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Total, Bureau of Industry and Security.....	112,095	101,450	-10,645
Economic Development Administration			
Economic Development Assistance Programs.....	282,000	209,500	-72,500
Salaries and expenses.....	38,913	37,000	-1,913
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Economic Development Administration.....	320,913	246,500	-74,413
Minority Business Development Agency			
Minority Business Development.....	29,286	28,000	-1,286

DIVISION B - COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Economic and Statistical Analysis			
Salaries and expenses.....	104,048	99,000	-5,048
Bureau of the Census			
Salaries and expenses.....	256,048	252,000	-4,048
Periodic censuses and programs.....	726,436	693,000	-33,436
Total, Bureau of the Census.....	982,484	945,000	-37,484
National Telecommunications and Information Administration			
Salaries and expenses.....	52,122	46,000	-6,122
United States Patent and Trademark Office			
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding.....	3,024,000	3,024,000	---
Offsetting fee collections.....	-3,024,000	-3,024,000	---
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office	---	---	---

DIVISION B - COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill vs. Request	Final Bill vs. Request

National Institute of Standards and Technology			
Scientific and Technical Research and Services.....	693,745	651,000	-42,745
(transfer out).....	(-2,000)	(-2,000)	---
Industrial Technology Services.....	174,507	143,000	-31,507
Manufacturing extension partnerships.....	(153,078)	(128,000)	(-25,078)
Advanced manufacturing technology consortia.....	(21,429)	(15,000)	(-6,429)

Construction of research facilities.....	60,040	56,000	-4,040
Working Capital Fund (by transfer).....	(2,000)	(2,000)	---

Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology.....	928,292	850,000	-78,292

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
Operations, Research, and Facilities.....	3,277,833	3,157,392	-120,441
(by transfer).....	(123,164)	(115,000)	(-8,164)
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out).....	(-123,164)	(-115,000)	(+8,164)

Subtotal.....	3,277,833	3,157,392	-120,441

Procurement, Acquisition and Construction.....	2,117,555	2,022,864	-94,691

DIVISION B - COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery.....	50,000	65,000	+15,000
Fishermen's Contingency Fund.....	350	350	---
Fisheries Disaster Assistance.....	---	75,000	+75,000
Fisheries Finance Program Account.....	-6,000	-6,000	---
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	5,439,738	5,314,606	-125,132
Departmental Management			
Salaries and expenses.....	59,595	55,500	-4,095
Renovation and Modernization.....	14,803	4,000	-10,803
Office of Inspector General.....	30,490	30,000	-490
Total, Departmental Management.....	104,888	89,500	-15,388
Total, title I, Department of Commerce.....	8,593,623	8,180,617	-413,006
(by transfer).....	125,164	117,000	-8,164
(transfer out).....	-125,164	-117,000	+8,164

DIVISION B - COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill vs. Request	Final Bill

TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			

General Administration			
Salaries and expenses.....	126,208		110,000
Justice Information Sharing Technology.....	25,842		25,842

Total, General Administration.....	152,050		135,842

Administrative review and appeals.....	333,147		315,000
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	-4,000		-4,000

Direct appropriation.....	329,147		311,000

Office of Inspector General.....	85,845		86,400

United States Parole Commission			
Salaries and expenses.....	13,021		12,600

Legal Activities			
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	902,605		867,000
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.....	7,833		7,833
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	160,410		160,400
Offsetting fee collections - current year.....	-103,000		-103,000

Direct appropriation.....	57,410		57,400

			-10

DIVISION B - COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill vs. Request	Final Bill
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys.....	2,007,717		1,944,000
United States Trustee System Fund.....	225,728		224,400
Offsetting fee collections.....	-225,728		-224,400
Direct appropriation.....	---		---
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	2,218		2,100
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	270,000		270,000
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service....	12,464		12,000
Assets Forfeiture Fund.....	20,948		20,500
Total, Legal Activities.....	3,281,195		3,180,833
United States Marshals Service			
Salaries and expenses.....	1,204,033		1,185,000
Construction.....	10,000		9,800
Federal Prisoner Detention.....	1,635,538		1,533,000
Total, United States Marshals Service.....	2,849,571		2,727,800
National Security Division			
Salaries and expenses.....	96,240		91,800
			-4,440

DIVISION B - COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Interagency Law Enforcement			
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement.....	523,037	514,000	-9,037
Federal Bureau of Investigation			
Salaries and expenses.....	3,392,336	3,345,322	-47,014
Counterintelligence and national security.....	4,969,351	4,900,480	-68,871
Subtotal.....	8,361,687	8,245,802	-115,885
Construction.....	80,982	97,482	+16,500
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	8,442,669	8,343,284	-99,385

Drug Enforcement Administration			
Salaries and expenses.....	2,428,869	2,378,917	-49,952
Diversion control fund.....	-360,917	-360,917	---
Subtotal.....	2,067,952	2,018,000	-49,952
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration.....	2,067,952	2,018,000	-49,952

DIVISION B - COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives			
Salaries and expenses.....	1,229,518	1,179,000	-50,518
Federal Prison System			
Salaries and expenses.....	6,831,150	6,769,000	-62,150
Buildings and facilities.....	105,244	90,000	-15,244
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.....	2,700	2,700	---
Total, Federal Prison System.....	6,939,094	6,861,700	-77,394
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities			
Office on Violence Against Women: Prevention and prosecution programs.....	412,500	417,000	+4,500
Office of Justice Programs: Research, evaluation and statistics.....	134,400	120,000	-14,400
State and local law enforcement assistance.....	1,005,000	1,171,500	+166,500
Juvenile justice programs.....	332,500	254,500	-78,000

DIVISION B - COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Public safety officer benefits:			
Death benefits.....	81,000	81,000	---
Disability and education benefits.....	16,300	16,300	---
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	97,300	97,300	---
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Office of Justice Programs.....	1,569,200	1,643,300	+74,100

Community Oriented Policing Services:			
COPS programs.....	439,500	214,000	-225,500
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Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities.....	2,421,200	2,274,300	-146,900
	=====	=====	=====
Total, title II, Department of Justice.....	28,430,539	27,736,559	-693,980
	=====	=====	=====

DIVISION B - COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE III - SCIENCE			
Office of Science and Technology Policy.....	5,658	5,555	-103
National Aeronautics and Space Administration			
Science.....	5,017,800	5,151,200	+133,400
Aeronautics.....	565,690	566,000	+310
Space Technology.....	742,800	576,000	-166,800
Exploration.....	3,915,505	4,113,200	+197,695
Space Operations.....	3,882,900	3,778,000	-104,900
Education.....	94,200	116,600	+22,400
Cross-agency Support.....	2,850,300	2,793,000	-57,300
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration.....			
Office of Inspector General.....	609,400	515,000	-94,400
	37,000	37,500	+500

Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	17,715,395	17,646,500	-68,895
National Science Foundation			
Research and related activities.....	6,144,770	5,741,398	-403,372
Defense function.....	67,520	67,520	---

Subtotal.....	6,212,290	5,808,918	-403,372
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction..	210,120	200,000	-10,120

DIVISION B - COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
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Education and Human Resources.....	880,290	846,500	-33,790
Agency Operations and Award Management.....	304,290	298,000	-6,290
Office of the National Science Board.....	4,470	4,300	-170
Office of Inspector General.....	14,320	14,200	-120
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Total, National Science Foundation.....	7,625,780	7,171,918	-453,862
	=====	=====	=====
Total, title III, Science.....	25,346,833	24,823,973	-522,860
	=====	=====	=====

TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES

Commission on Civil Rights

Salaries and expenses.....	9,400	9,000	-400
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Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Salaries and expenses.....	372,923	364,000	-8,923
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International Trade Commission

Salaries and expenses.....	85,102	83,000	-2,102
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DIVISION B - COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
-----	-----	-----	-----
Legal Services Corporation			
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation.....	430,000	365,000	-65,000
Marine Mammal Commission			
Salaries and expenses.....	3,431	3,250	-181
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative			
Salaries and expenses.....	56,170	52,601	-3,569
State Justice Institute			
Salaries and expenses.....	5,121	4,900	-221
=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, title IV, Related Agencies.....	962,147	881,751	-80,396
=====	=====	=====	=====

TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS

NTIA, Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction (rescission).....	---	-8,500	-8,500
Federal Prisoner Detention (rescission).....	-80,000	---	+80,000
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission).....	-30,000	-30,000	---
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission).....	-675,000	-83,600	+591,400

DIVISION B - COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill vs. Request	Final Bill vs. Request
FBI, Salaries and Expenses:			
Salaries and expenses (nondefense) (rescission)....	-61,000	---	+61,000
Counterintelligence (defense) (rescission).....	-89,000	---	+89,000
US Marshals Salaries and expenses (rescission).....	-12,200	---	+12,200
ATF (rescission).....	-12,400	---	+12,400
DEA, Salaries and expenses (rescission).....	-10,000	---	+10,000
FPS, Buildings and facilities (rescission).....	-30,000	---	+30,000
Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs (rescission).....	-6,200	-12,200	-6,000
Office of Justice programs (rescission).....	-47,000	-59,000	-12,000
COPS (rescission).....	-14,000	-26,000	-12,000
	=====	=====	=====
Total, title V, Rescissions.....	-1,066,800	-219,300	+847,500
	=====	=====	=====
Grand total.....	62,266,342	61,403,600	-862,742
Appropriations.....	(63,333,142)	(61,622,900)	(-1,710,242)
Rescissions.....	(-1,066,800)	(-219,300)	(+847,500)
(by transfer).....	125,164	117,000	-8,164
(transfer out).....	-125,164	-117,000	+8,164

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

The agreement on the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014, incorporates some of the provisions of both the House-passed and the Senate-reported versions of the bill. The language and allocations set forth in House Report 113-113 and Senate Report 113-85 shall be complied with unless specifically addressed to the contrary in the accompanying bill and explanatory statement.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

The agreement delineates that, for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-119) and by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508), the terms “program, project, and activity” for appropriations contained in this Act shall be defined as the most specific level of budget items identified in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014, the related classified annexes and explanatory statements, and the P-1 and R-1 budget justification documents as subsequently modified by congressional action. The following exception to the above definition shall apply: the military personnel and the operation and maintenance accounts, for which the term “program, project, and activity” is defined as the appropriations accounts contained in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

At the time the President submits the budget for fiscal year 2015, the Secretary of Defense is directed to transmit to the congressional defense committees budget justification documents to be known as the “M-1” and “O-1” which shall identify, at the budget activity, activity group, and sub-activity group level, the amounts requested by the President to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for military personnel and operation and maintenance in any budget request, or amended budget request, for fiscal year 2015.

CLASSIFIED ANNEX

Adjustments to classified programs are addressed in the accompanying classified annex.

CONGRESSIONAL SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

Items for which additional funds have been provided as shown in the project level tables or in paragraphs using the phrase “only for” or “only to” are congressional special interest items for the purpose of the Base for Reprogramming (DD Form 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD Form 1414 at the stated amount, as specifically addressed in the explanatory statement.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDANCE

The Secretary of Defense is directed to continue to follow the reprogramming guidance for acquisition accounts as specified in the report accompanying the House version of the fiscal year 2008 Department of Defense Appropriations bill (House Report 110-279). For operation and maintenance accounts, the Secretary of Defense shall continue to follow the reprogramming guidelines specified in the conference report accompanying H.R. 3222, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2008. The dollar threshold for reprogramming funds shall remain at \$15,000,000 for operation and maintenance; \$20,000,000 for procurement; and \$10,000,000 for research, development, test and evaluation.

Also, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) is directed to continue to pro-

vide the congressional defense committees annual DD Form 1416 reports for titles I and II and quarterly, spreadsheet-based DD Form 1416 reports for service and defense-wide accounts in titles III and IV of this Act. Reports for titles III and IV shall comply with guidance specified in the explanatory statement accompanying the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2006. The Department shall continue to follow the limitation that prior approval reprogrammings are set at either the specified dollar threshold or 20 percent of the procurement or research, development, test and evaluation line, whichever is less. These thresholds are cumulative from the base for reprogramming value as modified by any adjustments. Therefore, if the combined value of transfers into or out of an operation and maintenance (O-1), a procurement (P-1), or a research, development, test and evaluation (R-1) line exceeds the identified threshold, the Secretary of Defense must submit a prior approval reprogramming to the congressional defense committees. In addition, guidelines on the application of prior approval reprogramming procedures for congressional special interest items are established elsewhere in this statement.

FUNDING INCREASES

The funding increases outlined in the tables for each appropriation account shall be provided only for the specific purposes indicated in the tables.

CIVILIAN FURLONGHS

In fiscal year 2013, the Secretary of Defense furloughed most Department of Defense civilian employees for up to six days due to budgetary shortfalls caused primarily by sequestration. There is concern that the negative impact on productivity, morale, and readiness substantially outweighed the savings generated from civilian furloughs. The Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) replaced sequester in fiscal years 2014 and 2015 with new spending limits and raised the budget limit for National Defense (Function 050) spending above the sequestration level. While the agreement does not include provisions to prohibit the use of funds to furlough civilian employees, it is assumed that the passage of the BBA and the passage of this Act will eliminate entirely any need to furlough civilian employees in fiscal year 2014.

MARINE CORPS EMBASSY SECURITY GROUP EXPANSION

The National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013 directed the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a plan to increase the number of Marines assigned to the Marine Corps Embassy Security Group by up to 1,000 Marines. The agreement provides full funding, based on the Marine Corps' most recent projected fiscal year 2014 requirement, in the military personnel, operation and maintenance, and procurement accounts to support this plan. The Secretary of Defense is directed to fully fund the expansion plan in the fiscal year 2015 budget request and the Future Years Defense Plan.

REVIEW OF MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMY SUPERINTENDENTS

The agreement includes a provision directing a review of the role of a modern military service academy superintendent, including the criteria for selecting and evaluating the performance of a superintendent. The review shall be conducted by the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) and shall examine the role of a superintendent; the criteria for selecting a superintendent; the criteria for evaluating the performance of a

superintendent; the actions necessary to ensure that the military is cultivating effective superintendents; the role diversity plays in the selection of a superintendent; the ability of superintendents to adapt and respond to changes in the military; and the extent to which the nature of the work of a superintendent is changing, including what skills are needed to adapt to an evolving leadership role.

In conducting the review, the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) should consult with a wide variety of outside experts on this issue, including current and former university presidents and former military service academy superintendents. The Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) is directed to submit the findings of this review to the Secretary of Defense and the congressional defense committees not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

PATRIOT MODERNIZATION

The fiscal year 2014 budget request includes \$70,053,000 in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army and \$256,438,000 in Missile Procurement, Army for modifications to the Patriot missile air defense system. While support for modification and modernization of the aging Patriot system continues, concerns persist regarding the Army's acquisition and funding strategies for this program.

First, while the Army has updated its decades-old requirements document, the new requirements document lacks details of the specific technologies required, the development and fielding schedules, and the costs of the overall effort. Further, the current modernization spiral is budgeted at close to \$2,000,000,000 over the next five years, with an additional \$800,000,000 required thereafter. The scope and cost of additional spirals are still to be determined, but the current spiral's costs are significant, and when combined with the costs of future spirals, the total modernization program will likely breach thresholds for what ordinarily would be an Acquisition Category I program. Therefore, there is concern that the Army plans to sole-source most of its modification program and bypass full and open competition, a practice that has historically resulted in reduced costs. Finally, it is noted that contrary to previously stated intentions from Army leaders, the Army does not have a funded plan to harvest technologies developed from Army programs previously terminated for use in the Patriot Modernization program, such as the Surface Launched Advanced Medium Range Air to Air Missile, the Joint Land Attack Cruise Missile Defense Elevated Netted Sensor System, and the Medium Extended Air Defense System. These acquisition programs were terminated after a combined investment of approximately \$6,000,000,000.

Recognizing the urgent need to address current capability gaps, the agreement recommends \$361,491,000 for modifications to the Patriot system. It is directed that not more than 50 percent of research and development funds for Patriot modification or modernization may be obligated until 30 days after the Secretary of the Army, in conjunction with the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics), provides to the congressional defense committees a plan that establishes an open system software architecture for future upgrades and technology refresh to the Patriot system in the near-term. Further, the Secretary of the Army, in conjunction with the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology

and Logistics), is directed to provide an acquisition and funding strategy that incorporates full and open competition for Patriot modernization in the near-, mid-, and long-term with the fiscal year 2015 budget submission.

SHIP MODERNIZATION, OPERATIONS AND SUSTAINMENT FUND

In the fiscal year 2014 budget submission, the Navy again proposes to prematurely retire seven Ticonderoga class guided missile cruisers and two amphibious dock landing ships that have a combined remaining service life of over 100 years. It is noted that this proposal was rejected by Congress in the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014, as well as in Public Law 112-239, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013, and in Division C of Public Law 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013, and that Congress previously appropriated considerable funds to man, operate, sustain, and modernize these ships. As previously expressed in Senate Reports 113-85 and 112-196, and in House Reports 113-113 and 112-493, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees are concerned with this proposed elimination of force structure and believe this change is disconnected from the strategic shift to the Asia-Pacific region. Additionally, this force structure change would likely create future unaffordable shipbuilding requirements and exacerbate force structure shortfalls that negatively impact the Department's ability to meet Combatant Command requirements.

It is noted that some key assumptions that led the Navy to propose prematurely retiring these ships have changed. This includes the material condition of at least one ship being superior to what the Navy had assumed, as well as the scope and cost of modernization efforts required for these platforms to maintain their operational relevance for the balance of their service lives. It is believed that further adjustments to projected modernization efforts could be made, resulting in cost savings while retaining valuable operational capability in the near-term. Therefore, these proposed premature retirements are again denied, and the agreement directs the Secretary of the Navy to retain this force structure in its entirety. The agreement provides \$2,244,400,000 to man, operate, sustain, upgrade, and modernize only CG-63, CG-64, CG-65, CG-66, CG-68, CG-69, CG-73, LSD-41 and LSD-46 in the Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund, as specified by Section 8107 of this Act. Recognizing the time required to plan and execute shipyard availabilities and modernization periods, these funds are made available until September 30, 2021.

However, upgrades to these ships have been delayed for too long, and therefore the Secretary of the Navy is directed to upgrade at least one of the above listed Ticonderoga class cruisers starting in fiscal year 2014.

Further, the Secretary of the Navy is directed to provide to the congressional defense committees, not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, a written report, unclassified to the greatest extent possible and with a classified annex if required, detailing for each of the nine ships listed above its readiness, operational and manning status, planning efforts for modernization, deployment schedules, as well as scheduled shipyard induction periods dating back to fiscal year 2012 and going forward for each fiscal year until 2021. The agreement provides the fiscal relief required by the Navy to maintain this critical force structure and allows the Navy sufficient time to budget for this force structure in future budget submissions. Therefore, no funds provided in this Act shall be used to prepare a budget submission to retire the above-listed ships.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

The Director of the National Security Agency (NSA) is directed to provide the following to the congressional intelligence committees, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and the House Committee on the Judiciary, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act:

(1) A report, unclassified to the greatest extent possible, which sets forth for the last five years, on an annual basis, the number of records acquired by the NSA as part of the bulk telephone metadata program authorized by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, pursuant to section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act, and the number of such records that have been reviewed by NSA personnel in response to a query of such records. Additionally, this report shall provide, to the greatest extent possible, an estimate of the number of records of United States citizens that have been acquired by NSA as part of the bulk telephone metadata program and the number of such records that have been reviewed by NSA personnel in response to a query.

(2) A report, unclassified to the greatest extent possible and with a classified annex if necessary, describing all NSA bulk collection activities, including when such activities began, the cost of such activities, the types of records that have been collected in the past, the types of records that are currently being collected, and any plans for future bulk collection.

(3) A report, unclassified to the greatest extent possible and with a classified annex if necessary, listing terrorist activities that were disrupted, in whole or in part, with the aid of information obtained through NSA's telephone metadata program and whether this information could have been promptly obtained by other means.

GLOBAL HAWK BLOCK 30

The agreement supports the continuation of the Global Hawk Block 30 mission. The Secretary of the Air Force is directed to fully comply with current law, including

Section 8118 of this Act prohibiting the retirement, divestment, realignment, or transfer of Global Hawk Block 30 aircraft and requiring the Air Force to maintain the operational capability of each such aircraft.

The agreement includes \$10,000,000 in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force for the Air Force to conduct a study on the potential adaptation of U-2 sensors to the Global Hawk Block 30 airframe for flight test and demonstration. This study shall consider the technical aspects of each feasible method of adapting U-2 sensors (with particular focus on the SYERS-2 electro-optical/infrared sensor) to the Global Hawk Block 30 airframe and provide an estimated cost and schedule for each such method; assess the availability of SYERS-2 sensors to support a demonstration on the Block 30 platform and the availability of alternative sensors of comparable capability; and compare the concept of operations for using such sensors on the U-2 and Global Hawk with attention to how differences in flight performance would affect sensor performance. The Secretary of the Air Force is directed to report to the congressional defense committees on the results of this study not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act. This report may be submitted in classified form if necessary.

C-130 AVIONICS MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

The agreement includes \$47,300,000 in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force to continue the C-130 avionics modernization program (AMP). The agreement supports the competitive procurement of AMP kits if the program proceeds to production. The agreement retains \$14,200,000 requested under Aircraft Procurement, Air Force for C-130 communication, navigation, and surveillance/air traffic management requirements, subject to the conditions set forth in the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014.

FIRE AND BUILDING SAFETY ACCORD

The Marine Corps is commended for adopting a requirement to abide by the Accord for Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh, and the rest of the Armed Forces are strongly encouraged to adopt this standard. In order to better understand the magnitude of business that the Department conducts with businesses that are not signatories or in compliance with the Accord, the Secretary of Defense is directed to provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees that specify whether any garments purchased by the military exchange system are manufactured in Bangladesh from suppliers that are not signatories or in compliance with the Accord.

TITLE I—MILITARY PERSONNEL

The agreement provides \$128,796,287,000 in Title I, Military Personnel. The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

RECAPITULATION		
MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	41,037,790	40,787,967
MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY.....	27,824,444	27,231,512
MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS.....	12,905,216	12,766,099
MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	28,519,877	28,519,993
RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	4,565,261	4,377,563
RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY.....	1,891,936	1,843,966
RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS.....	677,499	655,109
RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	1,758,629	1,723,159
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	8,041,268	7,776,498
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	3,177,961	3,114,421
GRAND TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL.....	130,399,881	128,796,287
	=====	=====

SUMMARY OF MILITARY PERSONNEL END STRENGTH

		Fiscal Year 2014			
	Fiscal Year 2013 Authorized	Budget Request	Final Bill	Change from Request	Change from Fiscal Year 2013
Active Forces (End Strength)					
Army*.....	552,100	520,000	520,000		-32,100
Navy.....	322,700	323,600	323,600		900
Marine Corps**.....	197,300	190,200	190,200		-7,100
Air Force.....	329,460	327,600	327,600		-1,860
Total, Active Forces.....	1,401,560	1,361,400	1,361,400		-40,160
Guard and Reserve Forces (End Strength)					
Army Reserve.....	205,000	205,000	205,000		
Navy Reserve.....	62,500	59,100	59,100		-3,400
Marine Corps Reserve.....	39,600	39,600	39,600		
Air Force Reserve.....	70,880	70,400	70,400		-480
Army National Guard.....	358,200	354,200	354,200		-4,000
Air National Guard.....	105,700	105,400	105,400		-300
Total, Selected Reserve.....	841,880	833,700	833,700		-8,180
Total, Military Personnel.....	2,243,440	2,195,100	2,195,100		-48,340

*For FY14, Army Active Forces end strength includes 30,000 Army end strength requested in the Overseas Contingency Operations budget

**For FY14, Marine Corps Active Forces end strength includes 8,100 Marine Corps end strength requested in the Overseas Contingency Operations budget

SUMMARY OF GUARD AND RESERVE FULL-TIME SUPPORT

	Fiscal Year 2013 Authorized	Budget Request	Fiscal Year 2014		Change from Request	Change from Fiscal Year 2013
			Final Bill			
Army Reserve:						
AGR.....	16,277	16,261	16,261			-16
Technicians.....	8,395	8,395	8,395			
Navy Reserve:						
AR.....	10,114	10,159	10,159			45
Marine Corps Reserve:						
AR.....	2,261	2,261	2,261			
Air Force Reserve:						
AGR.....	2,888	2,911	2,911			23
Technicians.....	10,400	10,429	10,429			29
Army National Guard:						
AGR.....	32,060	32,060	32,060			
Technicians.....	27,210	27,210	27,210			
Air National Guard:						
AGR.....	14,765	14,734	14,734			-31
Technicians.....	22,180	21,875	21,875			-305
Totals:						
AGR/AR.....	78,365	78,386	78,386			21
Technicians.....	68,185	67,909	67,909			-276
Total, Full-Time Support.....	146,550	146,295	146,295			-255

MILITARY RECRUITMENT AND ENLISTMENT OF
GRADUATES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014 requires the Secretary of Defense to implement a means for ensuring that graduates of a secondary school, including graduates who receive diplomas from secondary schools that are legally operating or who otherwise complete a program of secondary education in compliance with state law, are required to meet the same standard of any test, assessment, or screening tool used to identify persons for recruitment and enlistment in the armed forces. The recommendation supports this provision, and the Secretary is encouraged to ensure its timely implementation.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE GUIDANCE FOR THE
APPOINTMENT OF CHAPLAINS

The agreement supports the Department of Defense Guidance for the Appointment of Chaplains for the Military Departments as currently written upon enactment of this Act. This Guidance requires all applicants to fulfill the requirements to become a chaplain, which includes endorsement by a religious organization that completes and maintains all administrative requirements as laid out by the Guidance.

HAZING IN THE ARMED FORCES

The agreement reiterates the concerns expressed in the report accompanying the House-passed Fiscal Year 2014 Department of

Defense Appropriations bill (H.R. 113-113) on hazing in the military. The act of hazing is inconsistent with the values of the military and undermines the cohesion and discipline of a unit. The Secretary of Defense is reminded that a report providing data on the rates of incidence of hazing was directed by the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013. This report is overdue, and the Secretary of Defense is directed to provide this report, which should include a review of ways to prevent and respond to incidents, without further delay.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

50 MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY		
100 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS		
150 BASIC PAY.....	6,751,445	6,751,445
200 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	2,182,873	2,182,873
250 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....	2,110,476	2,149,476
300 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	281,099	281,099
350 INCENTIVE PAYS.....	89,669	89,669
400 SPECIAL PAYS.....	374,353	374,353
450 ALLOWANCES.....	225,840	225,840
500 SEPARATION PAY.....	107,216	107,216
550 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX.....	513,274	513,274

600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	12,636,245	12,675,245
650 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
700 BASIC PAY.....	12,761,868	12,862,968
750 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	4,130,751	4,130,751
800 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....	4,653,429	4,653,429
850 INCENTIVE PAYS.....	95,637	95,637
900 SPECIAL PAYS.....	507,912	469,912
950 ALLOWANCES.....	915,101	915,101
1000 SEPARATION PAY.....	287,133	287,133
1050 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX.....	976,224	976,224

1100 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	24,328,055	24,391,155
1150 ACTIVITY 3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CADETS		
1200 ACADEMY CADETS.....	77,959	77,959
1250 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
1300 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	1,252,752	1,227,052
1350 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND.....	707,647	606,547
1400 FAMILY SUBSISTENCE SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOWANCE.....	2,121	2,121

1450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	1,962,520	1,835,720

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
1500 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION		
1550 ACCESSION TRAVEL.....	169,697	142,206
1600 TRAINING TRAVEL.....	126,908	126,908
1650 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL.....	524,098	471,688
1700 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL.....	693,315	623,983
1750 SEPARATION TRAVEL.....	222,146	222,146
1800 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS.....	9,887	9,887
1850 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE.....	10,160	10,160
1900 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE.....	40,238	40,238
1950 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5.....	1,796,449	1,647,216
2000 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS		
2050 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS.....	960	960
2100 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS.....	725	725
2150 DEATH GRATUITIES.....	61,900	61,900
2200 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.....	282,863	243,863
2250 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	636	636
2300 ADOPTION EXPENSES.....	4,326	4,326
2350 TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY.....	---	---
2360 RESERVE INCOME REPLACEMENT PROGRAM.....	326	326
2400 PARTIAL DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE.....	---	---
2410 SGLI EXTRA HAZARD PAYMENTS.....	117,559	117,559
2450 RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC).....	42,407	42,407
2550 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6.....	511,702	472,702
2600 LESS REIMBURSABLES.....	-275,140	-275,140
2650 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....	---	-36,890
2700 TOTAL, ACTIVE FORCES, ARMY.....	41,037,790	40,787,967
6300 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	41,037,790	40,787,967

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

M-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS		
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	2,110,476	2,149,476
Projected shortfall - transfer from BA-6, Unemployment Benefits		39,000
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
BASIC PAY	12,761,868	12,862,968
Projected shortfall - transfer from BA-4, Subsistence-In-Kind		101,100
SPECIAL PAYS	507,912	469,912
Enlistment bonuses excess to requirement		-38,000
BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	1,252,752	1,227,052
Projected underexecution		-25,700
SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	707,647	606,547
Projected underexecution - transfer to BA-2, Basic Allowance for Housing		-101,100
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL		
ACCESSION TRAVEL	169,697	142,206
Projected underexecution - reduced recruiting mission		-27,491
OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	524,098	471,688
PCS efficiency		-52,410
ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	693,315	623,983
PCS efficiency		-69,332
BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS		
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	282,863	243,863
Projected underexecution - transfer to BA-1, Basic Allowance for Housing		-39,000
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT		-36,890
Unobligated/Unexpended balances		-36,890

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

6400 MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY		
6450 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS		
6500 BASIC PAY.....	3,934,736	3,934,736
6550 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	1,273,217	1,273,217
6600 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....	1,413,796	1,380,596
6650 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	160,319	160,319
6700 INCENTIVE PAYS.....	131,293	131,293
6750 SPECIAL PAYS.....	432,843	427,043
6800 ALLOWANCES.....	127,172	127,172
6850 SEPARATION PAY	39,244	39,244
6900 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX.....	299,218	299,218
6950 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	7,811,838	7,772,838
7000 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
7050 BASIC PAY.....	8,610,541	8,495,238
7100 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	2,789,555	2,752,197
7150 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....	3,977,998	3,877,499
7200 INCENTIVE PAYS.....	103,672	103,672
7250 SPECIAL PAYS.....	877,215	735,480
7300 ALLOWANCES.....	590,803	584,710
7350 SEPARATION PAY.....	255,663	255,663
7400 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX.....	658,707	649,886
7450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	17,864,154	17,454,345
7500 ACTIVITY 3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF MIDSHIPMEN		
7550 MIDSHIPMEN.....	77,592	77,592
7600 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
7650 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	764,626	764,626
7700 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND.....	439,545	439,545
7750 FAMILY SUBSISTENCE SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOWANCE.....	12	12
7800 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	1,204,183	1,204,183

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
7850 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION		
7900 ACCESSION TRAVEL.....	102,042	92,295
7950 TRAINING TRAVEL.....	96,869	96,869
8000 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL.....	272,379	245,141
8050 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL.....	301,392	271,253
8100 SEPARATION TRAVEL.....	133,977	121,728
8150 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS.....	36,790	36,790
8200 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE.....	1,212	1,212
8250 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE.....	8,545	8,545
8300 OTHER.....	3,514	3,514
8350 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5.....	956,720	877,347
8400 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS		
8450 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS.....	199	199
8500 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS.....	1,660	1,660
8550 DEATH GRATUITIES.....	17,400	17,400
8600 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.....	124,716	107,786
8650 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	18,809	18,809
8700 ADOPTION EXPENSES.....	210	210
8750 TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY.....	5,750	5,750
8800 PARTIAL DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE.....	92	92
8900 RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC).....	21,271	21,271
8950 JUNIOR ROTC.....	14,069	14,069
9000 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6.....	204,176	187,246
9050 LESS REIMBURSABLES.....	-294,219	-294,219
9100 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....	---	-47,820
9200 TOTAL, ACTIVE FORCES, NAVY.....	27,824,444	27,231,512
11000 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY.....	27,824,444	27,231,512

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

M-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS		
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	1,413,796	1,380,596
Projected underexecution		-33,200
SPECIAL PAYS	432,843	427,043
Incentive Bonuses excess to requirement		-5,800
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
BASIC PAY	8,610,541	8,495,238
Excess to requirement		-115,303
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	2,789,555	2,752,197
Excess to requirement		-37,358
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	3,977,998	3,877,499
Excess to requirement		-100,499
SPECIAL PAYS	877,215	735,480
Special Duty Assignment Pay excess to requirement		-14,000
Reenlistment bonuses excess to requirement		-127,735
ALLOWANCES	590,803	584,710
Excess to requirement		-6,093
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	658,707	649,886
Excess to requirement		-8,821
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL		
ACCESSION TRAVEL	102,042	92,295
Excess to requirement		-9,747
OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	272,379	245,141
PCS efficiency		-27,238
ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	301,392	271,253
PCS efficiency		-30,139
SEPARATION TRAVEL	133,977	121,728
Excess to requirement		-12,249
BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS		
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	124,716	107,786
Excess to requirement		-16,930
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT		-47,820
Unobligated/Unexpended balances		-47,820

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

12000 MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS		
12050 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS		
12100 BASIC PAY.....	1,458,728	1,458,728
12150 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	472,134	472,134
12200 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....	479,739	479,739
12250 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	61,565	61,565
12300 INCENTIVE PAYS.....	40,634	40,634
12350 SPECIAL PAYS.....	12,746	12,746
12400 ALLOWANCES.....	43,866	43,866
12450 SEPARATION PAY.....	16,856	20,548
12500 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX.....	110,942	110,942
12550 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	2,697,210	2,700,902
12600 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
12650 BASIC PAY.....	4,746,121	4,746,538
12700 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	1,533,530	1,533,530
12750 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....	1,652,636	1,652,636
12800 INCENTIVE PAYS.....	9,832	9,832
12850 SPECIAL PAYS.....	154,862	125,862
12900 ALLOWANCES.....	335,728	335,728
12950 SEPARATION PAY.....	73,213	97,465
13000 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX.....	362,126	362,126
13050 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	8,868,048	8,863,717
13100 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
13150 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	438,034	438,034
13200 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND.....	296,986	296,986
13250 FAMILY SUBSISTENCE SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOWANCE.....	10	10
13300 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	735,030	735,030

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
13350 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION		
13400 ACCESSION TRAVEL.....	57,933	45,933
13450 TRAINING TRAVEL.....	23,061	23,061
13500 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	209,371	182,934
13550 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	101,809	95,128
13600 SEPARATION TRAVEL.....	93,399	93,399
13650 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS.....	784	784
13700 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE.....	6,888	6,888
13750 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE.....	14,918	14,918
13800 OTHER.....	3,312	3,312
13850 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5.....	511,475	466,357
13900 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS		
13950 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS.....	751	751
14000 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS.....	20	20
14050 DEATH GRATUITIES.....	10,100	10,100
14100 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.....	96,264	96,264
14150 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	2,375	2,375
14200 ADOPTION EXPENSES.....	72	72
14250 TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY.....	3,085	3,085
14300 PARTIAL DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE.....	102	102
14400 JUNIOR ROTC.....	5,035	5,035
14450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6.....	117,804	117,804
14500 LESS REIMBURSABLES.....	-24,351	-24,351
14600 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....	---	-93,360
14650 TOTAL, ACTIVE FORCES, MARINE CORPS.....	12,905,216	12,766,099
16000 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS.....	12,905,216	12,766,099

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

M-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS		
SEPARATION PAY	16,856	20,548
Projected shortfall		3,692
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
BASIC PAY	4,746,121	4,746,538
Marine Corps unfunded requirement - Marine Security Guard expansion		417
SPECIAL PAYS	154,862	125,862
Projected underexecution		-10,000
Reenlistment bonuses excess to requirement		-19,000
SEPARATION PAY	73,213	97,465
Projected shortfall		24,252
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL		
ACCESSION TRAVEL	57,933	45,933
Projected underexecution - reduced recruiting mission		-12,000
OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	209,371	182,934
PCS efficiency		-20,937
Excess to requirement		-5,500
ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	101,809	95,128
PCS efficiency		-10,181
Marine Corps unfunded requirement - Marine Security Guard expansion		3,500
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT		-93,360
Unobligated/Unexpended balances		-93,360

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

17000 MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE		
17050 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS		
17100 BASIC PAY.....	4,896,132	4,856,132
17150 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	1,577,877	1,575,177
17200 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....	1,498,352	1,398,352
17250 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	197,950	197,950
17300 INCENTIVE PAYS.....	206,177	206,177
17350 SPECIAL PAYS.....	303,634	301,534
17400 ALLOWANCES.....	134,661	134,661
17450 SEPARATION PAY	122,844	258,533
17500 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX.....	372,960	372,960

17550 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	9,310,587	9,301,476
17600 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
17650 BASIC PAY.....	8,764,297	8,759,297
17700 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	2,831,706	2,831,706
17750 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....	3,610,470	3,610,470
17800 INCENTIVE PAYS.....	42,599	42,599
17850 SPECIAL PAYS.....	341,821	322,821
17900 ALLOWANCES.....	590,403	590,403
17950 SEPARATION PAY.....	176,663	464,815
18000 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	670,467	670,467

18050 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	17,028,426	17,292,578
18100 ACTIVITY 3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CADETS		
18150 ACADEMY CADETS.....	69,612	69,612
18200 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
18250 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	977,880	977,880
18300 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND.....	156,439	133,439
18350 FAMILY SUBSISTENCE SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOWANCE.....	33	33

18400 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	1,134,352	1,111,352

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
18450 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION		
18500 ACCESSION TRAVEL.....	86,485	86,485
18550 TRAINING TRAVEL.....	79,127	70,127
18600 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL.....	327,304	294,574
18650 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL.....	512,982	461,684
18700 SEPARATION TRAVEL.....	169,760	198,183
18750 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS.....	16,123	16,123
18800 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE.....	41,132	23,132
18850 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE.....	30,183	30,183
18950 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5.....	1,263,096	1,180,491
19000 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS		
19050 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS.....	124	124
19100 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS.....	3,440	3,440
19150 DEATH GRATUITIES.....	16,500	16,500
19200 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.....	65,562	51,562
19300 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	209	209
19350 ADOPTION EXPENSES.....	628	628
19400 TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY.....	5,900	5,900
19450 PARTIAL DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE.....	1,930	1,930
19550 RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC).....	29,849	29,849
19600 JUNIOR ROTC.....	16,373	16,373
19650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6.....	140,515	126,515
19700 LESS REIMBURSABLES.....	-426,711	-426,711
19750 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....	---	-135,320
	=====	=====
19800 TOTAL, ACTIVE FORCES, AIR FORCE.....	28,519,877	28,519,993
21000 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	28,519,877	28,519,993
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EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

M-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS		
BASIC PAY	4,896,132	4,856,132
Lower than budgeted average strength levels		-40,000
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	1,577,877	1,575,177
Excess to requirement		-2,700
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	1,498,352	1,398,352
Excess to requirement		-100,000
SPECIAL PAYS	303,634	301,534
Critical Skills Retention Bonuses excess to requirement		-2,100
SEPARATION PAY	122,844	258,533
Projected shortfall		135,689
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
BASIC PAY	8,764,297	8,759,297
Active Duty for Operational Support excess to requirement		-5,000
SPECIAL PAYS	341,821	322,821
Excess to requirement		-19,000
SEPARATION PAY	176,663	464,815
Projected shortfall		288,152
BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	156,439	133,439
Excess to requirement		-23,000
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION		
TRAINING TRAVEL	79,127	70,127
Excess to requirement		-9,000
OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	327,304	294,574
PCS efficiency		-32,730
ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	512,982	461,684
PCS efficiency		-51,298
SEPARATION TRAVEL	169,760	198,183
Projected shortfall		28,423
NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE	41,132	23,132
Excess to requirement		-18,000
BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS		
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	65,562	51,562
Excess to requirement		-14,000
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT		-135,320
Unobligated/Unexpended balances		-135,320

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

23000 RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY		
23050 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT		
23100 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	1,578,274	1,543,274
23150 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY).....	39,508	39,508
23200 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	276,721	251,721
23250 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....	13,225	13,225
23300 MOBILIZATION TRAINING	7,629	7,629
23350 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	206,138	206,138
23400 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	261,954	260,154
23450 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	2,034,705	2,032,549
23500 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	22,687	22,687
23550 HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP	63,459	63,459
23600 OTHER PROGRAMS	60,961	60,961
23650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	4,565,261	4,501,305
23800 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....	---	-123,742
24000 TOTAL RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	4,565,261	4,377,563
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EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

M-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT		
PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48)	1,578,274	1,543,274
Annual Training excess to requirement		-35,000
PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS)	276,721	251,721
Excess to requirement		-25,000
SPECIAL TRAINING	261,954	260,154
Recruiting and Retention programs excess to requirement		-1,800
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	2,034,705	2,032,549
Cost of Living Allowance projected underexecution		-2,156
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS		-123,742
Lodging in Kind - transfer to OM, Army Reserve		-12,962
Unobligated/Unexpended balances		-110,780

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

26000 RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY		
26050 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT		
26100 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	602,319	602,319
26150 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY).....	9,489	9,489
26200 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	50,501	50,501
26250 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....	8,986	8,986
26300 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	55,326	50,726
26350 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	101,870	92,470
26400 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	1,006,454	998,454
26450 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	104	104
26500 HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP.....	56,887	56,887
26550 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	1,891,936	1,869,936
26600 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....	---	-25,970
27000 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY.....	1,891,936	1,843,966
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EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

M-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT		
SCHOOL TRAINING	55,326	50,726
Unit conversion training excess to requirement		-4,600
SPECIAL TRAINING	101,870	92,470
Projected underexecution		-9,400
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	1,006,454	998,454
Full Time Support projected underexecution		-4,000
Officer Bonuses excess to requirement		-4,000
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT		-25,970
Unobligated/Unexpended balances		-25,970

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

28000 RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS		
28050 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT		
28100 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	233,722	233,722
28150 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACT DUTY).....	30,555	30,555
28200 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	135,088	135,088
28300 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....	3,677	2,677
28350 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	19,448	19,448
28400 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	18,968	18,968
28450 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	227,453	216,453
28500 PLATOON LEADER CLASS.....	7,770	7,770
28550 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	818	818
28600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	677,499	665,499
28700 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....	---	-10,390
29000 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS.....	677,499	655,109
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EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

M-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT		
MOBILIZATION TRAINING	3,677	2,677
Projected underexecution		-1,000
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	227,453	216,453
Full Time Pay and Allowances projected underexecution		-10,000
Reserve Incentive Programs excess to requirement		-1,000
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT		-10,390
Unobligated/Unexpended balances		-10,390

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

30000 RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE		
30050 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT		
30100 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	672,181	668,781
30150 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY).....	104,818	100,068
30200 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	73,281	73,281
30250 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....	755	755
30300 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....	568	568
30350 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	149,078	149,078
30400 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	295,335	295,335
30450 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	388,973	374,973
30500 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	13,507	13,507
30550 HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP.....	55,220	55,220
30600 OTHER PROGRAMS (ADMIN & SUPPORT).....	4,913	4,913
30650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	1,758,629	1,736,479
30750 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....	---	-13,320
31000 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	1,758,629	1,723,159
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EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

M-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT		
PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48)	672,181	668,781
Annual Training projected underexecution		-3,400
PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY)	104,818	100,068
Projected underexecution		-4,750
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	388,973	374,973
Reserve Incentive Program excess to requirement		-14,000
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT		-13,320
Unobligated/Unexpended balances		-13,320

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

32000 NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY		
32050 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT		
32100 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	2,400,466	2,364,266
32150 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	557,753	519,653
32200 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....	35,718	35,718
32250 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	576,399	576,399
32300 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	665,242	602,942
32350 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	3,779,017	3,689,517
32400 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	26,673	26,673
32450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	8,041,268	7,815,168
32600 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....	---	-38,670
33000 TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	8,041,268	7,776,498
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EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

M-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT		
PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48)	2,400,466	2,364,266
Clothing Initial Issue and Replacement excess to requirement		-28,200
Lower than budgeted average strength levels		-8,000
PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS)	557,753	519,653
Projected underexecution		-38,100
SPECIAL TRAINING	665,242	602,942
Excess to requirement		-62,300
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	3,779,017	3,689,517
Enlistment bonus initial payments excess to requirement		-21,000
AGR Pay and Allowances excess to requirement		-7,000
AGR Backfill Pay and Allowances excess to requirement		-19,400
Projected underexecution		-42,100
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT		-38,670
Unobligated/Unexpended balances		-38,670

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

34000 NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE		
34050 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT		
34100 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	943,573	913,573
34150 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	111,468	109,468
34200 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....	5,006	5,006
34250 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	250,327	250,327
34300 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	165,588	165,588
34350 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	1,684,563	1,668,963
34400 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	17,436	17,436
34450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	3,177,961	3,130,361
34700 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....	---	-15,940
35000 TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	3,177,961	3,114,421
	=====	=====

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

M-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT		
PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48)	943,573	913,573
Travel, Active Duty for Training, projected underexecution		-30,000
PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS)	111,468	109,468
Projected underexecution		-2,000
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	1,684,563	1,668,963
Full Time Pay and Allowances projected underexecution		-15,600
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT		-15,940
Unobligated/Unexpended balances		-15,940

TITLE II—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The agreement provides \$159,869,726,000 in Title II, Operation and Maintenance. The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

RECAPITULATION		
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY.....	35,073,077	30,768,069
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY.....	39,945,237	36,311,160
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS.....	6,254,650	5,397,605
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE.....	37,270,842	33,248,618
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE.....	32,997,693	31,450,068
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE.....	3,095,036	2,940,936
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE.....	1,197,752	1,158,382
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE.....	263,317	255,317
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE.....	3,164,607	3,062,207
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.....	7,054,196	6,857,530
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.....	6,566,004	6,392,304
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER ACCOUNT.....	5,000	---
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES...	13,606	13,606
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY.....	298,815	298,815
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY.....	316,103	316,103
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE.....	439,820	439,820
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE.....	10,757	10,757
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEF. SITES...	237,443	287,443
OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID.....	109,500	109,500
COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT.....	528,455	500,455
DOD ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND.....	256,031	51,031
	=====	=====
GRAND TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE.....	175,097,941	159,869,726
	=====	=====

REPROGRAMMING GUIDANCE FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ACCOUNTS

The Secretary of Defense is directed to submit the Base for Reprogramming (DD Form 1414) for each of the fiscal year 2014 appropriation accounts not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act. The Secretary of Defense is prohibited from executing any reprogramming or transfer of funds for any purpose other than originally appropriated until the aforementioned report is submitted to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

The Secretary of Defense is directed to use the normal prior approval reprogramming procedures to transfer funds in the Services' operation and maintenance accounts between O-1 budget activities in excess of \$15,000,000. In addition, the Secretary of Defense should follow prior approval reprogramming procedures for transfers in excess of \$15,000,000 out of the following budget sub-activities:

Army:

- Maneuver units
- Modular support brigades
- Land forces operations support
- Force readiness operations support
- Land forces depot maintenance
- Base operations support
- Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization

Navy:

- Aircraft depot maintenance
- Ship depot maintenance
- Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization

Marine Corps:

- Depot maintenance
- Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization

Air Force:

- Primary combat forces
- Combat enhancement forces
- Combat communications
- Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization

Air Force Reserve:

- Depot maintenance

Air National Guard:

- Depot maintenance

Additionally, the Secretary of Defense should follow prior approval reprogramming procedures for transfers in excess of \$15,000,000 into the following budget sub-activity:

Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard:

Other personnel support/recruiting and advertising

During fiscal year 2014, the Secretary of the Air Force is required to submit written notification and justification to the congressional defense committees not later than 30 days prior to implementing transfers in excess of \$15,000,000 out of the following budget sub-activities:

- Operating forces depot maintenance
- Mobilization depot maintenance
- Training and recruiting depot maintenance
- Administration and service-wide depot maintenance

These transfers may be implemented 30 days after congressional notification unless an objection is received from a congressional defense committee.

Finally, with respect to Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, proposed transfers of funds to or from the levels specified for defense agencies in excess of \$15,000,000 shall be subject to prior approval reprogramming procedures, unless otherwise specified in this explanatory statement.

JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS

The agreement designates the funding requested and appropriated for the Junior Re-

serve Officer Training Corps as a special interest item in fiscal year 2014. As such, funds are to be so designated on the DD Form 1414 (Base for Reprogramming), and any transfer of funds from this program will require a prior approval reprogramming action.

TUITION ASSISTANCE

The agreement designates the funding requested and appropriated for the Tuition Assistance program as a special interest item in fiscal year 2014. As such, funds are to be so designated on the DD Form 1414 (Base for Reprogramming), and any transfer of funds from this program will require a prior approval reprogramming action.

The agreement does not include the funding floor for tuition assistance as directed in House report 113-113. However, in order to maintain visibility of this funding, the Secretary of Defense is directed to include the prior year actual, current year estimate, and budget year request for tuition assistance in the performance criteria for the budget line item in which it is requested.

SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY

Sexual assault remains a pervasive problem in the military. While the military must do more to stop assaults from occurring in the first place, it must also ensure that when they do occur, assaults are investigated properly so cases may be effectively prosecuted and perpetrators held fully accountable. A 2013 Department of Defense Inspector General report evaluating the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations' sexual assault investigations found that while 89 percent of investigations completed in 2010 met or exceeded investigative standards, 11 percent of cases had significant deficiencies. The agreement directs the Secretary of Defense and the Service Secretaries to fully implement the recommendations of the Inspector General Report DODIG-2013-091, dated July 9, 2013. From the funds provided, the agreement directs the Service Secretaries to fully fund programs to train investigators on how to properly investigate sexual assault-related offenses as directed by the Inspector General report.

There are also concerns of reports in which mental health diagnoses were misused to administratively discharge or retaliate against victims of sexual assault. Victims of sexual assault should not be punished for reporting crimes committed against them. The Secretary of Defense is directed to review separation records of servicemembers who made an unrestricted report of sexual assault and to correct records of service in those cases in which the victims were improperly discharged.

The agreement also retains a provision contained in the House and Senate bills to provide an additional \$25,000,000 for the Department of Defense and made available for transfer to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force for the expansion of a Special Victims' Counsel program to every military Service, including the National Guard and reserve components, as authorized by the section 1716 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014.

MILITARY INFORMATION SUPPORT OPERATIONS

The agreement includes an allocation of funds by combatant command and funding levels for certain programs as delineated in the classified annex. The agreement reiterates direction included in House report 113-113 designating amounts as congressional special interest items subject to sections 8005, 8006, and 9002 of this Act and the requirement for submission of a report detailing the execution of funding provided for

these programs. Further direction regarding certain matters is contained in the classified annex.

VOLUNTARY MILITARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS—ADVERTISING AND MARKETING

The agreement underscores the importance of Department of Defense oversight to prevent abusive advertising and aggressive recruitment practices by higher education institutions that accept Tuition Assistance and My Career Advancement Account education benefits from the Department. The Department's Memorandum of Understanding [MOU] effective December 6, 2012, requires institutions participating with the Department to adopt policies in section 3g, 3h, and 3i of the MOU as "part of efforts to eliminate aggressive marketing aimed at Service members." The Secretary of Defense is directed to submit a report documenting its oversight, evaluation and enforcement of these provisions, along with institutional data on advertising and marketing budgets. The report shall be submitted not later than June 1, 2014, and shall include the number of participating institutions investigated for potential violations of section 3g, section 3h, or section 3i of the MOU and the results of those investigations; an assessment on the effectiveness of the provision in eliminating aggressive marketing targeting servicemembers or their spouses; a detailed description of the procedures and guidelines for conducting oversight of these provisions; and a voluntary accounting of the ten participating institutions who have received the most Tuition Assistance program funds in fiscal year 2013. The accounting shall establish the institution's total dollar value of its marketing, advertising and recruitment budget, and the percentage of that budget targeting servicemembers, including resources dedicated to advertising in military publications, billboards near bases, and internet lead generation efforts.

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY ACT

The agreement does not include a provision proposed by the House on the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. It is noted that the enforcement of section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 may lead to higher fuel costs for federal fleets in the absence of competitively priced new generation fuels that emit fewer emissions. In carrying out this statute, the Secretary of Defense and the Service Secretaries should work to ensure that costs associated with fuel purchases necessary to carry out the missions of their respective departments and agencies should be minimized to the greatest extent possible under the law.

MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY

The agreement directs that none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to maintain or improve Department of Defense real property with a zero percent utilization rate according to the Department's real property inventory database, except in the case of maintenance of an historic property as required by the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) or maintenance to prevent a negative environmental impact as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY		
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES		
LAND FORCES		
10	MANEUVER UNITS.....	888,114 482,236
20	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES.....	72,624 70,266
30	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADES.....	617,402 611,855
40	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS.....	602,262 399,989
50	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....	1,032,484 522,484
60	AVIATION ASSETS.....	1,287,462 1,223,805
LAND FORCES READINESS		
70	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....	3,559,656 2,571,927
80	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS.....	454,477 454,477
90	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	1,481,156 1,181,156
LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT		
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....	7,278,154 7,288,154
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION..	2,754,712 2,729,712
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.....	425,271 425,271
130	COMBATANT COMMANDER'S CORE OPERATIONS.....	185,064 185,064
170	COMBATANT COMMANDERS ANCILLARY MISSIONS.....	463,270 463,270
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....		21,102,108 18,609,666
BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION		
MOBILITY OPERATIONS		
180	STRATEGIC MOBILITY.....	360,240 360,240
190	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS.....	192,105 192,105
200	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS.....	7,101 7,101
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....		559,446 559,446

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
210 ACCESSION TRAINING OFFICER ACQUISITION.....	115,992	115,992
220 RECRUIT TRAINING.....	52,323	52,323
230 ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING.....	43,589	43,589
240 SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.....	453,745	453,745
BASIC SKILL AND ADVANCED TRAINING		
250 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING.....	1,034,495	1,034,495
260 FLIGHT TRAINING.....	1,016,876	1,016,876
270 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION.....	186,565	186,565
280 TRAINING SUPPORT.....	652,514	652,514
RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION		
290 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....	485,500	485,500
300 EXAMINING.....	170,912	170,912
310 OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.....	251,523	251,523
320 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING.....	184,422	182,422
330 JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.....	181,105	189,105
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3.....	4,829,561	4,835,561
BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
340 SECURITY PROGRAMS.....	1,023,946	1,020,013
LOGISTICS OPERATIONS		
350 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION.....	690,089	430,089
360 CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES.....	774,120	774,120
370 LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES.....	651,765	651,765
380 AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT.....	453,051	453,051

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
390 SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION.....	487,737	460,955
400 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS.....	1,563,115	1,063,115
410 MANPOWER MANAGEMENT.....	326,853	313,853
420 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT.....	234,364	234,364
430 OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT.....	1,212,091	1,195,991
440 ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES.....	243,540	243,540
450 REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT.....	241,101	241,101
460 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....	226,291	226,291
SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS 460 SUPPORT OF NATO OPERATIONS.....	426,651	457,900
470 MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS.....	27,248	27,248
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	8,581,962	7,793,396
OVERSTATEMENT OF TRAVEL COSTS.....	---	-112,000
OVERESTIMATE OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS.....	---	-450,000
DTRA TRANSFER NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.....	---	-8,000
PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY.....	---	-460,000
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY.....	35,073,077	30,768,069

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
111	MANEUVER UNITS	888,114	482,236
	Transfer to title IX - Theater demand change		-105,878
	Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		-300,000
112	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	72,624	70,266
	Transfer to title IX - Theater demand change		-2,358
113	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	617,402	611,855
	Transfer to title IX - Theater demand change		-5,547
114	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	602,262	399,989
	Transfer to title IX - Theater demand change		-2,273
	Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		-200,000
115	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,032,484	522,484
	Training programs		-10,000
	Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		-500,000
116	AVIATION ASSETS	1,287,462	1,223,805
	Transfer to title IX - Theater demand change		-63,657
121	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,559,656	2,571,927
	Overstatement of Missile Defense Agency transfer for support operations and sustainment of four forward based mode radars		-9,336
	Remove one-time fiscal year cost for hardware replacement for program executive office, simulation, training and instrumentation		-13,290
	Transfer to title IX - Integrated air missile defense		-232,600
	Transfer to title IX - Operation Spartan Shield		-232,503
	Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		-500,000
123	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,481,156	1,181,156
	Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		-300,000
131	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,278,154	7,288,154
	Environmental conservation for ranges to address shortfalls		10,000
132	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	2,754,712	2,729,712
	Arlington National Cemetery funded in the Military Construction & Veterans Affairs Appropriations bill		-25,000
334	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	184,422	182,422
	Overstatement of Army civilian end strength		-2,000
335	JUNIOR ROTC	181,105	189,105
	Increase for JROTC program		8,000
411	SECURITY PROGRAMS	1,023,946	1,020,013
	Classified adjustment		-3,933
421	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	690,089	430,089
	Overstatement of equipment redistribution costs		-60,000
	Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		-200,000
431	ADMINISTRATION	487,737	460,955
	Eliminate requested growth to headquarters		-26,782
432	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,563,115	1,063,115
	Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		-500,000

O-1		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
433	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	326,853	313,853
	Civilian workforce transformation program funded in BA-3		-13,000
435	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	1,212,091	1,195,991
	Eliminate requested growth to management and operations		-13,000
	Justification does not match summary of price and program changes for the Defense Finance and Accounting Service		-8,000
	Army support to Capitol 4th		4,900
441	SUPPORT OF NATO OPERATIONS	426,651	457,900
	Deny transfer of NATO funding to special operations headquarters		31,249
	OVERSTATEMENT OF TRAVEL COSTS		-112,000
	OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS		-450,000
	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY TRANSFER NOT PROPERLY ACCOUNTED FOR IN BUDGET DOCUMENTATION		-8,000
	PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY		-460,000

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY		
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES		
AIR OPERATIONS		
10	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS.....	4,952,522 4,013,522
20	FLEET AIR TRAINING.....	1,826,404 1,826,404
30	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA AND ENGINEERING SERVICES.....	38,639 38,639
40	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT.....	90,030 90,030
50	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT.....	362,700 362,700
60	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	915,881 915,881
70	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....	35,838 35,838
80	AVIATION LOGISTICS.....	379,914 379,914
SHIP OPERATIONS		
90	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS.....	3,884,836 3,274,988
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT AND TRAINING.....	734,852 734,852
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	5,191,511 4,191,511
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....	1,351,274 1,351,274
COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS/SUPPORT		
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS.....	701,316 681,316
140	ELECTRONIC WARFARE.....	97,710 97,710
150	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE.....	172,330 172,330
160	WARFARE TACTICS.....	454,682 452,601
170	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY.....	328,406 328,406
180	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES.....	946,429 965,297
190	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE.....	142,249 142,249
200	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....	2,603 2,603
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS.....	102,970 95,812
220	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT.....	199,128 199,128

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
230 WEAPONS SUPPORT		
CRUISE MISSILE.....	92,671	92,671
240 FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE.....	1,193,188	1,193,188
250 IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT.....	105,985	105,985
260 WEAPONS MAINTENANCE.....	532,627	527,627
270 OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	304,160	304,160
280 BASE SUPPORT		
ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.....	1,011,528	1,117,228
290 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION ..	1,996,821	1,996,821
300 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....	4,460,918	4,546,220
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	32,610,122	30,236,905
BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION		
READY RESERVE AND PREPOSITIONING FORCES		
310 SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE.....	331,576	331,576
320 ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS		
AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS.....	6,638	6,638
330 SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS.....	222,752	277,752
340 MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS		
FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM.....	73,310	73,310
350 INDUSTRIAL READINESS.....	2,675	2,675
360 COAST GUARD SUPPORT.....	23,794	23,794
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	660,745	715,745
BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
ACCESSION TRAINING		
370 OFFICER ACQUISITION.....	148,516	148,516
380 RECRUIT TRAINING.....	9,384	9,384
390 RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.....	139,876	139,876
400 BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING		
SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING.....	630,069	630,069
410 FLIGHT TRAINING.....	9,294	9,294
420 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION.....	169,082	169,082
430 TRAINING SUPPORT.....	164,368	164,368

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
440 RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....	241,733	242,833
450 OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.....	139,815	139,815
460 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING.....	94,632	94,632
470 JUNIOR ROTC.....	51,373	51,373
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3.....	1,798,142	1,799,242
BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
480 SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION.....	886,088	886,088
490 EXTERNAL RELATIONS.....	13,131	13,131
500 CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.....	115,742	115,742
510 MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.....	382,150	382,150
520 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT.....	268,403	268,403
530 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS.....	317,293	317,293
LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT		
550 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION.....	207,128	207,128
570 PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN.....	295,855	295,855
580 ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.....	1,140,484	1,140,484
590 HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT.....	52,873	52,873
600 COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS.....	27,587	27,587
610 SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS.....	75,728	75,728
SECURITY PROGRAMS		
620 NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE.....	543,026	543,026
SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS		
680 INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES.....	4,965	4,965
OTHER PROGRAMS		
OTHER PROGRAMS.....	545,775	543,611
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	4,876,228	4,874,064
EFFICIENCIES FOR CONTRACTING EFFORTS.....	---	-10,000
OVERESTIMATE OF FY13 BASELINE CIVILIAN COMPENSATION...	---	-38,296
OVERESTIMATE OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS.....	---	-53,000
PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY.....	---	-1,213,500
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY.....	39,945,237	36,311,160

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
1A1A MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	4,952,522	4,013,522
Navy unfunded requirement for Special Purpose Marine Air Ground		61,000
Task Force-Crisis Response (Aviation) program		-1,000,000
Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		
1B1B MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	3,884,836	3,274,988
Transfer to title IX - Utilities		-109,848
Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		-500,000
1B4B SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	5,191,511	4,191,511
Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		-1,000,000
1C1C COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	701,316	681,316
Justification does not match summary of price and program changes		
for DISN subscription services		-20,000
1C4C WARFARE TACTICS	454,682	452,601
Unaccounted for transfer to SAG 1A2A		-2,081
1C6C COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	946,429	965,297
Human resource functions		-11,132
Navy unfunded requirement for Fleet Cyber Command/Navy Cyber		
Forces		20,000
Washington Navy Yard temporary facility outfitting		10,000
1CCH COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	102,970	95,812
Program decrease		-7,158
1D4D WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	532,627	527,627
Ship self defense		15,000
Transfer to title IX - SCAN EAGLE		-20,000
BSIT ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	1,011,528	1,117,228
Transfer from OP,N line 155 for Next Generation Enterprise Network		105,700
BSS1 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,460,918	4,546,220
Overstatement of transfer		-4,698
Navy unfunded requirement for environmental compliance and		
flagship education facilities		40,000
Environmental conservation for ranges to address shortfalls		10,000
Washington Navy Yard temporary facility lease		20,000
Washington Navy Yard building 197 outfitting		20,000
2B2G SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	222,752	277,752
Navy unfunded requirement for completion of USS ENTERPRISE		70,000
Reactor compartment disposal funding - early to need		-15,000
3C1L RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	241,733	242,833
Naval Sea Cadet Corps		1,100

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
4A2M EXTERNAL RELATIONS	13,131	13,131
Funds budgeted for Stennis Center for Public Service available only for execution of that program		[1,000]
OTHER PROGRAMS	545,775	543,611
Classified adjustment		-2,164
FURTHER EFFICIENCIES TO BE GAINED FROM CONSOLIDATING CONTRACTING EFFORTS		-10,000
OVERSTATEMENT OF FISCAL YEAR 2013 BASELINE FOR CIVILIAN COMPENSATION		-38,296
OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS		-53,000
PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY		-1,213,500

JOHN C. STENNIS CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY
The Secretary of the Navy shall continue to fund the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service as noted in the Operation and Main-

tenance, Navy project level table. The transfer of these funds is provided in accordance with 2 U.S.C. 1105–1108.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,
MARINE CORPS

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS		
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES		
EXPEDITIONARY FORCES		
10	OPERATIONAL FORCES.....	837,012 662,598
20	FIELD LOGISTICS.....	894,555 873,379
30	DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	223,337 223,337
USMC PREPOSITIONING		
40	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING.....	97,878 97,878
60	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION ..	774,619 774,619
70	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....	2,166,661 1,651,661

	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	4,994,062 4,283,472
BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
ACCESSION TRAINING		
80	RECRUIT TRAINING.....	17,693 17,693
90	OFFICER ACQUISITION.....	896 896
BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING		
100	SPECIALIZED SKILLS TRAINING.....	100,806 100,806
120	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION.....	46,928 46,928
130	TRAINING SUPPORT.....	356,426 356,426
RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING EDUCATION		
140	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....	179,747 154,403
150	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.....	52,255 52,255
160	JUNIOR ROTC.....	23,138 23,138

	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3.....	777,889 752,545
BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT		
180	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION.....	43,816 43,816
190	ADMINISTRATION.....	305,107 321,107
200	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.....	87,500 87,500
SECURITY PROGRAMS		
	SECURITY PROGRAMS.....	46,276 46,165

	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	482,699 498,588
	OVERESTIMATE OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS.....	--- -102,000
	UNJUSTIFIED GROWTH FOR STUDY AND ANALYSIS CONTRACTORS.....	--- -15,000
	PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY.....	--- -20,000
=====		
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS.....	6,254,650 5,397,605
=====		

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
1A1A OPERATIONAL FORCES	837,012	662,598
Remove one-time fiscal year 2013 costs for additional equipment		-6,014
Marine Corps unfunded requirement for Special Purpose Marine Air Ground Task Force-Crisis Response		26,600
Marine Corps unfunded requirement for cyber civilian and contractor personnel		5,000
Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		-200,000
1A2A FIELD LOGISTICS	894,555	873,379
Defer equipment upgrades and system enhancements		-21,176
BSS1 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	2,166,661	1,651,661
Unjustified contractor growth		-20,000
Environmental conservation for ranges to address shortfalls		5,000
Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		-500,000
3C1F RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	179,747	154,403
Reduced advertising and outreach		-25,344
4A4G ADMINISTRATION	305,107	321,107
Marine Corps unfunded requirement for Marine Security Guard program expansion		16,000
999 OTHER PROGRAMS	46,276	46,165
Classified adjustment		-111
OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS		-102,000
UNJUSTIFIED GROWTH FOR STUDY AND ANALYSIS CONTRACTORS		-15,000
PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY		-20,000

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

		BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE		
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES		
	AIR OPERATIONS		
10	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES.....	3,295,814	2,008,831
20	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES.....	1,875,095	1,852,181
30	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING.....	1,559,109	1,241,105
50	DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	5,956,304	6,249,324
60	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION ..	1,834,424	1,834,424
70	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....	2,779,811	2,789,811
	COMBAT RELATED OPERATIONS		
80	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING.....	913,841	902,329
90	OTHER COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT PROGRAMS.....	916,837	915,918
100	TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES.....	720,349	720,349
	SPACE OPERATIONS		
110	LAUNCH FACILITIES.....	305,275	291,275
120	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS.....	433,658	433,658
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT.....	1,146,016	1,136,116
140	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS.....	231,830	231,830
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	21,968,363	20,607,151

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION		
150 MOBILITY OPERATIONS		
AIRLIFT OPERATIONS.....	2,015,902	1,515,902
160 MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS.....	147,216	147,216
170 DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	1,556,232	1,056,232
180 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION ..	167,402	161,402
190 BASE SUPPORT.....	707,040	707,040
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	4,593,792	3,587,792
BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
200 ACCESSION TRAINING		
OFFICER ACQUISITION.....	102,334	102,334
210 RECRUIT TRAINING.....	17,733	17,733
220 RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS (ROTC).....	94,600	94,600
230 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION ..	217,011	217,011
240 BASE SUPPORT (ACADEMIES ONLY).....	800,327	800,327
BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING		
250 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING.....	399,364	399,364
260 FLIGHT TRAINING.....	792,275	792,275
270 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION.....	248,958	248,958
280 TRAINING SUPPORT.....	106,741	106,741
290 DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	319,331	319,331
RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION		
300 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....	122,736	122,736
310 EXAMINING.....	3,679	3,679
320 OFF DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.....	137,255	137,255
330 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING.....	176,153	176,153
340 JUNIOR ROTC.....	67,018	67,018
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3.....	3,605,515	3,605,515

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
350 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS.....	1,103,684	603,684
360 TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES.....	919,923	919,923
370 DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	56,601	56,601
380 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION ..	281,061	281,061
390 BASE SUPPORT.....	1,203,305	1,192,345
SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
400 ADMINISTRATION.....	593,865	593,367
410 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS.....	574,609	574,609
420 OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES.....	1,028,600	1,003,600
430 CIVIL AIR PATROL CORPORATION.....	24,720	28,400
SECURITY PROGRAMS		
SECURITY PROGRAMS.....	1,227,796	1,199,562
SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS		
460 INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT.....	89,008	89,008
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	7,103,172	6,542,160
OVERESTIMATE OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS.....	---	-319,000
OVERESTIMATE OF SPARE PARTS CHARGES.....	---	-10,000
PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY.....	---	-765,000
=====		
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE.....	37,270,842	33,248,618
=====		

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
011A PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	3,295,814	2,008,831
Consolidate depot maintenance in SAG 11M		-1,026
Residual funding after transfer of air command e-tool		-3,757
Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		-1,282,200
011C COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	1,875,095	1,852,181
Consolidate depot maintenance in SAG 11M		-3,990
Unjustified growth in management and professional services		-18,924
011D AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,559,109	1,241,105
Consolidate depot maintenance in SAG 11M		-288,004
Unjustified increase for training contracts		-30,000
011M DEPOT MAINTENANCE	5,956,304	6,249,324
Consolidate depot maintenance from SAG 11A		1,026
Consolidate depot maintenance from SAG 11C		3,990
Consolidate depot maintenance from SAG 11D		288,004
011Z BASE SUPPORT	2,779,811	2,789,811
Environmental conservation for ranges to address shortfalls		10,000
012A GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	913,841	902,329
Foreign currency fluctuation pricing requested as program growth		-2,512
Justification does not match summary of price and program changes for DISN subscription services		-9,000
012C OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	916,837	915,918
Residual funding after transfer of offensive cyber operations		-870
Residual funding after transfer of AFRICOM engagement		-49
013A LAUNCH FACILITIES	305,275	291,275
Remove one-time fiscal year 2013 cost of diminishing manufacturing study		-14,000
015A COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	1,146,016	1,136,116
Remove CYBERCOM funds from STRATCOM direct mission support		-351,000
Establish CYBERCOM direct mission support line		351,000
Classified program decrease		-9,900
015B COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	231,830	231,830
Remove CYBERCOM funds from STRATCOM direct mission support		-88,000
Establish CYBERCOM direct mission support line		88,000
021A AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,015,902	1,515,902
Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		-500,000
021M DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,556,232	1,056,232
Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		-500,000
021R FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	167,402	161,402
Reimbursable costs from the Transportation Working Capital Fund requested as program growth		-6,000
041A LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,103,684	603,684
Transfer to title IX - OCO operations		-500,000

O-1		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
041Z	BASE SUPPORT	1,203,305	1,192,345
	Public-private competitions		-5,177
	Unjustified increase for utilities		-5,783
042A	ADMINISTRATION	593,865	593,367
	Program decrease		-498
042G	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,028,600	1,003,600
	Justification does not match summary of price and program changes for the Defense Finance and Accounting Services bill		-25,000
042I	CIVIL AIR PATROL	24,720	28,400
	Civil Air Patrol		3,680
	SECURITY PROGRAMS	1,227,796	1,199,562
	Classified adjustment		-28,234
	OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS		-319,000
	AIR FORCE OVERSIGHT OF SPARE PARTS CHARGES		-10,000
	PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY		-765,000

CYBER COMMAND FUNDING

Funding for the United States Cyber Command, a subordinate unified command under the United States Strategic Command, currently is not discretely visible in the Air Force's budget justification material. With the increased emphasis on cyber activities

and related resourcing, the Secretary of the Air Force is directed to separately report and separately justify funds not later than the submission of the fiscal year 2016 budget justification material to support Cyber Command in sub-activity Group 015A, "Combatant Commands Direct Mission Support" and

in sub-activity Group 015B, "Combatant Command Core Operations".

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,
DEFENSE-WIDE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

		BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES		
10	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.....	472,239	442,539
20	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND.....	5,261,463	4,837,385
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	5,733,702	5,279,924
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
30	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY.....	157,397	152,397
40	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY.....	84,899	88,502
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3.....	242,296	240,899
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
50	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS.....	144,443	179,443
80	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY.....	612,207	572,207
90	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY.....	1,378,606	1,195,961
110	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY.....	763,091	742,408
120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY.....	1,326,243	1,290,749
140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY.....	29,933	29,933
150	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY.....	462,545	461,517
160	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY.....	222,979	217,979
170	DEFENSE POW /MISSING PERSONS OFFICE.....	21,594	21,594
180	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY.....	788,389	713,589
190	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE.....	546,603	554,103
200	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY AGENCY.....	35,151	35,151
210	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY.....	438,033	418,033
220	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY.....	2,713,756	2,713,756
230	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY.....	256,201	373,657
250	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT.....	371,615	217,715
260	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.....	2,010,176	1,914,991
270	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES.....	616,572	595,356
	OTHER PROGRAMS.....	14,283,558	13,636,103
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	27,021,695	25,884,245
	IMPACT AID.....	---	40,000
	IMPACT AID FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES.....	---	5,000
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE.....	=====	=====
		32,997,693	31,450,068
		=====	=====

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	472,239	442,539
Justification does not match summary of price and program changes for rents		-3,700
Overestimation of civilian FTE targets		-16,000
Program decrease		-10,000
SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5,261,463	4,837,385
Maintenance - family of special operations vehicles excess to need		-20,000
Flight operations - 160th SOAR contract logistics support excess to need		-2,250
Flight operations - CV-22 contract logistics support excess to need		-22,633
Other operations - SOCOM NCR early to need		-10,000
Other operations - deny NATO special operations headquarters transfer from OM,A		-31,249
Other operations - contingency operations unjustified growth		-35,519
Other operations - human physical performance program excess growth		-20,000
Other operations - human psychological performance program - transfer to DHP		-17,000
Other operations - SOF unique family programs unauthorized program		-8,786
Other operations - family support pilot program		5,000
Other operations - regional security cooperation centers		-14,725
Other operations - FSRM budget discrepancies		-65,000
Other operations - collateral equipment budget discrepancies		-25,000
Communications - C4IAS FMV and expansion for force structure growth unjustified growth		-4,488
Communications - international SOF information sharing system/mission partner network unjustified program		-7,017
Management and headquarters ops - civilian growth excess to need		-6,993
Management and headquarters ops - contractor growth excess to need		-3,606
Management and headquarters ops - advanced education programs unjustified program		-3,863
Management and headquarters ops - transfer to NDU		-3,603
Communications - IT support services		-13,000
Intelligence - U-28 excess to need		-21,946
Other operations - headquarters engagement excess growth		-5,000
Undistributed - period of performance reduction		-53,000
Classified adjustment		-34,400
DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	157,397	152,397
Program decrease		-5,000
NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	84,899	88,502
Transfer from SOCOM management and headquarters operations		3,603
CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	144,443	179,443
Youth Challenge		10,000
STARBASE		25,000
DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	612,207	572,207
Program decrease		-15,000
Overestimation of civilian FTE targets		-25,000
DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,326,243	1,290,749
DISA requested transfer from P,DW line 12 for the Senior Leadership Enterprise program		14,506
Program decrease		-50,000

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	462,545	461,517
Justification does not match summary of price and program changes for DISA		-11,028
Procurement Technical Assistance Program		10,000
DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	222,979	217,979
Program decrease		-5,000
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	438,033	418,033
Program decrease		-20,000
DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	763,091	742,408
Program increase - Suicide Prevention Office		20,000
Unjustified increase to operations		-2,683
Overestimation of civilian FTE targets		-8,000
Program decrease		-30,000
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,378,606	1,195,961
Program decrease		-34,000
Unjustified increase for voluntary separation incentive pay		-700
Overstatement of growth in civilian FTEs		-9,625
Overstatement of GSA rents		-320
Overestimation of civilian FTE Targets		-138,000
DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	788,389	713,589
Global Security Contingency Fund		-45,000
Global Train and Equip		-7,800
Combating terrorism fellowship program		-7,000
Program decrease		-15,000
DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	546,603	554,103
Transfer to Washington Headquarters Service for central adjudication facility not fully accounted for		-7,500
Increase to alleviate security clearance backlog		15,000
MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	256,201	373,657
THAAD excess to requirement		-15,400
Transfer sustainment funds from RDTE,DW line 82 to BMD midcourse defense segment		142,856
Program decrease		-10,000
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	371,615	217,715
Authorization adjustment - Guam		-273,300
Rephasing of Guam civilian water and waste water infrastructure projects		106,400
Guam Regional Health Laboratory		13,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	2,010,176	1,914,991
Efficiencies to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs		-185
Funds to support BRAC 2015		-8,000
Overestimation of civilian FTE targets		-33,000
OUSD (Policy) program decrease		-5,000
Readiness and environmental protection initiative		13,000
Expansion of healthy base initiative		3,000
Program decrease		-65,000
Funds budgeted for Office of the Director Net Assessment available only for execution of that office's requirement		[10,254]

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICE	616,572	595,356
Price growth requested as program growth		-8,058
Unjustified growth for contracted management and professional support services		-13,158
OTHER PROGRAMS	14,283,558	13,636,103
Classified adjustment		-657,455
MSIC - restore program reduction to address unfunded requirements		10,000
IMPACT AID		40,000
IMPACT AID FOR CHILDREN WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES		5,000

GLOBAL SECURITY CONTINGENCY FUND

The agreement includes \$30,000,000 for the Global Security Contingency Fund and maintains the current authorization amount of \$200,000,000 from within the Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide account.

The request for an appropriation in this account is precedent setting and was included in the fiscal year 2014 request for the first time. The reduction to this request for a direct appropriation is taken without prejudice to the fund and maintains the requested authorization ceiling.

MEALS READY TO EAT

The Defense Logistics Agency is commended for initiating action to study the Meals Ready to Eat (MRE) War Reserve and industrial base, and the Director is to be applauded for the decision to maintain stockage levels at five million cases through at least fiscal year 2015. In order to meet this objective, and at the same time ensure the industrial base is able to meet surge requirements, the Director is encouraged to establish an annual minimum rate of 2.5 million cases as part of the current five year industry contract. The Director of the Defense Logistics Agency shall provide the congressional defense committees written notification 30 days prior to making reductions to the War Reserve after September 30, 2014.

STEM EDUCATION AND STARBASE

The agreement finds that consolidation of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education and significant changes to the STARBASE program are not advisable at this time. STARBASE provides a unique low-cost leveraging of community and military resources that another federal agency will not be able to duplicate.

The benefits of cooperative community and military relationships stimulate the long-term interest of youth in STEM careers. The recommendation therefore provides \$25,000,000 to continue the Department of Defense STARBASE program in fiscal year 2014. The agreement encourages the Secretary of Defense to continue the STARBASE program through fiscal year 2015.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND DIRECTION

The agreement reiterates the direction included in House report 113-113 regarding the Special Operations Command National Capital Region.

The agreement transfers \$17,000,000 in funding to the Defense Health Program and directs the Service Surgeons General to work with the Commander, Special Operations Command to implement an embedded behavioral health program for special operations units during fiscal year 2014 that is consistent with Service programs.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND BUDGET

JUSTIFICATIONS

The agreement directs that budget activities be established for the Special Operations Command operation and maintenance budget in fiscal year 2015. Additionally, the Commander, Special Operations Command, is directed to submit an OP-5 Operation and Maintenance Detail exhibit and OP-32 Summary of Price and Program Changes exhibit for each budget sub-activity. Finally, the agreement directs that normal prior approval reprogramming procedures be used to transfer funds between budget activities in excess of \$15,000,000. The following table assigns the budget activity and budget sub-activity structure:

Budget Activity 1 includes sub-activities:

Combat development activities
Flight operations
Other operations
Ship/boat operations
Base support
Communications
Force related training
Intelligence
Maintenance
Management/operational headquarters
Operational support
Budget Activity 3 includes sub-activities:
Professional development
Specialized skill training
Budget Activity 4 includes sub-activity:
Acquisition/program management
The House and Senate Appropriations Committees look forward to working with the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and the Commander, Special Operations Command, to improve budget justification materials. This structure shall be the starting point and may be revised in future years based on mutually agreed upon recommendations.

TRANS-REGIONAL WEB INITIATIVE

The agreement provides \$2,000,000 for the Trans-Regional Web Initiative in fiscal year 2014. The Commander, Special Operations Command is directed to continue expenditure of fiscal year 2013 funds for this program and transition this effort to the Geographic Combatant Commands or other agencies of the United States Government, as appropriate, starting in fiscal year 2014.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE		
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES		
10	LAND FORCES MANEUVER UNITS.....	1,621 1,621
20	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES.....	24,429 24,429
30	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADES.....	657,099 657,099
40	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS.....	122,485 122,485
50	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....	584,058 582,958
60	AVIATION ASSETS.....	79,380 79,380
70	LAND FORCES READINESS FORCES READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....	471,616 471,616
80	LAND FORCES SYSTEM READINESS.....	74,243 74,243
90	DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	70,894 70,894
100	LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....	569,801 569,801
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION ..	294,145 294,145
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS HEADQUARTERS.....	51,853 51,853
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....		3,001,624 3,000,524
BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
130	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION.....	10,735 10,735
140	ADMINISTRATION.....	24,197 24,197
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS.....	10,304 10,304
160	PERSONNEL/FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION ..	10,319 10,319
170	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....	37,857 37,857
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....		93,412 93,412
OVERESTIMATE OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS.....		--- -123,000
PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY.....		--- -30,000
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE.....		3,095,036 2,940,936

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
115 LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	584,058	582,958
Budget justification does not match summary of price and program changes for civilian personnel compensation		-1,100
OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS		-123,000
PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY		-30,000

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE		
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES		
10	RESERVE AIR OPERATIONS	
	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS.....	586,620 586,620
20	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE.....	7,008 7,008
40	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	100,657 100,657
50	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....	305 305
60	AVIATION LOGISTICS.....	3,927 3,927
70	RESERVE SHIP OPERATIONS	
	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS.....	75,933 75,933
80	SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING.....	601 601
90	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	44,364 44,364
100	RESERVE COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	
	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS.....	15,477 15,477
110	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES.....	115,608 115,608
120	RESERVE WEAPONS SUPPORT	
	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE.....	1,967 1,967
130	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.....	43,726 39,356
140	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	
	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION ..	69,011 69,011
150	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....	109,604 109,604

	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	1,174,808 1,170,438
BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
160	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	
	ADMINISTRATION.....	2,905 2,905
170	MILITARY MANPOWER & PERSONNEL.....	14,425 14,425
180	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS.....	2,485 2,485
190	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.....	3,129 3,129

	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	22,944 22,944
	OVERESTIMATE OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS.....	--- -5,000
	PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY.....	--- -30,000
=====		
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE.....	1,197,752 1,158,382
=====		

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
BSIT ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	43,726	39,356
NGEN excess to requirement		-4,370
OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS		-5,000
PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY		-30,000

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE		
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES		
10	EXPEDITIONARY FORCES	
	OPERATING FORCES.....	96,244 96,244
20	DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	17,581 17,581
40	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION ..	32,438 32,438
50	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....	95,259 95,259
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	241,522 241,522
BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
70	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	
	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION.....	894 894
80	ADMINISTRATION.....	11,743 11,743
90	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....	9,158 9,158
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	21,795 21,795
	OVERESTIMATE OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS.....	--- -4,000
	PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY.....	--- -4,000
	=====	
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	263,317 255,317
	=====	

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS		-4,000
PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY		-4,000

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE		
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES		
AIR OPERATIONS		
10	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES.....	1,857,951 1,857,951
20	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS.....	224,462 220,062
30	DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	521,182 521,182
40	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION ..	89,704 89,704
50	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....	360,836 360,836

	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	3,054,135 3,049,735
BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
60	ADMINISTRATION.....	64,362 64,362
70	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....	15,056 15,056
80	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.....	23,617 23,617
90	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT.....	6,618 6,618
100	AUDIOVISUAL.....	819 819

	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	110,472 110,472
	OVERESTIMATE OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS.....	--- -78,000
	PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY.....	--- -20,000
=====		
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE.	3,164,607 3,062,207
=====		

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
011G MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	224,462	220,062
Unjustified growth in civilian personnel compensation		-4,400
OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS		-78,000
PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY		-20,000

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES		
10	LAND FORCES MANEUVER UNITS.....	800,880 800,880
20	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES.....	178,650 178,650
30	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE.....	771,503 771,503
40	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS.....	98,699 98,699
50	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....	38,779 38,779
60	AVIATION ASSETS.....	922,503 922,503
70	LAND FORCES READINESS FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....	761,056 761,056
80	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS.....	62,971 62,971
90	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	233,105 233,105
100	LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....	1,019,059 1,029,059
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION ..	712,139 712,139
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.....	1,013,715 1,000,418
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	6,613,059 6,609,762
BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
140	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION.....	10,812 10,812
150	ADMINISTRATION.....	78,284 78,284
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS.....	46,995 46,995
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT.....	6,390 6,390
180	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....	297,105 297,105
140	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT.....	1,551 1,551
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	441,137 441,137
	OVERESTIMATE OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS.....	--- -61,000
	TRAVEL BUDGET REDUCTION.....	--- -10,000
	PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY.....	--- -122,369
=====		
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.	7,054,196 6,857,530
=====		

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
131 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,019,059	1,029,059
State Directors of Psychological Health program increase		10,000
133 MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	1,013,715	1,000,418
Severance pay excess to requirement		-13,297
OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS		-61,000
TRAVEL BUDGET REDUCTION		-10,000
PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY		-122,369

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES		
AIR OPERATIONS		
10	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS.....	3,371,871 3,371,871
20	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS.....	720,305 710,605
30	DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	1,514,870 1,554,870
40	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION ..	296,953 296,953
50	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....	597,303 597,303

	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	6,501,302 6,531,602
BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
60	ADMINISTRATION.....	32,117 32,117
70	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....	32,585 32,585

	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	64,702 64,702
	OVERESTIMATE OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS.....	--- -134,000
	PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY.....	--- -70,000
=====		
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD..	6,566,004 6,392,304
=====		

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
011G MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	720,305	710,605
Budget justification does not match summary of price and program changes for civilian compensation		-9,700
011M DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,514,870	1,554,870
Projected shortfall		40,000
OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS		-134,000
PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY		-70,000

CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT FOR DEPOT MAINTENANCE

The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 consolidated all depot maintenance funding contained in the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard budget requests in the respective Depot Maintenance sub-activity Groups (SAGs) and directed the Secretary of the Air Force to display all depot maintenance funds requested in the fiscal year 2014 budget request in the Depot Maintenance SAG. While the Air National Guard fiscal year 2014 budget request displayed all depot maintenance funds requested in the Depot Maintenance SAG, it failed to capture costs and quantities for weapons systems that rely on Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) for Depot Maintenance. This severely limits both visibility of funding for this program and the ability to conduct oversight of a program which is critical to military readiness. While funding is not reduced due to unjustified cost increases for CLS, concerns remain that the Air National Guard is unable to properly justify requested increases in CLS funding for Depot Maintenance or to differentiate between flight line activities, for which funding should be requested in the Aircraft Operations and Mission Support SAGs in the budget request, and depot maintenance activities, for which funding should be requested in the Depot Maintenance SAG.

The Secretary of the Air Force is directed to continue to display all depot maintenance funds (and only depot maintenance funds) re-

quested in fiscal year 2015 in the Depot Maintenance SAG. Funds which support flight line spares and/or repairs shall be displayed in the budget request in the appropriate SAG. The agreement further directs the Secretary to fully display costs and quantities for weapons systems that rely on CLS for Depot Maintenance in the budget request to provide full visibility of depot maintenance funding and enable effective management and oversight of this critical program.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED SERVICES

The agreement provides \$13,606,000 for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Services.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY

The agreement provides \$298,815,000 for Environmental Restoration, Army.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY

The agreement provides \$316,103,000 for Environmental Restoration, Navy.

VIEQUES ISLAND ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

The Navy is conducting environmental restoration at sites on Vieques Island associated with former Navy activities. The agreement recognizes that the Navy is working with the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the Fish and Wildlife Service to select by consensus a final remedy for those sites. There remains concern regarding the current pace of cleanup action, and the Secretary of the Navy is encouraged

to accelerate cleanup efforts once a consensus is achieved. The agreement reiterates direction included in House Report 113–113 that the Secretary of the Navy shall inform the congressional defense committees on the progress of site cleanup. Additionally, the Secretary of the Army shall inform the congressional defense committees on cleanup measures occurring on the island of Culebra, Puerto Rico.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE

The agreement provides \$439,820,000 for Environmental Restoration, Air Force.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

The agreement provides \$10,757,000 for Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

The agreement provides \$287,443,000 for Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

The agreement provides \$109,500,000 for Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid.

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$500,455,000 for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Account, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 2014 request	Final bill
COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAM		
Strategic offensive arms elimination	10,000	5,700
Chemical weapons destruction	21,250	13,000
Cooperative biological engagement	306,325	306,325
Threat reduction engagement	2,375	6,375
Other assessments/admin costs	28,175	28,175
Global nuclear security	86,508	32,808
Proliferation prevention	73,822	136,072
Forward financed from previous years		– 28,000
Total, cooperative threat reduction program	528,455	500,455

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAM

The Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program has proven highly successful in its efforts to secure and dismantle weapons of mass destruction and their associated infrastructure in the former Soviet Union and former Soviet bloc countries. On June 17, 2013, the Russian Federation chose not to renew the umbrella agreement with the United States. Therefore, the fiscal year 2014 program has changed substantially from the fiscal year 2014 budget request.

For many years, the CTR program has been unable to obligate funding in a timely manner. Furthermore, the program has sig-

nificant flexibility which impedes oversight. For example, in fiscal year 2013, the program realigned 25 percent of its budget across different sub-accounts after enactment. This flexibility allows for dynamic changes in spending. The Congress has had little opportunity to practice due diligence in its oversight role due to the late receipt of funding changes. Section 1302 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for fiscal year 2014 directs that no fiscal year 2014 Cooperative Threat Reduction funds may be obligated or expended for a purpose other than appropriated without submitting a report. In addition to the NDAA requirements, the agreement directs that the report include ad-

ditional justification regarding risks associated with the funding sources, cumulative accounting of changes, and the impact for each funding realignment.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND

The agreement provides \$51,031,000 for the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund.

TITLE III—PROCUREMENT

The agreement provides \$92,861,300,000 in Title III, Procurement. The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

SUMMARY		
ARMY		
AIRCRAFT.....	5,024,387	4,844,891
MISSILES.....	1,334,083	1,549,491
WEAPONS, TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES.....	1,597,267	1,610,811
AMMUNITION.....	1,540,437	1,444,067
OTHER.....	6,465,218	4,936,908
TOTAL, ARMY.....	15,961,392	14,386,168
NAVY		
AIRCRAFT.....	17,927,651	16,442,794
WEAPONS.....	3,122,193	3,009,157
AMMUNITION.....	589,267	549,316
SHIPS.....	14,077,804	15,231,364
OTHER.....	6,310,257	5,572,618
MARINE CORPS.....	1,343,511	1,240,958
TOTAL, NAVY.....	43,370,683	42,046,207
AIR FORCE		
AIRCRAFT.....	11,398,901	10,379,180
MISSILES.....	5,343,286	4,446,763
AMMUNITION.....	759,442	729,677
OTHER.....	16,760,681	16,572,754
TOTAL, AIR FORCE.....	34,262,210	32,128,374
DEFENSE-WIDE		
DEFENSE-WIDE.....	4,534,083	4,240,416
DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES.....	25,135	60,135
	=====	=====
TOTAL PROCUREMENT.....	98,153,503	92,861,300
	=====	=====

SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

Items for which additional funds have been provided as shown in the project level tables or in paragraphs using the phrase “only for” or “only to” are congressional special interest items for the purpose of the Base for Reprogramming (DD Form 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD Form 1414 at the stated amount, as specifically addressed in the explanatory statement.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDANCE FOR ACQUISITION ACCOUNTS

The Secretary of Defense is directed to continue to follow the reprogramming guidance as specified in the report accompanying the House version of the fiscal year 2008 Department of Defense Appropriations bill (House Report 110-279). Specifically, the dollar threshold for reprogramming funds will remain at \$20,000,000 for procurement and \$10,000,000 for research, development, test and evaluation.

Also, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) is directed to continue to provide the congressional defense committees quarterly, spreadsheet-based DD Form 1416 reports for service and defense-wide accounts in titles III and IV of this Act. Reports for titles III and IV shall comply with the guidance specified in the explanatory statement accompanying the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2006. The Department

shall continue to follow the limitation that prior approval reprogrammings are set at either the specified dollar threshold or 20 percent of the procurement or research, development, test and evaluation line, whichever is less. These thresholds are cumulative from the base for reprogramming value as modified by any adjustments. Therefore, if the combined value of transfers into or out of a procurement (P-1) or research, development, test and evaluation (R-1) line exceeds the identified threshold, the Department of Defense must submit a prior approval reprogramming to the congressional defense committees. In addition, guidelines on the application of prior approval reprogramming procedures for congressional special interest items are established elsewhere in this statement.

ARSENAL SUSTAINMENT INITIATIVE

The agreement supports the ongoing efforts of the Department of the Army to develop the Army Organic Industrial Base Strategy. This process is identifying manufacturing capabilities at the arsenals that are critical for this country to sustain in wartime and peacetime. However, there is concern that while the Army Organic Industrial Base Strategy identified needed capabilities, the Army will not fund these capabilities at a level adequate to maintain them. To address these concerns, the agree-

ment provides \$150,000,000 to the Army Defense Working Capital Fund for the Industrial Mobilization Capacity Account to address the issue of non-competitive rates at the arsenals to better allow them to compete for public/private partnerships and other business to help sustain capacity, cost efficiency and technical competence in peacetime, while preserving the ability to provide an effective and timely response to mobilizations, national defense contingency situations, and other emergent requirements. Additionally, the Secretary of the Army is directed to release the Army Organic Industrial Base Strategy Report not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act. Further, the Secretary of the Army is directed to assign the arsenals sufficient workload to maintain the critical capabilities identified in the Army Organic Industrial Base Strategy Report, and to brief the congressional defense committees not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act to ensure sufficient workload for the efficient operation (also known as the “blue line level”) of the arsenals. This is also addressed in Section 8141 of this Act.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
AIRCRAFT FIXED WING		
1 UTILITY F/W CARGO AIRCRAFT.....	19,730	18,052
2 AERIAL COMMON SENSOR (ACS) (MIP).....	142,050	84,700
3 MQ-1 UAV.....	518,460	437,143
4 RQ-11 (RAVEN).....	10,772	10,372
ROTARY		
5 HELICOPTER, LIGHT UTILITY (LUH).....	96,227	171,227
6 AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN.....	608,469	608,469
7 AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN (AP-CY).....	150,931	150,931
11 UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP).....	1,046,976	1,118,976
12 UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP) (AP-CY).....	116,001	116,001
13 CH-47 HELICOPTER.....	801,650	799,650
14 CH-47 HELICOPTER (AP-CY).....	98,376	90,376
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT.....	3,609,642	3,605,897
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		
15 MQ-1 PAYLOAD - UAS.....	97,781	97,781
16 GUARDRAIL MODS (MIP).....	10,262	10,262
17 MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP).....	12,467	10,467
18 AH-64 MODS.....	53,559	53,559
19 CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS.....	149,764	149,764
20 UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS.....	17,500	11,500
21 UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS.....	74,095	74,095
22 KIOWA WARRIOR.....	184,044	108,282
23 NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN.....	152,569	92,326
24 COMMS, NAV SURVEILLANCE.....	92,779	92,779
25 GATH ROLLUP.....	65,613	65,613
26 RQ-7 UAV MODS.....	121,902	121,902
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT.....	1,032,335	888,330

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		
GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS		
27 AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT.....	47,610	47,610
28 SURVIVABILITY CM.....	5,700	5,700
29 CMWS.....	126,869	103,021
OTHER SUPPORT		
30 AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	6,809	6,809
31 COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT.....	65,397	57,499
32 AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS.....	45,841	45,841
33 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL.....	79,692	79,692
34 INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.....	1,615	1,615
35 LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET.....	2,877	2,877

TOTAL, SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES.....	382,410	350,664

TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY.....	5,024,387	4,844,891
	=====	=====

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
1 UTILITY F/W CARGO AIRCRAFT	19,730	18,052
Unit cost growth		-1,678
2 AERIAL COMMON SENSOR (ACS) (MIP)	142,050	84,700
Funding ahead of need		-57,350
3 MQ-1 UAV GRAY EAGLE	518,460	437,143
Ground equipment ahead of need		-11,484
Program decrease		-69,833
4 RQ-11 (RAVEN)	10,772	10,372
Unit cost growth		-400
5 HELICOPTER, LIGHT UTILITY (LUH)	96,227	171,227
Program increase only for UH-72A aircraft for the Army National Guard		75,000
11 UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	1,046,976	1,118,976
Program increase only for the Army National Guard		72,000
13 CH-47 HELICOPTER	801,650	799,650
Program decrease		-2,000
14 CH-47 HELICOPTER (AP-CY)	98,376	90,376
Excess advance procurement		-8,000
17 MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP)	12,467	10,467
Unobligated balances		-2,000
20 UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS	17,500	11,500
Unit cost growth		-2,000
Program decrease		-4,000
22 KIOWA WARRIOR	184,044	108,282
CASUP long lead ahead of need		-67,856
CASUP recapitalization ahead of need		-7,906
23 NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN	152,569	92,326
Production ahead of need		-7,700
Program decrease		-52,543
29 CMWS	126,869	103,021
Program decrease		-23,848
31 OTHER SUPPORT	65,397	57,499
Program decrease		-7,898

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
OTHER MISSILES		
SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM		
2 MSE MISSILE.....	540,401	690,401
AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM		
3 HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY.....	4,464	4,464
ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYSTEM		
4 JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY.....	110,510	110,510
5 TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY.....	49,354	49,354
6 TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY (AP-CY).....	19,965	19,965
7 GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS).....	237,216	233,980
8 MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR).....	19,022	19,022

TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES.....	980,932	1,127,696
MODIFICATION OF MISSILES		
MODIFICATIONS		
10 PATRIOT MODS.....	256,438	326,438
11 STINGER MODS.....	37,252	37,252
12 ITAS/TOW MODS.....	20,000	20,000
13 MLRS MODS.....	11,571	11,571
14 HIMARS MODIFICATIONS.....	6,105	6,105

TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF MISSILES.....	331,366	401,366
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
15 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....	11,222	10,474
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		
16 AIR DEFENSE TARGETS.....	3,530	3,530
17 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MISSILES).....	1,748	1,748
18 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT.....	5,285	4,677

TOTAL, SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES.....	10,563	9,955

TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY.....	1,334,083	1,549,491
=====		

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
2 MSE Missile	540,401	690,401
Program increase		150,000
7 GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	237,216	233,980
Unit cost above inflation		-3,236
11 PATRIOT MODS	256,438	326,438
Program increase only for Radar Digital Processors		70,000
16 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	11,222	10,474
Program decrease		-748
19 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT	5,285	4,677
Program decrease		-608

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		
TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
1 STRYKER VEHICLE.....	374,100	419,100
MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
2 STRYKER (MOD).....	20,522	20,522
3 FIST VEHICLE (MOD).....	29,965	29,965
4 BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD).....	158,000	158,000
5 HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD).....	4,769	4,769
6 PALADIN PIPM MOD IN SERVICE.....	260,177	199,477
7 IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88A2 HERCULES).....	111,031	186,031
8 ASSAULT BRIDGE (MOD).....	2,500	2,500
9 ARMORED BREACHER VEHICLE.....	62,951	62,951
10 M88 FOV MODS.....	28,469	28,469
11 JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE.....	2,002	2,002
12 M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD).....	178,100	178,100
13 ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM.....	---	90,000
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		
14 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV).....	1,544	1,544

TOTAL, TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES.....	1,234,130	1,383,430
WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES		
15 INTEGRATED AIR BURST WEAPON SYS FAMILY.....	69,147	---
18 MORTAR SYSTEMS.....	5,310	5,310
19 XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM).....	24,049	24,049
21 CARBINE.....	70,846	21,254
23 COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION.....	56,580	41,563
24 HANDGUN.....	300	300

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH		
26 M777 MODS.....	39,300	39,300
27 M4 CARBINE MODS.....	10,300	8,300
28 M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS.....	33,691	33,691
29 M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS.....	7,608	7,608
30 M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS.....	2,719	2,719
31 SNIPER RIFLES MODIFICATIONS.....	7,017	7,017
32 M119 MODIFICATIONS.....	18,707	18,707
33 M16 RIFLE MODS.....	2,136	2,136
34 MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV).....	1,569	1,569
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		
35 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV).....	2,024	2,024
36 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV).....	10,108	10,108
37 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS.....	459	459
38 SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG).....	1,267	1,267
TOTAL, WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES.....	363,137	227,381
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY.....	1,597,267	1,610,811

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
1 STRYKER VEHICLE	374,100	419,100
Army unfunded requirement - Double V Hull Strykers for the 3rd BCT		45,000
6 PALADIN PIM MOD IN SERVICE	260,177	199,477
Funding ahead of need		-20,000
Army requested transfer to RDTE, A line 114		-40,700
7 IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88A2 HERCULES)	111,031	186,031
Program increase		75,000
13 ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	0	90,000
Maintaining critical industrial base capability - Abrams		90,000
15 INTEGRATED AIR BURST WEAPON SYSTEM FAMILY	69,147	0
Milestone C slip		-58,147
Army requested transfer to RDTE, A line 84 for corrective actions		-11,000
21 CARBINE	70,846	21,254
Program termination - Individual Carbine		-49,592
23 COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION	56,580	41,563
Program decrease		-15,017
27 M4 CARBINE MODS	10,300	8,300
Program decrease		-2,000

PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT

The Secretary of the Army is expected to allocate up to \$18,500,000 of funds available in fiscal year 2014 for Paladin Integrated Man-

agement (PIM) to support advance purchases of V903 engines. It is understood that advance purchases are necessary to maintain the industrial base capability for this engine which will be used in Paladin PIM vehicles.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		
AMMUNITION		
SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION		
1 CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES.....	112,167	87,167
2 CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES.....	58,571	53,571
3 CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES.....	9,858	9,858
4 CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES.....	80,037	55,037
6 CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES.....	16,496	6,196
8 CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES.....	69,533	50,033
9 CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES.....	55,781	55,781
MORTAR AMMUNITION		
10 60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES.....	38,029	38,029
11 81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES.....	24,656	24,656
12 120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES.....	60,781	60,781
TANK AMMUNITION		
13 CTG TANK 105MM AND 120MM: ALL TYPES.....	121,551	121,551
ARTILLERY AMMUNITION		
14 CTG, ARTY, 75MM AND 105MM: ALL TYPES.....	39,825	39,825
15 ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES.....	37,902	37,902
16 PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE XM982.....	67,896	66,326
17 ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL TYPES...	71,205	71,205
ROCKETS		
20 SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES.....	1,012	1,012
21 ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES.....	108,476	108,476
OTHER AMMUNITION		
22 DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES.....	24,074	24,074
23 GRENADES, ALL TYPES.....	33,242	33,242
24 SIGNALS, ALL TYPES.....	7,609	7,609
25 SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES.....	5,228	5,228

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
MISCELLANEOUS		
26 AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES.....	16,700	11,700
27 NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES.....	7,366	7,366
28 CAD/PAD ALL TYPES.....	3,614	3,614
29 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....	12,423	12,423
30 AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT.....	16,604	11,604
31 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO).....	14,328	14,328
32 CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES.....	108	108
 TOTAL, AMMUNITION.....	 1,115,072	 1,018,702
 AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		
33 PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.....	242,324	242,324
34 CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION, ALL.....	179,605	179,605
35 ARMS INITIATIVE.....	3,436	3,436
 TOTAL, AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT.....	 425,365	 425,365
 TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY.....	 1,540,437	 1,444,067
	=====	=====

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
1 CTG, 5.56mm, ALL TYPES	112,167	87,167
Army reported pricing and usage adjustment		-25,000
2 CTG, 7.62mm, ALL TYPES	58,571	53,571
Army reported pricing and usage adjustment		-5,000
4 CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	80,037	55,037
Army reported pricing and usage adjustment		-25,000
6 CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES	16,496	6,196
XM 1083 not approved for service use		-8,800
XM 1081 TP not approved for service use		-1,500
8 CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	69,533	50,033
Army reported pricing and usage adjustment		-19,500
16 PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE XM982	67,896	66,326
Prior year carryover		-1,570
26 AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	16,700	11,700
Program decrease		-5,000
30 AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	16,604	11,604
Program decrease		-5,000

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES		
TACTICAL VEHICLES		
1 TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS.....	4,000	4,000
2 SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:.....	6,841	6,841
3 FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV).....	223,910	223,910
4 FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMEN.....	11,880	11,880
5 FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV).....	14,731	14,731
6 PLS ESP.....	44,252	44,252
9 HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV.....	39,525	39,525
11 TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS.....	51,258	17,000
12 MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP.....	49,904	49,904
13 MINE-RESISTANT AMBUSH-PROTECTED MODS.....	2,200	2,200
NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES		
14 HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN.....	400	400
15 PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES.....	716	535
16 NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER.....	5,619	4,224

TOTAL, TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES.....	455,236	419,402
COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		
COMM - JOINT COMMUNICATIONS		
18 WIN-T - GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK.....	973,477	769,477
19 SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM.....	14,120	620
20 JOINT INCIDENT SITE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY.....	7,869	7,869
21 JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM).....	5,296	5,296
COMM - SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS		
22 DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS.....	147,212	57,275
23 TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS.....	7,998	598
24 SHF TERM.....	7,232	7,232
25 NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE).....	3,308	2,000
26 SMART-T (SPACE).....	13,992	13,992
28 GLOBAL BRDCST SVC - GBS.....	28,206	10,206
29 MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT).....	2,778	2,778

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
COMM - C3 SYSTEM		
31 ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS).....	17,590	2,590
COMM - COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS		
32 ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO).....	786	---
33 JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM.....	382,930	350,000
34 MID-TIER NETWORKING VEHICULAR RADIO (MNVR).....	19,200	19,200
35 RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2).....	1,438	1,438
36 SINGARS FAMILY.....	9,856	---
37 AMC CRITICAL ITEMS - OPA2.....	14,184	---
38 TRACTOR DESK.....	6,271	6,271
40 SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM COMM/ELECTRONICS.....	1,030	---
41 TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS AND PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.....	31,868	31,868
42 UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE.....	18,000	8,000
44 RADIO, IMPROVED HF (COTS) FAMILY.....	1,166	---
45 FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE.....	22,867	19,367
COMM - INTELLIGENCE COMM		
48 CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE (MIP).....	1,512	1,512
49 RESERVE CA/MISO GPF EQUIPMENT.....	61,096	58,468
INFORMATION SECURITY		
50 TSEC - ARMY KEY MGT SYS (AKMS).....	13,890	13,890
51 INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP.....	23,245	13,245
52 FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS.....	3,800	3,800
53 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC).....	24,711	7,711
COMM - LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS		
55 BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS.....	43,395	29,795
COMM - BASE COMMUNICATIONS		
57 INFORMATION SYSTEMS.....	104,577	76,157
58 DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS).....	612	612
59 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM.....	39,000	39,000
60 INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM.....	248,477	240,800

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
ELECT EQUIP		
ELECT EQUIP - TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)		
64 JTT/CIBS-M (MIP).....	824	824
65 PROPHET GROUND (MIP).....	59,198	55,398
67 DCGS-A (MIP).....	267,214	110,890
68 JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTAGS).....	9,899	9,899
69 TROJAN (MIP).....	24,598	18,171
70 MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP).....	1,927	1,927
71 CI HUMINT AUTO REPRING AND COLL(CHARCS)(MIP).....	6,169	6,169
72 MACHINE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION SYSTEM.....	2,924	---
ELECT EQUIP - ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)		
74 LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR.....	40,735	40,735
75 EW PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT TOOLS.....	13	13
76 ENEMY UAS.....	2,800	---
79 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES.....	1,237	1,237
80 CI MODERNIZATION (MIP).....	1,399	1,399
ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)		
82 SENTINEL MODS.....	47,983	27,983
83 SENSE THROUGH THE WALL (STTW).....	142	---
84 NIGHT VISION DEVICES.....	202,428	163,327
85 LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM.....	5,183	5,183
86 NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT.....	14,074	10,074
87 SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF.....	22,300	22,300
89 GREEN LASER INTERDICTION SYSTEM.....	1,016	516
90 INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS.....	55,354	55,354
91 ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP.....	800	800
92 PROFILER.....	3,027	3,027
93 MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS).....	1,185	1,185
94 JOINT BATTLE COMMAND - PLATFORM (JBC-P).....	103,214	70,214
96 MOD OF IN-SERVICE EQUIPMENT (LLDR).....	26,037	17,037
97 MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM.....	23,100	23,100
98 COUNTERFIRE RADARS.....	312,727	262,727

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS		
101 FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY.....	43,228	43,228
102 BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	14,446	3,000
103 FAAD C2.....	4,607	4,607
104 AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS (AMD).....	33,090	13,090
105 IAMD BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM.....	21,200	---
107 LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS).....	1,795	1,795
109 NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE.....	54,327	19,327
110 MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS).....	59,171	18,179
111 GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY.....	83,936	71,936
113 LOGISTICS AUTOMATION.....	25,476	15,476
114 RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENT SET.....	19,341	19,341
ELECT EQUIP - AUTOMATION		
115 ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION.....	11,865	8,518
116 AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT.....	219,431	162,741
117 GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM.....	6,414	6,414
118 HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PROGRAM.....	62,683	62,683
120 RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS).....	34,951	34,951
ELECT EQUIP - AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)		
121 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (A/V).....	7,440	324
122 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT).....	1,615	1,615
ELECT EQUIP - SUPPORT		
123 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E).....	554	554
124 BCT EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES.....	20,000	---
TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT.....	4,266,066	3,198,335
OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT		
126 FAMILY OF NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT (FNLE).....	762	---
127 BASE DEFENSE SYSTEMS (BDS).....	20,630	6,000
128 CBRN SOLDIER PROTECTION.....	22,151	22,151
BRIDGING EQUIPMENT		
130 TACTICAL BRIDGING.....	14,188	14,188
131 TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON.....	23,101	23,101
132 COMMON BRIDGE TRANSPORTER RECAP.....	15,416	10,261

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT		
134 GROUND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM (GSTAMIDS).....	50,465	---
135 ROBOTIC COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	6,490	6,490
136 EOD ROBOTICS SYSTEMS RECAPITALIZATION.....	1,563	1,563
137 EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPMT).....	20,921	20,921
138 REMOTE DEMOLITION SYSTEMS.....	100	100
139 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT.....	2,271	2,271
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
140 HEATERS AND ECU'S.....	7,269	6,269
141 LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS AND LATRINES.....	200	200
142 SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT.....	1,468	---
143 PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS).....	26,526	26,526
144 GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM.....	81,680	61,859
147 FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT.....	28,096	22,535
148 CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM.....	56,150	44,677
149 MORTUARY AFFAIRS SYSTEMS.....	3,242	3,242
150 FAMILY OF ENGR COMBAT AND CONSTRUCTION SETS.....	38,141	38,141
151 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (ENG SPT).....	5,859	5,859
PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT		
152 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER.....	60,612	42,288
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		
153 COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL.....	22,042	20,333
154 MEDEVAC MISSION EQUIPMENT PACKAGE (MEP).....	35,318	31,900
MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT		
155 MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS.....	19,427	12,177
156 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MAINT EQ).....	3,860	3,860
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		
157 GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE).....	2,000	2,000
159 SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING.....	36,078	36,078
160 MISSION MODULES - ENGINEERING.....	9,721	---
162 HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR.....	50,122	17,001
163 TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED.....	28,828	28,828
164 ALL TERRAIN CRANES.....	19,863	2,613
166 HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE) FOS.....	23,465	21,465
168 ENHANCED RAPID AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION CAPAP.....	13,590	5,000

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
169 CONST EQUIP ESP.....	16,088	16,088
170 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (CONST EQUIP).....	6,850	6,850
RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT		
171 ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP.....	38,007	---
172 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL).....	10,605	8,437
GENERATORS		
173 GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT.....	129,437	40,129
MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
174 ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER.....	1,250	1,250
175 FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS.....	8,260	8,260
TRAINING EQUIPMENT		
176 COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT.....	121,710	121,710
177 TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM.....	225,200	163,433
178 CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER.....	30,063	30,063
179 AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (AVCA).....	34,913	34,913
180 GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING.....	9,955	9,955
TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)		
181 CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT.....	8,241	4,370
182 INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE).....	67,506	42,460
183 TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD).....	18,755	18,755
OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
184 M25 STABILIZED BINOCULAR.....	5,110	5,110
185 RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	5,110	---
186 PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3).....	62,904	45,621
187 BASE LEVEL COM'L EQUIPMENT.....	1,427	1,427
188 MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3).....	96,661	69,154
189 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH).....	2,450	177
190 SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING.....	11,593	9,854
191 ANC CRITICAL ITEMS OPA3.....	8,948	---
192 TRACTOR YARD.....	8,000	8,000
TOTAL, OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	1,680,658	1,185,913

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)		
	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS		
195 INITIAL SPARES - C&E.....	59,700	29,700

TOTAL, SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS.....	59,700	29,700

CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	3,558	3,558

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD HMMV MODERNIZATION PROGRAM.....	---	100,000

TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY.....	6,465,218	4,936,908
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EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL TABLES
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
11 TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS	51,258	17,000
Schedule slip		-34,258
15 PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	716	535
Program decrease		-181
16 NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	5,619	4,224
Program decrease		-1,395
18 WIN-T - GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK	973,477	769,477
Soldier Network Extension delay		-204,000
19 SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	14,120	620
Program delay		-13,500
22 DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS	147,212	57,275
Schedule slip		-27,209
Program decrease		-62,728
TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND		
23 COMMUNICATIONS	7,998	598
Program delay		-7,400
25 NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)	3,308	2,000
Program decrease		-1,308
28 GLOBAL BRDCST SVC - GBS	28,206	10,206
Program decrease		-18,000
31 ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS)	17,590	2,590
Program decrease		-15,000
32 ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO)	786	0
Transitioned to sustainment in fiscal year 2013		-786
33 JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM	382,930	350,000
Program decrease		-32,930
36 SINCGARS FAMILY	9,856	0
Transitioned to sustainment in fiscal year 2013		-9,856
37 AMC CRITICAL ITEMS - OPA2	14,184	0
Program decrease		-14,184
SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM		
40 COMMUNICATIONS/ELECTRONICS	1,030	0
Reduce duplication		-1,030
42 UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE	18,000	8,000
Program decrease		-10,000
44 RADIO, IMPROVED HF (COTS) FAMILY	1,166	0
Program delays		-1,166

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
45 FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE	22,867	19,367
Program decrease		-3,500
49 RESERVE CA/MISO GPF EQUIPMENT	61,096	58,468
Program decrease		-2,628
51 INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	23,245	13,245
Program decrease		-10,000
53 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)	24,711	7,711
Program decrease		-17,000
55 BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS	43,395	29,795
Program decrease		-13,600
57 INFORMATION SYSTEMS	104,577	76,157
Program decrease		-28,420
60 INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM	248,477	240,800
Program decrease		-7,677
65 PROPHET GROUND (MIP)	59,198	55,398
Hardware unit cost growth		-3,800
67 DCGS-A (MIP)	267,214	110,890
Program decrease		-156,324
69 TROJAN (MIP)	24,598	18,171
Program decrease		-6,427
72 MACHINE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION SYSTEM	2,924	0
Delay new start		-2,924
76 ENEMY UAS	2,800	0
Delay new start		-2,800
82 SENTINEL MODS	47,983	27,983
Mode 5 fielding delay		-10,000
Program decrease		-10,000
83 SENSE THROUGH THE WALL (STTW)	142	0
Program previously terminated		-142
84 NIGHT VISION DEVICES	202,428	163,327
Excess unit cost growth		-37,500
Program decrease		-1,601
86 NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WEAPON SIGHT	14,074	10,074
Excess fielding support costs		-4,000
89 GREEN LASER INTERDICTION SYSTEM	1,016	516
Excess to need		-500
94 JOINT BATTLE COMMAND - PLATFORM (JBC-P)	103,214	70,214
Program decrease		-33,000

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
96 MOD OF IN-SERVICE EQUIPMENT (LLDR)	26,037	17,037
Program decrease		-9,000
98 COUNTERFIRE RADARS	312,727	262,727
Program decrease		-50,000
102 BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM	14,446	3,000
Program decrease		-11,446
104 AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS (AMD)	33,090	13,090
Program decrease		-20,000
105 IAMD BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM	21,200	0
Program decrease		-21,200
109 NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE	54,327	19,327
Program decrease		-35,000
110 MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)	59,171	18,179
Program decrease		-40,992
111 GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY	83,936	71,936
Program decrease		-12,000
113 LOGISTICS AUTOMATION	25,476	15,476
Program decrease		-10,000
115 ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	11,865	8,518
Program decrease		-3,347
116 AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT	219,431	162,741
Integrated Pay and Personnel System hardware procurement concurrency		-17,600
Program decrease		-39,090
121 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (A/V)	7,440	324
Program decrease		-7,116
124 BCT EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES	20,000	0
Program decrease		-20,000
126 FAMILY OF NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT	762	0
Program previously terminated		-762
127 BASE DEFENSE SYSTEMS (BDS)	20,630	6,000
Program decrease		-14,630
132 COMMON BRIDGE TRANSPORTER RECAP	15,416	10,261
Program decrease		-5,155
134 GROUND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM	50,465	0
Delay new start		-50,465
140 HEATERS AND ECU'S	7,269	6,269
Program decrease		-1,000

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
142 SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT	1,468	0
Reduce duplication		-1,468
144 GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM	81,680	61,859
Cost growth		-17,000
Program decrease		-2,821
147 FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT	28,096	22,535
Program decrease		-5,561
CARGO AERIAL DELIVERY AND PERSONNEL PARACHUTE		
148 SYSTEM	56,150	44,677
Risk mitigation unjustified request		-11,473
152 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER	60,612	42,288
Program decrease		-18,324
153 COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	22,042	20,333
Program decrease		-1,709
154 MEDEVAC MISSION EQUIPMENT PACKAGE (MEP)	35,318	31,900
Program decrease		-3,418
155 MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS	19,427	12,177
Program decrease		-7,250
160 MISSION MODULES - ENGINEERING	9,721	0
Program decrease		-9,721
162 HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR	50,122	17,001
Program decrease		-33,121
164 ALL TERRAIN CRANES	19,863	2,613
Procurement concurrency		-17,250
166 HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR FOS	23,465	21,465
Unjustified cost increase		-2,000
168 ENHANCED RAPID AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION CAPAP	13,590	5,000
Reduce duplication		-8,590
171 ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP	38,007	0
Delay new start		-38,007
172 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)	10,605	8,437
Program decrease		-2,168
173 GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT	129,437	40,129
Program decrease		-89,308
177 TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	225,200	163,433
Unobligated prior year funds		-10,000
Program decrease		-51,767
181 CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT	8,241	4,370
Program decrease		-3,871

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
182 INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	67,506	42,460
Program decrease		-25,046
185 RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	5,110	0
Rapid Equipping Force funded in OCO		-5,110
186 PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)	62,904	45,621
Program decrease		-17,283
188 MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)	96,661	69,154
Delay new start - Army watercraft systems		-27,507
189 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)	2,450	177
Program decrease		-2,273
190 SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING	11,593	9,854
Program decrease		-1,739
191 AMC CRITICAL ITEMS OPA3	8,948	0
Program decrease		-8,948
195 INITIAL SPARES - C&E	59,700	29,700
Unobligated prior year funds		-30,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD HMMWV MODERNIZATION		
XX PROGRAM	0	100,000
Program increase only for the Army National Guard		100,000

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
COMBAT AIRCRAFT		
1 EA-18G.....	2,001,787	1,870,424
3 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP).....	206,551	174,551
4 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP) (AP-CY).....	---	75,000
5 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER	1,135,444	1,028,415
6 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (AP-CY).....	94,766	79,016
7 JSF STOVL.....	1,267,260	1,176,498
8 JSF STOVL (AP-CY).....	103,195	103,195
9 V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT).....	1,432,573	1,337,973
10 V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) (AP-CY).....	55,196	53,113
11 UH-1Y/AH-1Z.....	749,962	604,634
12 UH-1Y/AH-1Z (AP-CY).....	71,000	60,000
13 MH-60S (MYP).....	383,831	364,921
14 MH-60S (MYP) (AP-CY).....	37,278	30,790
15 MH-60R.....	599,237	566,833
16 MH-60R (AP-CY).....	231,834	212,820
17 P-8A POSEIDON.....	3,189,989	3,046,365
18 P-8A POSEIDON (AP-CY).....	313,160	313,160
19 E-2D ADV HAWKEYE.....	997,107	960,572
20 E-2D ADV HAWKEYE (AP-CY).....	266,542	263,623
TOTAL, COMBAT AIRCRAFT.....	13,136,712	12,321,903

TRAINER AIRCRAFT		
22 JPATS.....	249,080	249,080
TOTAL, TRAINER AIRCRAFT.....	249,080	249,080

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
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OTHER AIRCRAFT		
23 KC-130J.....	134,358	69,058
24 KC-130J (AP-CY).....	32,288	32,288
25 RQ-4 UAV (AP-CY).....	52,002	---
26 MQ-8 UAV.....	60,980	60,980
28 OTHER SUPPORT AIRCRAFT.....	14,958	14,958
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TOTAL, OTHER AIRCRAFT.....	294,586	177,284
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MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		
29 EA-6 SERIES.....	18,577	17,477
30 AEA SYSTEMS.....	48,502	44,802
31 AV-8 SERIES.....	41,575	39,229
32 ADVERSARY.....	2,992	2,992
33 F-18 SERIES.....	875,371	725,912
34 H-46 SERIES.....	2,127	2,127
36 H-53 SERIES.....	67,675	60,581
37 SH-60 SERIES.....	135,054	121,018
38 H-1 SERIES.....	41,706	41,706
39 EP-3 SERIES.....	55,903	71,347
40 P-3 SERIES.....	37,436	36,788
41 E-2 SERIES.....	31,044	26,233
42 TRAINER A/C SERIES.....	43,720	4,166
43 C-2A.....	902	902
44 C-130 SERIES.....	47,587	46,393
45 FEWSG.....	665	665
46 CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES.....	14,587	14,587
47 E-6 SERIES.....	189,312	157,549
48 EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES.....	85,537	80,537

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
49 SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT.....	3,684	13,684
50 T-45 SERIES.....	98,128	93,128
51 POWER PLANT CHANGES.....	22,999	22,999
52 JPATS SERIES.....	1,576	1,576
53 AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS.....	6,267	6,267
54 COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT.....	141,685	128,893
55 COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES.....	120,660	115,683
56 COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM.....	3,554	3,554
57 ID SYSTEMS.....	41,800	38,303
58 P-8 SERIES.....	9,485	9,485
59 MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION.....	14,431	13,431
60 MQ-8 SERIES.....	1,001	---
61 RQ-7 SERIES.....	26,433	22,117
62 V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY.....	160,834	156,534
63 F-35 STOVL SERIES.....	147,130	111,158
64 F-35 CV SERIES.....	31,100	29,950
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT.....	2,571,039	2,261,773
AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
65 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....	1,142,461	965,238
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		
66 COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT.....	410,044	346,987
67 AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.....	27,450	24,250
68 WAR CONSUMABLES.....	28,930	28,930
69 OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES.....	5,268	5,268
70 SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	60,306	60,306
71 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION.....	1,775	1,775
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES.....	533,773	467,516
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY.....	17,927,651	16,442,794
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EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
1 EA-18G	2,001,787	1,870,424
Excess advance procurement from prior year		-45,000
Production engineering support funding carryover		-11,650
Non-recurring engineering funding carryover		-8,800
GFE electronics cost growth		-5,943
Other GFE cost growth		-1,180
Excess engineering change order funding		-8,790
Increased foreign military sales		-50,000
3 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	206,551	174,551
Program decrease		-32,000
4 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP) (AP-CY)	0	75,000
Advance procurement for 22 F/A-18E/F aircraft		75,000
5 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER	1,135,444	1,028,415
Airframe/CFE cost growth		-7,024
Engine cost growth		-2,552
Airframe PGSE growth		-35,000
Unit cost savings due to life of type buys previously funded		-5,753
Decrease tooling		-20,000
Decrease non-recurring engineering initiatives		-36,700
6 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (AP-CY)	94,766	79,016
Reduce one aircraft		-15,750
7 JSF STOVL	1,267,260	1,176,498
Engine cost growth		-47,586
Unit cost savings due to life of type buys previously funded		-9,176
Decrease tooling		-17,000
Decrease non-recurring engineering initiatives		-17,000
9 V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	1,432,573	1,337,973
Production engineering support funding carryover		-23,000
Program decrease - maintain 18 aircraft		-71,600
10 V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) (AP-CY)	55,196	53,113
Excess advance procurement for fiscal year 2015 aircraft		-2,083
11 UH-1Y/AH-1Z	749,962	604,634
UH-1Y GFE electronics cost growth		-4,505
Production engineering support funding carryover		-5,223
UH-1Y trainer contract award delay		-16,500
AH-1Z GFE electronics cost growth		-3,100
Program decrease		-116,000
12 UH-1Y/AH-1Z (AP-CY)	71,000	60,000
Program decrease		-11,000
13 MH-60S (MYP)	383,831	364,921
Production line shutdown ahead of need		-18,910
14 MH-60S (MYP) (AP-CY)	37,278	30,790
Excess advance procurement		-6,488

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
15 MH-60R	599,237	566,833
GFE electronics cost growth		-2,404
Program decrease		-30,000
16 MH-60R (AP-CY)	231,834	212,820
Excess advance procurement		-7,714
Program decrease		-11,300
17 P-8A POSEIDON	3,189,989	3,046,365
Airframe/CFE cost growth		-18,624
Support equipment growth		-125,000
19 E-2D ADV HAWKEYE	997,107	960,572
Non-recurring growth		-35,000
GFE electronics cost growth		-1,535
20 E-2D ADV HAWKEYE (AP-CY)	266,542	263,623
Advance procurement cost growth		-2,919
23 KC-130J	134,358	69,058
Program decrease		-65,300
25 RQ-4 UAV (AP-CY)	52,002	0
Advance procurement previously appropriated		-52,002
29 EA-6 SERIES	18,577	17,477
Other support growth (OSIP 001-01)		-1,100
30 AEA SYSTEMS	48,502	44,802
Low band transmitter cost growth (OSIP 007-11)		-1,200
Installation equipment non-recurring growth (OSIP 007-11)		-1,500
Integrated logistics support growth (OSIP 007-11)		-1,000
31 AV-8 SERIES	41,575	39,229
Excess support funding (OSIP 023-00)		-2,346
33 F-18 SERIES	875,371	725,912
DCS (WRA) B-kits previously appropriated (OSIP 10-99)		-8,600
Non-recurring installation kits growth (OSIP 11-99)		-5,000
Installation equipment non-recurring forward financed (OSIP 11-99)		-3,000
Installation funding forward financed (OSIP 11-99)		-24,700
Installation equipment non-recurring growth (OSIP 21-00)		-2,000
Integrated logistics support growth (OSIP 14-03)		-10,000
ECP 6038 radome kits cost growth (OSIP 002-07)		-3,000
Retrofit radars (APG-79B) cost growth (OSIP 002-07)		-10,000
ECP 6279 module kits cost growth (OSIP 002-07)		-4,864
APG-65/73/79 obsolescence growth (OSIP 002-07)		-4,000
Other support and ILS ahead of need (OSIP 04-14)		-21,000
Interactive electronic tech manual software growth (OSIP 018-14)		-4,000
Data growth (OSIP 018-04)		-6,000
Infrared search and track installation ahead of need (OSIP 04-14)		-43,295
36 H-53 SERIES	67,675	60,581
Engine reliability improvement program delay (OSIP 010-05)		-2,270
Engine reliability improvement program kit installation funding ahead of need due to contract delay (OSIP 010-05)		-3,717
DIRCM installation funding cost growth (OSIP 010-08)		-1,107

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
37 SH-60 SERIES	135,054	121,018
APRDD B-kit cost growth (OSIP 001-06)		-1,430
Excess other support funding (OSIP 001-06)		-4,322
Other support growth (OSIP 009-07)		-3,000
ECP 4039 installation funding ahead of need (OSIP 009-07)		-3,900
ECP 2046 install funding previously appropriated (OSIP 009-07)		-1,384
39 EP-3 SERIES	55,903	71,347
JMOD installation funding ahead of need (OSIP 11-01)		-6,556
Twelfth aircraft to spiral three		8,000
Sensor obsolescence		14,000
40 P-3 SERIES	37,436	36,788
C4 for ASW link-16 installation funding cost growth (OSIP 029-94)		-648
41 E-2 SERIES	31,044	26,233
Other support funding growth (OSIP 005-01)		-2,000
Dual transmit SATCOM ahead of need (OSIP 008-14)		-2,811
42 TRAINER A/C SERIES	43,720	4,166
Excess ECO and ILS funding (OSIP 005-04)		-5,500
Obsolescence installation cost growth (OSIP 005-04)		-3,255
TH-57 upgrade program restructure (OSIP 006-07)		-22,899
Unjustified support cost growth for avionics obsolescence		-7,900
44 C-130 SERIES	47,587	46,393
B-kit cost growth (OSIP 022-07)		-1,194
47 E-6 SERIES	189,312	157,549
Carbon brakes installation funding ahead of need (OSIP 003-04)		-157
SLEP phase III kit installation funding cost growth (OSIP 012-07)		-416
Training equipment funding previously appropriated (OSIP 008-10)		-15,700
MR-TCDL installation funding ahead of need (OSIP 013-10)		-2,296
Training equipment non-recurring growth (OSIP 013-10)		-4,100
APU kit contract savings (OSIP 002-12)		-3,000
FAB-T funding previously appropriated (OSIP 014-14)		-6,094
48 EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	85,537	80,537
Installation kits non-recurring growth (OSIP 023-09)		-5,000
49 SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	3,684	13,684
Program office sustainment		5,000
Sensor obsolescence		5,000
50 T-45 SERIES	98,128	93,128
Non-recurring costs double budgeted (OSIP 008-95)		-5,000
54 COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	141,685	128,893
Other support funding growth (OSIP 014-90)		-2,000
ALQ-214 contract savings (OSIP 004-12)		-7,792
Other support funding carryover (OSIP 004-12)		-3,000
55 COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	120,660	115,683
NAVWAR contract savings (OSIP 71-88)		-447
12 NAVWAR kits ahead of need (OSIP 71-88)		-1,056
Installation kits non-recurring previously appropriated (OSIP 21-01)		-2,999
BFSA installation funding ahead of need (OSIP 10-11)		-475

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
57 ID SYSTEMS	41,800	38,303
Mode 5 IFF kit cost growth (OSIP 15-03)		-3,497
59 MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION	14,431	13,431
Software reprogrammable payload ahead of need		-1,000
60 MQ-8 SERIES	1,001	0
Modification funding ahead of need (OSIP 021-14)		-1,001
61 RQ-7 SERIES	26,433	22,117
P3I kit cost growth (OSIP 006-11)		-4,316
62 V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	160,834	156,534
Slim MFD kit cost growth (OSIP 022-01)		-4,300
63 F-35 STOVL SERIES	147,130	111,158
Concurrency pricing adjustment (OSIP 023-14)		-35,972
64 F-35 CV SERIES	31,100	29,950
Concurrency pricing adjustment (OSIP 024-14)		-1,150
65 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	1,142,461	965,238
STUASLO spares excess to need		-1,223
Program decrease		-176,000
66 COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	410,044	346,987
Shipboard tractor contract delay		-5,396
eCASS cost growth		-1,000
Excess RT CASS installation funding		-3,140
Interactive avionics trainer rehost contract delay		-2,529
EA-6B devices visual/night vision upgrade contract delay		-2,000
USMC fed simulator CH-53E trainer contract delay		-12,992
Program decrease		-36,000
67 AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	27,450	24,250
Optical calibration standards cost growth		-3,200

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
BALLISTIC MISSILES		
MODIFICATION OF MISSILES		
1 TRIDENT II MODS.....	1,140,865	1,130,865
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		
2 MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.....	7,617	7,617
TOTAL, BALLISTIC MISSILES.....	1,148,482	1,138,482

OTHER MISSILES		
STRATEGIC MISSILES		
3 TOMAHAWK.....	312,456	312,456
TACTICAL MISSILES		
4 AMRAAM.....	95,413	82,529
5 SIDEWINDER.....	117,208	101,689
6 JSOW.....	136,794	117,594
7 STANDARD MISSILE.....	367,985	367,985
8 RAM.....	67,596	65,943
9 HELLFIRE.....	33,916	32,341
10 STAND OFF PRECISION GUIDED MUNITION.....	6,278	6,278
11 AERIAL TARGETS.....	41,799	39,460
12 OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT.....	3,538	3,538
MODIFICATION OF MISSILES		
13 ESSM.....	76,749	76,749
14 HARM MODS.....	111,902	94,060
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		
15 WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.....	1,138	1,138
16 FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON.....	23,014	16,914
ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
17 ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	84,318	84,318
TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES.....	1,480,104	1,402,992

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT		
TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP		
18 SSTD.....	3,978	3,978
19 ASW TARGETS.....	8,031	7,135
MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP		
20 MK-46 TORPEDO MODS.....	125,898	122,098
21 MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS.....	53,203	48,503
22 QUICKSTRIKE MINE.....	7,800	7,800
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
23 TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	59,730	54,489
24 ASW RANGE SUPPORT.....	4,222	4,222
DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		
25 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION.....	3,963	3,963

TOTAL, TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT.....	266,825	252,188
OTHER WEAPONS		
GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS		
26 SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS.....	12,513	12,513
MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS		
27 CIWS MODS.....	56,308	62,708
28 COAST GUARD WEAPONS.....	10,727	6,783
29 GUN MOUNT MODS.....	72,901	59,158
30 CRUISER MODERNIZATION WEAPONS.....	1,943	1,943
32 AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS.....	19,758	19,758

TOTAL, OTHER WEAPONS.....	174,150	162,863
33 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....	52,632	52,632

TOTAL, WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY.....	3,122,193	3,009,157
	=====	=====

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
1 TRIDENT II MODS	1,140,865	1,130,865
Program savings		-10,000
4 AMRAAM	95,413	82,529
Unit cost adjustment		-5,184
Support funding carryover		-7,700
5 SIDEWINDER	117,208	101,689
All-up round cost growth		-2,685
Captive air training missile cost growth		-1,334
Support funding carryover		-1,500
Program decrease		-10,000
6 JSOW	136,794	117,594
Program decrease		-19,200
8 RAM	67,596	65,943
Guidance and control unit cost efficiencies		-1,653
9 HELLFIRE	33,916	32,341
Support funding carryover		-1,575
11 AERIAL TARGETS	41,799	39,460
GQM-163A unit cost efficiencies		-2,339
14 HARM MODS	111,902	94,060
Excess support funding due to contract delay		-2,042
Program decrease		-15,800
16 FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON	23,014	16,914
Support funding carryover		-6,100
19 ASW TARGETS	8,031	7,135
Expendable mobile ASW training target cost growth		-896
20 MK-46 TORPEDO MODS	125,898	122,098
Support funding carryover		-3,800
21 MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS	53,203	48,503
CBASS modification kit cost growth		-2,800
Support funding carryover		-1,900
23 TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	59,730	54,489
Support funding carryover		-3,700
F8100 propellant contract delay		-1,541
27 CIWS MODS	56,308	62,708
Additional RMA kits		6,400
28 COAST GUARD WEAPONS	10,727	6,783
Machine gun equipment cost growth		-3,944
29 GUN MOUNT MODS	72,901	59,158
MK38 gun kits cost growth		-13,743

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS		
PROC AMMO, NAVY		
NAVY AMMUNITION		
1 GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS.....	37,703	37,703
2 AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES.....	65,411	65,411
3 MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION.....	20,284	20,284
4 PRACTICE BOMBS.....	37,870	31,473
5 CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES.....	53,764	53,764
6 AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES.....	67,194	66,194
7 JATOS.....	2,749	2,749
8 LRLAP.....	3,906	3,906
9 5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION.....	24,151	21,726
10 INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION.....	33,080	33,080
11 OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION.....	40,398	40,398
12 SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO.....	61,219	61,219
13 PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION.....	10,637	10,637
14 AMMUNITION LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....	4,578	4,578

TOTAL, PROC AMMO, NAVY.....	462,944	453,122

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
PROC AMMO, MARINE CORPS		
MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION		
15 SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION.....	26,297	19,433
16 LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES.....	6,088	6,088
17 40 MM, ALL TYPES.....	7,644	7,644
18 60MM, ALL TYPES.....	3,349	3,349
20 120MM, ALL TYPES.....	13,361	13,361
22 GRENADES, ALL TYPES.....	2,149	2,149
23 ROCKETS, ALL TYPES.....	27,465	---
26 FUZE, ALL TYPES.....	26,366	25,366
28 AMMO MODERNIZATION.....	8,403	8,403
29 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....	5,201	10,401
TOTAL, PROC AMMO, MARINE CORPS.....	126,323	96,194
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS.....	589,267	549,316
	=====	=====

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
4 PRACTICE BOMBS	37,870	31,473
Q1010 MK-76 contract delay		-5,000
Q1040 MK-82 cost growth		-1,397
6 AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	67,194	66,194
ALE-55 cost growth		-1,000
9 5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	24,151	21,726
5"/54 full propellant charge cost growth		-2,425
15 SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION	26,297	19,433
Various 5.56mm ammunition forward funded		-6,864
23 ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	27,465	0
83MM HEAA practice rocket contract delay		-27,465
26 FUZE, ALL TYPES	26,366	25,366
Excess production engineering		-1,000
29 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	5,201	10,401
Marine security guard training ammunition		1,000
Special purpose marine air ground task force crisis response		4,200

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY		
OTHER WARSHIPS		
2 CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM (AP-CY).....	944,866	917,553
3 VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE.....	2,930,704	3,880,704
4 VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE (AP-CY).....	2,354,612	2,354,612
5 CVN REFUELING OVERHAUL.....	1,705,424	1,609,324
6 CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS (AP-CY).....	245,793	245,793
7 DDG 1000.....	231,694	231,694
8 DDG-51.....	1,615,564	1,615,564
9 DDG-51 (AP-CY).....	388,551	369,551
10 LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP.....	1,793,014	1,793,014
TOTAL, OTHER WARSHIPS.....	12,210,222	13,017,809
AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS		
12 AFLOAT FORWARD STAGING BASE.....	524,000	579,300
14 JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL.....	2,732	2,732
TOTAL, AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS.....	526,732	582,032
AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGRAM COSTS		
16 MOORED TRAINING SHIP.....	183,900	207,300
17 OUTFITTING.....	450,163	382,836
19 LCAC SLEP.....	80,987	80,987
20 COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS.....	625,800	960,400
TOTAL, AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGRAM...	1,340,850	1,631,523
TOTAL, SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY.....	14,077,804	15,231,364
	=====	=====

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
2 CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM (AP-CY)	944,866	917,553
Reduction in change orders		-16,200
SEWIP block 3 excess cost growth		-11,113
3 VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	2,930,704	3,880,704
Fully fund the Virginia class submarine program		950,000
5 CVN REFUELING OVERHAUL	1,705,424	1,609,324
Asset due to prior year above threshold reprogramming		-96,100
9 DDG-51 (AP-CY)	388,551	369,551
Flight III advance planning ahead of need		-19,000
12 AFLOAT FORWARD STAGING BASE	524,000	579,300
Program shortfall		55,300
16 MOORED TRAINING SHIP	183,900	207,300
Program shortfall		23,400
17 OUTFITTING	450,163	382,836
SSN 787 and 788 outfitting ahead of need		-12,027
Historical underexecution		-55,300
20 COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	625,800	960,400
JHSV program shortfall		7,600
DDG-51 authorization adjustment		100,000
Virginia class submarine		227,000

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT		
1 LM-2500 GAS TURBINE.....	10,180	10,180
2 ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE.....	5,536	5,536
3 HYBRID ELECTRIC DRIVE (HED).....	16,956	---
GENERATORS		
4 SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E.....	19,782	16,129
NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT		
3 OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT.....	39,509	33,386
PERISCOPES		
6 SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP.....	52,515	44,304
OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT		
7 DDG MOD.....	285,994	285,994
8 FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT.....	14,389	14,389
9 COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD.....	2,436	2,436
10 LHA/LHD MIDLIFE.....	12,700	6,350
11 LCC 19/20 EXTENDED SERVICE LIFE.....	40,329	37,329
12 POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT.....	19,603	17,514
13 SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	8,678	8,678
14 VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	74,209	69,241
15 LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	47,078	47,078
16 SUBMARINE BATTERIES.....	37,000	37,000
17 LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	25,053	20,425
18 STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP.....	12,986	12,986
19 DSSP EQUIPMENT.....	2,455	2,455
20 CG-MODERNIZATION.....	10,539	10,539
21 LCAC.....	14,431	14,431
22 UNDERWATER EOD PROGRAMS.....	36,700	31,513
23 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....	119,902	68,590
24 CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS.....	3,678	3,678
25 SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	8,292	8,292
REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT		
27 REACTOR COMPONENTS.....	286,744	256,744

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
28 OCEAN ENGINEERING DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT.....	8,780	6,854
29 SMALL BOATS STANDARD BOATS.....	36,452	28,676
30 TRAINING EQUIPMENT OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT.....	36,145	36,145
31 PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT OPERATING FORCES IPE.....	69,368	46,868
32 OTHER SHIP SUPPORT NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS.....	106,328	106,328
33 LCS MODULES.....	45,966	35,966
34 LCS MCM MISSION MODULES.....	59,885	34,885
35 LCS SUW MISSION MODULES.....	37,168	19,481
36 LOGISTICS SUPPORT LSD MIDLIFE.....	77,974	66,620
TOTAL, SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	1,685,740	1,447,020
COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		
38 SHIP SONARS SPQ-9B RADAR.....	27,934	27,934
39 AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM.....	83,231	83,231
40 SSN ACOUSTICS.....	199,438	175,852
41 UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	9,394	9,394
42 SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS.....	12,953	12,953
43 ELECTRONIC WARFARE MILDEC.....	8,958	8,958
44 ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM.....	24,077	20,937
45 SSTO.....	11,925	---
46 FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM.....	94,338	94,338
47 SURTASS.....	9,680	9,680
48 TACTICAL SUPPORT CENTER.....	18,130	18,130
49 ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT AN/SLQ-32.....	203,375	150,353
50 RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT.....	123,656	100,736
51 AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS).....	896	896
52 SUBMARINE SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG.....	49,475	44,429

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
53 OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY.....	34,692	29,592
54 TRUSTED INFORMATION SYSTEM (TIS).....	396	396
55 NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS).....	15,703	15,703
56 ATDLs.....	3,836	3,836
57 NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS).....	7,201	7,201
58 MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT.....	54,400	51,400
59 SHALLOW WATER MCM.....	8,548	8,548
60 NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE).....	11,765	11,765
61 ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TV.....	6,483	6,483
62 STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP.....	7,631	7,631
63 TRAINING EQUIPMENT OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT.....	53,644	40,644
64 AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT MATCALs.....	7,461	7,461
65 SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL.....	9,140	9,140
66 AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM.....	20,798	20,798
67 NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM.....	19,754	19,754
68 AIR STATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	8,909	8,909
69 MICROWAVE LANDING SYSTEM.....	13,554	13,554
70 ID SYSTEMS.....	38,934	34,834
71 TAC A/C MISSION PLANNING SYS(TAMPS).....	14,131	14,131
72 OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONT.....	3,249	3,249
73 TADIX-B.....	11,646	11,646
74 GCCS-M EQUIPMENT TACTICAL/MOBILE.....	18,189	18,189
75 DCGS-N.....	17,350	17,350
76 CANES.....	340,567	325,340
77 RADIAC.....	9,835	9,835
78 CANES-INTELL.....	59,652	55,262
79 GPETE.....	6,253	6,253
80 INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY.....	4,963	4,963
81 EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION.....	4,664	4,664
82 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....	66,889	66,889

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS		
84 SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION.....	23,877	23,877
86 COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER \$5M.....	28,001	28,001
SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS		
87 SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT.....	7,856	7,856
88 SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT.....	74,376	64,376
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS		
89 SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.....	27,381	27,381
90 NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT).....	215,952	183,620
SHORE COMMUNICATIONS		
91 JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.....	4,463	4,463
92 ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS.....	778	778
CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT		
94 INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP).....	133,530	133,530
95 MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM.....	1,000	1,000
CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT		
96 CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP.....	12,251	12,251
OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT		
97 COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT.....	2,893	2,893
TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT.....	2,290,055	2,083,267
AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
SONOBUOYS		
99 SONOBUOYS - ALL TYPES.....	179,927	177,327
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
100 WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	55,279	50,679
101 EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS.....	8,792	4,677
102 AIRCRAFT REARMING EQUIPMENT.....	11,364	11,364
103 AIRCRAFT LAUNCH & RECOVERY EQUIPMENT.....	59,502	57,502
104 METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT.....	19,118	19,118
105 OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT.....	1,425	1,425
106 AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT.....	29,670	29,670
107 AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES.....	101,554	86,054
108 LAMPS MK III SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT.....	18,293	18,293
109 PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MAINTENANCE AIDS.....	7,969	7,969

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
110 OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	5,215	2,415
111 AUTONOMIC LOGISTICS INFORMATION SYSTEM (ALIS).....	4,827	3,427
TOTAL, AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	502,935	469,920
ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT		
112 NAVAL FIRES CONTROL SYSTEM.....	1,188	1,188
113 GUN FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT.....	4,447	4,447
SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT		
114 NATO SEASPARROW.....	58,368	58,368
115 RAM GMLS.....	491	491
116 SHIP SELF DEFENSE SYSTEM.....	51,858	51,858
117 AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	59,757	59,757
118 TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	71,559	63,559
119 VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS.....	626	626
120 MARITIME INTEGRATED PLANNING SYSTEM-MIPS.....	2,779	2,779
FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
121 STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP.....	224,484	224,484
ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
122 SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS.....	85,678	73,078
123 SUBMARINE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	3,913	3,913
124 SURFACE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	3,909	3,909
125 ASW RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	28,694	28,694
OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
126 EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP.....	46,586	46,586
127 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....	11,933	11,933
OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE		
128 ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM.....	62,361	62,361
129 SURFACE TRAINING DEVICE MODS.....	41,813	41,813
130 SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS.....	26,672	26,672
TOTAL, ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	787,116	766,516

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
131 PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES.....	5,600	5,600
132 GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS.....	3,717	3,717
133 CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP.....	10,881	10,881
134 FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT.....	14,748	14,748
135 TACTICAL VEHICLES.....	5,540	5,540
136 AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT.....	5,741	5,741
137 POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT.....	3,852	3,852
138 ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION.....	25,757	25,757
139 PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES.....	1,182	1,182
TOTAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	77,018	77,018
SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
140 MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT.....	14,250	5,250
141 OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	6,401	6,401
142 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION.....	5,718	5,718
143 SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS.....	22,597	22,597
TOTAL, SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	48,966	39,966
PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
TRAINING DEVICES		
144 TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	22,527	22,527
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
145 COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	50,428	50,428
146 EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	2,292	---
147 MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	4,925	4,925
149 NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	3,202	---
151 OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	24,294	11,019
152 C4ISR EQUIPMENT.....	4,287	---
153 ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	18,276	18,276
154 PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT.....	134,495	115,935
155 ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.....	324,327	186,427
TOTAL, PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	589,053	409,537

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
157 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....	317,234	267,234
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	12,140	12,140
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY.....	6,310,257	5,572,618

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
3 HYBRID ELECTRIC DRIVE (HED)	16,956	0
Ahead of need		-16,956
4 SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E	19,782	16,129
COTS tech refresh cost growth		-1,744
Unjustified installation funding		-1,909
5 OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	39,509	33,386
Surface inertial navigation system ECP kits growth		-3,107
Surface scalable ECDIS-N kits growth		-3,016
6 SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP	52,515	44,304
Low profile photonics mast procurement ahead of need		-8,211
10 LHA/LHD MIDLIFE	12,700	6,350
Excess installation funding		-6,350
11 LCC 19/20 EXTENDED SERVICE LIFE	40,329	37,329
Air search radar installation funding ahead of need		-3,000
12 POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	19,603	17,514
Support systems contract delay		-2,089
14 VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	74,209	69,241
Infrastructure upgrade installation funding ahead of need		-4,968
17 LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	25,053	20,425
HW/SW obsolescence cost growth		-1,140
HM&E modification cost growth		-3,488
22 UNDERWATER EOD PROGRAMS	36,700	31,513
Diver integration sensor cost growth		-1,587
Marine mammal system restructure		-3,600
23 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	119,902	68,590
Machinery plant upgrade installation cost growth		-11,312
Program decrease		-40,000
27 REACTOR COMPONENTS	286,744	256,744
Program decrease		-30,000
28 DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	8,780	6,854
Recompression chamber cost growth		-1,926
29 STANDARD BOATS	36,452	28,676
NSW long range support craft contract delay		-1,240
NSW short range support craft contract delay		-2,156
CNIC force protection medium contract delay		-4,380
31 OPERATING FORCES IPE	69,368	46,868
Electronic technical work document support growth		-3,000
Emergent repair facility - Navy identified excess to requirement		-19,500

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
33 LCS MODULES	45,966	35,966
Mission package training equipment		-10,000
34 LCS MCM MISSION MODULES	59,885	34,885
Airborne MCM support funding growth		-4,500
Program decrease		-20,500
35 LCS SUW MISSION MODULES	37,168	19,481
Gun module contract delay		-13,272
Irregular warfare module termination		-4,415
36 LSD MIDLIFE	77,974	66,620
Steering control system installation cost growth		-1,450
RO and generator installation cost growth		-1,048
Canned lube oil pump installation cost growth		-1,856
Program decrease		-7,000
40 SSN ACOUSTICS	199,438	175,852
Low cost conformal array kits cost growth		-1,586
Program decrease		-22,000
44 SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	24,077	20,937
CSA MK3 engineering change growth		-3,140
45 SSTD	11,925	0
AN/SLQ-25 restructure		-11,925
49 AN/SLQ-32	203,375	150,353
Excess block 2 support funding		-3,684
Block 1B3 installation funding ahead of need due to contract delay		-2,727
Block 2 installation funding ahead of need due to contract delay		-12,552
Block 2 ship system cost growth		-16,390
Block 2 shore system cost growth		-2,669
Block 3 program delay		-15,000
50 SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	123,656	100,736
SSEE increment F modification kit cost growth		-1,920
Program decrease		-21,000
52 SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG	49,475	44,429
TI/APB cost growth		-5,046
53 COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	34,692	29,592
Common array block antenna delay		-5,100
58 MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	54,400	51,400
Support funding carryover		-3,000
63 OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT	53,644	40,644
Program decrease		-13,000
70 ID SYSTEMS	38,934	34,834
Support funding carryover		-4,100
76 CANES	340,567	325,340
Excess DDG-51 afloat installation funding		-15,227

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
78 CANES-INTELL	59,652	55,262
Excess DDG-51 afloat installation funding		-4,390
88 SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	74,376	64,376
Program decrease		-10,000
90 NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)	215,952	183,620
Support funding carryover		-1,500
Afloat terminal excess installation funding		-3,832
Program decrease		-27,000
99 SONOBUOYS - ALL TYPES	179,927	177,327
Support funding carryover		-2,600
100 WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	55,279	50,679
Support funding carryover		-4,600
101 EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS	8,792	4,677
Expeditionary airfield matting excess to requirement		-4,115
103 AIRCRAFT LAUNCH & RECOVERY EQUIPMENT	59,502	57,502
Support funding carryover		-2,000
107 AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	101,554	86,054
AN/AQS-24C upgrade kits early to need		-15,500
110 OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	5,215	2,415
Support funding carryover		-2,800
111 AUTONOMIC LOGISTICS INFORMATION SYSTEM (ALIS)	4,827	3,427
Support funding carryover		-1,400
118 TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	71,559	63,559
Program decrease		-8,000
122 SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	85,678	73,078
Program decrease		-12,600
140 MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	14,250	5,250
Prior year carryover		-9,000
146 EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	2,292	0
Prior year carryover		-2,292
149 NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,202	0
Prior year carryover		-3,202
151 OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	24,294	11,019
Prior year carryover		-13,275
152 C4ISR EQUIPMENT	4,287	0
Prior year carryover		-4,287
154 PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	134,495	115,935
Prior year carryover		-18,560
155 ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	324,327	186,427
Excess to requirement		-32,200
Transfer to OM,N BSIT		-105,700

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
157 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	317,234	267,234
Program decrease		-50,000

DESTROYER MODERNIZATION

The agreement fully funds the budget request for destroyer modernization and expects the Navy to continue with its original strategy of working through the inventory of oldest ships in its modernization efforts. There is concern that the Navy will attempt

a premature retirement of capable Arleigh Burke class guided missile destroyers as is being proposed for Ticonderoga class guided missile cruisers. Therefore, the Secretary of the Navy is directed to prioritize the modernization of older, Flight I and II Arleigh Burke class ships over newer Flight IIA

ships, dependent on ship availability, in order to ensure the operational readiness of the older ships throughout their projected service lives.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		
WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES		
TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
1 AAV7A1 PIP.....	32,360	32,360
2 LAV PIP.....	6,003	6,003
ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS		
3 EXPEDITIONARY FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	589	589
4 155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER.....	3,655	3,655
5 HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM.....	5,467	5,467
6 WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER \$5 MILLION.....	20,354	20,354
OTHER SUPPORT		
7 MODIFICATION KITS.....	38,446	38,446
8 WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM.....	4,734	4,734

TOTAL, WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES.....	111,608	111,608
GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT		
GUIDED MISSILES		
9 GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE.....	15,713	15,713
10 JAVELIN.....	36,175	36,175
12 ANTI-ARMOR WEAPONS SYSTEM-HEAVY (AAWS-H).....	1,136	1,136
OTHER SUPPORT		
13 MODIFICATION KITS.....	33,976	28,576

TOTAL, GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT.....	87,000	81,600

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		
14		
COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS		
COMBAT OPERATIONS CENTER.....	16,273	15,684
REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		
15		
REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT.....	41,063	40,490
OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)		
16		
COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	2,930	2,930
COMMAND AND CONTROL		
18		
ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC).....	1,637	1,637
19		
AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS.....	18,394	18,394
RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
20		
RADAR SYSTEMS.....	114,051	101,941
21		
RQ-21 UAS.....	66,612	66,612
INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
22		
FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	3,749	3,749
23		
INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	75,979	68,479
26		
RQ-11 UAV.....	1,653	1,653
27		
DCGS-MC.....	9,494	9,494
OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
28		
NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT.....	6,171	6,162
OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)		
29		
COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES.....	121,955	104,173
30		
COMMAND POST SYSTEMS.....	83,294	83,294
31		
RADIO SYSTEMS.....	74,718	64,218
32		
COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS.....	47,613	47,613
33		
COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT.....	19,573	19,573
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	5,659	5,659
TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT.....		
	710,818	661,755

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
SUPPORT VEHICLES		
ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES		
34 COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES.....	1,039	1,039
35 COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES.....	31,050	31,050
TACTICAL VEHICLES		
36 5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP).....	36,333	1,224
37 MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS.....	3,137	3,137
40 FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS.....	27,385	22,793
OTHER SUPPORT		
41 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....	7,016	10,616
TOTAL, SUPPORT VEHICLES.....	105,960	69,859
ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT		
ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT		
42 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT.....	14,377	14,377
43 BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT.....	24,864	24,864
44 TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS.....	21,592	21,592
45 POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED.....	61,353	61,353
46 AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	4,827	4,827
47 EOD SYSTEMS.....	40,011	40,011
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
48 PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT.....	16,809	16,809
49 GARRISON MOBILE ENGR EQUIP.....	3,408	3,408
50 MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP.....	48,549	36,593
51 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION.....	190	190

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
GENERAL PROPERTY		
52 FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.....	23,129	23,129
53 TRAINING DEVICES.....	8,346	8,346
54 CONTAINER FAMILY.....	1,857	1,824
55 FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.....	36,198	36,198
56 RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN.....	2,390	2,390
OTHER SUPPORT		
57 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....	6,525	6,525
TOTAL, ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.....	314,425	302,436
58 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....	13,700	13,700
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS.....	1,343,511	1,240,958

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
13 MODIFICATION KITS	33,976	28,576
Unit cost growth		-5,400
14 COMBAT OPERATIONS CENTER	16,273	15,684
Program management support growth		-589
15 REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	41,063	40,490
Unit cost growth		-573
20 RADAR SYSTEMS	114,051	101,941
Previously funded EDM refurbishment		-12,110
23 INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	75,979	68,479
Program decrease		-7,500
28 NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	6,171	6,162
Squad thermal systems - unit cost growth		-9
29 COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	121,955	104,173
Unit cost growth		-2,782
Program decrease		-15,000
31 RADIO SYSTEMS	74,718	64,218
Program decrease		-10,500
36 5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)	36,333	1,224
Funding ahead of need		-34,980
Cargo XLWB		-129
40 FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS	27,385	22,793
MTRV trailer restructure - ahead of need		-4,592
41 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	7,016	10,616
Marine Corps unfunded requirement - Marine security guard expansion armored vehicles		3,600
50 MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	48,549	36,593
Next generation extended boom forklift schedule slip		-11,956
54 CONTAINER FAMILY	1,857	1,824
JMIC price disparity		-33

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
COMBAT AIRCRAFT		
TACTICAL FORCES		
1 F-35.....	3,060,770	2,889,602
2 F-35 (AP-CY).....	363,783	339,533

TOTAL, COMBAT AIRCRAFT.....	3,424,553	3,229,135
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT		
OTHER AIRLIFT		
5 C-130J.....	537,517	477,517
6 C-130J ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY).....	162,000	162,000
7 HC-130J.....	132,121	122,121
8 HC-130J.....	88,000	88,000
9 MC-130J.....	389,434	349,434
10 MC-130J.....	104,000	104,000

TOTAL, AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT.....	1,413,072	1,303,072
OTHER AIRCRAFT		
HELICOPTERS		
15 CV-22 OSPREY.....	230,798	212,798
MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT		
17 CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C.....	2,541	10,200

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
<hr/>		
OTHER AIRCRAFT		
20 TARGET DRONES.....	138,669	123,669
22 AC-130J.....	470,019	420,019
24 RQ-4 UAV.....	27,000	11,000
27 MQ-9.....	272,217	349,217
28 RQ-4 BLOCK 40 PROC.....	1,747	1,747
<hr/>		
TOTAL, OTHER AIRCRAFT.....	1,142,991	1,128,650
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MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT		
STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT		
29 B-2A.....	20,019	17,019
30 B-1B.....	132,222	104,135
31 B-52.....	111,002	90,803
32 LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES.....	27,197	27,197
TACTICAL AIRCRAFT		
33 A-10.....	47,598	47,598
34 F-15.....	354,624	346,624
35 F-16.....	11,794	9,334
36 F-22A.....	285,830	232,156
37 F-35 MODIFICATIONS.....	157,777	126,777
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT		
38 C-5.....	2,456	956
39 C-5M.....	1,021,967	919,717
42 C-17A.....	143,197	98,197
43 C-21.....	103	103
44 C-32A.....	9,780	8,205
45 C-37A.....	452	452
46 C-130 AMP.....	---	---
TRAINER AIRCRAFT		
47 GLIDER MODS.....	128	128
48 T6.....	6,427	5,392
49 T-1.....	277	277
50 T-38.....	28,686	19,334

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
OTHER AIRCRAFT		
52 U-2 MODS.....	45,591	38,247
53 KC-10A (ATCA).....	70,918	48,169
54 C-12.....	1,876	876
55 MC-12W.....	5,000	---
56 C-20 MODS.....	192	192
57 VC-25A MOD.....	263	263
58 C-40.....	6,119	6,119
59 C-130.....	58,577	100,277
61 C130J MODS.....	10,475	8,788
62 C-135.....	46,556	29,556
63 COMPASS CALL MODS.....	34,494	29,494
64 RC-135.....	171,813	171,813
65 E-3.....	197,087	142,615
66 E-4.....	14,304	14,304
67 E-8.....	57,472	48,078
68 H-1.....	6,627	6,627
69 H-60.....	27,654	27,654
70 RQ-4 UAV MODS.....	9,313	9,313
71 HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS.....	16,300	16,300
72 OTHER AIRCRAFT.....	6,948	6,948
73 MQ-1 MODS.....	9,734	7,926
74 MQ-9 MODS.....	102,970	62,970
76 RQ-4 GSRA/CSRA MODS.....	30,000	23,668
77 CV-22 MODS.....	23,310	19,555
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT.....	3,315,129	2,874,156
AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
78 INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS.....	463,285	398,285
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....	463,285	398,285

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		
COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
79 AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP.....	49,140	36,140
POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT		
81 B-1.....	3,683	3,683
83 B-2A.....	43,786	36,733
84 B-52.....	7,000	7,000
87 C-17A.....	81,952	49,952
89 C-135.....	8,597	8,597
90 F-15 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT.....	2,403	2,403
91 F-16 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT.....	3,455	3,238
92 F-22A.....	5,911	5,911
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS.....		
94 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS.....	21,148	17,742
WAR CONSUMABLES		
95 WAR CONSUMABLES.....	94,947	88,519
OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		
96 OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES.....	1,242,004	1,110,119

TOTAL, AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES....	1,564,026	1,370,037
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	75,845	75,845

TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE.....	11,398,901	10,379,180
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EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
1 F-35	3,060,770	2,889,602
Life-of-type buys previously funded		-22,932
Non-recurring engineering - cost growth initiatives		-71,500
Engine cost growth		-2,736
Production engineering support growth		-35,000
Decrease tooling		-39,000
2 F-35 AP (CY)	363,783	339,533
Reduce by two aircraft		-24,250
5 C-130J	537,517	477,517
Advance procurement funded in fiscal year 2013		-60,000
7 HC-130J	132,121	122,121
Advance procurement funded in fiscal year 2013		-10,000
9 MC-130J	389,434	349,434
Advance procurement funded in fiscal year 2013		-40,000
15 CV-22 (MYP)	230,798	212,798
Program decrease		-18,000
17 CIVIL AIR PATROL AIRCRAFT	2,541	10,200
Program increase		7,659
20 TARGET DRONES	138,669	123,669
Program decrease		-15,000
22 AC-130J	470,019	420,019
Advance procurement funded in fiscal year 2013		-50,000
24 RQ-4	27,000	11,000
Production closeout		-16,000
27 MQ-9	272,217	349,217
Add eight aircraft		105,000
Unit cost savings		-18,000
ASIP-2C non-recurring engineering ahead of need		-10,000
29 B-2A	20,019	17,019
Program decrease		-3,000
30 B-1B	132,222	104,135
Excess carryover		-28,087
31 B-52	111,002	90,803
Internal Weapons Bay Upgrade defer low rate initial production		-5,120
Anti-skid replacement delay		-2,100
Program decrease		-12,979
34 F-15	354,624	346,624
Radar program management administration growth		-8,000
35 F-16	11,794	9,334
Program decrease		-2,460

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
36 F-22A MODIFICATIONS	285,830	232,156
Structures Retrofit Program inductions		-6,100
Program decrease		-47,574
37 F-35 MODIFICATIONS	157,777	126,777
Concurrency modifications		-31,000
38 C-5	2,456	956
Program decrease		-1,500
39 C-5M	1,021,967	919,717
Kit and installation cost excess growth		-63,250
Change orders unjustified growth		-39,000
42 C-17A	143,197	98,197
Program decrease		-45,000
44 C-32A	9,780	8,205
Program decrease		-1,575
48 T-6	6,427	5,392
Program decrease		-1,035
50 T-38	28,686	19,334
Program decrease		-9,352
52 U-2 MODS	45,591	38,247
Program decrease		-7,344
53 KC-10A (ATCA)	70,918	48,169
Installation funding for CNS/ATM kits not procured		-13,464
Program decrease		-9,285
54 C-12	1,876	876
Low cost modifications and service bulletins		-1,000
55 MC-12W	5,000	0
Program decrease		-5,000
59 C-130	58,577	100,277
C-130 propulsion system engine upgrades		15,700
C-130 propulsion system propeller upgrades		26,000
61 C-130J MODS	10,475	8,788
Program decrease		-1,687
62 C-135	46,556	29,556
Block 45 program delays		-17,000
63 COMPASS CALL MODS	34,494	29,494
Program decrease		-5,000
65 E-3	197,087	142,615
Block 40/45 program adjustment		-30,930
Block 40/45 installation ahead of need		-23,542
67 E-8	57,472	48,078
Program decrease		-9,394

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
73 MQ-1 MODS	9,734	7,926
Program decrease		-1,808
74 MQ-9 MODS	102,970	62,970
Anti-ice production ahead of need		-5,520
Lynx radar early to need		-34,480
76 RQ-4 GSRA/CSRA Mods	30,000	23,668
Program decrease		-6,332
77 CV-22 MODS	23,310	19,555
Program decrease		-3,755
78 INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	463,285	398,285
Program decrease		-65,000
79 AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	49,140	36,140
Program decrease		-13,000
83 B-2A POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	43,786	36,733
Program decrease		-7,053
87 C-17A POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	81,952	49,952
Training devices ahead of need		-32,000
91 F-16 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	3,455	3,238
Production line shutdown		-217
94 INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS	21,148	17,742
Program decrease		-3,406
95 WAR CONSUMABLES	94,947	88,519
Program decrease		-6,428
96 OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	1,242,004	1,110,119
General reduction		-131,885

MQ-9 REAPER

The agreement provides \$349,217,000 for the procurement of 20 MQ-9 aircraft, an increase of eight aircraft above the request. The Sec-

retary of the Air Force is directed to procure no fewer than the full number of MQ-9 aircraft appropriated in this Act as a single production lot.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
BALLISTIC MISSILES		
MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT - BALLISTIC		
1 MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC.....	39,104	39,104
OTHER MISSILES		
TACTICAL		
2 JASSM.....	291,151	271,151
3 SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X).....	119,904	100,590
4 AMRAAM.....	340,015	323,015
5 PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE.....	48,548	40,728
6 SMALL DIAMETER BOMB.....	42,347	36,024
INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		
7 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS/POLLUTION PREVENTION.....	752	752
TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES.....	842,717	772,260
MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES		
CLASS IV		
9 MM III MODIFICATIONS.....	21,635	21,635
10 AGM-65D MAVERICK.....	276	276
11 AGM-88A HARM.....	580	580
12 AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE.....	6,888	6,888
13 SMALL DIAMETER BOMB.....	5,000	4,000
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES.....	34,379	33,379

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
14 INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS.....	72,080	72,080
OTHER SUPPORT		
SPACE PROGRAMS		
15 ADVANCED EHF.....	379,586	328,736
16 WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES.....	38,398	33,998
17 GPS III SPACE SEGMENT.....	403,431	398,431
18 GPS III SPACE SEGMENT (AP-CY).....	74,167	52,167
19 SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC).....	5,244	5,244
20 GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE).....	55,997	55,997
21 DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG (SPACE).....	95,673	80,673
22 EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH (SPACE).....	1,852,900	809,037
EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH INFRASTRUCTURE (SPACE)...	---	678,863
23 SBIR HIGH (SPACE).....	583,192	524,873
SPECIAL PROGRAMS		
29 SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS.....	36,716	24,371

TOTAL, OTHER SUPPORT.....	3,525,304	2,992,390
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	829,702	537,550

TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE.....	5,343,286	4,446,763
	=====	=====

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
2 JASSM	291,151	271,151
Program decrease		-20,000
3 SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	119,904	100,590
Program decrease		-19,314
4 AMRAAM	340,015	323,015
All-up round pricing adjustment		-17,000
5 PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	48,548	40,728
Program decrease		-7,820
6 SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	42,347	36,024
Program decrease		-6,323
13 SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	5,000	4,000
BRU-61 modifications for F-35 ahead of need		-1,000
15 ADVANCED EHF	379,586	328,736
Program decrease		-50,850
16 WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES (SPACE)	38,398	33,998
Program decrease		-4,400
17 GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	403,431	398,431
Eliminating program management growth		-5,000
18 GPS III SPACE SEGMENT ADVANCE PROCUREMENT	74,167	52,167
SV9+ ahead of need		-22,000
21 DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE PROGRAM (SPACE)	95,673	80,673
Prior year carryover		-15,000
22 EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE (SPACE)	1,852,900	809,037
Unjustified program management administration growth/low expenditure rate		-10,000
Transfer launch capability to line 22a		-878,863
Program decrease		-155,000
EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE		
22a (SPACE)	0	678,863
Transfer launch capability from line 22		878,863
Unjustified increase		-150,000
Program decrease		-50,000
23 SBIR HIGH (SPACE)	583,192	524,873
Program decrease		-58,319
29 SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	36,716	24,371
Program decrease		-12,345
999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	829,702	537,550
Classified adjustment		-292,152

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		
PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE		
1 ROCKETS.....	15,735	15,735
2 CARTRIDGES.....	129,921	129,921
BOMBS		
3 PRACTICE BOMBS.....	30,840	25,872
4 GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS.....	187,397	187,397
5 JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION.....	188,510	178,510
FLARE, IR MJU-7B		
6 CAD/PAD.....	35,837	35,837
7 EXPLOSIVE ORDINANCE DISPOSAL (EOD).....	7,531	7,531
8 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....	499	499
9 MODIFICATIONS.....	480	480
10 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000.....	9,765	7,353
FUZES		
11 FLARES.....	55,864	46,866
13 FUZES.....	76,037	76,037

TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE.....	738,416	712,038
WEAPONS		
14 SMALL ARMS.....	21,026	17,639

TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE.....	759,442	729,677
	=====	=====

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
3 PRACTICE BOMBS	30,840	25,872
Program decrease		-4,968
5 JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	188,510	178,510
Unit cost adjustment		-10,000
10 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	9,765	7,353
Program decrease		-2,412
11 FLARES	55,864	46,866
Program decrease		-8,998
14 SMALL ARMS	21,026	17,639
Program decrease		-3,387

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT		
PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		
1 PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLE.....	2,048	2,048
CARGO + UTILITY VEHICLES		
2 FAMILY MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE.....	8,019	1,000
3 CAP VEHICLES.....	946	946
4 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (CARGO).....	7,138	5,118
SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES		
5 SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES.....	13,093	2,000
6 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (SPECIAL).....	13,983	5,308
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		
7 FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES.....	23,794	23,794
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
8 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000.....	8,669	5,460
BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT		
9 RUNWAY SNOW REMOVAL & CLEANING EQUIP.....	6,144	6,144
10 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M.....	1,580	1,580
TOTAL, VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT.....	85,414	53,398
ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIP		
COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)		
12 COMSEC EQUIPMENT.....	149,661	92,695
13 MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC).....	726	726
INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS		
14 INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT.....	2,789	2,789
15 INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIP.....	31,875	31,875
16 ADVANCE TECH SENSORS.....	452	452
17 MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS.....	14,203	11,915

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS		
18 TRAFFIC CONTROL/LANDING.....	46,232	32,118
19 NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM.....	11,685	11,685
20 BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM - FIXED.....	19,248	14,415
21 THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPRO.....	19,292	10,761
22 WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST.....	17,166	14,401
23 STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL.....	22,723	22,723
24 CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX.....	27,930	23,431
25 TAC SIGNIT SPT.....	217	217
SPECIAL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS		
27 GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.....	49,627	31,440
28 AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYSTEM.....	13,559	53,559
29 MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL.....	11,186	9,384
30 AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM.....	43,238	43,238
31 COMBAT TRAINING RANGES.....	10,431	18,431
32 C3 COUNTERMEASURES.....	13,769	11,551
33 GCSS-AF FOS.....	19,138	12,675
34 THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYS.....	8,809	7,390
35 AIR OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC).....	26,935	26,935
AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS		
36 INFORMATION TRANSPORT SYSTEMS.....	80,558	67,582
38 AFNET.....	97,588	81,869
39 VOICE SYSTEMS.....	8,419	1,143
40 USCENTCOM.....	34,276	18,108
DISA PROGRAMS		
41 SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PROG SPACE.....	28,235	25,408
42 NAVSTAR GPS SPACE.....	2,061	2,061
43 NUDET DETECTION SYS (NDS) SPACE.....	4,415	4,415
44 AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK SPACE.....	30,237	20,013
45 SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE.....	98,062	91,062
46 MILSATCOM SPACE.....	105,935	95,935
47 SPACE MODS SPACE.....	37,861	32,376
48 COUNTERSPACE SYSTEM.....	7,171	7,171

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
ORGANIZATION AND BASE		
49 TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT.....	83,537	70,081
50 COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATER.....	11,884	8,428
51 RADIO EQUIPMENT.....	14,711	12,341
52 CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT.....	10,275	7,949
53 BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE.....	50,907	34,318
MODIFICATIONS		
54 COMM ELECT MODS.....	55,701	46,729
TOTAL, ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIP.....	1,322,724	1,111,795
OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP		
PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIP		
55 NIGHT VISION GOGGLES.....	14,524	3,640
56 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000 (SAFETY).....	28,655	24,566
DEPOT PLANT + MATERIALS HANDLING EQ		
57 MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING.....	9,332	6,157
BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
58 BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT.....	16,762	10,994
59 CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.....	33,768	27,179
60 PRODUCTIVITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT.....	2,495	1,227
61 MOBILITY EQUIPMENT.....	12,859	9,859
62 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (BASE SUPPORT).....	1,954	1,954
SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS		
64 DARP RC135.....	24,528	20,577
65 DISTRIBUTED GROUND SYSTEMS.....	137,819	115,620
67 SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM.....	479,586	448,570
68 DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM.....	45,159	92,159
TOTAL, OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP.....	807,441	762,502
SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS		
69 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....	25,746	21,596
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	14,519,256	14,623,463
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE.....	16,760,581	16,572,754

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
2 MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	8,019	1,000
Program decrease		-7,019
4 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION (CARGO/UTILITY)	7,138	5,118
Program decrease		-2,020
5 SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES	13,093	2,000
Program decrease		-11,093
6 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION (SPECIAL PURPOSE)	13,983	5,308
Program decrease		-8,675
8 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION (MHE)	8,669	5,460
Program decrease		-3,209
12 COMSEC EQUIPMENT	149,661	92,695
SIPRNET PKI unjustified request		-5,209
Program decrease		-51,757
17 MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	14,203	11,915
Program decrease		-2,288
18 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL AND LANDING SYSTEMS	46,232	32,118
Program decrease		-14,114
20 BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEMS - FIXED	19,248	14,415
Program decrease		-4,833
21 THEATER AIR CONTROL SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS	19,292	10,761
AN/TRC-215 ahead of need		-8,531
22 WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	17,166	14,401
Program decrease		-2,765
24 CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	27,930	23,431
Program decrease		-4,499
27 GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	49,627	31,440
Program decrease		-18,187
28 AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYSTEM	13,559	53,559
Equipment for Air National Guard MQ-1/9 remote split operations		40,000
29 MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	11,186	9,384
Program decrease		-1,802
31 COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	10,431	18,431
Range improvements		8,000
32 C3 COUNTERMEASURES	13,769	11,551
Program decrease		-2,218
33 GCSS-AF FOS	19,138	12,675
Program decrease		-6,463

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
34 THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT C2 SYSTEM	8,809	7,390
Program decrease		-1,419
36 INFORMATION TRANSPORT SYSTEM	80,558	67,582
Program decrease		-12,976
38 AFNET	97,588	81,869
Program decrease		-15,719
39 VOICE SYSTEMS	8,419	1,143
Program decrease		-7,276
40 USCENTCOM	34,276	18,108
Program decrease		-16,168
41 SPACE BAND IR SENSOR PROGRAM SPACE	28,235	25,408
Program decrease		-2,827
44 AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK SPACE	30,237	20,013
Program decrease		-10,224
45 SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	98,062	91,062
Program decrease		-7,000
46 MILSATCOM SPACE	105,935	95,935
Acquisition strategy - FAB-T		-10,000
47 SPACE MODS (SPACE)	37,861	32,376
Program decrease		-5,485
49 TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	83,537	70,081
Program decrease		-13,456
50 COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR	11,884	8,428
Unjustified unit cost growth for batteries		-3,456
51 RADIO EQUIPMENT	14,711	12,341
Program decrease		-2,370
52 CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT	10,275	7,949
Program decrease		-2,326
53 BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	50,907	34,318
Program decrease		-16,589
54 COMM ELECT MODS	55,701	46,729
Program decrease		-8,972
55 NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	14,524	3,640
Night Vision Cueing and Display termination		-10,884
56 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION (SAFETY/RESCUE)	28,655	24,566
Program decrease		-4,089
57 MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT	9,332	6,157
Program decrease		-3,175
58 BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	16,762	10,994
Program decrease		-5,768

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
59 CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	33,768	27,179
Program decrease		-6,589
60 PRODUCTIVITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT	2,495	1,227
Air Force wide projects		-1,268
61 MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	12,859	9,859
Program decrease		-3,000
64 DARP RC-135	24,528	20,577
Program decrease		-3,951
65 DCGS-AF	137,819	115,620
Program decrease		-22,199
67 SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM	479,586	448,570
Program decrease		-31,016
68 DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM	45,159	92,159
Classified adjustment		47,000
69 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	25,746	21,596
Program decrease		-4,150
999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	14,519,256	14,623,463
Classified adjustment		104,207

MQ-1/9 REMOTE SPLIT OPERATIONS

The agreement provides an additional \$40,000,000 to procure equipment necessary for the transition of six Air National Guard squadrons to MQ-1/9 remote split operations by fiscal year 2020. The Secretary of the Air Force is directed to submit an execution

plan for these and all other funds made available for this purpose not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, to include detailed plans for funding, training, manning, and equipping all six Air National Guard squadrons. Additionally, the Secretary is directed to begin training for all six squadrons not later than fiscal year 2014 as

previously indicated by the Air Force and to include any additional funding necessary to equip these squadrons in the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE		
MAJOR EQUIPMENT		
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA		
1 MAJOR EQUIPMENT ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M.....	1,291	1,291
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA		
2 MAJOR EQUIPMENT.....	5,711	5,711
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA		
3 PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION.....	47,201	42,201
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA		
8 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY.....	16,189	16,189
11 TELEPORT PROGRAM.....	66,075	66,075
12 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M.....	83,881	69,375
13 NET CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES).....	2,572	2,572
14 DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS NETWORK.....	125,557	77,104
16 CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE.....	16,941	16,941
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA		
17 MAJOR EQUIPMENT.....	13,137	13,137
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT		
18 A - WEAPON SYSTEM COST.....	15,414	15,414
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA		
19 AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS.....	1,454	1,454
20 EQUIPMENT.....	978	978
21 OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT.....	5,020	5,020
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY		
22 VEHICLES.....	100	100
23 OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT.....	13,395	13,395
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MDA		
25 THAAD SYSTEM.....	581,005	571,851
26 AEGIS BMD.....	580,814	580,814
27 BMDS AN/TPY-2 RADARS.....	62,000	55,800
28 AEGIS ASHORE PHASE III.....	131,400	131,400
30 IRON DOME SYSTEM.....	220,309	220,309

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA		
37 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP).....	14,363	14,363
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD		
38 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD.....	37,345	33,545
39 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, INTELLIGENCE.....	16,678	16,678
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS		
40 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS.....	14,792	13,292
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS		
41 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS.....	35,259	31,759
TOTAL, MAJOR EQUIPMENT.....	2,108,881	2,016,768
SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND		
AVIATION PROGRAMS		
43 SOF ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT.....	112,456	110,456
44 MH-60 SOF MODERNIZATION PROGRAM.....	81,457	81,457
45 NON-STANDARD AVIATION.....	2,650	2,650
46 SOF U-28.....	56,208	3,000
47 MH-47 CHINOOK.....	19,766	19,766
48 RQ-11 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE.....	850	850
49 CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION.....	98,927	90,927
50 MQ-1 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE.....	20,576	2,122
51 MQ-9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE.....	1,893	12,893
53 STUASLO.....	13,166	8,166
54 PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE.....	107,687	93,520
55 AC/MC-130J.....	51,870	51,870
57 C-130 MODIFICATIONS.....	71,940	61,317
SHIPBUILDING		
59 UNDERWATER SYSTEMS.....	37,439	15,439
AMMUNITION PROGRAMS		
61 SOF ORDNANCE ITEMS UNDER \$5,000,000.....	159,029	159,029

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS		
64 SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS.....	79,819	79,819
66 DCGS-SOF.....	14,906	14,906
68 OTHER ITEMS UNDER \$5,000,000.....	81,711	74,960
69 SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS.....	35,053	32,753
72 SPECIAL PROGRAMS.....	41,526	9,526
73 TACTICAL VEHICLES.....	43,353	37,353
74 WARRIOR SYSTEMS UNDER \$5,000,000.....	210,540	208,094
76 COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS.....	20,000	20,000
81 SOF GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES.....	6,645	6,645
82 SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE.....	25,581	25,581
87 SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS.....	191,061	191,061
TOTAL, SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND.....	1,586,109	1,414,160
CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE		
89 INSTALLATION FORCE PROTECTION.....	14,271	13,314
90 INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION.....	101,667	109,667
92 JOINT BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....	13,447	2,196
93 COLLECTIVE PROTECTION.....	20,896	11,896
94 CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE.....	144,540	144,540
TOTAL, CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE.....	---	---
TOTAL, CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE.....	294,821	281,613
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	544,272	527,875
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE.....	4,534,083	4,240,416

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
3 PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	47,201	42,201
Program decrease		-5,000
12 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M	83,881	69,375
DISA requested transfer to OM,DW for the Senior Leadership Enterprise Program		-14,506
14 DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS NETWORK	125,557	77,104
Program decrease		-48,453
25 THAAD SYSTEM	581,005	571,851
Training - excess to requirement		-5,000
Launcher - excess cost growth		-4,154
27 BMDS AN/TPY-2 RADARS	62,000	55,800
Program decrease		-6,200
38 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD	37,345	33,545
Program decrease		-3,800
40 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS	14,792	13,292
Program decrease		-1,500
41 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS	35,259	31,759
Program decrease		-3,500
43 SOF ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT	112,456	110,456
Silent Knight TF/TA radar - early to need		-2,000
46 SOF U-28	56,208	3,000
HD full motion video - excess to need		-53,208
49 CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION	98,927	90,927
Spare parts - excess to need		-8,000
50 MQ-1 UAV	20,576	2,122
HD full motion video - excess to need		-18,454
51 MQ-9 UAV	1,893	12,893
MQ-9 Unmanned aerial vehicle capability improvements		11,000
53 STUASLO	13,166	8,166
Early to need		-5,000
54 PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE	107,687	93,520
Large caliber gun - early to need		-14,167
57 C-130 MODIFICATIONS	71,940	61,317
C-130 TF/TA - early to need		-10,623
59 UNDERWATER SYSTEMS	37,439	15,439
SOCOM requested transfer to RDTE,DW line 271		-10,000
Program decrease		-12,000

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
68 SOF OTHER ITEMS UNDER \$5M	81,711	74,960
Coalition Global Network - unjustified growth		-4,644
Family of loudspeakers unobligated balance		-2,107
69 SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS	35,053	32,753
Transfer to RDTE,DW line 271		-1,156
Excess support costs		-1,144
72 SPECIAL PROGRAMS	41,526	9,526
Unjustified request		-32,000
73 TACTICAL VEHICLES	43,353	37,353
Program underexecution		-6,000
74 SOF WARRIOR SYSTEMS UNDER \$5M	210,540	208,094
Special Communications Enterprise Program - early to need		-2,446
89 INSTALLATION FORCE PROTECTION	14,271	13,314
Common analytical lab system - early to need		-957
90 INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION	101,667	109,667
Department identified joint service ground purpose mask shortfall		8,000
92 JOINT BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	13,447	2,196
Next generation diagnostic system		-2,300
Advanced anti-convulsant system		-8,951
93 COLLECTIVE PROTECTION	20,896	11,896
Collective protection backfit		-9,000
999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	544,272	527,875
Classified adjustment		-16,397

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS		
[In thousands of dollars]		
	FY 2014 request	Final bill
Next Generation STAR Tracker System	4,180	4,180
Read Out Integrated Circuit Foundry Improvement And Sustainability	2,200	2,200

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS—		
Continued		
[In thousands of dollars]		
	FY 2014 request	Final bill
Space Qualified Solar Cell Supply Chain	920	920
Critical Space Industrial Base Investment	7,200	7,200
Advanced Structural Materials	5,209	5,209
Electronic Materials and Device Production	5,426	5,426
Program Increase		35,000
TOTAL, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT	25,135	60,135

TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

The agreement provides \$62,994,741,000 in Title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation. The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

RECAPITULATION		
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY.....	7,989,102	7,126,318
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY.....	15,974,780	14,949,919
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE.	25,702,946	23,585,292
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE.....	17,667,108	17,086,412
OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE.....	186,300	246,800

GRAND TOTAL, RDT&E.....	67,520,236	62,994,741
	=====	=====

SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

Items for which additional funds have been provided as shown in the project level tables or in paragraphs using the phrase “only for” or “only to” are congressional special interest items for the purpose of the Base for Reprogramming (DD Form 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD Form 1414 at the stated amount, as specifically addressed in the explanatory statement.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDANCE FOR ACQUISITION ACCOUNTS

The Secretary of Defense is directed to continue to follow the reprogramming guidance specified in the report accompanying the House version of the fiscal year 2008 Department of Defense Appropriations bill (House Report 110-279). Specifically, the dollar threshold for reprogramming funds will remain at \$20,000,000 for procurement and \$10,000,000 for research, development, test and evaluation.

Also, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) is directed to continue to provide the congressional defense committees quarterly, spreadsheet-based DD Form 1416 reports for service and defense-wide accounts in titles III and IV of this Act. Reports for titles III and IV shall comply with guidance

specified in the explanatory statement accompanying the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2006. The Department shall continue to follow the limitation that prior approval reprogrammings are set at either the specified dollar threshold or 20 percent of the procurement or research, development, test and evaluation line, whichever is less. These thresholds are cumulative from the base for reprogramming value as modified by any adjustments. Therefore, if the combined value of transfers into or out of a procurement (P-1) or research, development, test and evaluation (R-1) line exceeds the identified threshold, the Secretary of Defense must submit a prior approval reprogramming to the congressional defense committees. In addition, guidelines on the application of prior approval reprogramming procedures for congressional special interest items are established elsewhere in this statement.

JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER FOLLOW-ON DEVELOPMENT

The agreement finds that a formal capability development document for Block 4, defining the next increment of warfighting capability to be integrated into the F-35 platform, must be approved before any funding may be used to begin Block 4 development.

The agreement provides \$6,000,000 only to perform the work necessary to produce, staff, and gain approval of a Block 4 capability development document.

COMMON DATA LINK

The agreement strongly supports increased competition for Common Data Link (CDL) devices, which are vital for securely conveying intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance information in the field. Accordingly, the agreement directs that no funds be obligated or expended for CDL solicitations unless they are compliant with Section 157 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013. Recognizing that efforts are underway to increase competition and eliminate reliance on proprietary solutions for CDL, the agreement directs the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) to submit a report updating the congressional defense committees on these efforts not later than 60 days following the enactment of this Act.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY		
BASIC RESEARCH		
1 IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH.....	21,803	21,803
2 DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES.....	221,901	221,901
3 UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES.....	79,359	79,359
4 UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS.....	113,662	113,662

TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH.....	436,725	436,725
APPLIED RESEARCH		
5 MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY.....	26,585	55,585
6 SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY.....	43,170	43,170
7 TRACTOR HIP.....	36,293	36,293
8 AVIATION TECHNOLOGY.....	55,615	55,615
9 ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY.....	17,585	17,585
10 MISSILE TECHNOLOGY.....	51,528	59,528
11 ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY.....	26,162	26,162
12 ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND SIMULATION.....	24,063	24,063
13 COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY.....	64,589	64,589
14 BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY.....	68,300	75,300
15 CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY....	4,490	4,490
16 JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM.....	7,818	7,818
17 WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY.....	37,798	52,798
18 ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES.....	59,021	59,021
19 NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY.....	43,426	43,426
20 COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS.....	20,574	30,574
21 HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY.....	21,339	21,339
22 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY.....	20,316	20,316
23 COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.....	34,209	34,209
24 COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY.....	10,439	10,439
25 MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY.....	70,064	70,064
26 MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY.....	17,654	17,654
27 WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY.....	31,546	31,546
28 MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY.....	93,340	93,340

TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH.....	885,924	954,924

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
29 WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	56,056	66,056
30 MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	62,032	101,032
31 AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	81,080	81,080
32 WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	63,919	73,919
33 COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	97,043	147,043
34 COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY..	5,866	10,866
35 MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY..	7,800	7,800
36 ELECTRONIC WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	40,416	40,416
37 TRACTOR HIKE.....	9,166	9,166
38 NEXT GENERATION TRAINING & SIMULATION SYSTEMS.....	13,627	13,627
39 TRACTOR ROSE.....	10,667	10,667
41 COMBATING TERRORISM, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	15,054	15,054
42 TRACTOR NAIL.....	3,194	3,194
43 TRACTOR EGGS.....	2,367	2,367
44 ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY.....	25,348	25,348
45 MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	64,009	84,009
46 TRACTOR CAGE.....	11,083	11,083
47 HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM.....	180,662	220,662
48 LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	22,806	22,806
49 JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM.....	5,030	5,030
50 NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	36,407	44,407
51 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS.....	11,745	11,745
52 MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	23,717	23,717
53 ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE & SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	33,012	33,012
TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	882,106	1,064,106

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION		
54 ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION.....	15,301	23,301
55 ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION (SPACE).....	13,592	13,592
56 LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER - ADV DEV.....	10,625	---
58 TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION.....	30,612	30,612
59 ADVANCED TANK ARMAMENT SYSTEM (ATAS).....	49,989	49,989
60 SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY.....	6,703	5,188
61 TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM - AD.....	6,894	6,894
62 NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT.....	9,066	9,066
63 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY.....	2,633	2,633
64 WARFIGHTER INFORMATION NETWORK-TACTICAL.....	272,384	122,384
65 NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.....	3,874	3,874
66 AVIATION - ADV DEV.....	5,018	5,018
67 LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - ADV DEV.....	11,556	11,556
69 MEDICAL SYSTEMS - ADV DEV.....	15,603	15,603
70 SOLDIER SYSTEMS - ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT.....	14,159	14,159
71 INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE.....	79	79
72 TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES.....	55,605	11,116
74 INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INCREMENT 2-INTERC	79,232	79,232
75 INTEGRATED BASE DEFENSE.....	4,476	4,476
76 ENDURANCE UAVS.....	28,991	---

TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION.....	636,392	408,772

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT		
77 AIRCRAFT AVIONICS.....	76,588	76,588
78 ARMED, DEPLOYABLE OH-58D.....	73,309	69,844
79 ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT.....	154,621	144,621
80 JOINT TACTICAL RADIO.....	31,826	31,826
81 MID-TIER NETWORKING VEHICULAR RADIO.....	23,341	23,341
82 ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM.....	4,839	4,839
83 TRACTOR CAGE.....	23,841	23,841
84 INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS.....	79,855	85,100
85 MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES.....	2,140	2,140
86 JAVELIN.....	5,002	5,002
87 FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES.....	21,321	21,321
88 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL.....	514	514
93 NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS - SDD.....	43,405	43,405
94 COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT.....	1,939	1,939
95 NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES - SDD.....	18,980	18,980
97 AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE -SDD....	18,294	18,294
98 CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	17,013	17,013
99 AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT.....	6,701	6,701
100 DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS) - SDD.....	14,575	12,575
101 COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT) CORE.....	27,634	27,634
102 BRIGADE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND EVALUATION.....	193,748	100,000
103 WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - SDD.....	15,721	15,721

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
104 LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - SDD.....	41,703	41,703
105 COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS - SDD.....	7,379	7,379
106 MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT.	39,468	39,468
107 LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER - SDD.....	92,285	92,285
108 ARTILLERY MUNITIONS.....	8,209	8,209
109 ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE...	22,958	22,958
110 RADAR DEVELOPMENT.....	1,549	1,549
111 GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEBs).....	17,342	227
112 FIREFINDER.....	47,221	20,221
113 SOLDIER SYSTEMS - WARRIOR DEM/VAL.....	48,477	18,477
114 ARTILLERY SYSTEMS.....	80,613	121,313
117 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	68,814	68,814
118 ARMY INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM (A-IMH)	137,290	69,290
119 ARMORED MULTI-PURPOSE VEHICLE.....	116,298	28,300
120 JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER.....	68,148	68,148
121 AMF JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSSTEM.....	33,219	10,219
122 JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM).....	15,127	15,127
124 PAC-2/MSE MISSILE.....	68,843	68,843
125 ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AIAMD).....	364,649	369,649
126 MANNED GROUND VEHICLE.....	592,201	100,201
127 AERIAL COMMON SENSOR.....	10,382	10,382
128 NATIONAL CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION.....	21,143	21,143
129 JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE ENG AND MANUFACTURING....	84,230	84,230
130 TROJAN - RH12.....	3,465	3,465
131 ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT.....	10,806	10,806
TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT.....	2,857,026	2,053,645

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
132 THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT.....	16,934	23,934
133 TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	13,488	13,488
134 MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT.....	46,672	46,672
135 RAND ARROYO CENTER.....	11,919	18,919
136 ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL.....	193,658	193,658
137 CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM.....	37,158	22,258
139 ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES.....	340,659	340,659
140 ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS.....	66,061	66,061
141 SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS.....	43,280	43,280
143 AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION.....	6,025	6,025
144 METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES.....	7,349	7,349
145 MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS.....	19,809	19,809
146 EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS.....	5,941	5,941
147 SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING.....	55,504	55,504
148 ARMY EVALUATION CENTER.....	65,274	65,274
149 SIMULATION & MODELING FOR ACQ, RQTS, & TNG (SMART)....	1,283	1,283
150 PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES.....	82,035	82,035
151 TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES.....	33,853	33,853
152 MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY...	53,340	58,340
153 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT.....	5,193	5,193
154 MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)....	54,175	54,175
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TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT.....	1,159,610	1,163,710

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
156 MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.....	110,576	96,476
157 LOGISTICS AUTOMATION.....	3,717	3,717
159 PATRIOT PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT.....	70,053	35,053
160 AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT OFFICE.....	98,450	---
160 AEROSTAT EMD.....	---	60,000
160 AEROSTAT COCOM EXERCISE.....	---	23,450
161 ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM.....	30,940	25,520
162 COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS.....	177,532	177,532
163 MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM.....	36,495	36,495
164 AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS...	257,187	239,824
165 AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.....	315	315
166 DIGITIZATION.....	6,186	6,186
168 MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.....	1,578	1,578
169 OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS.....	62,100	62,100
171 TRACTOR CARD.....	18,778	18,778
JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM.....	7,108	7,108
173 SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.....	7,600	7,600
174 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM.....	9,357	9,357
176 GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	41,225	41,225
177 SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE).....	18,197	18,197
178 WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM.....	14,215	14,215
179 TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES.....	33,533	33,533
180 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS.....	27,622	27,622
182 MQ-1 SKY WARRIOR A UAV.....	10,901	10,901
183 RQ-11 UAV.....	2,321	2,321
184 RQ-7 UAV.....	12,031	12,031
186 BIOMETRICS ENABLED INTELLIGENCE.....	12,449	12,449
187 END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES.....	56,136	56,136
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	1,126,602	1,039,719
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	4,717	4,717
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY.....	7,989,102	7,126,318

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
5 MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	26,585	55,585
Materials research and technology		15,000
Nanotechnology research		4,000
Silicon Carbide research		10,000
10 MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	51,528	59,528
Program increase		8,000
14 BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY	68,300	75,300
Authorization adjustment - Warrior Injury Assessment Manikin schedule adjustment		7,000
17 WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	37,798	52,798
Program increase		15,000
20 COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS	20,574	30,574
Unexploded ordnance and landmine detection research		10,000
29 WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	56,056	66,056
Program increase		10,000
30 MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	62,032	101,032
Peer-reviewed neurotoxin exposure treatment Parkinsons research program		16,000
Peer-reviewed neurofibromatosis research program		15,000
Military burn research program		8,000
32 WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	63,919	73,919
Program increase		10,000
COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	97,043	147,043
Alternative energy research		25,000
Program increase		25,000
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	5,866	10,866
Space applications advanced technology program increase		5,000
45 MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	64,009	84,009
Restore unjustified reduction		20,000
HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	180,662	220,662
Restore unjustified reduction		40,000
50 NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	36,407	44,407
Program increase		8,000
54 ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	15,301	23,301
Program increase		8,000

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
56 LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER - ADV DEV	10,625	0
Forward Reconnaissance and Explosive Hazard Detection program deferred by Army		-10,625
60 SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	6,703	5,188
Rapid Equipping Force non-base budget program		-1,515
64 WARFIGHTER INFORMATION NETWORK-TACTICAL	272,384	122,384
Excess program growth		-143,000
Program decrease		-7,000
72 TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	55,605	11,116
DS3 unjustified request		-35,000
DX1 excess carryover		-9,489
76 ENDURANCE UAVS	28,991	0
Program termination - LEMV		-28,991
78 ARMED, DEPLOYABLE OH-58D	73,309	69,844
Armed Scout Helicopter - new start delay		-3,465
79 ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	154,621	144,621
Program decrease		-10,000
84 INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	79,855	85,100
S62 Counter Defilade Target Engagement - Army requested transfer from WTCV,A line 15		11,000
Individual Carbine program terminated by Army		-355
Program decrease		-5,400
100 DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS) - SDD	14,575	12,575
Program decrease		-2,000
102 BRIGADE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND EVALUATION	193,748	100,000
Network Integration Evaluation excess cost		-93,748
111 GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEBs)	17,342	227
DV6 GFEBs-SA - fully funded in fiscal year 2013 at Army request		-17,115
112 FIREFINDER	47,221	20,221
P3I program delay		-27,000
113 SOLDIER SYSTEMS - WARRIOR DEM/VAL	48,477	18,477
S75 excess cost		-15,000
Program decrease		-15,000
114 ARTILLERY SYSTEMS	80,613	121,313
Army requested transfer from WTCV,A line 6 for Paladin		40,700
118 ARMY INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM	137,290	69,290
Increment II excess delays		-68,000
119 ARMORED MULTI-PURPOSE VEHICLE	116,298	28,300
Schedule delay		-30,000
Army requested program decrease		-57,998

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
121 AMF JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM	33,219	10,219
Program decrease		-23,000
125 ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE	364,649	369,649
Program increase for cyber security and supply chain management		5,000
126 MANNED GROUND VEHICLE	592,201	100,201
Excess technology development undefinitized contract extension funding		-99,000
Excess funding for prototypes		-70,000
Program decrease		-323,000
132 THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	16,934	23,934
Cyber test and evaluation enterprise infrastructure		7,000
135 RAND ARROYO CENTER	11,919	18,919
Restore unjustified reduction		7,000
137 CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	37,158	22,258
Project 317 contractor cost growth		-14,900
MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS		
152 AND SAFETY	53,340	58,340
Program increase		5,000
156 MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	110,576	96,476
Project 78G firm fixed price contract cost growth		-14,100
159 PATRIOT PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT	70,053	35,053
Only for near-term urgent improvements		-35,000
160 AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT OFFICE	98,450	0
Funding ahead of need		-15,000
Transfer to lines 160A and 160B for oversight		-83,450
AEROSTAT JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE - CONCLUSION OF EMD		
160A EFFORT ONLY	0	60,000
Transfer from line 160 for conclusion of EMD effort only		60,000
AEROSTAT JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE - COCOM EXERCISE		
160B ONLY	0	23,450
Transfer from line 160 for COCOM exercise only		23,450
161 ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	30,940	25,520
Increment 2 Army identified excess		-5,420
AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT		
164 IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	257,187	239,824
Project 430 Block II excess carryover		-17,363

USER INTERFACES TO IMPROVE WARFIGHTER
PERFORMANCE

The Army is performing research and conducting exercises aimed at closing the gap between the difficulty in operating tradi-

tional military equipment and the ease of operating modern handheld devices. The Secretary of the Army is encouraged to accelerate these ongoing technology development efforts and update equipment user interfaces to improve warfighter performance.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND
EVALUATION, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY		
BASIC RESEARCH		
1 UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES.....	112,617	112,617
2 IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH.....	18,230	18,230
3 DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES.....	484,459	488,459
TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH.....	615,306	619,306
APPLIED RESEARCH		
4 POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH.....	104,513	104,513
5 FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH.....	145,307	170,307
6 MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY.....	47,334	47,334
7 COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH.....	34,163	34,163
8 WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH.....	49,689	49,689
9 ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH.....	97,701	97,701
10 OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH.....	45,685	45,685
11 JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH.....	6,060	6,060
12 UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH.....	103,050	103,050
13 FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEV.....	169,710	169,710
14 MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH.....	31,326	31,326
TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH.....	834,538	859,538
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
15 POWER PROJECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	48,201	48,201
16 FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	28,328	28,328
19 ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	56,179	56,179
20 MARINE CORPS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD) ..	132,400	132,400
21 JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	11,854	11,854
22 FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEV.....	247,931	252,931
23 WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	4,760	40,460
25 NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS.....	51,463	51,463
26 MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY....	2,000	2,000
TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	583,116	623,816

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION		
27 AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS.....	42,246	39,246
28 AVIATION SURVIVABILITY.....	5,591	5,591
29 DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL.....	3,262	3,262
30 AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.....	74	10,074
31 ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	7,964	6,964
32 TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE.....	5,257	5,257
33 ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY.....	1,570	1,570
34 SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES.....	168,040	160,040
35 SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE.....	88,649	85,649
36 CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	83,902	80,902
37 PILOT FISH.....	108,713	108,713
38 RETRACT LARCH.....	9,316	9,316
39 RETRACT JUNIPER.....	77,108	77,108
40 RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL.....	762	762
41 SURFACE ASW.....	2,349	2,349
42 ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT.....	852,977	850,182
43 SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS.....	8,764	8,764
44 SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN.....	20,501	17,501
45 SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES.....	27,052	38,117
46 ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS.....	428,933	428,933
47 ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS.....	27,154	18,144
48 CHALK EAGLE.....	519,140	519,140
49 LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS).....	406,389	168,260
LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS) MISSION PACKAGES.....	---	203,771
50 COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION.....	36,570	4,465
50X AUTOMATIC TEST AND RE-TEST.....	---	10,005
51 CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS.....	8,404	8,404
52 MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES.....	136,967	122,967
53 MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	1,489	1,489

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
54 JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT.....	38,422	35,023
55 COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT.....	69,312	53,643
56 OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	9,196	7,696
57 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.....	18,850	18,850
58 NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM.....	45,618	45,618
59 FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT.....	3,019	3,019
60 CHALK CORAL.....	144,951	124,451
61 NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY.....	5,797	3,847
62 RETRACT MAPLE.....	308,131	308,131
63 LINK PLUMERIA.....	195,189	121,189
64 RETRACT ELM.....	56,358	56,358
65 LINK EVERGREEN.....	55,378	55,378
66 SPECIAL PROCESSES.....	48,842	48,842
67 NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.....	7,509	7,509
68 LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY.....	5,075	---
69 NONLETHAL WEAPONS.....	51,178	49,278
70 JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS.....	205,615	156,178
72 TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES.....	37,227	33,906
73 ASE SELF-PROTECTION OPTIMIZATION.....	169	169
74 JOINT COUNTER RADIO CONTROLLED IED ELECTRONIC WARFARE..	20,874	15,874
75 PRECISION STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.....	2,257	2,257
76 SPACE & ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINE..	38,327	31,327
77 OFFENSIVE ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE WEAPON DEVELOPMENT.....	135,985	90,985
78 JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE ENGINEERING/MANUFACTURING	50,362	50,362
79 ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT - MIP.....	8,448	4,908
80 ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT - MIP.....	153	153
TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION.....	4,641,385	4,321,896

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
81 ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT.....	40,558	25,458
82 AV-8B AIRCRAFT - ENG DEV.....	35,825	33,325
83 STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT.....	99,891	68,530
84 MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT.....	17,565	17,565
85 AIR/OCEAN EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING.....	4,026	4,026
86 P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM.....	1,791	791
87 WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	11,725	9,725
88 TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM.....	68,463	63,463
89 ADVANCED HAWKEYE.....	152,041	107,041
90 H-1 UPGRADES.....	47,123	47,123
91 ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS.....	30,208	29,208
92 V-22A.....	43,084	43,084
93 AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	11,401	9,151
94 EA-18.....	11,138	11,138
95 ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT.....	34,964	34,964
96 VH-71A EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT.....	94,238	94,238
97 NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ).....	257,796	157,796
98 JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM - NAVY (JTRS-NAVY).....	3,302	3,302
99 SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING.....	240,298	206,298
100 LPD-17 CLASS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION.....	1,214	1,214
101 SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB).....	46,007	24,925
102 STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS.....	75,592	67,092
103 AIRBORNE MCM.....	117,854	109,354
104 MARINE AIR GROUND TASK FORCE ELECTRONIC WARFARE	10,080	10,080
105 NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL-COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENG.....	21,413	21,413
106 FUTURE UNMANNED CARRIER-BASED STRIKE SYSTEM.....	146,683	121,683
107 ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS.....	275,871	157,871
108 SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION.....	89,672	85,735
109 AIR CONTROL.....	13,754	10,754
110 SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS.....	69,615	69,615
112 NEW DESIGN SSN.....	121,566	121,566
113 SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM.....	49,143	49,143

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
114 SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/LIVE FIRE T&E.....	155,254	187,421
115 NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES.....	3,689	3,689
116 MINE DEVELOPMENT.....	5,041	5,041
117 LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT.....	26,444	26,444
118 JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT.....	8,897	8,897
119 PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS....	6,233	4,233
120 JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS.....	442	442
121 SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL).....	130,360	95,610
122 SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL).....	50,209	43,309
123 SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW).....	164,799	114,799
124 INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING.....	1,984	1,984
125 MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT.....	9,458	28,458
126 NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM.....	51,430	47,430
127 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF) - EMD.....	512,631	415,727
128 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF).....	534,187	440,745
129 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	5,564	5,564
130 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	69,659	47,823
132 CH-53K.....	503,180	462,280
133 JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM).....	5,500	---
134 MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA).....	317,358	272,358
135 DDG-1000.....	187,910	187,910
136 TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM - MIP.....	2,140	2,140
137 TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS.....	9,406	9,406
138 SPECIAL APPLICATIONS PROGRAM.....	22,800	22,800
TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT.....	5,028,476	4,251,181

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
139 THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT.....	43,261	43,261
140 TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	71,872	71,872
141 MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT.....	38,033	38,033
142 JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION....	1,352	1,352
143 STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT - NAVY.....	5,566	5,566
144 CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES.....	48,345	48,345
146 TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES.....	637	637
147 MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT.....	76,585	83,585
148 STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT.....	3,221	3,221
149 RDT&E SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT.....	72,725	72,725
150 RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT.....	141,778	141,778
151 TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT.....	331,219	301,219
152 OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY.....	16,565	16,565
153 NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT.....	3,265	3,265
154 SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT.....	7,134	7,134
155 MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT.....	24,082	24,082
156 TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES.....	497	497

TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT.....	886,137	863,137
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
159 HARPOON MODIFICATIONS.....	699	699
160 UNMANNED COMBAT AIR VEHICLE (UCAV) ADVANCED COMPONENT.	20,961	20,961
162 MARINE CORPS DATA SYSTEMS.....	35	35
163 CARRIER ONBOARD DELIVERY FOLLOW ON.....	2,460	1,230
164 STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT.....	9,757	13,757
165 STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT.....	98,057	98,057
166 SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.....	31,768	31,768
167 SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT.....	1,464	1,464
168 NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS.....	21,729	21,729
169 RAPID TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION (RTT).....	13,561	8,561
170 F/A-18 SQUADRONS.....	131,118	112,618
171 E-2 SQUADRONS.....	1,971	1,971
172 FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL).....	46,155	23,439

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
173 SURFACE SUPPORT.....	2,374	2,374
174 TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)...	12,407	12,407
175 INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM.....	41,609	41,609
176 AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS.....	7,240	4,382
177 GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR.....	78,208	78,208
178 CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	45,124	39,124
179 CRYPTOLOGIC DIRECT SUPPORT.....	2,703	2,703
180 ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT.....	19,563	19,563
181 HARM IMPROVEMENT.....	13,586	13,586
182 TACTICAL DATA LINKS.....	197,538	169,886
183 SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION.....	31,863	31,863
184 MK-48 ADCAP.....	12,806	10,106
185 AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS.....	88,607	78,608
187 OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS.....	116,928	116,928
188 MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.....	178,753	161,053
189 MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS....	139,594	116,064
190 MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT.....	42,647	35,647
191 USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP)....	34,394	33,394
192 TACTICAL AIM MISSILES.....	39,159	15,453
193 ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM).....	2,613	2,613
194 JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL (JHSV).....	986	986
199 SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE).....	66,231	66,231
200 CONSOLIDATED AFLOAT NETWORK ENTERPRISE SERVICES.....	24,476	24,476
201 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM.....	23,531	23,531
206 NAVY METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEAN SENSORS-SPACE (METOC)...	742	742
207 JOINT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS.....	4,804	4,804
208 TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES.....	8,381	8,381

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
211 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS/SURFACE SYSTEMS.....	5,535	5,535
212 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS/SURFACE SYSTEMS.....	19,718	17,718
213 RQ-4 UAV.....	375,235	375,235
214 MQ-8 UAV.....	48,713	41,713
215 RQ-11 UAV.....	102	---
216 RQ-7 UAV.....	710	710
217 SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASLO).....	5,013	5,013
219 RQ-21A.....	11,122	11,122
220 MULTI-INTELLIGENCE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT.....	28,851	28,851
221 MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT.....	5,116	5,116
222 DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF).....	28,042	28,042
223 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS.....	50,933	50,933
224 MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH).....	4,998	4,998
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	2,200,690	2,025,997
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	1,185,132	1,385,048
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY.....	15,974,780	14,949,919

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
3 DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	484,459	488,459
Nanotechnology research		4,000
5 FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	145,307	170,307
Alternative energy research		25,000
FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY		
22 DEVELOPMENT	247,931	252,931
Program increase - ASW research		5,000
23 WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	4,760	40,460
Program increase - bone marrow registry program		31,500
Program increase - tactical athlete program		4,200
27 AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	42,246	39,246
Precision time and astrometry program excess growth		-3,000
30 AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS	74	10,074
Program increase		10,000
31 ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	7,964	6,964
Excess government engineering support		-1,000
34 SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	168,040	160,040
Unmanned surface vehicle milestone slip		-4,000
Fiscal year 2013 delayed new start for large displacement unmanned undersea vehicle		-4,000
35 SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	88,649	85,649
Combat rapid attack weapon unfunded outyear requirement		-3,000
36 CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	83,902	80,902
Unjustified classified effort		-3,000
42 ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	852,977	850,182
Test and evaluation support funding ahead of need		-2,795
44 SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	20,501	17,501
Program execution		-3,000
45 SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	27,052	38,117
Transfer from National Defense Sealift Fund		11,065
47 ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	27,154	18,144
Program execution		-9,010
49 LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	406,389	168,260
Program execution for project 3096		-34,358
Transfer to line 49X		-203,771
49X LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP MISSION PACKAGES	0	203,771
Transfer from line 49		203,771

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
50 COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	36,570	4,465
Late level of effort contract awards for project 0164		-18,100
Late level of effort contract awards for project 3312		-4,000
Transfer to line 50X for automatic test and retest		-10,005
50X AUTOMATIC TEST AND RETEST	0	10,005
Transfer from line 50 for automatic test and retest		10,005
52 MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES	136,967	122,967
Program delay		-14,000
54 JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	38,422	35,023
Program execution for project 0377		-3,399
55 COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	69,312	53,643
Air and missile defense radar integration		-2,750
E-2C backfit		-5,419
Test and evaluation support growth		-2,200
Common array block antenna contract delay		-5,300
56 OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	9,196	7,696
Forward financed		-1,500
60 CHALK CORAL	144,951	124,451
Program decrease		-20,500
61 NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	5,797	3,847
Navy Pal payment system unjustified request		-1,950
63 LINK PLUMERIA	195,189	121,189
Milestone slip		-4,000
Milestone slip		-70,000
68 LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	5,075	0
Fiscal year 2013 delayed new start for advanced minor caliber gun		-5,075
69 NONLETHAL WEAPONS	51,178	49,278
Program management growth		-1,900
70 JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS	205,615	156,178
JPALS 1B lead platform integration delay		-20,000
JPALS 1B follow-on platform integration delay		-10,000
JPALS increment 2 test and evaluation ahead of need		-7,437
Program decrease		-12,000
72 TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES	37,227	33,906
Fiscal year 2013 delayed new start for common infrared countermeasure		-3,321
JOINT COUNTER RADIO CONTROLLED IED ELECTRONIC		
74 WARFARE	20,874	15,874
Milestone C delay		-5,000
SPACE & ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW)		
76 ARCHITECTURE/ENGINE	38,327	31,327
CNO rapid innovation cell program growth		-7,000

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
77 DEVELOPMENT	135,985	90,985
Excess development program growth		-45,000
79 ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT - MIP	8,448	4,908
Fiscal year 2013 delayed new start for navy underwater acoustic multiple sonobouy		-3,540
81 OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	40,558	25,458
MH-60S avionics development and integration rephasing		-2,000
MH-XX development engineering support ahead of need		-1,500
Program decrease		-11,600
82 AV-8B AIRCRAFT - ENG DEV	35,825	33,325
Readiness management plan ECP program growth		-2,500
83 STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	99,891	68,530
CNS/ATM development program growth		-10,000
Avionics component improvement program growth		-2,500
Unjustified program growth		-9,861
Excess support for project 0572		-9,000
86 P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	1,791	791
Program in retirement phase		-1,000
87 WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	11,725	9,725
Combatant craft replacement program growth		-1,000
Program execution		-1,000
88 TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	68,463	63,463
Maritime tactical command control program in-house growth		-5,000
89 ADVANCED HAWKEYE	152,041	107,041
Undefined follow-on development		-28,000
Program decrease		-17,000
91 ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	30,208	29,208
Management services growth		-1,000
93 AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	11,401	9,151
Crew systems development growth		-1,000
Aircraft systems development growth		-1,250
97 NEXT GENERATION JAMMER	257,796	157,796
Program execution		-100,000
99 SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	240,298	206,298
Excess future combat system development and integration funding		-10,000
Schedule delay		-24,000
101 SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	46,007	24,925
Small diameter bomb support funding growth		-4,000
Joint miniature munitions bomb rack government support funding carryover		-4,082
Program decrease		-13,000
102 STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	75,592	67,092
SM-6 future capability demonstration ramp		-8,500

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
103 AIRBORNE MCM	117,854	109,354
AN/AQS-24 test and evaluation ahead of need		-3,000
AN/AQS-24 excess support funding		-2,000
Excess AMNS support		-3,500
106 FUTURE UNMANNED CARRIER-BASED STRIKE SYSTEM	146,683	121,683
Program execution		-25,000
107 ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	275,871	157,871
Air and missile defense radar contract delay		-115,000
Dual band radar government engineering services growth		-3,000
108 SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	89,672	85,735
Submarine HDR antenna delay		-3,937
109 AIR CONTROL	13,754	10,754
AN/SPN-43C delay		-3,000
114 SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/LIVE FIRE T&E	155,254	187,421
Energy initiative program delay		-15,333
Excess ship to shore connector support funding		-2,500
Increased LHA design efforts		50,000
119 PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	6,233	4,233
Prior year carryover		-2,000
121 SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	130,360	95,610
Ship self defense MK-2 system development ACB/TI growth		-10,750
Non-lethal weapons development program growth		-4,000
Program decrease		-20,000
122 SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	50,209	43,309
NATO Seasparrow objective configuration delay		-6,900
123 SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	164,799	114,799
SEWIP block 3 program delay		-50,000
125 MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	9,458	28,458
Program increase - wound care research		13,000
Program increase - military dental research		6,000
126 NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	51,430	47,430
ISIS and photonics development and obsolescence program carryover		-4,000
127 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF) - EMD	512,631	415,727
F-35B follow-on development ahead of need		-14,904
F-135 propulsion system cost growth		-10,000
Block 4 capabilities development document planning only		1,500
Program decrease		-73,500
128 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)	534,187	440,745
F-35B follow-on development ahead of need		-11,442
F-135 propulsion system cost growth		-10,000
Block 4 capabilities development document planning only		1,500
Program decrease		-73,500

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
130 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	69,659	47,823
Unjustified request		-6,836
Program decrease		-15,000
132 CH-53K	503,180	462,280
Management support growth		-9,000
Development test delay		-31,900
133 JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	5,500	0
Program termination		-5,500
134 MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	317,358	272,358
Program increase - sensor development		5,000
Concurrency and spiral 2 development delay		-50,000
147 MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	76,585	83,585
Printed circuit board executive agent - funds previous NDAA mandate		7,000
151 TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	331,219	301,219
Efficiency savings for implementing automated test and analysis technologies		-30,000
163 CARRIER ONBOARD DELIVERY FOLLOW ON	2,460	1,230
Fiscal year 2013 delayed new start for carrier onboard delivery follow-on		-1,230
164 STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT	9,757	13,757
F/A-18 missile flight testing		4,000
169 RAPID TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION (RTT)	13,561	8,561
Program growth		-5,000
170 F/A-18 SQUADRONS	131,118	112,618
Excess small diameter bomb integration support		-6,500
Program decrease		-12,000
172 FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	46,155	23,439
Battle force tactical network ahead of need		-2,777
Joint aerial layer network - maritime program delay		-19,939
176 AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS	7,240	4,382
Technology investigation unfunded outyear requirement		-300
Forward financed		-2,558
178 CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	45,124	39,124
Tactical combat training system/large area tracking range replacement program delay		-6,000
182 TACTICAL DATA LINKS	197,538	169,886
ATDLS support funding growth		-3,600
Fiscal year 2013 delayed new start for network tactical common data link		-4,052
Program decrease		-20,000
184 MK-48 ADCAP	12,806	10,106
Test and evaluation award slip		-2,700

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
185 AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	88,607	78,608
F-135 engine improvement plan lack of definition		-9,104
Fiscal year 2013 delayed new start for carrier/amphibious assault ship crash crane		-895
188 MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	178,753	161,053
CREW program management growth		-1,600
Program decrease		-16,100
MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS		
189 SYSTEMS	139,594	116,064
Fiscal year 2013 delayed new start for disable point target		-655
Marine Personnel Carrier program delay		-20,875
Assault Amphibious Vehicle schedule slip		-2,000
190 MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	42,647	35,647
Prior year carryover		-7,000
191 USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP)	34,394	33,394
CESAS program management support		-1,000
192 TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	39,159	15,453
Fiscal year 2013 delayed new start for AIM-9X block III		-23,706
DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS/SURFACE		
212 SYSTEMS	19,718	17,718
Excess support funding		-2,000
214 MQ-8 UAV	48,713	41,713
Program decrease		-7,000
215 RQ-11 UAV	102	0
Properly funded in sustainment		-102
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,185,132	1,385,048
Classified adjustment		199,916

BONE MARROW REGISTRY

The agreement provides \$31,500,000 for the Department of the Navy to be administered by the Bone Marrow Registry, also known as and referred to within the Naval Medical Research Center as the C.W. Bill Young Marrow Donor Recruitment and Research Program. Funds appropriated for the Bone Marrow Registry shall remain available only for the purposes for which they are appropriated and may only be obligated for the Bone Marrow Registry. This Department of Defense donor center has recruited more than 750,000 Department of Defense volunteers and provides more marrow donors per week than any other donor center in the nation. More than 5,600 servicemembers and other Department volunteers from this donor center have provided marrow to save the lives of patients. The success of this national and international life-saving program for military and civilian patients, which now includes more than 11,000,000 potential volunteer donors, is admirable. Further, the agencies involved in contingency planning are encouraged to continue to include the Bone Marrow Registry in the development and testing of their contingency plans. The Secretary of Defense shall show this as a congressional interest item on the DD Form 1414 (Base for Reprogramming). The Secretary of Defense is further directed to release all the funds appropriated for this purpose to the Bone Marrow Registry not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

NEXT GENERATION JAMMER

Senate Report 112-196 directed the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to conduct a review of the Next Generation Jammer (NGJ) program to determine if there are redundancies across the Services and to assess whether this effort should become a joint Service solution. The agreement concurs with the following GAO recommendations: the Secretary of Defense should require the NGJ capabilities development document to consider potential redundancies be-

tween the NGJ program and existing and proposed programs across all of the planned roles and to ensure that the Electronic Warfare Strategy report to Congress includes information on potentially overlapping capabilities. In addition, the GAO recently upheld the technology development bid protest highlighting four recommendations, and the agreement directs that all four recommendations be implemented. Due to the fact that the Navy is limiting competition early in the NGJ acquisition program, the Navy should acquire the necessary technical data rights and allow for an open systems architecture approach that would facilitate continued competition for the remainder of the NGJ acquisition program. As a result of the bid protest being upheld and a six month program delay, the agreement reduces the NGJ program by \$100,000,000.

VIRGINIA PAYLOAD MODULE

The fiscal year 2014 budget request for the Virginia Payload Module (VPM) is \$59,000,000. The agreement fully funds the budget request; however, concerns remain over increasing the Virginia-class submarine size to accommodate a 93.7 foot module in the submarine's center. The module's requirements are not defined, which likely will result in instability to a proven submarine design, disrupt a stable production line, and add significant cost to the current estimates. These concerns are raised due to a history of cost growth on previous submarine development efforts. For instance, in 1999, the Navy began designing the conversion of four SSBN submarines to SSGN configurations with the initial cost estimates for a four-boat program of \$2,400,000,000. By the time these submarines were converted, the cost was \$4,000,000,000, or an increase of 66 percent above the initial estimates. Similarly, when the Navy modified SSN-23, it increased the submarine's cost by \$887,000,000 for a total of \$3,300,000,000 for one submarine.

The Department of the Navy recently received Joint Requirements Oversight Com-

mittee approval of the capabilities development document for the VPM. The document includes two additional key performance parameters for controlling costs: the non-recurring engineering cost to design the modification is limited to \$800,000,000 in constant fiscal year 2010 dollars for development, and the production cost is limited to \$475,000,000 for the lead ship and \$350,000,000 for the follow-on ships. The Navy is directed not to exceed these cost thresholds.

The Secretary of the Navy shall create a separate budget line item to enable additional congressional oversight and increase transparency into the costs of VPM. Furthermore, the Secretary shall submit a bi-annual report to the congressional defense committees describing the actions the Navy is taking to minimize costs. The agreement fences \$20,000,000 until the first bi-annual report is provided to the congressional defense committees.

NAVY SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS PROGRAM

The agreement encourages the Office of Naval Research (ONR) to support America's Ocean Exploration Program as recommended by the Presidential Commission on Ocean Policy, which includes the development of advanced remotely controlled and autonomously operated vehicles down to 6,000 meters as well as telepresence technology. Additionally, the Secretary of the Navy is encouraged to expand the Navy's Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Educational Outreach program to include the United States Naval Academy, thereby providing opportunities for midshipmen to participate in America's Exploration Program and serve as role models for ONR's STEM Program.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AIR FORCE		
BASIC RESEARCH		
1 DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES.....	373,151	373,151
2 UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES.....	138,333	138,333
3 HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES.....	13,286	13,286
TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH.....	524,770	524,770
APPLIED RESEARCH		
4 MATERIALS.....	116,846	120,846
5 AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES.....	119,672	119,672
6 HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH.....	89,483	104,483
7 AEROSPACE PROPULSION.....	197,546	197,546
8 AEROSPACE SENSORS.....	127,539	127,539
9 SPACE TECHNOLOGY.....	104,063	104,063
10 CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS.....	81,521	81,521
11 DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY.....	112,845	112,845
12 DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS.....	138,161	138,161
13 HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH.....	40,217	40,217
TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH.....	1,127,893	1,146,893
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
14 ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS.....	39,572	54,572
15 SUSTAINMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T).....	12,800	12,800
16 ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS.....	30,579	30,579
17 AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO.....	77,347	77,347
18 AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY.....	149,321	159,321
19 ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY.....	49,128	43,428
20 ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY.....	68,071	68,071
21 MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS).....	26,299	26,299
22 HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT...	20,967	20,967
23 CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY.....	33,996	33,996
24 ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY.....	19,000	19,000
25 MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.....	41,353	41,353
26 BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION.....	49,093	49,093
TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	617,526	636,826

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT		
28 INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT.....	3,983	3,983
29 PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT.....	3,874	3,874
32 SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY.....	27,024	23,024
33 COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY.....	15,899	13,411
34 NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.....	4,568	4,568
35 INTERNATIONAL SPACE COOPERATIVE R&D.....	379	379
36 SPACE PROTECTION PROGRAM (SPP).....	28,764	24,764
38 INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE.....	86,737	72,766
40 POLLUTION PREVENTION (DEM/VAL).....	953	953
42 NEXT GENERATION BOMBER.....	379,437	359,437
44 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.....	2,606	2,606
45 HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM.....	103	103
47 REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION.....	16,018	11,993
49 AIR AND SPACE OPS CENTER.....	58,861	58,861
50 JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION.....	2,500	2,500
51 GROUND ATTACK WEAPONS FUZE DEVELOPMENT.....	21,175	17,764
52 OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE.....	---	10,000
53 TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM.....	13,636	38,636
54 SERVICE SUPPORT TO STRATCOM - SPACE ACTIVITIES.....	2,799	2,799
55 THREE DIMENSIONAL LONG-RANGE RADAR.....	70,160	54,427
56 NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT)....	137,233	127,233
TOTAL, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT.....	876,709	834,081

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT		
58 INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT.....	977	977
61 SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING.....	3,601	3,601
62 ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT.....	1,971	1,971
64 TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE.....	51,456	43,168
65 PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT.....	50	---
66 SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB).....	115,000	113,351
67 COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS.....	23,930	22,730
68 SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS.....	400,258	315,032
69 AIRBORNE ELECTRONIC ATTACK.....	4,575	4,575
70 SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD.....	352,532	322,832
71 ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT.....	16,284	13,661
72 SUBMUNITIONS.....	2,564	2,564
73 AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT.....	17,036	17,036
74 LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS.....	7,273	7,273
75 COMBAT TRAINING RANGES.....	33,200	25,300
78 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF).....	816,335	628,535
79 INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE.....	145,442	112,760
80 EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM (SPACE).....	27,963	24,963
81 LONG RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON.....	5,000	5,000
82 ICBM FUZE MODERNIZATION.....	129,411	118,411
83 F-22 MODERNIZATION INCREMENT 3.2B.....	131,100	115,000
84 NEXT GENERATION AERIAL REFUELING AIRCRAFT.....	1,558,590	1,558,590
85 CSAR HH-60 RECAPITALIZATION.....	393,558	333,558
86 HC/MC-130 RECAP RDT&E.....	6,242	2,611
87 ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE).....	272,872	265,872
88 POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE).....	124,805	104,805
89 WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM (SPACE).....	13,948	12,553
90 B-2 DEFENSIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.....	303,500	257,500

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
91 NUCLEAR WEAPONS MODERNIZATION.....	67,874	33,000
94 FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING.....	4,663	4,663
97 CV-22.....	46,705	46,705
TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT.....	5,078,715	4,518,597
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
99 THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT.....	17,690	14,841
100 MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT.....	34,841	32,341
101 RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE.....	32,956	32,956
103 INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION.....	13,610	10,572
104 TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT.....	742,658	722,658
105 ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE).....	14,203	12,783
106 SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP).....	13,000	11,700
107 FACILITIES RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION - TEST & EVAL..	44,160	44,160
108 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT - TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT..	27,643	27,643
109 MULTI-SERVICE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING INITIATIVE.....	13,935	6,935
110 SPACE AND MISSILE CENTER (SMC) CIVILIAN WORKFORCE.....	192,348	172,975
111 ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT.....	28,647	21,221
112 GENERAL SKILL TRAINING.....	315	315
114 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	3,785	3,785
TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT.....	1,179,791	1,114,885

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
115 GPS III - OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT.....	383,500	373,500
117 WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE.....	5,000	5,000
118 AIR FORCE INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM..	90,097	34,097
119 ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY.....	32,086	26,541
121 B-52 SQUADRONS.....	24,007	17,007
122 AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM).....	450	450
123 B-1B SQUADRONS.....	19,589	12,774
124 B-2 SQUADRONS.....	100,194	87,810
125 STRAT WAR PLANNING SYSTEM - USSTRATCOM.....	37,448	31,416
128 REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION..	1,700	1,700
130 WARFIGHTER RAPID ACQUISITION PROCESS (WRAP) RAPID TRAN	3,844	---
131 MQ-9 UAV.....	128,328	107,658
133 A-10 SQUADRONS.....	9,614	9,614
134 F-16 SQUADRONS.....	177,298	112,667
135 F-15E SQUADRONS.....	244,289	234,289
136 MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION.....	13,138	11,022
137 F-22 SQUADRONS.....	328,542	274,448
138 F-35 SQUADRONS.....	33,000	3,000
139 TACTICAL AIM MISSILES.....	15,460	12,760
140 ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM).....	84,172	70,614
142 COMBAT RESCUE AND RECOVERY.....	2,582	2,582
143 COMBAT RESCUE - PARARESCUE.....	542	542
144 AF TENCAP.....	89,816	89,816
145 PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT.....	1,075	2,000
146 COMPASS CALL.....	10,782	10,782
147 AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.....	139,369	89,369

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
149 JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM).....	6,373	6,373
150 AIR AND SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC).....	22,820	22,820
151 CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC).....	7,029	7,029
152 AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS).....	186,256	148,369
153 TACTICAL AIRBORNE CONTROL SYSTEMS.....	743	743
156 COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES.....	4,471	4,471
158 TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY--MOD.....	10,250	10,250
159 C2ISR TACTICAL DATA LINK.....	1,431	1,431
160 COMMAND AND CONTROL (C2) CONSTELLATION.....	7,329	7,329
161 DCAPEs.....	15,081	10,135
162 JOINT SURVEILLANCE AND TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM.....	13,248	23,148
163 SEEK EAGLE.....	24,342	22,386
164 USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION.....	10,448	8,765
165 WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS.....	5,512	5,512
166 DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES.....	3,301	3,301
167 MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS.....	62,605	62,605
169 CYBER COMMAND ACTIVITIES.....	68,099	38,099
170 AF OFFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS.....	14,047	14,047
171 AF DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS.....	5,853	5,853
179 SPACE SUPERIORITY INTELLIGENCE.....	12,197	10,697
180 E-4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC).....	18,267	13,267
181 MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK....	36,288	18,581
182 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM.....	90,231	74,924
183 GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	725	725
185 MILSATCOM TERMINALS.....	140,170	130,170
187 AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE.....	117,110	100,449
190 GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM).....	4,430	4,430
191 CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE.....	2,048	2,048
192 DOD CYBER CRIME CENTER.....	288	288
193 SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE).....	35,698	35,698
194 WEATHER SERVICE.....	24,667	20,694

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
195 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, & LANDING SYSTEM (ATC).	35,674	33,174
196 AERIAL TARGETS.....	21,186	17,773
199 SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES.....	195	195
200 ARMS CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION.....	1,430	1,430
201 DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.....	330	10
206 SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER.....	3,696	3,696
207 SPACE WARFARE CENTER.....	2,469	2,469
208 INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE.....	8,289	6,954
209 SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE).....	13,345	12,345
211 DRAGON U-2.....	18,700	13,700
212 ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES.....	3,000	1,000
213 AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS.....	37,828	47,828
214 MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS.....	13,491	13,491
215 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS.....	7,498	6,498
216 PREDATOR UAV (JMIP).....	3,326	785
217 RQ-4 UAV.....	134,406	120,406
218 NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGET (TIARA).....	7,413	7,413
219 COMMON DATA LINK (CDL).....	40,503	33,979
220 NATO AGS.....	264,134	221,589
221 SUPPORT TO DCGS ENTERPRISE.....	23,016	19,309
222 GPS III SPACE SEGMENT.....	221,276	201,276
223 JSPOC MISSION SYSTEM.....	58,523	56,523
224 RAPID CYBER ACQUISITION.....	2,218	2,218
226 NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE).....	50,547	42,547
227 SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS.....	18,807	12,807
229 SHARED EARLY WARNING (SEW).....	1,079	1,079
230 C-130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON.....	400	47,700
231 C-5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS.....	61,492	48,645
232 C-17 AIRCRAFT.....	109,134	97,134
233 C-130J PROGRAM.....	22,443	22,443

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
234 LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM).....	4,116	4,116
238 OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRLIFT.....	44,553	38,538
239 SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL.....	6,213	6,213
240 DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF).....	1,605	1,605
242 LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT).....	95,238	60,478
243 SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	10,925	20,925
244 OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING.....	1,347	1,347
245 OTHER PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES.....	65	65
246 JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY.....	1,083	1,083
247 CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM.....	1,577	1,577
248 PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION.....	5,990	5,990
249 AIR FORCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS AGENCY.....	786	786
250 FACILITIES OPERATION--ADMINISTRATION.....	654	654
251 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT..	135,735	108,423
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	4,423,014	3,784,311
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	11,874,528	11,024,929
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AIR FORCE	25,702,946	23,585,292

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
4 MATERIALS	116,846	120,846
Nanotechnology research		4,000
6 HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	89,483	104,483
Program increase		15,000
14 ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	39,572	54,572
Materials research and technology		10,000
Metals affordability research		5,000
18 AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	149,321	159,321
Silicon carbide research		10,000
19 ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	49,128	43,428
Delayed program start		-5,700
32 SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	27,024	23,024
Hold to fiscal year 2013 level		-4,000
33 COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	15,899	13,411
Program decrease		-2,488
36 SPACE PROTECTION PROGRAM (SPP)	28,764	24,764
SATCOM resiliency new start/slow execution for threat mitigation		-4,000
38 ICBM - DEM/VAL	86,737	72,766
Program decrease		-13,971
42 LONG RANGE STRIKE - BOMBER	379,437	359,437
Program decrease		-20,000
47 REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION	16,018	11,993
Program decrease		-4,025
51 GROUND ATTACK WEAPONS FUZE DEVELOPMENT	21,175	17,764
Program decrease		-3,411
52 OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE	0	10,000
Authorization adjustment		10,000
53 TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	13,636	38,636
Alternative energy research		25,000
55 THREE DIMENSIONAL LONG RANGE RADAR (3DELRR)	70,160	54,427
Program delay		-11,000
Program decrease		-4,733
NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT)		
56 (SPACE)	137,233	127,233
Management services excess growth		-10,000
64 TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	51,456	43,168
5th to 4th Generation Gateway program delay		-1,500
Program decrease		-6,788

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
65 PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	50	0
Unobligated prior year funds		-50
66 SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	115,000	113,351
Program decrease		-1,649
67 COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	23,930	22,730
Program decrease		-1,200
68 SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	400,258	315,032
One year schedule delay		-85,226
70 SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH	352,532	322,832
Program decrease		-29,700
71 ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	16,284	13,661
Program decrease		-2,623
75 COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	33,200	25,300
Advanced Radar Threat System Development - late contract award		-7,900
78 F-35	816,335	628,535
Deployability and Suitability Enhancements delay		-17,800
F-135 propulsion system cost growth		-20,000
Program decrease for forward financing		-150,000
79 ICBM - EMD	145,442	112,760
Transporter Erector Replacement excess funds		-5,000
Program decrease		-27,682
80 EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM (SPACE)	27,963	24,963
Hold support costs to fiscal year 2013 level, dual launch		-3,000
82 ICBM FUZE MODERNIZATION	129,411	118,411
Support cost excess growth		-11,000
83 F-22 MODERNIZATION INCREMENT 3.2B	131,100	115,000
Execution delays		-13,100
Program decrease		-3,000
85 COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER	393,558	333,558
Program delays/projected savings pending updated program estimate		-60,000
86 HC/MC-130 RECAP	6,242	2,611
Program decrease		-3,631
87 ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	272,872	265,872
Ahead of need/excess growth in hosted payload and business operations support		-7,000
88 POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	124,805	104,805
Unjustified increase		-20,000
89 WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM (SPACE)	13,948	12,553
Program decrease		-1,395
90 B-2 DEFENSIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	303,500	257,500
Rapid Acquisition Initiative savings		-46,000

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
91 NUCLEAR WEAPONS MODERNIZATION	67,874	33,000
B61 Life Extension Program		-34,874
99 THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	17,690	14,841
Program decrease		-2,849
100 MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	34,841	32,341
Program decrease		-2,500
103 INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	13,610	10,572
Reduction for historic underexecution		-3,038
104 TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	742,658	722,658
Program decrease		-20,000
105 ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	14,203	12,783
Program decrease		-1,420
106 SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	13,000	11,700
Program decrease		-1,300
109 MULTI-SERVICE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING INITIATIVE	13,935	6,935
Program decrease		-7,000
110 SPACE AND MISSILE CENTER CIVILIAN WORKFORCE	192,348	172,975
Excess to need		-19,373
111 ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	28,647	21,221
Program decrease		-7,426
GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III - OPERATIONAL CONTROL		
115 SEGMENT	383,500	373,500
Program decrease		-10,000
118 AF INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM (AF-IPPS)	90,097	34,097
Fiscal year 2012 funds available for development		-56,000
119 ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	32,086	26,541
Forward financing		-5,545
121 B-52 SQUADRONS	24,007	17,007
1760 Internal Weapons Bay Upgrade - flight test delay		-3,000
Program decrease		-4,000
123 B-1B SQUADRONS	19,589	12,774
Program decrease		-6,815
124 B-2 SQUADRONS	100,194	87,810
Common VLF receiver increment 1 contract delay		-12,384
125 STRAT WAR PLANNING SYSTEMS - USSTRATCOM	37,448	31,416
Program decrease		-6,032
130 WARFIGHTER RAPID ACQUISITION PROCESS (WRAP) RAPID TRA	3,844	0
Program decrease		-3,844
131 MQ-9 UAV	128,328	107,658
Forward financing		-20,670

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
134 F-16 SQUADRONS	177,298	112,667
CAPES execution delays		-10,000
Program decrease		-54,631
135 F-15E SQUADRONS	244,289	234,289
EPAWSS contract delays		-10,000
136 MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	13,138	11,022
Program decrease		-2,116
137 F-22A SQUADRONS	328,542	274,448
Program decrease		-54,094
138 F-35 SQUADRONS	33,000	3,000
Block 4 ahead of need		-23,000
B61 - no approved Capabilities Development Document		-10,000
Block 4 CDD planning only		3,000
139 TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	15,460	12,760
Forward financing		-2,700
140 ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	84,172	70,614
Program decrease		-13,558
145 PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	1,075	2,000
Forward financing		-1,075
Air National Guard shortfall - Sniper Digital Video		2,000
147 AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	139,369	89,369
Program decrease		-50,000
152 AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	186,256	148,369
Electronic Protection delays		-9,400
Program decrease		-28,487
161 DCAVES	15,081	10,135
Program decrease		-4,946
162 JOINT SURVEILLANCE/TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM (JSTAF)	13,248	23,148
Retain T-3 test aircraft		9,900
163 SEEK EAGLE	24,342	22,386
Program decrease		-1,956
164 USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	10,448	8,765
Program decrease		-1,683
169 CYBER COMMAND ACTIVITIES	68,099	38,099
Forward financing		-30,000
179 SPACE SUPERIORITY INTELLIGENCE	12,197	10,697
Hold to fiscal year 2013 level		-1,500
180 E-4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	18,267	13,267
Low Frequency Transmit System funds early to need		-5,000

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS		
181 NETWORK (MEECN)	36,288	18,581
GASNT program delays		-17,707
182 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	90,231	74,924
Concept refinement		-3,900
Authorization adjustment - ASACoE program		10,000
Program decrease		-21,407
185 MILSATCOM TERMINALS	140,170	130,170
FAB-T		-10,000
187 AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	117,110	100,449
Program decrease		-16,661
194 WEATHER SERVICE	24,667	20,694
Program decrease		-3,973
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEM		
195 (ATCALs)	35,674	33,174
D-RAPCON engineering and manufacturing development contract delay		-6,000
Air National Guard shortfall - Remotely Piloted Aircraft Ground Based Sense and Avoid		3,500
196 AERIAL TARGETS	21,186	17,773
Program decrease		-3,413
201 DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	330	10
Maintaining program affordability		-320
208 INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE	8,289	6,954
Program decrease		-1,335
209 SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	13,345	12,345
Program decrease		-1,000
211 DRAGON U-2	18,700	13,700
Program excess		-5,000
212 ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	3,000	1,000
Program decrease		-2,000
213 AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	37,828	47,828
Authorization adjustment - Blue Devil Replacement WAMI/NVDF		10,000
215 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	7,498	6,498
Inadequate justification		-1,000
216 MQ-1 PREDATOR A UAV	3,326	785
Program decrease		-2,541
217 RQ-4 UAV	134,406	120,406
Study for adaptation of U-2 sensors on Block 30		10,000
Forward financing		-24,000
219 COMMON DATA LINK (CDL)	40,503	33,979
Program decrease		-6,524

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
220 NATO AGS	264,134	221,589
Program decrease		-42,545
221 SUPPORT TO DCGS ENTERPRISE	23,016	19,309
Program decrease		-3,707
222 GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	221,276	201,276
Ahead of need		-20,000
223 JSPOC MISSION SYSTEM	58,523	56,523
Underexecution		-2,000
226 NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	50,547	42,547
Prior year carryover		-8,000
227 SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	18,807	12,807
One year schedule delay		-6,000
230 C-130 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS	400	47,700
C-130 AMP		47,300
231 C-5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS	61,492	48,645
Program decrease		-12,847
232 C-17 AIRCRAFT	109,134	97,134
Program management administration growth		-3,000
Program decrease		-9,000
238 OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRLIFT	44,553	38,538
Program decrease		-6,015
242 LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	95,238	60,478
Delay transformational projects		-34,760
243 SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	10,925	20,925
Alternate energy research		10,000
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS		
251 DEVELOPMENT	135,735	108,423
Program decrease		-27,312
999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	11,874,528	11,024,929
Classified adjustment		-849,599

COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER

The agreement includes \$333,558,000 for the Combat Rescue Helicopter (CRH) program and directs that the funds provided shall be considered a congressional special interest item. The CRH will replace the aging fleet of Pave Hawk helicopters that support not only the Air Force but combat missions across all the Services. These helicopters need to be replaced. However, in a period of fiscal austerity, the program must be affordable to ensure that it is not canceled due to insufficient funding in future years. The Air Force must continue to assess its acquisition strategy to find ways to control costs and ensure that the program remains on track to deliver these helicopters to the fleet.

Prior to any decision to terminate the CRH program due to insufficient funding in future years, the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force are directed to review the threshold and objective

requirements as established in the capability development document and to review alternative acquisition strategies using cost-benefit analysis in order to establish an affordable program. The Secretary of the Air Force is directed to brief the outcome of this review to the congressional defense committees.

HARD TARGET MUNITIONS

The Secretary of the Air Force is directed to report to the congressional defense committees on the results of the hard target munitions analysis of alternatives (AoA) not later than 15 days after the AoA is approved and to include in the report a discussion of how the fiscal year 2014 new start efforts for the 5,000-pound Joint Direct Attack Munitions demonstration and the advanced 2,000-pound penetrator demonstration are consistent with the AoA. The agreement provides that the Secretary may obligate and

expend funds for these new start efforts prior to completion of the AoA.

HUMAN PERFORMANCE SENSING

The agreement supports Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) research into human performance sensing. Accordingly, the agreement encourages AFRL to continue its research into the manufacture of nanobiomaterial sensors.

NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE PROGRAM PLANNING AND EXECUTION

The Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation is directed to submit the report required by House Report 113-113 to the congressional defense committees not later than July 1, 2014.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE-WIDE		
BASIC RESEARCH		
1 DTRA UNIVERSITY STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP BASIC RESEARCH..	45,837	45,837
2 DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES.....	315,033	315,033
3 BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVES.....	11,171	11,171
4 BASIC OPERATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH SCIENCE.....	49,500	49,500
5 NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM.....	84,271	77,271
6 HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES & UNIV (HBCU).....	30,895	35,895
7 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....	51,426	51,426
TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH.....	588,133	586,133
APPLIED RESEARCH		
8 JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY.....	20,065	18,065
9 BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY.....	114,790	114,790
11 LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM.....	46,875	41,875
13 APPLIED RESEARCH FOR ADVANCEMENT S&T PRIORITIES.....	45,000	38,000
14 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.....	413,260	400,260
15 COGNITIVE COMPUTING SYSTEMS.....	16,330	16,330
17 BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE.....	24,537	24,537
18 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....	227,065	197,065
20 CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH.....	18,908	13,908
21 HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) APP	---	2,000
22 TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY.....	225,977	218,209
23 MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY.....	166,654	166,654
24 ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY.....	243,469	233,469
25 WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT TECHNOLOGIES.....	175,282	156,282
26 SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE.....	11,107	11,107
27 SPECIAL OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	29,246	29,246
TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH.....	1,778,565	1,681,797

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
28 JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECH INSENSITIVE MUNITIONS AD	26,646	20,146
29 SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT.....	19,420	17,420
30 COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT.....	77,792	100,792
31 COUNTERPROLIFERATION INITIATIVES--PROLIF PREV & DEFEAT	274,033	274,033
32 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY.....	309,203	9,321
32A ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT.....	---	6,919
32B DISCRIMINATION SENSOR TECHNOLOGY.....	---	29,642
32C WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY.....	---	46,708
32D ADVANCED C4ISR.....	---	36,500
32E ADVANCED RESEARCH.....	---	19,188
32F COMMON KILL VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY.....	---	70,000
34 JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	19,305	19,305
35 AGILE TRANSPD FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (AT21) - THEATER CA	7,565	3,865
36 SPECIAL PROGRAM--MDA TECHNOLOGY.....	40,426	36,426
37 ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS.....	149,804	144,804
38 SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY.....	172,546	142,546
39 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - ADVANCED DEV	170,847	144,847
40 JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	9,009	9,009
41 JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS.....	174,428	165,028
42 NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES.....	20,000	5,000
45 CYBER SECURITY ADVANCED RESEARCH.....	19,668	9,668
46 HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) ADV	---	2,000
47 DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROG	34,041	59,041
48 EMERGING CAPABILITIES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	61,971	53,971
50 GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS.....	20,000	18,000
51 DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY.....	30,256	30,256
52 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM.....	72,324	62,324
53 MICROELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT....	82,700	82,700
54 JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM.....	8,431	3,431
55 ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES.....	117,080	107,080
57 COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.....	239,078	239,078
59 NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY.....	259,006	259,006

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
60 SENSOR TECHNOLOGY.....	286,364	276,364
60X DEFENSE RAPID INNOVATION PROGRAM.....	---	175,000
61 DISTRIBUTED LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT..	12,116	12,116
62 SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE.....	19,008	19,008
63 QUICK REACTION SPECIAL PROJECTS.....	78,532	68,532
65 JOINT EXPERIMENTATION.....	12,667	12,667
66 MODELING AND SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE.....	41,370	34,370
69 TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY.....	92,508	83,308
70 OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT.....	52,001	47,001
71 CWMD SYSTEMS.....	52,053	49,353
72 SPECIAL OPERATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT....	46,809	44,309
TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	3,109,007	3,050,082
DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION 75 NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT..	63,641	48,641
76 RETRACT LARCH.....	19,152	19,152
77 WALKOFF.....	70,763	63,763
79 ADVANCE SENSOR APPLICATIONS PROGRAM.....	17,230	19,230
80 ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	71,453	66,453
81 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT....	268,990	255,990
82 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT...	1,033,903	911,047
83 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....	196,237	189,237
84 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS.....	315,183	366,783
86 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ENABLING PROGRAMS.....	377,605	372,605
87 SPECIAL PROGRAMS - MDA.....	286,613	276,613
88 AEGIS BMD.....	937,056	910,056
89 SPACE SURVEILLANCE & TRACKING SYSTEM.....	44,947	40,447
90 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS.....	6,515	6,515
91 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE C2BMC.....	418,355	405,515
92 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT....	47,419	42,619
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE INTERGRATION AND OPERATIONS 93 CENTER (MDIOC).....	52,131	52,131
94 REGARDING TRENCH.....	13,864	12,464
95 SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX).....	44,478	44,478

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
96 ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS.....	95,782	283,782
97 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST.....	375,866	338,266
98 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TARGETS.....	495,257	491,432
99 HUMANITARIAN DEMINING.....	11,704	11,704
100 COALITION WARFARE.....	9,842	9,842
101 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM.....	3,312	20,312
102 ADVANCED INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES.....	130,000	130,000
103 DOD UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (UAS) COMMON DEVELOPMENT.....	8,300	8,300
104 WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE.....	30,000	27,000
105 HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) RES.....	---	2,000
108 JOINT SYSTEMS INTEGRATION.....	7,402	7,402
110 JOINT FIRES INTEGRATION & INTEROPERABILITY TEAM.....	7,506	7,506
111 LAND-BASED SM-3 (LBSM3).....	129,374	129,374
112 AEGIS SM-3 BLOCK IIA CO-DEVELOPMENT.....	308,522	308,522
115 JOINT ELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY (JET) PROGRAM.....	3,169	3,169
116 CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE.....	946	946
TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION.....	5,902,517	5,883,296
ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT		
118 NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT..	8,155	8,155
119 PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT.....	65,440	65,440
120 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....	451,306	426,306
122 ADVANCED IT SERVICES JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE (AITS-JPO)..	29,138	29,138
123 JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	19,475	17,475
124 WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT CAPABILITIES.....	12,901	12,901
125 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	13,812	13,812
126 HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE.....	386	386
127 DEFENSE EXPORTABILITY PROGRAM.....	3,763	3,763
128 OUSD(C) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES.....	6,788	6,788
129 DOD ENTERPRISE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION..	27,917	25,217
130 DCMO POLICY AND INTEGRATION.....	22,297	20,097
131 DEFENSE AGENCY INITIATIVES FINANCIAL SYSTEM.....	51,689	46,489
132 DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPABILITY.....	6,184	6,184
133 GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	12,083	12,083

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
134 DOD ENTERPRISE ENERGY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (EEIM)...	3,302	3,302
TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT.....	734,636	697,536
RD&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
135 DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS).....	6,393	6,393
136 JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT.....	2,479	2,479
137 CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT....	240,213	179,713
138 ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS.....	2,127	2,127
139 THERMAL VICAR.....	8,287	8,287
140 JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC).....	31,000	27,900
141 TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS.....	24,379	21,979
143 FOREIGN MATERIAL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION.....	54,311	48,911
144 JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION....	47,462	42,762
145 CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P).....	---	100,000
146 FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING.....	12,134	12,134
147 SYSTEMS ENGINEERING.....	44,237	39,837
148 STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT.....	5,871	5,871
149 NUCLEAR MATTERS - PHYSICAL SECURITY.....	5,028	5,028
150 SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION.....	6,301	6,301
151 GENERAL SUPPORT TO USD (INTELLIGENCE).....	6,504	6,504
152 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....	92,046	89,346
158 SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH/CHALLENGE ADMINISTR	1,868	1,868
159 DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS.....	8,362	8,362
160 DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC).....	56,024	56,024
161 R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING & EVALUATION	6,908	6,908
162 DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION.....	15,451	19,451
164 MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT).....	71,659	71,659
165 BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS.....	4,083	4,083
167 OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC).....	5,306	5,306
168 JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT.....	2,097	97
172 SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES...	8,394	8,394
175 INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO)...	7,624	7,624
178 COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION.	43,247	38,947

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
179 MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS - MDA.....	37,712	34,712
180 IT SOFTWARE DEV INITIATIVES.....	607	607
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	54,914	54,914
TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT.....	913,028	924,528
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
182 ENTERPRISE SECURITY SYSTEM (ESS).....	7,552	7,552
183 REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH & PARTNERSHIP FOR PEAC	3,270	3,270
184 OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SHARED INFORMATION SY	287	287
185 INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT.....	14,000	10,000
186 OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	1,955	1,955
187 GLOBAL THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MANAGEMENT.....	13,250	13,250
188 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS D	13,026	13,026
190 JOINT INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY.....	12,652	12,652
191 PLANNING AND DECISION AID SYSTEM.....	3,061	3,061
192 C4I INTEROPERABILITY.....	72,726	67,626
194 JOINT/ALLIED COALITION INFORMATION SHARING.....	6,524	6,524
201 NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT.....	512	512
202 DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING & INTEGRATION.	12,867	10,867
203 LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS (DCS).....	36,565	30,965
204 MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK....	13,144	13,144
205 PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE (PKI).....	1,060	1,060
206 KEY MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE (KMI).....	33,279	33,279
207 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM.....	10,673	10,673
208 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM.....	181,567	181,567
210 GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM.....	34,288	28,288
211 JOINT SPECTRUM CENTER.....	7,741	7,741
212 NET-CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES).....	3,325	3,325
213 JOINT MILITARY DECEPTION INITIATIVE.....	1,246	1,246
214 TELEPORT PROGRAM.....	5,147	5,147
216 SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES.....	17,352	15,652
220 CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE.....	3,658	3,658
221 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION (CIP).....	9,752	9,752
225 POLICY R&D PROGRAMS.....	3,210	4,210

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND
227 NET CENTRICITY.....	21,602	16,602
230 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS.....	5,195	5,195
233 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS.....	3,348	3,348
235 MQ-1 PREDATOR A UAV.....	641	641
238 HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM.....	2,338	2,338
239 INT'L INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT, ADVANCEMENT.....	4,372	4,372
247 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS.....	24,691	22,291
248 LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES.....	4,659	4,659
249 MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (JCS).....	3,533	3,533
250 MQ-9 UAV.....	1,314	1,314
254 SPECIAL OPERATIONS AVIATION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEV.....	156,561	135,149
256 SPECIAL OPERATIONS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT...	7,705	7,705
257 SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS.....	42,620	42,620
261 WARRIOR SYSTEMS.....	17,970	17,970
262 SPECIAL PROGRAMS.....	7,424	7,424
268 SOF TACTICAL VEHICLES.....	2,206	2,206
271 SOF UNDERWATER SYSTEMS.....	18,325	29,481
274 SOF GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES.....	3,304	3,304
275 SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE.....	16,021	14,446
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	867,518	824,887
999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	3,773,704	3,438,153
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DEF-WIDE.....	17,667,108	17,086,412

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
5 NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM	84,271	77,271
Program decrease		-7,000
6 HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES (HBCU)	30,895	35,895
Program increase		5,000
8 JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	20,065	18,065
Program decrease		-2,000
11 LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	46,875	41,875
Authorization reduction		-5,000
APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF S&T PRIORITIES	45,000	38,000
Authorization reduction		-7,000
14 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	413,260	400,260
Plan X		2,000
Program growth		-15,000
18 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	227,065	197,065
Program decrease		-30,000
20 CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH	18,908	13,908
Program decrease		-5,000
HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB)		
21 APPLIED RESEARCH	0	2,000
HSBC applied research		2,000
22 TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	225,977	218,209
Program increase - return to fiscal year 2013 level		2,232
Program cancellation		-10,000
24 ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	243,469	233,469
Program growth		-10,000
25 WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT TECHNOLOGIES	175,282	156,282
Program decrease		-19,000
JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY INSENSITIVE		
28 MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	26,646	20,146
Program decrease		-6,500
29 SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	19,420	17,420
Program decrease		-2,000
30 COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	77,792	100,792
Program increase		23,000
32 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	309,203	9,321
Transfer to lines 32A-F for execution		-299,882

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
32A ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	0	6,919
Advanced concepts and performance assessment - transfer from line 32		6,919
32B DISCRIMINATION SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	0	29,642
Discrimination sensor technology - transfer from line 32		18,742
Discrimination algorithms - transfer from line 32		6,500
Sensor technology - transfer from line 32		10,900
Unjustified growth		-6,500
32C WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	0	46,708
High power directed energy - transfer from line 32		22,944
Solid DACS - transfer from line 32		24,000
Advanced interceptor technology - transfer from line 32		6,264
Unjustified growth		-6,500
32D ADVANCED C4ISR	0	36,500
Advanced C4ISR - transfer from line 32		43,000
Unjustified growth		-6,500
32E ADVANCED RESEARCH	0	19,188
Advanced research - transfer from line 32		19,188
32F COMMON KILL VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	0	70,000
Common kill vehicle technology - transfer from line 32		70,000
AGILE TRANSPOR FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (AT21) - THEATER		
35 CAPABILITY	7,565	3,865
Program decrease		-3,700
36 SPECIAL PROGRAM - MDA TECHNOLOGY	40,426	36,426
Program decrease		-4,000
37 ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	149,804	144,804
Prior year carryover		-5,000
38 SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	172,546	142,546
Program cancellation - System F6		-30,000
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - ADVANCED		
39 DEVELOPMENT	170,847	144,847
Program decrease		-26,000
41 JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	174,428	165,028
Program adjustment to disruptive demonstration		-9,400
42 NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	20,000	5,000
Authorization reduction		-15,000
45 CYBER SECURITY ADVANCED RESEARCH	19,668	9,668
Excess to need		-10,000
HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB)		
46 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	0	2,000
HSBC advanced development		2,000

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
47 PROGRAM	34,041	59,041
Industrial Base Initiative Fund		25,000
48 EMERGING CAPABILITIES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	61,971	53,971
Program adjustment to disruptive technology development		-8,000
50 GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	20,000	18,000
Program decrease		-2,000
52 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	72,324	62,324
Program decrease		-10,000
54 JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	8,431	3,431
Program decrease		-5,000
55 ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	117,080	107,080
Prior year carryover		-10,000
59 NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	259,006	259,006
Classified program		[8,000]
60 SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	286,364	276,364
Eliminate program growth		-10,000
60XX DEFENSE RAPID INNOVATION FUND	0	175,000
Program increase		175,000
63 QUICK REACTION SPECIAL PROJECTS	78,532	68,532
Eliminate program growth		-10,000
66 MODELING AND SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	41,370	34,370
Program adjustment to effects analysis cell		-7,000
69 TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	92,508	83,308
Program decrease		-9,200
70 OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT	52,001	47,001
Program decrease		-5,000
71 COMBATING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION SYSTEMS	52,053	49,353
Program increase - CWMD Systems		2,500
Program decrease		-5,200
SPECIAL OPERATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY		
72 DEVELOPMENT	46,809	44,309
Special Communications Field Segment Enterprise - fiscal year 2013 delayed new start		-2,500
NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY		
75 EQUIPMENT	63,641	48,641
Poor justification materials		-15,000
77 WALKOFF	70,763	63,763
Program decrease		-7,000

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
79 ADVANCE SENSOR APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	17,230	19,230
Advanced sensor application program		2,000
ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION		
80 PROGRAM	71,453	66,453
Excess growth		-5,000
81 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	268,990	255,990
Program decrease		-13,000
82 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	1,033,903	911,047
Continue activities relative to site evaluation, EIS, and planning		20,000
Transfer sustainment funds to OM,DW		-142,856
83 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAMS	196,237	189,237
NGCS schedule slip		-2,000
VAC FILO schedule slip		-5,000
84 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	315,183	366,783
Sensors directorate operations - previously funded		-3,400
Enhanced discrimination and sensors capability		55,000
86 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ENABLING PROGRAMS	377,605	372,605
Manufacturing and producibility - unjustified growth		-2,000
Information assurance/computer network defense - unjustified growth		-3,000
87 SPECIAL PROGRAMS - MDA	286,613	276,613
Program decrease		-10,000
88 AEGIS BMD	937,056	910,056
Aegis BMD 5.1 development cost growth		-27,000
89 SPACE SURVEILLANCE & TRACKING SYSTEM	44,947	40,447
Program decrease		-4,500
91 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE C2BMC	418,355	405,515
Lack of Spiral 8.2x baseline		-5,937
Spiral 8.4 deferred by MDA		-6,903
92 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT	47,419	42,619
Program decrease		-4,800
94 REGARDING TRENCH	13,864	12,464
Program decrease		-1,400
96 ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	95,782	283,782
Israeli Upper tier		22,100
Israeli Arrow program		33,700
Short range ballistic missile defense		117,200
Non-recurring engineering for Iron Dome co-production capacity in the United States		15,000
97 BMD Tests	375,866	338,266
Program decrease		-37,600

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
98 BMD Targets	495,257	491,432
Program operations - unjustified growth		-3,825
101 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	3,312	20,312
Program increase		17,000
104 WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE	30,000	27,000
Program decrease		-3,000
HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB)		
105 RESEARCH & ENGINEERING	0	2,000
Program increase		2,000
120 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	451,306	426,306
JBTDs milestone B slip		-4,000
CALS milestone B slip		-4,000
HFV milestone B slip		-10,000
VAC BOT execution delays		-7,000
123 JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	19,475	17,475
Program decrease		-2,000
DOD ENTERPRISE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND		
129 DEMONSTRATION	27,917	25,217
Program decrease		-2,700
130 DCMO POLICY AND INTEGRATION	22,297	20,097
Program decrease		-2,200
131 DEFENSE AGENCY INITIATIVES FINANCIAL SYSTEM	51,689	46,489
Program decrease		-5,200
137 CENTRAL TEST & EVAL INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT	240,213	179,713
Electronic Warfare test capability - transfer to OT&E line 3		-60,500
140 JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)	31,000	27,900
Program decrease		-3,100
141 TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS	24,379	21,979
Program decrease		-2,400
143 FOREIGN MATERIAL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION	54,311	48,911
Program decrease		-5,400
144 JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION	47,462	42,762
Program decrease		-4,700
145 CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P)	0	100,000
Classified adjustment		100,000
147 SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	44,237	39,837
Program decrease		-4,400
152 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	92,046	89,346
Program decrease		-2,700

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
162 DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	15,451	19,451
Program increase		4,000
168 JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	2,097	97
Program decrease		-2,000
COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING		
178 TRANSFORMATION	43,247	38,947
Program decrease		-4,300
179 MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS - MDA	37,712	34,712
Program decrease		-3,000
185 INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT	14,000	10,000
Program decrease		-4,000
192 C4I INTEROPERABILITY	72,726	67,626
Program decrease		-5,100
DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND		
202 INTEGRATION	12,867	10,867
Prior year carryover		-2,000
203 LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS (DCS)	36,565	30,965
Prior year carryover		-5,600
210 GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	34,288	28,288
Program decrease		-6,000
216 SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES	17,352	15,652
Program decrease		-1,700
225 POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	3,210	4,210
Program increase		1,000
227 NET CENTRICITY	21,602	16,602
Program decrease		-5,000
247 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	24,691	22,291
Program decrease		-2,400
SPECIAL OPERATIONS AVIATION SYSTEMS ADVANCED		
254 DEVELOPMENT	156,561	135,149
C-130 TF radar system - early to need		-15,225
Program decrease		-6,187
271 SOF UNDERWATER SYSTEMS	18,325	29,481
Transfer from P,DW line 69		1,156
Transfer from P,DW line 59		10,000
275 SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	16,021	14,446
Underexecution		-1,575
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,773,704	3,438,153
Classified adjustment		-335,551

CONVENTIONAL PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE

The agreement includes \$65,440,000 to continue the Prompt Global Strike program, a decrease from the \$200,383,000 appropriated in fiscal year 2013. The program achieved a significant milestone on November 17, 2011, when the Army conducted a successful flight test of the advanced hypersonic weapon (AHW). The Secretary of Defense is directed

to follow through on the stated intent of additional fiscal year 2013 funding provided for continued planning and completion of a second, longer range AHW flight test to validate the design and further confirm previously demonstrated AHW flight technology. Also, considering the fiscal constraints under which the Department of Defense is operating, the Secretary is directed to avoid

commitments that will cause funds to be used for design or development efforts intended to support a significant departure from HTV-2 or the Army's AHW payload delivery vehicle designs.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION,
DEFENSE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

R-1		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
	RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
1	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	75,720	75,720
2	LIVE FIRE TESTING	48,423	48,423
3	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSIS	62,157	122,657
	Electronic Warfare Test Capability transfer from RDTE,DW line 137		60,500
	TOTAL, OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE	186,300	246,800

TITLE V—REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

The agreement provides \$2,246,427,000 in Title V, Revolving and Management Funds. The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

TITLE V		
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS		
DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS.....	1,545,827	1,649,214
NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND.....	730,700	597,213
	-----	-----
TOTAL, TITLE V, REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS..	2,276,527	2,246,427

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	25,158	175,158
Prepositioned war reserve stocks	25,158	25,158
Arsenal initiative		150,000
DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	61,731	61,731
Supplies and materials (medical and dental)	61,731	61,731
DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE	46,428	46,428
Defense Logistics Agency	46,428	46,428
DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	1,412,510	1,365,897
Program decrease		-46,613
TOTAL, DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS	1,545,827	1,649,214

NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
STRATEGIC SEALIFT ACQUISITION	178,321	55,899
Afloat forward staging base - previously appropriated		-112,300
MLP 3 outfitting cost growth		-10,122
DoD MOBILIZATION ASSETS	197,296	197,296
SEALIFT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	56,058	44,993
Transfer to RDTE,N for T-AO(X)		-11,065
READY RESERVE FORCE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE	299,025	299,025
Total, NDSF	730,700	597,213

TITLE VI—OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

The agreement provides \$35,035,166,000 in Title VI, Other Department of Defense Programs. The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

TITLE VI		
OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS		
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM:		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.....	31,653,734	30,704,995
PROCUREMENT.....	671,181	441,764
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION.....	729,613	1,552,399
TOTAL, DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.....	33,054,528	32,699,158

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE:		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.....	451,572	398,572
PROCUREMENT.....	1,368	1,368
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION.....	604,183	604,183
TOTAL, CHEMICAL AGENTS.....	1,057,123	1,004,123

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE	938,545	1,015,885
JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND.....	98,800	---
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.....	312,131	316,000

TOTAL, TITLE VI, OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS.....	35,461,127	35,035,166

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
IN-HOUSE CARE.....	8,880,738	8,893,843
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE.....	15,842,732	14,940,256
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT.....	2,505,640	2,460,640
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT.....	1,450,619	1,465,483
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.....	368,248	339,016
EDUCATION AND TRAINING.....	733,097	733,097
BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS.....	1,872,660	1,872,660
	-----	-----
SUBTOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.....	31,653,734	30,704,995
PROCUREMENT		
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.....	671,181	441,764
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION		
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.....	729,613	1,552,399
	-----	-----
TOTAL, DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.....	33,054,528	32,699,158
	=====	=====

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	31,653,734	30,704,995
IN-HOUSE CARE	8,880,738	8,893,843
Special Operations psychological resiliency - transfer from OM,DW		17,000
Pharmacy funding excess to requirement		-3,895
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	15,842,732	14,940,256
TRICARE historical underexecution		-968,000
Pharmaceutical drugs excess growth		-150,000
Program adjustment to restore proposed increases		218,000
Printing and reproduction excess growth		-2,476
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	2,505,640	2,460,640
Historical underexecution		-50,000
Wounded warrior military adaptive sports program		5,000
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	1,450,619	1,465,483
IT contract support services excess to requirement		-25,000
Accelerate HAIMS initiative		3,600
Integrated Electronic Health Record - transfer from RDTE		36,264
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	368,248	339,016
Defense acquisition workforce excess growth		-956
Other services excess growth		-6,914
Program decrease		-21,362
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	733,097	733,097
BASE OPERATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS	1,872,660	1,872,660
PROCUREMENT	671,181	441,764
Integrated Electronic Health Record excess to requirement		-204,200
Program decrease		-25,217
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	729,613	1,552,399
Peer-reviewed alcohol and substance abuse disorders research		4,000
Peer-reviewed ALS research		7,500
Peer-reviewed alzheimer research		12,000
Peer-reviewed autism research		6,000
Peer-reviewed bone marrow failure disease research		3,200
Peer-reviewed breast cancer research		120,000
Peer-reviewed cancer research		25,000
Peer-reviewed Duchenne muscular dystrophy research		3,200
Peer-reviewed gulf war illness research		20,000
Peer-reviewed lung cancer research		10,500
Peer-reviewed medical research		200,000
Peer-reviewed multiple sclerosis research		5,000
Peer-reviewed orthopedic research		30,000
Peer-reviewed ovarian cancer research		20,000
Peer-reviewed prostate cancer research		80,000
Peer-reviewed spinal cord research		30,000
Peer-reviewed reconstructive transplant research		15,000
Peer-reviewed traumatic brain injury and psychological health research		125,000
Peer-reviewed tuberous sclerosis complex research		6,000

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
Peer-reviewed vision research		10,000
Global HIV/AIDS prevention		8,000
HIV/AIDS program increase		7,000
Joint warfighter medical research		100,000
Trauma clinical research repository		5,000
Orthotics and prosthetics outcomes research		10,000
Therapeutic service dog training program		4,000
Integrated Electronic Health Record - transfer to OM		-36,264
Integrated Electronic Health Record excess to requirement		-7,350

REPROGRAMMING GUIDANCE FOR THE DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

There remain concerns regarding the transfer of funds from Direct (or In-house) Care to pay for contractor-provided medical care. To limit such transfers and improve oversight within the Defense Health Program operation and maintenance account, a provision is included which caps the funds available for Private Sector Care under the TRICARE program subject to prior approval reprogramming procedures. The provision and accompanying explanatory statement language should not be interpreted by the Department as limiting the amount of funds that may be transferred to the Direct Care System from other budget activities within the Defense Health Program. In addition, funding for the Direct Care System continues to be designated as a special interest item. Any transfer of funds from the Direct (or In-house) Care budget activity into the Private Sector Care budget activity or any other budget activity will require the Secretary of Defense to follow prior approval reprogramming procedures.

The Secretary of Defense also shall provide written notification to the congressional defense committees of cumulative transfers in excess of \$15,000,000 out of the Private Sector Care budget activity.

CARRYOVER

For fiscal year 2014, the agreement recommends one percent carryover authority for the operation and maintenance account of the Defense Health Program. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) is directed to submit a detailed spending plan for any fiscal year 2013 designated carryover funds to the congressional defense committees not less than 30 days prior to executing the carryover funds.

PEER-REVIEWED CANCER RESEARCH PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$25,000,000 for a peer-reviewed cancer research program to research cancers not addressed in the breast, prostate, ovarian, and lung cancer research programs currently executed by the Department of Defense.

The funds provided in the peer-reviewed cancer research program are directed to be used to conduct research in the following areas: blood cancer, colorectal cancer, genetic cancer research, kidney cancer, listeria vaccine for cancer, melanoma and other skin cancers, mesothelioma, myeloproliferative disorders, neuroblastoma, pancreatic cancer, pediatric brain tumors, and cancers related to radiation exposure.

PEER-REVIEWED MEDICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$200,000,000 for a peer-reviewed medical research program. The Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Service Surgeons General, is directed to select medical research projects of clear scientific merit and direct relevance to military health. Research areas considered under this funding are restricted to the fol-

lowing areas: acupuncture, arthritis, chronic migraine and post-traumatic headache, congenital heart disease, DNA vaccine technology for postexposure prophylaxis, dystonia, epilepsy, food allergies, Fragile X syndrome, hereditary angioedema, illnesses related to radiation exposure, inflammatory bowel disease, interstitial cystitis, lupus, malaria, metabolic disease, neuroprosthetics, pancreatitis, polycystic kidney disease, post-traumatic osteoarthritis, psychotropic medications, respiratory health, rheumatoid arthritis, segmental bone defects, and tinnitus. The additional funding provided under the peer-reviewed medical research program shall be devoted only to the purposes listed above.

INTEGRATED ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD

The agreement includes a provision restricting the amount of funding that may be obligated for the Interagency Program Office (IPO) and the Defense Healthcare Management Systems Modernization (DHMSM) program to 25 percent of the funding provided until the Secretary of Defense provides the House and Senate Appropriations Committees an expenditure plan that includes elements such as a budget and cost baseline for full operating capability and the total life cycle costs of the program. The expenditure plan should also describe how the forthcoming Request for Proposal (RFP) for DHMSM will require adherence to data standardization as defined by the IPO. This is critical to ensure interoperability between current and future Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense electronic health record systems.

It is concerning that after five years of working to establish a joint framework to collaborate and develop an integrated Electronic Health Record, the program was restructured in February 2013, with the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs each pursuing their own core systems. The IPO also took on a more limited but still vital role after the restructure and is now responsible for establishing, monitoring, and approving the clinical and technical data standards to ensure seamless integration of health data between the two Departments and private health care providers. The IPO is directed to deliver to the congressional defense committees, the House and Senate Subcommittees on Appropriations for Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) a quarterly report that includes a detailed explanation of it is working to fulfill this new role.

As the Department of Defense prepares to release an RFP for the DHMSM in fiscal year 2014, it is imperative that it does not lose sight of the ultimate goal of interoperability with Department of Veterans Affairs health records. The Program Executive Officer (PEO) of the Defense Healthcare Management Systems (DHMS), in conjunction with the DHMSM Program Manager, is directed to

provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees and the GAO on the cost and schedule of the program, to include milestones, knowledge points, and acquisition timelines, as well as quarterly obligation reports. PEO DHMS is further directed to continue briefing the House and Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittees on a quarterly basis, coinciding with the report submission. Additionally, the GAO is directed to review these quarterly reports and provide an annual report to the congressional defense committees and the House and Senate Subcommittees on Appropriations for Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies on the cost and schedule of the program.

RADIATION EXPOSURE

Recent reports of sailors who have developed cancer and other health conditions linked to radiation exposure after serving on the USS *Ronald Reagan* during Operation Tomodachi, which provided humanitarian assistance following the earthquake and subsequent tsunami in Japan in March 2011, are disconcerting. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) is directed to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than April 15, 2014, on the number of sailors serving on the USS *Ronald Reagan* during Operation Tomodachi who were potentially exposed to increased levels of radiation during the humanitarian mission. The report should include a complete inventory of any adverse medical conditions experienced by these sailors since Operation Tomodachi, as well as a description of the actions taken before, during, and after the mission to ensure the safety of sailors from nuclear radiation. It should also include a breakdown of the number of sailors who participated in Operation Tomodachi who are still Navy servicemembers, including reserve component, as well as the number of sailors who have since separated.

The Secretary of the Navy is directed to take all necessary steps to ensure that any health effects resulting from this humanitarian mission are fully addressed. The agreement includes \$200,000,000 for the peer-reviewed medical research program, \$100,000,000 for the joint warfighter medical research program, and \$25,000,000 for the peer-reviewed cancer research program. A portion of these funds should be utilized, if necessary, to carry out additional research on the health effects of radiation exposure. Further, the Secretary of the Navy is directed to report to the congressional defense committees on any research efforts related to radiation exposure, not later than 30 days after additional funds are provided to new or existing research efforts.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	451,572	398,572
Program decrease		-53,000
PROCUREMENT	1,368	1,368
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION	604,183	604,183
<hr/>		
TOTAL, CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE	1,057,123	1,004,123

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES	938,545	1,015,885
National Guard counter-drug program		130,000
Young Marines - drug demand reduction		4,000
Previously funded RDTE projects		-6,660
Historical underexecution		-50,000

JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE
DEFEAT FUND

The agreement does not recommend funding for the Joint Improvised Explosive De-

vice Defeat Fund in the base budget. Funding requirements of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization are addressed in title IX, Overseas Contingency Operations.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	311,131	315,000
Program increase		3,869
PROCUREMENT	1,000	1,000
TOTAL, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	312,131	316,000

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL GROWTH
PLAN

Since 2008, Congress has provided the Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG) with increased funding to support increased audit, investigative, assessment, and evaluation capabilities, commonly referred to as the DODIG Growth Plan. The National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013 directed the DODIG to provide an updated requirements plan to establish future staffing objectives based on oversight needs and current budgetary realities. The

agreement supports the revised DODIG Growth Plan and directs the Secretary of Defense to fully fund the updated DODIG Growth Plan in the fiscal year 2015 budget request and the Future Years Defense Plan.

COLLABORATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS INSPECTOR GENERAL RE-
GARDING SERVICE TREATMENT RECORDS

The agreement includes a provision directing the Department of Defense Inspector General, together with the Department of Veterans Affairs Inspector General, to assess the time it takes for service treatment

records to be transmitted to the Department of Veterans Affairs, the impediments to providing the records in a useable electronic format, and recommendations to streamline the process. The agreement directs that this report should be submitted to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees not later than September 8, 2014.

TITLE VII—RELATED AGENCIES

The agreement provides \$1,042,229,000 in Title VII, Related Agencies. The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	RECOMMEND

TITLE VII		
RELATED AGENCIES		
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND.....	514,000	514,000
INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT (ICMA).....	568,271	528,229

TOTAL, TITLE VII, RELATED AGENCIES.....	1,082,271	1,042,229

CLASSIFIED ANNEX

Adjustments to classified programs are addressed in a separate detailed and comprehensive classified annex. The Intelligence Community, Department of Defense, and other organizations are expected to fully comply with the recommendations and directions in the classified annex accompanying this Act.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND

The agreement provides \$514,000,000 for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$528,229,000 for the Intelligence Community Management Account.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The agreement incorporates general provisions from the House and Senate versions of the bill which were not amended. Those general provisions that were addressed in the agreement are as follows:

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which provides general transfer authority not to exceed \$5,000,000,000. The House bill contained a similar provision which provided general transfer authority not to exceed \$4,000,000,000.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which identifies tables as Explanation of Project Level Adjustments. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate regarding limitations and conditions on the use of funds made available by this Act to initiate multi-year contracts. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which prohibits the use of funds to demilitarize or dispose of certain small firearms. The House bill contained a similar provision but made it permanent.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House regarding incentive payments authority by the Indian Financing Act of 1974. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which provides funding from various appropriations for the Civil Air Patrol Corporation. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House regarding funds appropriated for programs of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House regarding mitigation of environmental impacts on Indian lands resulting from Department of Defense activities. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House and the Senate regarding field operating agencies.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate regarding the use of new designs or fielding of combat and camouflage utility uniforms. The House bill contained no similar provision.

(RESCISSIONS)

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House and the Senate recommending rescissions and provides for the re-

scission of \$1,906,089,000. The rescissions agreed to are:

2011 Appropriations:	
National Defense Sealift Fund:	
Strategic sealift acquisition	\$10,000,000
2012 Appropriations:	
Other Procurement, Army:	
Biometrics Enterprise	40,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy:	
E-2D	10,000,000
Weapons Procurement, Navy:	
Cruiser modernization weapons	33,300,000
Other Procurement, Navy:	
CG modernization	266,486,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force:	
C-27J Joint Cargo Aircraft	312,000,000
F-22	30,000,000
C-130 AMP	71,535,000
C-130J mods—Block 7 upgrades	6,200,000
MQ-9 procurement	30,000,000
Missile Procurement, Air Force:	
Classified programs	10,000,000
National Defense Sealift Fund:	
Strategic sealift acquisition	14,000,000
Defense Health Program:	
Integrated Electronic Health Record procurement	144,518,000
2013 Appropriations:	
Cooperative Threat Reduction Account:	
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program	37,500,000
Other Procurement, Army:	
Force Provider	5,000,000
CREW	15,426,000
Unmanned ground vehicle	25,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy:	
E-2D	35,000,000
MH-60R	50,000,000
F/A-18E/F advance procurement	27,000,000
Weapons Procurement, Navy:	
Aerial targets	5,000,000
Other Procurement, Navy:	
LCS MCM mission packages (Oasis termination)	3,533,000
Airborne mine countermeasures (Oasis termination)	4,446,000
Procurement, Marine Corps:	
Follow-on to SMAW	12,650,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force:	
C-130J advance procurement	20,000,000
C-27J Joint Cargo Aircraft	69,524,000
C-27J Joint Cargo Aircraft spares	50,000,000
RQ-4 production close-out	63,400,000
C-130J mods—Block 7 upgrades	19,166,000
KC-135 mods	17,000,000
Missile Procurement, Air Force:	
Classified programs	55,000,000
Other Procurement, Air Force:	
COMSEC equipment	38,900,000
Night vision goggles	6,000,000
Procurement, Defense-Wide:	
SOF U-28	88,776,000
DISA—Global combat support system	2,703,000
CBDP—decontamination	464,000
CBDP—collective protection	12,100,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army:	
IEWS—MFEW	12,000,000
Aircraft mods—UH-60L digital cockpit	8,100,000
AMPV schedule delay	26,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy:	
Airborne mine countermeasures	5,000,000
RETRACT ELM	21,000,000
Joint tactical radio system	11,500,000
Ship contract design	10,000,000
Strategic sub and weapon system	11,000,000
Global command and control system	357,000
RQ-11 unmanned aerial vehicle	400,000

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force:	
Joint precision approach and landing systems	12,104,000
MC-12	18,310,000
C-27J airlift squadrons	6,491,000
Airborne senior leader	1,741,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide:	
Precision Tracking Space System—discrimination	15,000,000
Defense Health Program:	
Integrated Electronic Health Record procurement	104,461,000
Integrated Electronic Health Record research	998,000

The agreement modifies language proposed by the House and the Senate, which includes a modification to Section 8057 regarding human rights vetting. With respect to the term “national security emergency” in the paragraph on exceptions, the Secretary of Defense shall narrowly define its use when applying this exception.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which provides a grant to the Fisher House Foundation, Inc. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House and the Senate related to funding for the Israeli Cooperative Defense programs.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate regarding Fleet Forces Command operational and administrative control of Navy forces assigned to the Pacific Fleet. The House bill contained a similar provision which also placed certain limitations on United States Transportation Command operations and administrative control of C-130 and KC-135 forces assigned to the Pacific and European Air Force Commands.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate regarding specific allocation of funds under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which requires separate budget justification documents for the costs of participation in contingency operations for the military personnel, operation and maintenance, procurement, and research, development, test and evaluation accounts. The House bill contained a similar provision but did not include the research, development, test and evaluation accounts.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which provides funding to the United Service Organizations and the Red Cross. The Senate bill contained a similar provision but did not provide funding to the Red Cross.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which establishes a baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for the Office of the Director of National Intelligence. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House regarding reprogramming guidelines for the National Intelligence Program. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House requiring monthly reporting of incremental contingency operations costs for Operation Enduring Freedom or any other named operations. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House and the Senate regarding funds appropriated for the purpose of making remittances to the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funding for the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) or its subsidiaries. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the Office of the Director of National Intelligence from employing more Senior Executive Service employees than are specified in the classified annex. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House to provide grants through the Office of Economic Adjustment to assist the civilian population of Guam. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House regarding parking spaces provided by the BRAC 133 project. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which requires quarterly reports on civilian end strength. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funds from being used to separate the National Intelligence Program from the Department of Defense budget. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which provides general transfer authority of \$2,000,000,000 for funds made available for the intelligence community. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate regarding the Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund to be used for certain purposes. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate regarding a comprehensive evaluation of the role of a modern superintendent of a military service academy. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate which reduces funding due to favorable foreign exchange rates. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House regarding the transfer of detainees from Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to the United States. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House regarding the transfer of detainees from Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to foreign countries. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the use of funding to modify any United States facility, other than the facility at Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to house any individual detained at Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which prohibits funding from being used to enter into contracts or other agreements with any corporation in which any unpaid federal tax liability has been assessed. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funds from being used to violate the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House regarding the obligation

and expenditure of funds for the RQ-4B Global Hawk aircraft. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funds from being used to violate the Child Soldier Prevention Act of 2008. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funds from being used to violate the War Powers Resolution. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funding from being used in violation of Presidential Memorandum-Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funding from being used to enter into contracts with entities listed in the EPLS/SAM as having been convicted of fraud against the federal government. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House related to funding for Rosoboronexport. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which strikes paragraph (7) of Section 8159(c) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2002. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funds from being used for the purchase or manufacture of a flag of the United States unless such flags are treated as covered items under section 2533a(b) of title 10, U.S.C. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funding from being used in contravention of the amendments made to the Uniform Code of Military Justice by the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014 regarding offenses related to sexual assault. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which provides funding to be made available to local military commanders or officers or employees to provide ex gratia payments for damage, personal injury, or death that is incident to combat operations of the Armed Forces in a foreign country as subject to certain provisions. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate prohibiting funding from being used to conduct any environmental impact analysis related to Minuteman III silos. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House and Senate regarding a reduction of funding for general and flag officers and a prohibition of funding from being used to increase the number of general or flag officers over current levels.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which prohibits funding from being used to transition elements of the 18th Aggressor Squadron out of Eielson Air Force Base. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House regarding the use of funds to cancel the avionics modernization program of record for the C-130 aircraft. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the use

of funds from being used to grant an enlistment waiver for an offense within offense code 433 related to certain sex crimes. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House regarding force structure changes at Lajes Field, Azores, Portugal. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funding from being used in contravention of Section 41106 of title 49, U.S.C. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House regarding funding for flight demonstration teams at locations outside the United States. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House limiting the use of funds to carry out reductions to the nuclear forces of the United States to implement the New START Treaty. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House to prohibit funds from being used to implement an enrollment fee for the TRICARE for Life program. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House related to agreements with the Russian Federation pertaining to missile defense or information regarding United States ballistic missile defense systems. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funds from being used by the National Security Agency to conduct an acquisition for the purpose of targeting a United States person or to acquire, monitor, or store the contents of any electronic communication of a United States person from a provider of electronic communication services to the public. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes a provision reducing the amount of cash to be retained by the Working Capital Fund. The House and Senate bills contained no similar provisions.

The agreement includes a provision to maintain competitive rates at the nation's arsenals. The House and Senate bills contained no similar provisions.

TITLE IX—OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

The agreement provides \$85,190,942,000 in Title IX, Overseas Contingency Operations.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Secretary of Defense is directed to continue to report incremental contingency operations costs for Operation New Dawn or any other operation designated and identified by the Secretary of Defense for the purposes of Section 127a of Title 10, U.S.C. on a monthly basis in the Cost of War Execution report as required by the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation, Chapter 23, Volume 12. The Secretary of Defense is directed to continue providing Cost of War reports to the congressional defense committees that include the following information by appropriation account: funding appropriated, funding allocated, monthly obligations, monthly disbursements, cumulative fiscal year obligations, and cumulative fiscal year disbursements.

In order to meet unanticipated requirements, the Secretary of Defense may need to transfer funds within these appropriations accounts for purposes other than those specified in this report. The Secretary of Defense

is directed to follow normal prior approval	appropriations accounts in this title using	MILITARY PERSONNEL
reprogramming procedures should it be nec-	authority provided in section 9002 of this	The agreement on items addressed by ei-
essary to transfer funding between different	Act.	ther the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

M-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY		
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS		
BASIC PAY	864,052	864,052
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	238,058	238,058
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	271,092	271,092
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	34,598	34,598
INCENTIVE PAYS	5,126	5,126
SPECIAL PAYS	38,486	38,486
ALLOWANCES	19,132	19,132
SEPARATION PAY	88,867	88,867
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	65,940	65,940
TOTAL, BA-1	1,625,351	1,625,351
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
BASIC PAY	1,925,501	1,925,501
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	543,288	543,288
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	763,796	763,796
INCENTIVE PAYS	2,427	2,427
SPECIAL PAYS	176,568	176,568
ALLOWANCES	110,227	110,227
SEPARATION PAY	180,287	180,287
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	147,361	147,361
TOTAL, BA-2	3,849,455	3,849,455
BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	251,345	251,345
SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	500,504	336,273
Projected underexecution		-164,231
TOTAL, BA-4	751,849	587,618
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL		
ACCESSION TRAVEL	11,091	11,091
TRAINING TRAVEL	8,926	8,926
OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	105,220	101,776
PCS efficiency		-3,444
ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	54,677	50,103
PCS efficiency		-4,574
SEPARATION TRAVEL	14,169	14,169
TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS	622	622
TOTAL, BA-5	194,705	186,687
BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS		
INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS	4,745	4,745
DEATH GRATUITIES	7,449	7,449
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	204,833	196,105
Excess to requirement		-8,728
RESERVE INCOME REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	40	40
SGLI EXTRA HAZARD PAYMENTS	73,261	1,449
Excess to requirement		-71,812
TRAUMATIC INJURY PROTECTION COVERAGE	35,827	35,827
TOTAL, BA-6	326,155	245,615

M-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
LOWER THAN BUDGETED OVERSTRENGTH		-242,000
LOWER THAN BUDGETED RESERVE COMPONENT		
MOBILIZATION RATES		-803,000
TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY	6,747,515	5,449,726
MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY		
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS		
BASIC PAY	99,067	99,067
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	24,271	24,271
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	31,959	31,959
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	3,427	3,427
INCENTIVE PAYS	749	749
SPECIAL PAYS	4,858	4,858
ALLOWANCES	7,458	7,458
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	7,579	7,579
TOTAL, BA-1	179,368	179,368
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
BASIC PAY	108,938	108,938
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	26,690	26,690
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	51,780	51,780
INCENTIVE PAYS	296	296
SPECIAL PAYS	11,931	11,931
ALLOWANCES	16,447	16,447
SEPARATION PAY	179	179
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	8,334	8,334
TOTAL, BA-2	224,595	224,595
BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	12,359	12,359
SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	22,956	22,956
TOTAL, BA-4	35,315	35,315
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL		
ACCESSION TRAVEL	3,071	3,071
OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	1,353	1,353
ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	2,559	2,559
SEPARATION TRAVEL	4,472	4,472
TOTAL, BA-5	11,455	11,455
BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS		
DEATH GRATUITIES	1,200	1,200
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	62,168	62,168
SGLI EXTRA HAZARD PAYMENTS	44,243	44,243
TOTAL, BA-6	107,611	107,611
TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY	558,344	558,344
MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS		
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS		
BASIC PAY	143,065	143,065
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	41,321	41,321
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	48,408	48,408
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	6,073	6,073
SPECIAL PAYS	4,120	4,120
ALLOWANCES	4,155	4,155
SEPARATION PAY	43,118	43,118
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	10,937	10,937

M-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
TOTAL, BA-1	301,197	301,197
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
BASIC PAY	267,486	267,486
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	81,344	81,344
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	89,578	89,578
SPECIAL PAYS	25,141	25,141
ALLOWANCES	16,905	16,905
SEPARATION PAY	78,956	78,956
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	20,463	20,463
TOTAL, BA-2	579,873	579,873
BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	45,965	45,965
TOTAL, BA-4	45,965	45,965
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL		
ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	19,481	19,481
SEPARATION TRAVEL	4,371	4,371
TOTAL, BA-5	23,852	23,852
BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS		
INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS	930	930
DEATH GRATUITIES	7,000	7,000
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	37,733	37,733
SGLI EXTRA HAZARD PAYMENTS	22,772	22,772
TOTAL, BA-6	68,435	68,435
LOWER THAN BUDGETED OVERSTRENGTH		-194,400
LOWER THAN BUDGETED RESERVE COMPONENT		
MOBILIZATION RATES		-47,000
TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS	1,019,322	777,922
MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE		
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS		
BASIC PAY	131,007	131,007
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	32,097	32,097
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	39,926	39,926
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	4,696	4,696
SPECIAL PAYS	7,394	7,394
ALLOWANCES	8,449	8,449
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	10,022	10,022
TOTAL, BA-1	233,591	233,591
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
BASIC PAY	229,591	229,591
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	56,250	56,250
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	95,564	95,564
SPECIAL PAYS	29,262	29,262
ALLOWANCES	25,480	25,480
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	17,564	17,564
TOTAL, BA-2	453,711	453,711
BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL		
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	24,177	24,177
SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	72,502	72,502
TOTAL, BA-4	96,679	96,679
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL		

M-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	4,003	4,003
TOTAL, BA-5	4,003	4,003
BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS		
DEATH GRATUITIES	600	600
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	28,841	28,841
SGLI EXTRA HAZARD PAYMENTS	49,662	15,437
Excess to requirement		-34,225
TOTAL, BA-6	79,103	44,878
TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	867,087	832,862
RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY		
BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING		
PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48)	10,494	10,494
SPECIAL TRAINING	30,458	30,458
TOTAL, BA-1	40,952	40,952
LOWER THAN BUDGETED MOBILIZATION RATES		-7,600
TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY	40,952	33,352
RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY		
BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING		
SCHOOL TRAINING	1,753	1,753
SPECIAL TRAINING	18,100	18,100
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	385	385
TOTAL, BA-1	20,238	20,238
TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY	20,238	20,238
RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS		
BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING		
SCHOOL TRAINING	3,213	3,213
SPECIAL TRAINING	11,679	11,679
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	242	242
TOTAL, BA-1	15,134	15,134
TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS	15,134	15,134
RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE		
BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING		
SPECIAL TRAINING	20,432	20,432
TOTAL, BA-1	20,432	20,432
TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	20,432	20,432

M-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY		
BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING		
PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48)	50,638	50,638
SCHOOL TRAINING	19,444	19,444
SPECIAL TRAINING	286,096	286,096
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	37,186	37,186
TOTAL, BA-1	393,364	393,364
LOWER THAN BUDGETED MOBILIZATION RATES		-136,300
TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY	393,364	257,064
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE		
BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING		
SPECIAL TRAINING	6,919	6,919
TOTAL, BA-1	6,919	6,919
TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	6,919	6,919
TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL	9,689,307	7,971,993

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY			
111	MANEUVER UNITS	217,571	623,449
	Transfer from title II - Theater demand change		105,878
	Transfer from title II - OCO operations		300,000
112	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	8,266	10,624
	Transfer from title II - Theater demand change		2,358
113	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	56,626	62,173
	Transfer from title II - Theater demand change		5,547
114	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	4,209,942	4,412,215
	Transfer from title II - Theater demand change		2,273
	Transfer from title II - OCO operations		200,000
115	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	950,567	1,450,567
	Transfer from title II - OCO operations		500,000
116	AVIATION ASSETS	474,288	537,945
	Transfer from title II - Theater demand change		63,657
121	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,349,152	2,282,755
	Army requested transfer to OP,A line 185 and RDTE,A line 60		-31,500
	Transfer from title II - Integrated air missile defense		232,600
	Transfer from title II - Operation spartan shield		232,503
	Transfer from title II - OCO operations		500,000
122	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	655,000	675,000
	Transfer from JIEDDO - RQ-7 sustainment		20,000
123	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	301,563	601,563
	Transfer from title II - OCO operations		300,000
131	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	706,214	706,214
135	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	11,519,498	11,489,498
	Civilian expeditionary workforce		-15,000
	Align Afghanistan reintegration program with funding execution		-15,000
136	COMMANDER'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	60,000	30,000
	Excess to need		-30,000
137	RESET	2,240,358	2,240,358
411	SECURITY PROGRAMS	1,402,994	1,402,994
421	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	4,601,356	4,801,356
	Transfer from title II - OCO operations		200,000
424	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	17,418	17,418

O-1		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
432	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	110,000	610,000
	Transfer from title II - OCO operations		500,000
434	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	94,820	54,820
	Overstatement of fiscal year 2013 baseline		-40,000
435	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	54,000	54,000
437	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	250,000	306,300
	BuckEye terrain data system		56,300
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY		29,279,633	32,369,249
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY			
1A1A	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	845,169	1,845,169
	Transfer from title II - OCO operations		1,000,000
1A3A	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	600	600
1A4A	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	17,489	17,489
1A4N	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	78,491	78,491
1A5A	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	162,420	162,420
1A6A	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,700	2,700
1A9A	AVIATION LOGISTICS	50,130	50,130
1B1B	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	949,539	1,559,387
	Transfer from title II - Utilities		109,848
	Transfer from title II - OCO operations		500,000
1B2B	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	20,226	20,226
1B4B	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,679,660	2,679,660
	Transfer from title II - OCO operations		1,000,000
1C1C	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	37,760	37,760
1C4C	WARFARE TACTICS	25,351	25,351
1C5C	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	20,045	20,045
1C6C	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	1,212,296	1,212,296
1C7C	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	10,203	10,203
1D3D	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	127,972	127,972
1D4D	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	221,427	241,427
	Transfer from title II - SCAN EAGLE		20,000
BSM1	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	13,386	13,386
BSS1	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	110,940	110,940

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
2C1H FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM	18,460	18,460
2C3H COAST GUARD SUPPORT	227,033	0
Transfer to Department of Homeland Security		-227,033
3B1K SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	50,269	50,269
3B4K TRAINING SUPPORT	5,400	5,400
4A1M ADMINISTRATION	2,418	2,418
4A2M EXTERNAL RELATIONS	516	516
4A4M MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	5,107	5,107
4A5M OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	1,411	1,411
4A6M SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	2,545	2,545
4B1N SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	153,427	153,427
4B3N ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	8,570	8,570
4C1P NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	1,425	1,425
999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	5,608	5,608
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY	6,067,993	8,470,808
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS		
1A1A OPERATIONAL FORCES	992,190	1,192,190
Transfer from title II - OCO operations		200,000
1A2A FIELD LOGISTICS	559,574	559,574
1A3A DEPOT MAINTENANCE	570,000	570,000
BSS1 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	69,726	569,726
Transfer from title II - OCO operations		500,000
3B4D TRAINING SUPPORT	108,270	108,270
4A3G SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	365,555	365,555
4A4G ADMINISTRATION	3,675	3,675
999 OTHER PROGRAMS	825	825
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	2,669,815	3,369,815
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE		
011A PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,712,393	2,994,593
Transfer from title II - OCO operations		1,282,200

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
011C COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	836,104	802,104
Unjustified growth in contracts		-34,000
011D AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	14,118	14,118
011M DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,373,480	1,373,480
011R FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	122,712	122,712
011Z BASE SUPPORT	1,520,333	1,520,333
012A GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	31,582	31,582
012C OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	147,524	140,524
Unjustified growth in contracts		-7,000
013A LAUNCH FACILITIES	857	857
013C SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	8,353	8,353
015A COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	50,495	50,495
021A AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	3,091,133	3,591,133
Transfer from title II - OCO operations		500,000
021D MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	47,897	47,897
021M DEPOT MAINTENANCE	387,179	887,179
Transfer from title II - OCO operations		500,000
021R FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	7,043	7,043
021Z BASE SUPPORT	68,382	68,382
031A OFFICER ACQUISITION	100	100
031B RECRUIT TRAINING	478	478
031Z BASE SUPPORT	19,256	19,256
032A SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	12,845	12,845
032B FLIGHT TRAINING	731	731
032C PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	607	607
032D TRAINING SUPPORT	720	720
033C OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	152	152
041A LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	86,273	586,273
Transfer from title II - OCO operations		500,000
041B TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	2,511	2,511
041Z BASE SUPPORT	19,887	19,887
042A ADMINISTRATION	3,493	3,493

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
042B SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	152,086	152,086
042G OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	269,825	269,825
043A SECURITY PROGRAMS	16,558	16,558
044A INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	117	117
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	10,005,224	12,746,424
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE		
SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	2,222,868	2,219,868
Classified adjustment		-3,000
DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	27,781	27,781
DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	76,348	76,348
DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES	99,538	99,538
DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	9,620	9,620
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION AGENCY	100,100	100,100
DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	0	13,000
Beyond Yellow Ribbon programs		13,000
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	45,746	45,746
DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	1,950,000	1,707,000
Lift and Sustain	450,000	450,000
Coalition Support Fund	1,500,000	1,257,000
Undistributed reduction to Coalition Support Fund account - reduction due to carryover of fiscal year 2011 unexpired funds		-243,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	38,227	38,227
WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICE	2,784	2,784
OTHER PROGRAMS	1,862,066	1,886,666
Classified adjustment		-5,400
Observant Compass		30,000
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	6,435,078	6,226,678
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE		
113 ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	6,995	6,995
115 LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,332	2,332
121 FORCES READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	608	608
131 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	33,000	33,000
LOWER THAN BUDGETED MOBILIZATION RATES		-8,261
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE	42,935	34,674

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE		
IA1A MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	17,196	17,196
IA3A INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	200	200
IA5A AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	6,000	6,000
IB1B MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	12,304	12,304
IB4B SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	6,790	6,790
IC6C COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	13,210	13,210
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE	55,700	55,700
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE		
1A1A OPERATING FORCES	11,124	11,124
BSS1 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	1,410	1,410
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	12,534	12,534
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE		
011M DEPOT MAINTENANCE	26,599	26,599
011Z BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	6,250	6,250
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE	32,849	32,849
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
111 MANEUVER UNITS	29,314	29,314
112 MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	1,494	1,494
113 ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	15,343	15,343
114 THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	1,549	1,549
116 AVIATION ASSETS	64,504	64,504
121 FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	31,512	31,512
131 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	42,179	42,179
133 MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	11,996	11,996
432 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,480	1,480
LOWER THAN BUDGETED MOBILIZATION RATES		-68,900
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	199,371	130,471
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
011G MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	22,200	22,200
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	22,200	22,200

O-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND		
AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND	279,000	279,000
Undistributed reduction		-80,000
TOTAL, AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND	279,000	199,000
AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND		
Defense Forces	5,821,185	5,456,185
Sustainment	2,735,603	2,735,603
Infrastructure	278,650	278,650
Equipment and Transportation	2,180,382	1,815,382
Reduction to Enablers - Mi-17		-365,000
Training and Operations	626,550	626,550
Interior Forces	1,895,810	1,895,810
Sustainment	1,214,995	1,214,995
Equipment and Transportation	54,696	54,696
Training and Operations	626,119	626,119
Related Activities	9,725	9,725
Sustainment	7,225	7,225
Training and Operations	2,500	2,500
UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION		-2,635,000
TOTAL, AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND	7,726,720	4,726,720
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	62,829,052	59,914,922

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY—
COALITION SUPPORT FUND

The agreement reduces the budget request for the Coalition Support Fund by \$243,000,000. This undistributed reduction is taken without prejudice to the current year allocation but is an effort to bring balance to the account due to carryover of fiscal year 2011 unexpired funds in the same amount. When combined with the fiscal year 2011 unexpired funds, funding in the full amount requested should be available upon the enactment of this Act.

AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

The agreement reduces the budget request for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) by \$365,000,000 to address requested “enablers.” Specifically, this reduction was taken due to the new position announced by the Department of Defense that it no longer intends to purchase the Mi-17 rotary wing aircraft as part of the Interior Forces equipment request. Concurrent with this decision, and following the original budget request, the Department of Defense reevaluated the total \$2,615,000,000 request for “enablers” and found that the request exceeded current requirements. Therefore, the Department notified Congress of its intent to reduce the previously requested enablers by nearly 60 percent, including eliminating requests for several platforms.

Additionally, the budget requests for the ASFF have been greatly overstated for the past four years. Excess appropriations in this

account have been carried into the following fiscal years for obligation. Because of the previously unknown demand for the needs of the Afghanistan Security Forces, Congress allowed the Department of Defense to maintain this excess funding to offset unforeseen expenses. This carryover, however, has become a constant, as have the recurring costs associated with maintaining a military and police force in Afghanistan. Therefore, an additional undistributed reduction of \$2,635,000,000 is taken in the ASFF account to eliminate continued excess carryover.

Rather than rescinding the funds from prior year appropriations, the agreement reduces the current year request as a mechanism to obtain balance within the program and is done without prejudice to the current year’s need.

AFGHANISTAN SPECIAL MISSION WING

The Secretary of Defense is directed to provide a report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act that details personnel, maintenance, and logistics milestones met and still to be achieved so that the Afghan Special Mission Wing (SMW) is able to operate and maintain its fleet of aircraft as well as an analysis of alternative platforms that may be able to meet SMW mission requirements over the long-term.

AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

The agreement reduces the budget request for the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund

(AIF) by \$80,000,000. Amendments included during the House of Representatives floor debate reduced the requested amount by nearly 80 percent. The agreement takes into consideration the lack of granularity provided by the Department of Defense regarding projects to be completed, anticipated fuel costs or remedies for payment thereof, and anticipated projects not included in the original budget request. The lack of a detailed strategy was further compounded by a House-passed amendment that restricts the AIF to no new projects beyond those currently underway. As late as 75 days into fiscal year 2014, the Department issued the Committees a verbal and unofficial notification that it was considering two notional hydroelectric projects. No funding is provided for these projects.

BUILDING PARTNERSHIP CAPACITY—LIGHT AIR
SUPPORT AIRCRAFT

The agreement does not include the language in Senate Report 113-85 regarding the Building Partnership Capacity Program and instead directs the Secretary of the Air Force to report to the congressional defense committees 30 days prior to entering into a contract for any future Light Air Support aircraft.

PROCUREMENT

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
2 SATURN ARCH (MIP)	48,000	24,000
Program affordability		-24,000
4 MQ-1 UAV	31,988	0
Program affordability - maintain same quantity		-31,988
9 AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIB NEW BUILD	142,000	142,000
11 KIOWA WARRIOR UPGRADE (OH-58 D)/WRA	163,800	117,000
Program affordability - maintain same quantity		-46,800
14 CH-47 HELICOPTER	386,000	386,000
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	771,788	669,000
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
3 HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	54,000	54,000
7 GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	39,045	39,045
10 ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYSTEM (ATACMS)	35,600	35,600
TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	128,645	128,645
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		
1 CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	4,400	4,400
3 CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES	1,500	1,500
4 CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	5,000	5,000
8 CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	60,000	60,000
10 60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	5,000	5,000
14 CTG, ARTY, 75MM AND 105MM ALL TYPES	10,000	20,000
Army unfunded request - 105mm Artillery High Explosive		10,000
15 ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES	10,000	10,000
16 PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE XM982	11,000	11,000
21 ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	57,000	57,000
22 DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	4,000	4,000
23 GRENADES, ALL TYPES	3,000	3,000
24 SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	8,000	8,000

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
28 CAD/PAD ALL TYPES	2,000	2,000
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	180,900	190,900
OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
14 MINE-RESISTANT AMBUSH-PROTECTED MODS	321,040	371,040
Program adjustment		50,000
61 INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD	25,000	5,000
Excess to need		-20,000
69 DCGS-A (MIP)	7,200	7,200
73 CI HUMINT AUTO REPORTING AND COLL	5,980	5,980
76 LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR	57,800	57,800
77 FAMILY OF PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIES	15,300	15,300
78 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	4,221	0
Unobligated prior year funds		-4,221
91 ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIPMENT	1,834	1,834
92 MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT	21,000	21,000
99 COUNTERFIRE RADARS	85,830	85,830
146 FORCE PROVIDER	51,654	51,654
147 FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT	6,264	6,264
185 RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	25,000
Army requested transfer from OM,A		25,000
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	603,123	653,902
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
11 UH-1Y/AH-1Z	29,520	0
Duplicative of combat loss added in fiscal year 2013		-29,520
26 MQ-8	13,100	13,100
31 AV-8 SERIES	57,652	57,652
32 F-18 SERIES	35,500	35,500
38 EP-3 SERIES	2,700	2,700
48 SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	3,375	3,375
54 COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	49,183	49,183
55 COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	4,190	4,190
59 MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION	20,700	20,700

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
65 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	24,776	24,776
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	240,696	211,176
WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
9 HELLFIRE	27,000	27,000
10 LASER MAVERICK	58,000	58,000
11 STAND OFF PRECISION GUIDED MUNITIONS	1,500	1,500
TOTAL, WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	86,500	86,500
PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS		
1 GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	11,424	11,424
2 AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	30,332	30,332
3 MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	8,282	8,282
6 AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	31,884	31,884
11 OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	409	409
12 SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	11,976	11,976
13 PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	2,447	2,447
14 AMMUNITION LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	7,692	7,692
15 SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION	13,461	13,461
16 LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	3,310	3,310
17 40 MM, ALL TYPES	6,244	6,244
18 60MM, ALL TYPES	3,368	3,368
19 81MM, ALL TYPES	9,162	9,162
20 120MM, ALL TYPES	10,266	10,266
21 CTG 25MM, ALL TYPES	1,887	1,887
22 GRENADES, ALL TYPES	1,611	1,611
23 ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	37,459	0
Contract delay		-37,459
24 ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	970	970
25 DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	418	418
26 FUZE, ALL TYPES	14,219	14,219
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS	206,821	169,362

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
131 TACTICAL VEHICLES	17,968	0
Program reduction		-17,968
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	17,968	0
PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		
10 JAVELIN	29,334	29,334
11 FOLLOW ON TO SMAW	105	105
13 MODIFICATION KITS	16,081	12,981
Unit cost growth		-3,100
15 REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	16,081	16,081
17 MODIFICATION KITS	2,831	2,831
18 ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	8,170	8,170
23 INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	2,700	2,700
26 RQ-11 UAV	2,830	2,830
29 COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	4,866	4,366
Unit cost growth		-500
30 COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	265	265
42 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT	114	114
43 BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT	523	523
44 TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	365	365
45 POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	2,004	2,004
47 EOD SYSTEMS	42,930	42,930
57 FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	385	385
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	129,584	125,984
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
15 CV-22 OSPREY	0	73,200
Add one aircraft for operational loss replacement		73,200
32 LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES	94,050	94,050
52 U-2 MODS	11,300	11,300
59 C-130	1,618	1,618
64 RC-135	2,700	2,700
79 AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	6,000	6,000
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	115,668	188,868

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
5 PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	24,200	24,200
TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	24,200	24,200
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		
1 ROCKETS	326	326
2 CARTRIDGES BBU-63/B	17,634	7,995 -9,639
4 GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	37,514	37,514
5 JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION Pricing adjustment	84,459	71,959 -12,500
11 FLARES	14,973	14,973
12 FUZES	3,859	3,859
14 SMALL ARMS	1,200	1,200
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	159,965	137,826
OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
22 WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	1,800	1,800
46 MILSATCOM SPACE	5,695	5,695
59 CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	60,600	60,600
61 MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	68,000	68,000
68 DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG	58,250	58,250
999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS Classified adjustment	2,380,501	2,323,501 -57,000
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	2,574,846	2,517,846

P-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE		
15 TELEPORT PROGRAM	4,760	4,760
CLASSIFIED	78,986	78,986
2 SOF ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT	2,841	2,841
49 CV-22 MODIFICATION	0	17,672
Operational loss		17,672
66 SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	13,300	13,300
84 SOF SOLDIER PROTECTION AND SURVIVAL SYSTEMS	8,034	8,034
89 SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	3,354	3,354
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	111,275	128,947
NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT		
RESERVE EQUIPMENT		
ARMY RESERVE	0	175,000
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		175,000
NAVY RESERVE	0	65,000
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		65,000
MARINE CORPS RESERVE	0	60,000
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		60,000
AIR FORCE RESERVE	0	70,000
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		70,000
TOTAL, RESERVE EQUIPMENT	0	370,000
NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT		
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	0	315,000
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		315,000
AIR NATIONAL GUARD	0	315,000
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		315,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT		630,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT	0	1,000,000

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

The agreement provides \$1,000,000,000 for National Guard and Reserve Equipment. Of that amount, \$315,000,000 is for the Army National Guard; \$315,000,000 is for the Air National Guard; \$175,000,000 is for the Army Reserve; \$65,000,000 is for the Navy Reserve; \$60,000,000 is for the Marine Corps Reserve; and \$70,000,000 is for the Air Force Reserve to meet urgent equipment needs that may arise in fiscal year 2014.

This funding will allow the Guard and reserve components to procure high priority equipment that may be used by these units for both their combat missions and their missions in support of State governors. The National Guard and Reserve Equipment account shall be executed by the Chiefs of the National Guard and reserve components with priority consideration given to the following items: 13K AT Forklift; ARC 210 Radios for ANG F-16s; Air National Guard Missile

Warning System; Arctic Sustainment Kits; Base Physical Security Systems; Blue Force Tracker Next Generation; CBRN Reconnaissance Equipment; Chemical and Biological Protective Shelters; Coastal Riverine Force Boats and Communications Upgrades; Counter Communications Systems; Digital Radar Warning ALR-69A Receivers for F-16s; F-15 AESA Radars; F-16/F-15/A-10 Radar Warning Receivers and Defensive Systems Upgrades; General Engineering Equipment; Generation 4 Advanced Targeting Pods; HC-130 Hostile Fire Indication System; Helmet-Mounted Integrated Targeting System; High-Density Storage Cabinets; In-Flight Propeller Balancing System; Integrated Vehicle Health Management System for UH-72As; Internal and External Auxiliary Fuel Tanks for Rotary Wing Aircraft; Joint Threat Emitters; KC-135 and C-130 Real Time Information in Cockpit (RTIC) Data Link; Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM); Light Utility Helicopters; Light-

weight Multi-Band Satellite Terminal; Mobile Ad Hoc Network Emergency Communications Equipment; Modernized Medical Equipment Sets for HMMWVs; Modular Small Arms Training Systems; Reactive Skin Decontamination Lotion; RED HORSE Squadron Vehicles; Remotely Piloted Aircraft Squadron Operations Centers and Targeting Unit Equipment; Simulation Training Systems; Small and Light Arms; Tactical Trucks; Targeting Pod Upgrades; UH-60 A-L Modernization; UH-60 Civilian Communications Package A & B Kits; Ultra-Light Tactical Vehicles; VSS Modernization for Geographically Separated Units and Unified Capabilities; and Wireless Mobile Mesh Network Systems.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

R-1	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, ARMY		
60 SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	0	6,500
Army requested transfer for Rapid Equipping Force from OM,A		6,500
87 FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (GWOT)	7,000	7,000
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, ARMY	7,000	13,500
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, NAVY		
999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	34,426	34,426
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, NAVY	34,426	34,426
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, AIR FORCE		
999 OTHER PROGRAMS (GWOT)	9,000	9,000
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, AIR FORCE	9,000	9,000
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE		
250 MQ-9 UAV	0	12,000
Authorization adjustment - MQ-9 UAV		12,000
999 OTHER PROGRAMS (GWOT)	66,208	66,208
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE	66,208	78,208

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

The agreement provides \$264,910,000 for Revolving and Management Funds.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	904,201	898,701
IN-HOUSE CARE	375,958	375,958
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	382,560	377,060
Transitional assistance management program unjustified growth		-5,500
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	132,749	132,749
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	2,238	2,238
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	460	460
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	10,236	10,236

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-
DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

The agreement provides \$376,305,000 for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense.

JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE
DEFEAT FUND

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

Line		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill
1	ATTACK THE NETWORK	417,700	350,200
	Casual Whisper delayed start		-4,000
	JCAST excess funding		-10,000
	Net exploitation effort delayed new start		-5,500
	Concurrency		-3,000
	JIEDDO requested transfer to line 2		-45,000
2	DEFEAT THE DEVICE	248,886	241,886
	Handheld IED device		-10,000
	Personnel borne device		-5,000
	RQ-7 sustainment - transfer to OM,A OCO line 122		-20,000
	Unjustified Sentinel Hawk request		-4,500
	Unjustified Siren program request		-5,000
	Unjustified vehicle based IED request		-7,500
	JIEDDO requested transfer from line 1		45,000
3	TRAIN THE FORCE	106,000	106,000
4	STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE	227,414	226,139
	Supplies reduction		-1,275
5	GENERAL REDUCTION		-45,000
	Program decrease		-45,000
TOTAL, JOINT IED DEFEAT FUND		1,000,000	879,225

The agreement provides funding for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund in title IX as such requirements are considered to be war related.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement provides \$10,766,000 for the Office of the Inspector General.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

The agreement for title IX incorporates general provisions from the House and Senate versions of the bill which were not amended. Those general provisions that were addressed in the agreement are as follows:

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House regarding the supervision and administration costs and costs for design during construction associated with a construction project. The Senate bill contained a similar provision but did not include language regarding costs for design during construction.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate regarding limitations on the purchase of passenger motor vehicles and heavy and light armored vehicles. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House regarding funding and guidelines for the Commander's Emergency Response Program. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House concerning notification of operations and activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

(RESCISSIONS)

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House and the Senate recommending rescissions. The provision provides for the rescission of \$140,370,000 from the following programs:

2009 Appropriations:		
General Provision:		
Retroactive stop loss special pay program		\$53,100,000
2013 Appropriations:		
Other Procurement, Army:		
CI HUMINT auto reporting and collection		6,400,000
Counter Intel/Security counter-measures		80,870,000

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which makes Coalition Support Funds for Pakistan contingent on a certification by the Secretary of Defense, with concurrence from the Secretary of State, that certain conditions are met. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which prohibits funds from being used with respect to Syria in contravention of the War Powers Resolution. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funds from the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund from being used for projects commenced after the date of enactment of this Act. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

TITLE X—MILITARY DISABILITY RETIREMENT AND SURVIVOR BENEFIT ANNUITY RESTORATION

The agreement amends section 1401a(b) of title 10, United States Code, as added by section 403(a) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013.

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE I			
MILITARY PERSONNEL			
Military Personnel, Army.....	41,037,790	40,787,967	-249,823
Military Personnel, Navy.....	27,824,444	27,231,512	-592,932
Military Personnel, Marine Corps.....	12,905,216	12,766,099	-139,117
Military Personnel, Air Force.....	28,519,877	28,519,993	+116
Reserve Personnel, Army.....	4,565,261	4,377,563	-187,698
Reserve Personnel, Navy.....	1,891,936	1,843,966	-47,970
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps.....	677,499	655,109	-22,390
Reserve Personnel, Air Force.....	1,758,629	1,723,159	-35,470
National Guard Personnel, Army.....	8,041,268	7,776,498	-264,770
National Guard Personnel, Air Force.....	3,177,961	3,114,421	-63,540

Total, Title I, Military Personnel.....	130,399,881	128,796,287	-1,603,594
=====			
TITLE II			
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE			
Operation and Maintenance, Army.....	35,073,077	30,768,069	-4,305,008
Operation and Maintenance, Navy.....	39,945,237	36,311,160	-3,634,077
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps.....	6,254,650	5,397,605	-857,045
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force.....	37,270,842	33,248,618	-4,022,224
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	32,997,693	31,450,068	-1,547,625

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve.....	3,095,036	2,940,936	-154,100
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve.....	1,197,752	1,158,382	-39,370
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve.....	263,317	255,317	-8,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve.....	3,164,607	3,062,207	-102,400
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard.....	7,054,196	6,857,530	-196,666
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard.....	6,566,004	6,392,304	-173,700
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Account.....	5,000	---	-5,000
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces...	13,606	13,606	---
Environmental Restoration, Army.....	298,815	298,815	---
Environmental Restoration, Navy.....	316,103	316,103	---
Environmental Restoration, Air Force.....	439,820	439,820	---
Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide.....	10,757	10,757	---
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites	237,443	287,443	+50,000
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid.....	109,500	109,500	---
Cooperative Threat Reduction Account.....	528,455	500,455	-28,000
Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce			
Development Fund.....	256,031	51,031	-205,000
Total, Title II, Operation and maintenance.....	175,097,941	159,869,726	-15,228,215

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
TITLE III			
PROCUREMENT			
Aircraft Procurement, Army.....	5,024,387	4,844,891	-179,496
Missile Procurement, Army.....	1,334,083	1,549,491	+215,408
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army.....	1,597,267	1,610,811	+13,544
Procurement of Ammunition, Army.....	1,540,437	1,444,067	-96,370
Other Procurement, Army.....	6,465,218	4,936,908	-1,528,310
Aircraft Procurement, Navy.....	17,927,651	16,442,794	-1,484,857
Weapons Procurement, Navy.....	3,122,193	3,009,157	-113,036
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps.....	589,267	549,316	-39,951
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy.....	14,077,804	15,231,364	+1,153,560
Advanced appropriation FY 2015.....	952,739	---	-952,739
Other Procurement, Navy.....	6,310,257	5,572,618	-737,639
Procurement, Marine Corps.....	1,343,511	1,240,958	-102,553
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force.....	11,398,901	10,379,180	-1,019,721
Missile Procurement, Air Force.....	5,343,286	4,446,763	-896,523
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force.....	759,442	729,677	-29,765
Other Procurement, Air Force.....	16,760,581	16,572,754	-187,827
Procurement, Defense-Wide	4,534,083	4,240,416	-293,667
Defense Production Act Purchases	25,135	60,135	+35,000
Total, Title III, Procurement.....	99,106,242	92,861,300	-6,244,942
FY 2014.....	(98,153,503)	(92,861,300)	(-5,292,203)

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

FY 2014
Request

Final Bill
vs. Request

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army.....	7,989,102	7,126,318	-862,784
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy.....	15,974,780	14,949,919	-1,024,861
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force.	25,702,946	23,585,292	-2,117,654
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	17,667,108	17,086,412	-580,696
Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense.....	186,300	246,800	+60,500
Total, Title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.....	67,520,236	62,994,741	-4,525,495

TITLE V

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

Defense Working Capital Funds.....	1,545,827	1,649,214	+103,387
National Defense Sealift Fund.....	730,700	597,213	-133,487
Total, Title V, Revolving and Management Funds..	2,276,527	2,246,427	-30,100

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE VI			
OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS			
Defense Health Program.....	---	---	---
Operation and maintenance.....	31,653,734	30,704,995	-948,739
Procurement.....	671,181	441,764	-229,417
Research, development, test and evaluation.....	729,613	1,552,399	+822,786
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Defense Health Program 1/.....	33,054,528	32,699,158	-355,370
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense:			
Operation and maintenance.....	451,572	398,572	-53,000
Procurement.....	1,368	1,368	---
Research, development, test and evaluation.....	604,183	604,183	---
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Total, Chemical Agents 2/.....	1,057,123	1,004,123	-53,000

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	938,545	1,015,885	+77,340
Joint Urgent Operational Needs Fund.....	98,800	---	-98,800
Office of the Inspector General 1/.....	312,131	316,000	+3,869
Total, Title VI, Other Department of Defense Programs.....	35,461,127	35,035,166	-425,961

TITLE VII

RELATED AGENCIES

Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund.....	514,000	514,000	---
Intelligence Community Management Account (ICMA).....	568,271	528,229	-40,042
Total, Title VII, Related agencies.....	1,082,271	1,042,229	-40,042

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE VIII			
GENERAL PROVISIONS			
Additional transfer authority (Sec.8005).....	(4,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(+1,000,000)
Indian Financing Act incentives (Sec.8019).....	---	15,000	+15,000
FFRDC (Sec.8023).....	---	-40,000	-40,000
Rescissions (Sec.8040).....	---	-1,906,089	-1,906,089
O&M, Defense-wide transfer authority (Sec.8051).....	(30,000)	(30,000)	---
Global Security Contingency Fund (O&M, Defense-wide transfer) (Sec.8068).....	(200,000)	(200,000)	---
Fisher House Foundation (Sec.8069).....	---	4,000	+4,000
National grants (Sec.8077).....	---	44,000	+44,000
Shipbuilding & conversion funds, Navy (Sec.8082).....	8,000	8,000	---
ICMA transfer authority (Sec.8088).....	(20,000)	(20,000)	---
Fisher House transfer authority (Sec.8093).....	(11,000)	(11,000)	---
Defense Health O&M transfer authority (Sec.8098).....	(143,087)	(143,087)	---
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide (Sec.8102).....	---	---	---
(transfer authority).....	(273,300)	(119,400)	(-153,900)
Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund (Sec.8107).....	---	2,244,400	+2,244,400
Rescission.....	---	-1,920,000	-1,920,000

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
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Superintendents review (Sec. 8108).....	---	1,000	+1,000
Revised economic assumptions (Sec. 8109).....	---	-380,000	-380,000
Special Victims Program implementation (Sec.8124).....	---	25,000	+25,000
A-12 Aircraft litigation in-kind settlement.....	100,000	---	-100,000
General/Flag Officers (Sec.8129).....	---	-8,000	-8,000
Working Capital Fund excess cash balances (Sec.8140) ..	---	-866,500	-866,500
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Total, Title VIII, General Provisions.....	108,000	-2,779,189	-2,887,189
=====	=====	=====	=====

TITLE IX

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) 3/

Military Personnel

Military Personnel, Army (OCO).....	6,747,515	5,449,726	-1,297,789
Military Personnel, Navy (OCO).....	558,344	558,344	---
Military Personnel, Marine Corps (OCO).....	1,019,322	777,922	-241,400
Military Personnel, Air Force (OCO).....	867,087	832,862	-34,225
Reserve Personnel, Army (OCO).....	40,952	33,352	-7,600
Reserve Personnel, Navy (OCO).....	20,238	20,238	---
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps (OCO).....	15,134	15,134	---
Reserve Personnel, Air Force (OCO).....	20,432	20,432	---
National Guard Personnel, Army (OCO).....	393,364	257,064	-136,300
National Guard Personnel, Air Force (OCO).....	6,919	6,919	---
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Total, Military Personnel.....	9,689,307	7,971,993	-1,717,314

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Operation and Maintenance			
Operation & Maintenance, Army (OCO).....	29,279,633	32,369,249	+3,089,616
Operation & Maintenance, Navy (OCO).....	6,067,993	8,470,808	+2,402,815
Coast Guard (by transfer) (OCO).....	(227,033)	---	(-227,033)
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps (OCO).....	2,669,815	3,369,815	+700,000
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force (OCO).....	10,005,224	12,746,424	+2,741,200
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide (OCO).....	6,435,078	6,226,678	-208,400
Coalition support funds (OCO).....	(1,500,000)	(1,257,000)	(-243,000)
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve (OCO).....	42,935	34,674	-8,261
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve (OCO).....	55,700	55,700	---
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (OCO).....	12,534	12,534	---
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve (OCO).....	32,849	32,849	---
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard (OCO).....	199,371	130,471	-68,900
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard (OCO).....	22,200	22,200	---
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund (OCO)...	---	---	---
Subtotal, Operation and Maintenance.....	54,823,332	63,471,402	+8,648,070
Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund (OCO).....	279,000	199,000	-80,000
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (OCO).....	7,726,720	4,726,720	-3,000,000
Total, Operation and Maintenance.....	62,829,052	68,397,122	+5,568,070

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Procurement			
Aircraft Procurement, Army (OCO).....	771,788	669,000	-102,788
Missile Procurement, Army (OCO).....	128,645	128,645	---
Procurement of Ammunition, Army (OCO).....	180,900	190,900	+10,000
Other Procurement, Army (OCO).....	603,123	653,902	+50,779
Aircraft Procurement, Navy (OCO).....	240,696	211,176	-29,520
Weapons Procurement, Navy (OCO).....	86,500	86,500	---
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (OCO).....	206,821	169,362	-37,459
Other Procurement, Navy (OCO).....	17,968	---	-17,968
Procurement, Marine Corps (OCO).....	129,584	125,984	-3,600
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (OCO).....	115,668	188,868	+73,200
Missile Procurement, Air Force (OCO).....	24,200	24,200	---
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force (OCO).....	159,965	137,826	-22,139
Other Procurement, Air Force (OCO).....	2,574,846	2,517,846	-57,000
Procurement, Defense-Wide (OCO).....	111,275	128,947	+17,672
National Guard and Reserve Equipment (OCO).....	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Total, Procurement.....	5,351,979	6,233,156	+881,177

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army (OCO)	7,000	13,500	+6,500
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy (OCO)	34,426	34,426	---
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force (OCO)	9,000	9,000	---
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide (OCO)	66,208	78,208	+12,000

Total, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	116,634	135,134	+18,500
Revolving and Management Funds			
Defense Working Capital Funds (OCO)	264,910	264,910	---
Other Department of Defense Programs			
Defense Health Program:			
Operation and maintenance (OCO)	904,201	898,701	-5,500
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense (OCO)	376,305	376,305	---

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
-----	-----	-----	-----
Joint IED Defeat Fund (OCO) 2/.....	1,000,000	879,225	-120,775
Joint Urgent Operational Needs Fund (OCO).....	15,000	---	-15,000
Office of the Inspector General (OCO).....	10,766	10,766	---
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Total, Other Department of Defense Programs.....	2,306,272	2,164,997	-141,275
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TITLE IX General Provisions			
-----	-----	-----	-----
Additional transfer authority (OCO) (Sec.9002).....	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	---
Rescissions (OCO) (Sec.9013).....	-1,279,252	-140,370	+1,138,882
-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, General Provisions.....	-1,279,252	-140,370	+1,138,882
-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Title IX	79,278,902	85,026,942	+5,748,040
=====	=====	=====	=====
Total for the bill (net).....	590,331,127	565,093,629	-25,237,498
Less appropriations for subsequent years.....	-952,739	---	+952,739
=====	=====	=====	=====
Net Grand Total.....	589,378,388	565,093,629	-24,284,759
=====	=====	=====	=====

FOOTNOTES:

- 1/ Included in Budget under Operation and Maintenance
2/ Included in Budget under Procurement
3/ Global War on Terrorism (GWOT)

DIVISION D—ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014 EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The following statement to the House of Representatives and the Senate is submitted in explanation of the agreed upon Act making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes.

The language and allocations set forth in House Report 113–135 and Senate Report 113–47 should be complied with unless specifically addressed to the contrary in the Act and explanatory statement. Report language included by the House which is not contradicted by the report of the Senate or the explanatory statement, and Senate report language which is not contradicted by the report of the House or the explanatory statement, while repeating some report language for emphasis, does not intend to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein. In cases where both the House report and Senate report address a particular issue not specifically addressed in the Act or explanatory statement, the House report and Senate report are not inconsistent and are to be interpreted accordingly. In cases in which the House or Senate have directed the submission of a report, such report is to be submitted to both the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The agreement does not include direction to the National Nuclear Security Administration to submit a separate efficiencies report to the Commit-

tees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for fiscal years 2014 and 2015.

Funds for the individual programs and activities within the accounts in this Act are displayed in the detailed table at the end of the explanatory statement for this Act. Funding levels that are not displayed in the detailed table are identified in this explanatory statement.

In fiscal year 2014, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177), the following information provides the definition of the term “program, project, or activity” for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. The term “program, project, or activity” shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2014 and the explanatory statement accompanying the Act.

TITLE I—CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

The summary tables included in this title set forth the dispositions with respect to the individual appropriations, projects, and activities of the Corps of Engineers. Additional items of the Act are discussed below.

Concerns persist that the effort to update the Water Resources Principles and Guidelines is not proceeding consistent with the language or intent of section 2031 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007. No funds provided to the Corps of Engineers

shall be used to develop or implement rules or guidance to support implementation of the final Principles and Requirements for Federal Investments in Water Resources released in March 2013. The Corps shall continue to use the document dated March 10, 1983, and entitled “Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies” during the fiscal year period covered by the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for 2014. If Interagency Guidelines for implementing the March 2013 Principles and Requirements are finalized, the Corps shall be ready to report to the appropriate committees of Congress not later than 120 days after finalization on the impacts of the revised Principles and Requirements and Interagency Guidelines. The Corps shall be prepared to explain the intent of each revision, how each revision is or is not consistent with section 2031 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007, and the probable impact of each revision on water resources projects carried out by the Secretary including specific examples of application to at least one project from each main mission area of the Corps.

INVESTIGATIONS

The agreement includes \$125,000,000 for Investigations. The agreement includes legislative language regarding parameters for new study starts.

The allocation for projects and activities within the Investigations account is shown in the following table:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)						
	BUDGET REQUEST			FINAL BILL		
	RECON	FEASIBILITY	PED	RECON	FEASIBILITY	PED
ALABAMA						
MOBILE HARBOR, AL	---	---	600	---	---	600
ALASKA						
ALASKA REGIONAL PORTS, AK	---	750	---	---	750	---
LITTLE DIOMEDE HARBOR, AK	---	100	---	---	100	---
MATANUSKA RIVER WATERSHED, AK	---	200	---	---	---	---
ARKANSAS						
LOWER MISSISSIPPI RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	---	99	---	---	99	---
WHITE RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE, AR & MO	---	650	---	---	650	---
CALIFORNIA						
CALIFORNIA COASTAL SEDIMENT MASTER PLAN, CA	---	800	---	---	800	---
COYOTE VALLEY DAM RESTORATION, CA	100	---	---	---	---	---
DRY CREEK (WARM SPRINGS) RESTORATION, CA	100	---	---	---	---	---
LOS ANGELES RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CA	---	400	---	---	400	---
REDWOOD CITY HARBOR, CA	---	800	---	---	800	---
SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN COMPREHENSIVE BASIN STUDY, CA	---	466	---	---	466	---
SACRAMENTO RIVER BANK PROTECTION PROJECT, CA	---	500	---	---	200	---
SAC-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA ISLANDS AND LEVEES, CA	---	447	---	---	447	---
SALTON SEA RESTORATION, CA	200	---	---	---	---	---
SAN FRANCISCO BAY TO STOCKTON, CA	---	700	---	---	700	---
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, LOWER SAN JOAQUIN, CA	---	751	---	---	751	---
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO SHORELINE, CA	---	1,035	---	---	1,035	---
YUBA RIVER FISH PASSAGE, CA	100	---	---	---	---	---
COLORADO						
CACHE LA POUDE, CO	---	300	---	---	300	---
FLORIDA						
FLAGLER COUNTY, FL	---	390	---	---	390	---
GEORGIA						
SAVANNAH HARBOR EXPANSION, GA	---	---	1,280	---	---	---
HAWAII						
ALA WAI CANAL, OAHU, HI	---	400	---	---	400	---
HILO HARBOR MODIFICATIONS, HI	---	775	---	---	775	---
WEST MAUI WATERSHED, MAUI, HI	---	538	---	---	538	---
ILLINOIS						
ILLINOIS RIVER BASIN RESTORATION, IL	---	400	---	---	400	---
INTERBASIN CONTROL OF GREAT LAKES-MISSISSIPPI RIVER AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES, IL, IN, OH & WI	---	3,000	---	---	3,000	---
KANSAS						
BRUSH CREEK BASIN, KS & MO	---	229	---	---	---	---
MANHATTAN, KS	---	300	---	---	300	---
KENTUCKY						
GREEN AND BARREN DISPOSITION, KY	---	150	---	---	150	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)						
	BUDGET REQUEST			FINAL BILL		
	RECON	FEASIBILITY	PED	RECON	FEASIBILITY	PED
LOUISIANA						
CALCASIEU LOCK, LA	---	750	---	---	750	---
LOUISIANA COASTAL AREA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, LA	100	---	---	---	---	---
LOUISIANA COASTAL AREA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, LA	---	3,321	1,964	---	3,321	1,436
MARYLAND						
ANACOSTIA WATERSHED RESTORATION, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD	---	500	---	---	500	---
ANACOSTIA WATERSHED RESTORATION, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD	---	500	---	---	500	---
BALTIMORE HARBOR AND CHANNELS (50 FOOT), MD	---	400	---	---	400	---
CHESAPEAKE BAY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, MD, PA & VA	250	---	---	---	---	---
MASSACHUSETTS						
BOSTON HARBOR DEEP DRAFT, MA	---	---	400	---	---	400
MINNESOTA						
MINNESOTA RIVER WATERSHED STUDY, MN & SD (MINNESOTA RIVER AUTHORITY)	---	350	---	---	350	---
MISSOURI						
MISSOURI RIVER DEGRADATION, MO	---	450	---	---	450	---
MONTANA						
YELLOWSTONE RIVER CORRIDOR, MT	---	750	---	---	750	---
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
CONNECTICUT RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, NH & VT	---	400	---	---	400	---
MERRIMACK RIVER WATERSHED STUDY, NH & MA	---	200	---	---	200	---
NEW JERSEY						
DELAWARE RIVER COMPREHENSIVE, NJ	---	375	---	---	---	---
DELAWARE RIVER DREDGE MATERIAL UTILIZATION, NJ	---	300	---	---	---	---
HUDSON - RARITAN ESTUARY, LOWER PASSAIC RIVER, NJ	---	200	---	---	200	---
PASSAIC RIVER MAINSTEM, NJ	---	240	---	---	240	---
PECKMAN RIVER BASIN, NJ	---	291	---	---	291	---
NEW MEXICO						
ESPANOLA VALLEY, RIO GRANDE AND TRIBUTARIES, NM	---	300	---	---	300	---
RIO GRANDE BASIN, NM, CO & TX	---	300	---	---	300	---
NEW YORK						
HUDSON - RARITAN ESTUARY, NY & NJ	---	550	---	---	550	---
WESTCHESTER COUNTY STREAMS, BYRAM RIVER BASIN, NY & CT	---	100	---	---	100	---
NORTH CAROLINA						
NEUSE RIVER BASIN, NC	---	---	450	---	---	50
SURF CITY AND NORTH TOPSAIL BEACH, NC	---	---	225	---	---	225
WILMINGTON HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, NC	---	500	---	---	500	---
NORTH DAKOTA						
RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN, ND, MN, SD & MANITOBA, CANADA	---	433	---	---	433	---
OREGON						
LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, OR & WA	---	450	---	---	450	---
WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN REVIEW, OR	---	200	---	---	200	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)						
	BUDGET REQUEST			FINAL BILL		
	RECON	FEASIBILITY	PED	RECON	FEASIBILITY	PED
SOUTH CAROLINA						
CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	---	1,165	---	---	1,165	---
TEXAS						
BRAZOS ISLAND HARBOR, BROWNSVILLE CHANNEL, TX	---	385	---	---	385	---
COASTAL TEXAS PROTECTION AND RESTORATION STUDY, TX	100	---	---	---	---	---
DALLAS FLOODWAY, UPPER TRINITY RIVER BASIN, TX	---	850	---	---	850	---
FREEPORT HARBOR, TX	---	---	1,200	---	---	1,200
GUADALUPE AND SAN ANTONIO RIVER BASINS, TX	---	488	---	---	488	---
HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TX	100	---	---	---	---	---
NUECES RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TX	---	650	---	---	---	---
SABINE PASS TO GALVESTON BAY, TX	---	400	---	---	400	---
VIRGINIA						
NORFOLK HARBOR AND CHANNELS, VA (DEEPENING)	---	800	---	---	800	---
WASHINGTON						
GRAYS HARBOR, WA	---	400	---	---	400	---
PUGET SOUND NEARSHORE MARINE HABITAT RESTORATION, WA	---	200	---	---	200	---
SEATTLE HARBOR, WA	100	---	---	---	---	---
SKOKOMISH RIVER BASIN, WA	---	650	---	---	650	---
SUBTOTAL, PROJECTS LISTED UNDER STATES	1,150	32,028	6,119	---	29,974	3,911
REMAINING ITEMS						
ADDITIONAL FUNDING						
FLOOD AND STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION	---	---	---	---	3,632	---
FLOOD CONTROL	---	---	---	---	8,000	---
SHORE PROTECTION	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
NAVIGATION	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
COASTAL AND DEEP-DRAFT	---	---	---	---	6,000	---
INLAND	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
SMALL, REMOTE, OR SUBSISTENCE	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
OTHER AUTHORIZED PROJECT PURPOSES	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION OR COMPLIANCE	---	---	---	---	1,500	---
REMOTE, COASTAL, OR SMALL WATERSHED	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
COORDINATION STUDIES WITH OTHER AGENCIES						
ACCESS TO WATER DATA	---	750	---	---	750	---
COMMITTEE ON MARINE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS	---	100	---	---	100	---
OTHER COORDINATION PROGRAMS						
CALFED	---	100	---	---	100	---
CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM	---	75	---	---	75	---
COORDINATION WITH OTHER WATER RESOURCE AGENCIES	---	500	---	---	500	---
GULF OF MEXICO	---	100	---	---	100	---
INTERAGENCY AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	---	500	---	---	500	---
INTERAGENCY WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	---	955	---	---	955	---
INVENTORY OF DAMS	---	400	---	---	400	---
LAKE TAHOE	---	100	---	---	100	---
PACIFIC NW FOREST CASE	---	10	---	---	10	---
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS	---	1,350	---	---	1,350	---
FERC LICENSING	---	200	---	---	200	---
PLANNING ASSISTANCE TO STATES	---	4,000	---	---	4,000	---
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA:						
AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS SUPPORT TRI-CADD	---	350	---	---	350	---
COASTAL FIELD DATA COLLECTION	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	---
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA STUDIES	---	75	---	---	75	---
FLOOD DAMAGE DATA	---	220	---	---	220	---
FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES	---	9,500	---	---	8,000	---
HYDROLOGIC STUDIES	---	250	---	---	250	---
INTERNATIONAL WATER STUDIES	---	200	---	---	200	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST			FINAL BILL		
	RECON	FEASIBILITY	PED	RECON	FEASIBILITY	PED
PRECIPITATION STUDIES	---	225	---	---	225	---
REMOTE SENSING/GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM SUPPORT	---	75	---	---	75	---
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTERS	---	50	---	---	50	---
STREAM GAGING	---	550	---	---	550	---
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS	---	950	---	---	950	---
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	---	16,143	---	---	17,923	---
OTHER - MISCELLANEOUS						
INDEPENDENT PEER REVIEW	---	300	---	---	300	---
NATIONAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	---
NATIONAL SHORELINE	---	675	---	---	675	---
PLANNING SUPPORT PROGRAM	---	4,000	---	---	4,000	---
TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	---
WATER RESOURCES PRIORITIES STUDY	---	1,000	---	---	---	---
SUBTOTAL, REMAINING ITEMS	---	50,703	---	---	91,115	---
TOTAL, INVESTIGATIONS	1,150	82,731	6,119	---	121,089	3,911

Updated Capability.—The agreement adjusts some project-specific allocations downward from the budget request based on updated information regarding the amount of work that could be accomplished in fiscal year 2014.

Missouri River Authorized Purposes Study, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.—The agreement includes neither support for nor a prohibition on funding for the study of the Missouri River Projects authorized in section 108 of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009 (division C of Public Law 111–8).

Additional Funding.—The fiscal year 2014 budget request does not reflect the extent of need for project studies funding. The Corps has numerous continuing studies that will be suspended or slowed unnecessarily under the limits of the budget request. These studies could lead to projects with significant economic benefits, particularly by increasing national competitiveness through marine transportation improvements and by avoiding damages caused by flooding and coastal storms. The agreement includes additional funds for work that either was not included in the administration's request or was inadequately budgeted. The direction that follows shall be the only direction used for additional funding provided in this account.

A study shall be eligible for this funding if: (1) it has received funding, other than through a reprogramming, in at least one of the previous three fiscal years; (2) it was previously funded and could reach a significant milestone or produce significant outputs in fiscal year 2014; or (3) it is selected as one of the new starts allowed in accordance with this Act and the additional direction provided below. None of these funds may be used for any item where funding was specifically denied. None of these funds may be used to alter any existing cost-share requirements. While this additional funding is shown in the feasibility column, the Corps should use these funds in recon, feasibility, and PED, as applicable. Funding associated with each category may be allocated to any eligible study within that category; funding associated with each subcategory may be allocated only to eligible studies within that subcategory. The list of subcategories is not meant to be exhaustive.

The Corps is directed to develop a rating system or systems for use in evaluating studies for allocation of the additional funding provided in this account. These evalua-

tion systems may be, but are not required to be, individualized for each category or subcategory. Each study eligible for funding shall be evaluated under the applicable ratings system. A study may not be excluded from evaluation for being “inconsistent with administration policy.” The Corps retains complete control over the methodology of these ratings systems, but shall consider giving priority to completing or accelerating ongoing studies or to initiating new studies which will enhance the nation's economic development, job growth, and international competitiveness; are for projects located in areas that have suffered recent natural disasters; or are for projects to address legal requirements. The executive branch retains complete discretion over project-specific allocation decisions within the additional funds provided.

Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Corps shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a work plan including the following information: (1) a detailed description of the ratings system(s) developed and used to evaluate studies, including the weighting given to each factor or criterion if multiple factors or criteria are used; (2) delineation of how these funds are to be allocated; (3) a summary of the work to be accomplished with each allocation, including phase of work; and (4) a list of all studies that were considered eligible for funding but did not receive funding, including an explanation of whether each study could have used funds in fiscal year 2014, whether the study was rated as highly or more highly than other studies that did receive funding, and the specific reasons each study was considered as being less competitive for an allocation of funds. For any study excluded from funding for being “inconsistent with administration policy,” the work plan shall include a detailed explanation of why each such study is inconsistent with administration policy. No funds shall be obligated for any study under this program that has not been justified in such a work plan.

New Starts.—The agreement includes up to nine new study starts to be balanced across the three main mission areas of the Corps (navigation, flood and storm damage reduction, and environmental restoration). Each new start shall be funded from the appropriate additional funding line item. Consideration of the nine shall not be limited to only those proposed in the administration's

budget request. In addition to the priority factors used to allocate all additional funding provided, the Corps should give careful consideration to the out-year budget impacts of the studies chosen as new starts, as well as whether there appears to be an identifiable local sponsor that will be ready and able to provide the necessary cost shares in a timely manner for the feasibility and preconstruction engineering and design phases of the study phase. Any follow-on feasibility studies should be conducted utilizing the Corps' 3 3 3 approach, as appropriate, and completed as expeditiously as possible.

As all of these studies are to be chosen by the Corps, it should be understood that all are considered of equal importance. The expectation is that future budget submissions will include funding appropriate to meet the goals of the 3 3 3 approach for the feasibility study, as well as seamlessly fund the reconnaissance, feasibility, and preconstruction engineering and design phases. The Corps may not change or substitute the new study starts selected once the work plan has been provided to the Committees.

Water Resources Priority Study.—No funds shall be used for this new activity or the proposed new National Flood Risk Assessment Study.

CONSTRUCTION

The agreement includes \$1,656,000,000 for Construction. The agreement includes legislative language regarding funding for Olmsted Lock and Dam, Ohio River, Illinois and Kentucky. The agreement includes legislative language regarding parameters for new construction starts.

The Inland Waterways System is a vital component of the nation's freight transportation network. Much of the system is in dire need of modernization due to physical infrastructure long past its design life. The funding situation, however, is insufficient and a permanent, comprehensive solution is necessary to undertake a major recapitalization effort. Unfortunately, seven budget cycles have passed with no solutions enacted. Therefore, the agreement includes legislative language and funding intended to provide temporary assistance to help avoid catastrophic infrastructure failures. The administration, authorizing committees, and industry are encouraged to enact a permanent, comprehensive solution.

The allocation for projects and activities within the Construction account is shown in the following table:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
CALIFORNIA		
AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED (COMMON FEATURES), CA	2,500	2,500
AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED (FOLSOM DAM MODIFICATIONS), CA	66,400	66,400
AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED (FOLSOM DAM RAISE), CA	3,150	3,150
HAMILTON CITY, CA	15,000	---
ISABELLA LAKE, CA (DAM SAFETY)	28,200	28,200
NAPA RIVER, SALT MARSH RESTORATION, CA	3,200	3,200
OAKLAND HARBOR (50 FOOT PROJECT), CA	100	100
SACRAMENTO RIVER BANK PROTECTION PROJECT, CA	3,000	3,000
SANTA ANA RIVER MAINSTEM, CA	42,000	42,000
YUBA RIVER BASIN, CA	1,800	1,800
FLORIDA		
FORT PIERCE BEACH, FL	5,200	5,200
HERBERT HOOVER DIKE, FL (SEEPAGE CONTROL)	86,000	86,000
NASSAU COUNTY, FL	9,000	---
PINELLAS COUNTY, FL	7,700	---
SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, FL	88,000	46,632
TAMPA HARBOR MAIN CHANNEL, FL	3,380	1,000
GEORGIA		
LOWER SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN, GA	50	30
RICHARD B RUSSELL DAM AND LAKE, GA & SC	880	880
SAVANNAH HARBOR DISPOSAL AREAS, GA & SC	8,000	6,314
SAVANNAH HARBOR EXPANSION, GA	---	1,280
TYBEE ISLAND, GA	300	300
ILLINOIS		
CHAIN OF ROCKS CANAL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, IL (DEF CORR)	400	400
CHICAGO SANITARY AND SHIP CANAL DISPERSAL BARRIER, IL	27,600	27,600
EAST ST LOUIS, IL	12,855	4,109
ILLINOIS WATERWAY, LOCKPORT LOCK AND DAM, IL (MAJOR REHAB)	11,400	11,400
MCCOOK AND THORNTON RESERVOIRS, IL	25,500	25,500
OLMSTED LOCKS AND DAM, OHIO RIVER, IL & KY	163,000	163,000
UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESTORATION, IL, IA, MN, MO & WI	31,968	31,968
WOOD RIVER LEVEE, DEFICIENCY CORRECTION AND RECONSTRUCTION, IL	20,860	3,689
INDIANA		
LITTLE CALUMET RIVER, IN	5,000	5,000

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)		
	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
IOWA		
MISSOURI RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE RECOVERY, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND & SD	70,000	58,229
KANSAS		
TURKEY CREEK BASIN, KS & MO	6,000	6,000
KENTUCKY		
ROUGH RIVER, KY (MAJOR REHAB)	5,800	5,800
LOUISIANA		
CALCASIEU RIVER AND PASS, LA	10,543	10,543
LOUISIANA COASTAL AREA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, LA	1,000	---
MARYLAND		
ASSATEAGUE, MD	1,200	1,200
CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER RECOVERY, MD & VA	5,000	5,000
POPLAR ISLAND, MD	18,400	18,400
MASSACHUSETTS		
MUDDY RIVER, MA	8,000	8,000
MISSOURI		
BLUE RIVER CHANNEL, KANSAS CITY, MO	3,012	3,012
KANSAS CITYS, MO & KS	11,000	5,200
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN THE OHIO AND MISSOURI RIVERS (REG WORKS), MO & IL	49,690	49,690
MONARCH - CHESTERFIELD, MO	2,000	2,000
NEW JERSEY		
CAPE MAY INLET TO LOWER TOWNSHIP, NJ	200	200
DELAWARE RIVER MAIN CHANNEL, NJ, PA & DE	20,000	20,000
GREAT EGG HARBOR INLET AND PECK BEACH, NJ	500	500
LOWER CAPE MAY MEADOWS, CAPE MAY POINT, NJ	400	400
RARITAN RIVER BASIN, GREEN BROOK SUB-BASIN, NJ	11,000	11,000
NEW YORK		
FIRE ISLAND INLET TO MONTAUK POINT, NY	300	300
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR, NY & NJ	49,000	49,000

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
NORTH CAROLINA		
WILMINGTON HARBOR, NC	6,800	---
WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, NC	8,000	8,000
NORTH DAKOTA		
GARRISON DAM, LAKE SAKAKAWEA, ND	4,000	4,000
OHIO		
BOLIVAR DAM, OH (DAM SAFETY)	32,500	32,500
DOVER DAM, MUSKINGUM RIVER, OH (DAM SAFETY)	3,750	3,750
OKLAHOMA		
CANTON LAKE, OK	16,300	16,300
OREGON		
COLUMBIA RIVER AT THE MOUTH, OR & WA	1,000	---
COLUMBIA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS, OR & WA	250	250
ELK CREEK LAKE, OR	1,183	1,183
LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, OR & WA	7,080	4,634
PENNSYLVANIA		
EAST BRANCH CLARION RIVER LAKE, PA	21,500	21,500
LOCKS AND DAMS 2, 3 AND 4, MONONGAHELA RIVER, PA	1,960	1,960
WYOMING VALLEY, PA (LEVEE RAISING)	1,000	1,000
PUERTO RICO		
RIO PUERTO NUEVO, PR	17,250	17,250
SOUTH CAROLINA		
CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	226	120
TENNESSEE		
CENTER HILL LAKE, TN	36,500	10,000

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
TEXAS		
BRAYS BAYOU, HOUSTON, TX	2,500	2,500
LOWER COLORADO RIVER BASIN (WHARTON/ONION), TX	3,000	---
VIRGINIA		
ROANOKE RIVER UPPER BASIN, HEADWATERS AREA, VA	300	91
WASHINGTON		
COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION, WA, OR & ID	101,553	101,553
DUWAMISH AND GREEN RIVER BASIN, WA	8,500	8,500
LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE COMPENSATION, WA, OR & ID	2,000	2,000
MOUNT SAINT HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA	600	600
WEST VIRGINIA		
BLUESTONE LAKE, WV	30,000	30,000
WISCONSIN		
GREEN BAY HARBOR, WI	1,900	1,900
SUBTOTAL, PROJECTS LISTED UNDER STATES	1,255,140	1,094,717
REMAINING ITEMS		
ADDITIONAL FUNDING		
FLOOD AND STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION	---	58,923
FLOOD CONTROL	---	90,000
SHORE PROTECTION	---	75,000
NAVIGATION	---	47,000
INLAND WATERWAYS TRUST FUND PROJECTS	---	81,500
OTHER AUTHORIZED PROJECT PURPOSES	---	22,000
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION OR COMPLIANCE	---	15,000
ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS	---	44,000
HYDROPOWER PROJECTS	---	4,000
AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL PROGRAM	---	4,000
CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM		
AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION (SECTION 206)	6,100	8,000
BENEFICIAL USE OF DREDGED MATERIAL (SECTION 204, 207, 993)	5,000	7,000
EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION (SECTION 14)	---	4,000
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS (SECTION 205)	7,900	15,000
MITIGATION OF SHORE DAMAGES (SECTION 111)	500	1,300
NAVIGATION PROGRAM (SECTION 107)	---	4,700

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT (SECTION 113)	9,500	10,500
SHORE PROTECTION (SECTION 103)	---	2,500
DAM SAFETY AND SEEPAGE/STABILITY CORRECTION PROGRAM	45,000	45,000
EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION	19,000	19,000
INLAND WATERWAYS USERS BOARD - BOARD EXPENSE	60	60
INLAND WATERWAYS USERS BOARD - CORPS EXPENSE	800	800
ESTUARY RESTORATION PROGRAM (PL 106-457)	1,000	1,000
RESTORATION OF ABANDONED MINES	---	1,000
 SUBTOTAL, REMAINING ITEMS	 94,860	 561,283
 TOTAL, CONSTRUCTION	 1,350,000	 1,656,000

Updated Capability.—The agreement adjusts some project-specific allocations downward from the budget request based on updated information regarding the amount of work that could be accomplished in fiscal year 2014.

Savannah Harbor Expansion, Georgia.—The budget request for this item that was proposed in the Investigations account has been moved to this account where it has been funded since fiscal year 2009. In light of this funding history, the Corps is directed to consider the project an ongoing construction project for purposes of developing future budget requests.

Additional Funding.—The Corps has ongoing, authorized construction projects that would cost tens of billions of dollars to complete, yet the administration continues to request a mere fraction of the funding necessary to complete those projects. The agreement includes additional funds for projects and activities to enhance the nation's economic growth and international competitiveness. The intent of these funds is for work that either was not included in the administration's request or was inadequately budgeted. The direction that follows shall be the only direction used for additional funding provided in this account.

A project shall be eligible for this funding if: (1) it has received funding, other than through a reprogramming, in at least one of the previous three fiscal years; (2) it was previously funded and could reach a significant milestone or produce significant outputs in fiscal year 2014; or (3) it is selected as one of the new starts allowed in accordance with this Act and the additional direction provided below. None of these funds may be used for any item where funding was specifically denied, for projects in the Continuing Authorities Program, or to alter any existing cost-share requirements. Funding associated with each category may be allocated to any eligible project within that category; funding associated with each subcategory may be allocated only to eligible projects within that subcategory. The list of subcategories is not meant to be exhaustive.

The Corps is directed to develop a rating system or systems for use in evaluating projects for allocation of the additional funding provided in this account. These evaluation systems may be, but are not required to be, individualized for each category or subcategory. Each project eligible for funding shall be evaluated under the applicable ratings system. A project may not be excluded from evaluation for being "inconsistent with administration policy." The Corps retains complete control over the methodology of these ratings systems, but shall consider giving priority to the following: the benefits of the funded work to the national economy; extent to which the work will enhance national, regional, or local economic development; number of jobs created directly by the funded activity; ability to obligate the funds allocated within the fiscal year, including consideration of the ability of the non-federal sponsor to provide any required cost-share; ability to complete the project, separable element, or project phase with the funds allocated; for flood and storm damage reduction projects (including authorized nonstructural measures and periodic beach renourishments), population, economic activity, or public infrastructure at risk, as appropriate; for flood and storm damage reduction projects (including authorized nonstructural measures and periodic beach renourishments), the severity of risk of flooding or the frequency with which

an area has experienced flooding; for navigation projects, the number of jobs or level of economic activity to be supported by completion of the project, separable element, or project phase; for Inland Waterways Trust Fund projects, the economic impact on the local, regional, and national economy if the project is not funded, as well as discrete elements of work that can be completed within the funding provided in this line item; and for environmental infrastructure, projects with the greater economic impact, projects in rural communities, and projects in counties or parishes with high poverty rates.

Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Corps shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a work plan including the following information: (1) a detailed description of the ratings system(s) developed and used to evaluate projects within this account, including the weighting given to each factor or criterion if multiple factors or criteria are used; (2) delineation of how these funds are to be allocated; (3) a summary of the work to be accomplished with each allocation; and (4) a list of all projects that were considered eligible for funding but did not receive funding, including an explanation of whether each project could have used funds in fiscal year 2014, whether the project was rated as highly or more highly than other projects that did receive funding, and the specific reasons each project was considered as being less competitive for an allocation of funds. For any project excluded from funding for being "inconsistent with administration policy," the work plan shall include a detailed explanation of why each such project is inconsistent with administration policy. No funds shall be obligated for any project under this program that has not been justified in such a work plan.

New Starts.—The agreement includes up to four new project starts, including one each from the navigation, flood and storm damage reduction, and environmental restoration mission areas (a second navigation or flood and storm damage reduction new project start also may be selected). Each new start shall be funded from the appropriate additional funding line item. Consideration of the four shall not be limited to only those new starts proposed in the administration's budget request. When considering new starts, only those that can execute a project cost sharing agreement not later than August 29, 2014, shall be chosen.

In addition to the priority factors used to allocate all additional funding provided, factors that should be considered for all new starts include: the cost sharing sponsor's ability and willingness to promptly provide the cash contribution (if any) as well as required lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas; the technical and financial ability of the non-federal sponsor to implement the project without assistance from the Corps, including other sources of funding available for the project purpose; whether the project provides benefits from more than one benefit category; and the out-year budget impacts of the selected new starts. To ensure that the new starts selected are affordable and will not unduly delay completion of any ongoing projects, the Secretary is required to submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a realistic out-year budget scenario prior to issuing a work allowance for a new start. It is understood that specific budget decisions are made on an annual basis and that this scenario is

neither a request for nor a guarantee of future funding for any project. Nonetheless, this scenario shall include an estimate of annual funding for each new start utilizing a realistic funding scenario through completion of the project, as well as the specific impacts of that estimated funding on the ability of the Corps to make continued progress on each previously funded construction project (including impacts to the optimum timeline and funding requirements of the ongoing projects) and on the ability to consider initiating new projects in the future. The scenario shall assume a Construction account funding level at the average of the past three enacted fiscal years (excluding disaster relief, emergency, and supplemental funding).

As all of these new starts are to be chosen by the Corps, it should be understood that all are considered of equal importance and the expectation is that future budget submissions will include appropriate funding for all new starts selected. The Corps may not change or substitute the new project starts selected once the work plan has been provided to the Committees. Any project for which the new start requirements are not met by the end of fiscal year 2014, or by the earlier date as specified, shall be treated as if the project had not been selected as a new start; such a project shall be required to compete again for new start funding in future years.

Continuing Authorities Program.—The various sections of the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) provide a useful tool for the Corps to undertake small projects without the lengthy study and authorization process typical of most larger Corps projects. The agreement includes a total of \$53,000,000 spread over eight CAP sections, rather than \$29,000,000 spread over five CAP sections as proposed in the budget request. These funds should be expended for the purposes for which they were appropriated and should be executed as quickly as possible.

Continuing Authorities Program Direction.—Management of the Continuing Authorities Program should continue consistent with direction provided in fiscal year 2012. The direction is restated here for convenience.

For each CAP section, available funds shall be allocated utilizing this sequence of steps until the funds are exhausted:

- capability-level funds for ongoing projects that have executed cost-sharing agreements for the applicable phase;

- capability-level funds for projects that are ready for execution of new cost-sharing agreements for the applicable phase and for which Corps headquarters authorizes execution of the agreements;

- funds, as permitted by Corps policies, for other projects previously funded for the applicable phase but not ready for execution of new cost-sharing agreements; and

- funds, as permitted by Corps policies, for projects not previously funded for the applicable phase.

Funds shall be allocated by headquarters to the appropriate Field Operating Agency (FOA) for projects requested by that FOA. If the FOA finds that the study/project for which funds were requested cannot go forward, the funds are to be returned to Corps headquarters to be reallocated based on the nationwide priority listing. In no case should the FOA retain these funds for use on a different project than the one for which the funds were requested without the explicit approval of the Corps' headquarters.

Within the step at which available funds are exhausted for each CAP section, funds

shall be allocated to the projects in that section that rank high according to the following factors: high overall performance based on outputs; high percent fiscally complete; and high unobligated carry-in. Section 14 funds shall be allocated to the projects that address the most significant risks and adverse consequences, irrespective of phase or previous funding history.

The Corps shall continue the ongoing process for suspending and terminating inactive projects. Suspended projects shall not be reactivated or funded unless the sponsor reaffirms in writing its support for the project and establishes its willingness and capability to execute its project responsibilities.

In order to provide a mix of studies, design, and construction within each CAP section, the Corps is directed to divide the funding

generally 80/20 between the Design and Implementation and the Feasibility phases within each authority. The Chief of Engineers shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act detailing how funds will be distributed to the individual items in the various CAP sections for the fiscal year. The Chief shall also provide an annual report at the end of each fiscal year detailing the progress made on the backlog of projects. The report should include the completions and terminations as well as progress of ongoing work.

The Corps may initiate new continuing authorities projects in all sections as funding allows. New projects may be initiated after an assessment is made that such projects can

be funded over time based on historical averages of the appropriation for that section and after prior approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Wood River Levee, Illinois.—Serious concerns have been expressed about the impacts of Melvin Price Locks and Dam on seepage issues at the Wood River levee. The Corps is encouraged to address these seepage problems and implement solutions as soon as practicable.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

The agreement includes \$307,000,000 for Mississippi River and Tributaries.

The allocation for projects and activities within the Mississippi River and Tributaries account is shown in the following table:

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
INVESTIGATIONS		
MEMPHIS METRO AREA, STORM WATER MANAGEMENT STUDY, TN	100	100
CONSTRUCTION		
BAYOU METO BASIN, AR	5,000	5,000
CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	58,015	58,015
GRAND PRAIRIE REGION, AR	22,000	22,000
MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	22,829	22,829
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, FLOODWAY SYSTEM, LA	1,750	1,750
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, LA	3,500	3,500
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	76,978	76,978
HELENA HARBOR, PHILLIPS COUNTY, AR	33	33
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AR	250	250
LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER, NORTH BANK, AR	287	287
LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER, SOUTH BANK, AR	193	193
MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	8,479	8,479
ST FRANCIS BASIN, AR & MO	5,900	5,900
TENSAS BASIN, BOEUF AND TENSAS RIVERS, AR & LA	1,839	1,839
WHITE RIVER BACKWATER, AR	1,142	1,142
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IL	170	170
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KY	100	100
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, FLOODWAY SYSTEM, LA	1,521	1,521
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, LA	9,747	9,747
BATON ROUGE HARBOR, DEVIL SWAMP, LA	69	69
BAYOU COCODRIE AND TRIBUTARIES, LA	48	48
BONNET CARRE, LA	2,188	2,188
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, LA	1,007	1,007
LOWER RED RIVER, SOUTH BANK LEVEES, LA	456	456
MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION, LA	472	472
OLD RIVER, LA	8,118	8,118
TENSAS BASIN, RED RIVER BACKWATER, LA	2,414	2,414
GREENVILLE HARBOR, MS	24	24
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MS	130	130
VICKSBURG HARBOR, MS	42	42
YAZOO BASIN, ARKABUTLA LAKE, MS	5,354	5,354
YAZOO BASIN, BIG SUNFLOWER RIVER, MS	185	185
YAZOO BASIN, ENID LAKE, MS	4,777	4,777
YAZOO BASIN, GREENWOOD, MS	788	788

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
YAZOO BASIN, GRENADA LAKE, MS	5,164	5,164
YAZOO BASIN, MAIN STEM, MS	1,273	1,273
YAZOO BASIN, SARDIS LAKE, MS	6,493	6,493
YAZOO BASIN, TRIBUTARIES, MS	944	944
YAZOO BASIN, WILL M WHITTINGTON AUX CHAN, MS	375	375
YAZOO BASIN, YAZOO BACKWATER AREA, MS	526	526
YAZOO BASIN, YAZOO CITY, MS	714	714
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MO	200	200
WAPPAPELLO LAKE, MO	4,760	4,760
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TN	80	80
MEMPHIS HARBOR, MCKELLAR LAKE, TN	1,803	1,803
 SUBTOTAL, PROJECTS LISTED UNDER STATES	 268,237	 268,237
 REMAINING ITEMS		
 ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR ONGOING WORK		
DREDGING	---	5,000
FLOOD CONTROL	---	14,000
OTHER AUTHORIZED PROJECT PURPOSES	---	9,000
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA (INVESTIGATIONS)	9,700	9,700
MAPPING (MAINTENANCE)	1,063	1,063
 SUBTOTAL, REMAINING ITEMS	 10,763	 38,763
 TOTAL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER & TRIBUTARIES	 279,000	 307,000

Additional Funding for Ongoing Work.—The fiscal year 2014 budget request reflects neither the need nor the importance of the Mississippi River and Tributaries Project. Therefore, the agreement includes additional funds to continue ongoing studies, projects, and maintenance activities. These funds should be used for flood control, navigation, water supply, ground water protection, waterfowl management, bank stabilization, erosion and sedimentation control, and environmental restoration work. The intent of these funds is for ongoing work primarily along the Mississippi River tributaries that either was not included in the administration's request or was inadequately budgeted. The direction that follows shall be the only direction used for additional funding provided in this account.

A project shall be eligible for this funding if: (1) it has received funding, other than through a reprogramming, in at least one of the previous three fiscal years; or (2) it was previously funded and could reach a significant milestone or produce significant outputs in fiscal year 2014. None of these funds may be used to start new studies, projects, or activities or for any item where funding was specifically denied. While this additional funding is shown under remaining items, the Corps should utilize these funds in any applicable phase of work.

The Corps is directed to develop a rating system or systems for use in evaluating studies and projects for allocation of the additional funding provided in this account. These evaluation systems may be, but are

not required to be, individualized for each category or subcategory. Each study and project eligible for funding shall be evaluated under the applicable ratings system. A study or project may not be excluded from evaluation for being "inconsistent with administration policy." The Corps retains complete control over the methodology of these ratings systems, but shall consider giving priority to completing or accelerating ongoing work that will enhance the nation's economic development, job growth, and international competitiveness, or are for studies or projects located in areas that have suffered recent natural disasters. The executive branch retains complete discretion over project-specific allocation decisions within the additional funds provided.

Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Corps shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a work plan including the following information: (1) a detailed description of the ratings system(s) developed and used to evaluate studies and projects, including the weighting given to each factor or criterion if multiple factors or criteria are used; (2) delineation of how these funds are to be allocated; (3) a summary of the work to be accomplished with each allocation, including phase of work; and (4) a list of all studies and projects that were considered eligible for funding but did not receive funding, including an explanation of whether each study or project could have used funds in fiscal year 2014, whether the study or project was rated as highly or more highly

than other studies or projects that did receive funding, and the specific reasons each study or project was considered as being less competitive for an allocation of funds. For any study or project excluded from funding for being "inconsistent with administration policy," the work plan shall include a detailed explanation of why each such study or project is inconsistent with administration policy. No funds shall be obligated for any study or project under this program that has not been justified in such a work plan.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The agreement includes \$2,861,000,000 for Operation and Maintenance.

The Secretary of the Army is encouraged to expedite the completion and implementation of Memoranda of Agreement that are pending with the Corps of Engineers and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for cost sharing of harbor operation and maintenance.

Many communities face serious drought conditions which damage agricultural production, habitat protection, and recreational opportunities. Where evidence supports the ability to increase water storage in these areas during winter months without significantly increasing flood risk, the Corps is encouraged to work with such communities to arrive at a modern flood control curve that reflects an updated balance between these priorities.

The allocation for projects and activities within the Operation and Maintenance account is shown in the following table:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
ALABAMA		
ALABAMA - COOSA COMPREHENSIVE WATER STUDY, AL	250	250
ALABAMA RIVER LAKES, AL	16,327	16,327
BLACK WARRIOR AND TOBIBGEE RIVERS, AL	25,436	25,436
GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, AL	5,469	5,469
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AL	100	100
MOBILE HARBOR, AL	27,000	27,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AL	148	148
TENNESSEE - TOBIBGEE WATERWAY WILDLIFE MITIGATION, AL & MS	1,820	1,820
TENNESSEE - TOBIBGEE WATERWAY, AL & MS	23,431	23,431
WALTER F GEORGE LOCK AND DAM, AL & GA	8,562	8,562
ALASKA		
ANCHORAGE HARBOR, AK	9,431	9,431
CHENA RIVER LAKES, AK	2,921	2,921
COOK INLET SHOALS, AK	6,188	6,188
DILLINGHAM HARBOR, AK	1,080	1,080
HOMER HARBOR, AK	487	487
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AK	155	155
LOWELL CREEK TUNNELL (SEWARD) AK	150	150
NINILCHIK HARBOR, AK	400	400
NOME HARBOR, AK	1,244	1,244
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AK	853	853
ARIZONA		
ALAMO LAKE, AZ	1,103	1,103
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AZ	101	101
PAINTED ROCK DAM, AZ	907	907
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, AZ	53	53
WHITLOW RANCH DAM, AZ	319	319
ARKANSAS		
BEAVER LAKE, AR	7,187	7,187
BLAKELY MT DAM, LAKE OUACHITA, AR	7,938	7,938
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, AR	1,909	1,909
BULL SHOALS LAKE, AR	11,564	11,564
DARDANELLE LOCK AND DAM, AR	7,750	7,750
DEGRAY LAKE, AR	5,637	5,637
DEQUEEN LAKE, AR	1,902	1,902
DIERKS LAKE, AR	1,586	1,586
GILLHAM LAKE, AR	1,735	1,735

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
GREERS FERRY LAKE, AR	7,405	7,405
HELENA HARBOR, PHILLIPS COUNTY, AR	26	26
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AR	517	517
MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM, AR	28,558	28,558
MILLWOOD LAKE, AR	2,706	2,706
NARROWS DAM, LAKE GREESON, AR	5,841	5,841
NIMROD LAKE, AR	2,016	2,016
NORFORK LAKE, AR	8,148	8,148
OSCEOLA HARBOR, AR	15	15
OUACHITA AND BLACK RIVERS, AR & LA	9,786	9,786
OZARK - JETA TAYLOR LOCK AND DAM, AR	6,287	6,287
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AR	2	2
WHITE RIVER, AR	31	31
YELLOW BEND PORT, AR	3	3
CALIFORNIA		
BLACK BUTTE LAKE, CA	2,564	2,564
BUCHANAN DAM, HV EASTMAN LAKE, CA	2,052	2,052
COYOTE VALLEY DAM, LAKE MENDOCINO, CA	3,277	3,277
DRY CREEK (WARM SPRINGS) LAKE AND CHANNEL, CA	5,151	5,151
FARMINGTON DAM, CA	490	490
HIDDEN DAM, HENSLEY LAKE, CA	2,067	2,067
HUMBOLDT HARBOR AND BAY, CA	2,730	2,730
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, CA	10	10
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CA	3,987	3,987
ISABELLA LAKE, CA	1,282	1,282
LOS ANGELES - LONG BEACH HARBORS, CA	4,809	4,809
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA, CA	6,440	6,440
MERCED COUNTY STREAMS, CA	400	400
MOJAVE RIVER DAM, CA	353	353
MORRO BAY HARBOR, CA	2,353	2,353
NEW HOGAN LAKE, CA	2,593	2,593
NEW MELONES LAKE, DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL, CA	1,937	1,937
OAKLAND HARBOR, CA	22,069	22,069
OCEANSIDE HARBOR, CA	1,600	1,600
PINE FLAT LAKE, CA	3,593	3,593
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, CA	1,663	1,663
REDWOOD CITY HARBOR, CA	2,750	2,750
RICHMOND HARBOR, CA	7,000	7,000
SACRAMENTO RIVER (30 FOOT PROJECT), CA	1,500	1,500
SACRAMENTO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES (DEBRIS CONTROL), CA	1,437	1,437
SACRAMENTO RIVER SHALLOW DRAFT CHANNEL, CA	200	200
SAN FRANCISCO BAY DELTA MODEL STRUCTURE, CA	864	864
SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR AND BAY, CA (DRIFT REMOVAL)	3,100	3,100
SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR, CA	3,025	3,025

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER, PORT OF STOCKTON, CA	5,573	5,573
SAN PABLO BAY AND MARE ISLAND STRAIT, CA	750	750
SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN, CA	3,865	3,865
SANTA BARBARA HARBOR, CA	2,665	2,665
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, CA	1,435	1,435
SUCCESS LAKE, CA	2,563	2,563
SUISUN BAY CHANNEL, CA	2,026	2,026
TERMINUS DAM, LAKE KAWEAH, CA	2,417	2,417
VENTURA HARBOR, CA	4,071	4,071
YUBA RIVER, CA	301	301

COLORADO

BEAR CREEK LAKE, CO	912	912
CHATFIELD LAKE, CO	1,847	1,847
CHERRY CREEK LAKE, CO	1,947	1,947
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, CO	10	10
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CO	322	322
JOHN MARTIN RESERVOIR, CO	2,668	2,668
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, CO	608	608
TRINIDAD LAKE, CO	1,680	1,680

CONNECTICUT

BLACK ROCK LAKE, CT	666	666
COLEBROOK RIVER LAKE, CT	744	744
HANCOCK BROOK LAKE, CT	411	411
HOP BROOK LAKE, CT	1,067	1,067
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, CT	15	15
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CT	268	268
LONG ISLAND SOUND DMMP, CT	500	500
MANSFIELD HOLLOW LAKE, CT	1,081	1,081
NEW HAVEN HARBOR, CT	8,600	8,600
NORTHFIELD BROOK LAKE, CT	434	434
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, CT	850	850
STAMFORD HURRICANE BARRIER, CT	679	679
THOMASTON DAM, CT	821	821
WEST THOMPSON LAKE, CT	678	678

DELAWARE

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, DE	40	40
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, DELAWARE RIVER TO CHESAPEAKE BAY, DE & MD	18,918	18,918
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, DE	200	200
WILMINGTON HARBOR, DE	5,405	5,405

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, DC	115	115
POTOMAC AND ANACOSTIA RIVERS, DC (DRIFT REMOVAL)	875	875
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, DC	25	25
WASHINGTON HARBOR, DC	25	25
FLORIDA		
CANAVERAL HARBOR, FL	4,398	4,398
CENTRAL & SOUTHERN FLORIDA, FL	14,791	14,791
ESCAMBIA AND CONECH RIVERS, FL & AL	34	34
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, FL	1,500	1,500
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, JACKSONVILLE TO MIAMI, FL	250	250
JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, FL	9,014	9,014
JIM WOODRUFF LOCK AND DAM, LAKE SEMINOLE, FL, AL & GA	8,117	8,117
MANATEE HARBOR, FL	3,365	3,365
MIAMI HARBOR, FL	4,355	4,355
OKEECHOBEE WATERWAY, FL	2,467	2,467
PALM BEACH HARBOR, FL	2,500	2,500
PANAMA CITY HARBOR, FL	2,070	2,070
PORT EVERGLADES HARBOR, FL	300	300
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, FL	1,465	1,465
REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, FL	3,500	3,500
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, FL	35	35
SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, FL	9,053	7,270
TAMPA HARBOR, FL	10,400	10,400
GEORGIA		
ALLATOONA LAKE, GA	8,165	8,165
APALACHICOLA, CHATTAHOOCHEE AND FLINT RIVERS, GA, AL & FL	1,324	1,324
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, GA	164	164
BRUNSWICK HARBOR, GA	5,311	5,311
BUFORD DAM AND LAKE SIDNEY LANIER, GA	8,971	8,971
CARTERS DAM AND LAKE, GA	8,128	8,128
HARTWELL LAKE, GA & SC	10,728	10,728
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, GA	15	15
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, GA	180	180
J STROM THURMOND LAKE, GA & SC	9,939	9,939
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, GA	161	161
RICHARD B RUSSELL DAM AND LAKE, GA & SC	8,707	8,707
SAVANNAH HARBOR, GA	24,065	24,065
SAVANNAH RIVER BELOW AUGUSTA, GA	202	202
WEST POINT DAM AND LAKE, GA & AL	7,518	7,518

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
HAWAII		
BARBERS POINT HARBOR, HI	434	434
HILO HARBOR, HI	206	206
HONOLULU HARBOR, HI	206	206
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, HI	885	885
KAHULUI HARBOR, HI	206	206
NAWILIWILI HARBOR, HI	206	206
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, HI	683	683
IDAHO		
ALBENI FALLS DAM, ID	1,244	1,244
DWORSHAK DAM AND RESERVOIR, ID	4,802	4,802
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ID	358	358
LUCKY PEAK LAKE, ID	2,383	2,383
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, ID	580	580
ILLINOIS		
CALUMET HARBOR AND RIVER, IL & IN	4,912	4,912
CARLYLE LAKE, IL	5,542	5,542
CHICAGO HARBOR, IL	2,264	2,264
CHICAGO RIVER, IL	680	680
FARM CREEK RESERVOIRS, IL	312	312
ILLINOIS WATERWAY (MVR PORTION), IL & IN	39,581	39,581
ILLINOIS WATERWAY (MVS PORTION), IL & IN	3,891	2,754
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, IL	50	50
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IL	2,556	2,556
KASKASKIA RIVER NAVIGATION, IL	1,928	1,928
LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION, IL	739	739
LAKE SHELBYVILLE, IL	5,711	5,711
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVR PORTION), IL	63,739	63,739
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVS PORTION), IL	26,319	26,319
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, IL	106	106
REND LAKE, IL	5,581	5,581
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, IL	706	706
WAUKEGAN HARBOR, IL	472	472
INDIANA		
BROOKVILLE LAKE, IN	1,791	1,791
BURNS WATERWAY HARBOR, IN	2,079	2,079
CAGLES MILL LAKE, IN	1,175	1,175
CECIL M HARDEN LAKE, IN	1,798	1,798
INDIANA HARBOR, IN	10,973	10,973

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IN	1,008	1,008
J EDWARD ROUSH LAKE, IN	1,310	1,310
MISSISSINEWA LAKE, IN	1,466	1,466
MONROE LAKE, IN	1,148	1,148
PATOKA LAKE, IN	1,140	1,140
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, IN	185	185
SALAMONIE LAKE, IN	1,241	1,241
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, IN	135	135
IOWA		
CORALVILLE LAKE, IA	4,368	4,368
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IA	656	656
MISSOURI RIVER - SIOUX CITY TO THE MOUTH, IA, KS, MO & NE	8,384	8,384
MISSOURI RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE RECOVERY, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND & SD	2,200	2,200
RATHBUN LAKE, IA	3,192	3,192
RED ROCK DAM AND LAKE RED ROCK, IA	4,721	4,721
SAYLORVILLE LAKE, IA	11,330	11,330
KANSAS		
CLINTON LAKE, KS	2,453	2,453
COUNCIL GROVE LAKE, KS	1,859	1,859
EL DORADO LAKE, KS	1,011	1,011
ELK CITY LAKE, KS	1,107	1,107
FALL RIVER LAKE, KS	1,192	1,192
HILLSDALE LAKE, KS	1,129	1,129
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KS	983	983
JOHN REDMOND DAM AND RESERVOIR, KS	1,565	1,565
KANOPOLIS LAKE, KS	1,431	1,431
MARION LAKE, KS	2,081	2,081
MELVERN LAKE, KS	2,173	2,173
MILFORD LAKE, KS	2,375	2,375
PEARSON - SKUBITZ BIG HILL LAKE, KS	1,382	1,382
PERRY LAKE, KS	2,323	2,323
POMONA LAKE, KS	2,004	2,004
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, KS	355	355
TORONTO LAKE, KS	896	896
TUTTLE CREEK LAKE, KS	2,093	2,093
WILSON LAKE, KS	2,343	2,343
KENTUCKY		
BARKLEY DAM AND LAKE BARKLEY, KY & TN	9,828	9,828
BARREN RIVER LAKE, KY	2,671	2,671
BIG SANDY HARBOR, KY	1,829	1,829

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
BUCKHORN LAKE, KY	1,712	1,712
CARR CREEK LAKE, KY	1,861	1,861
CAVE RUN LAKE, KY	1,025	1,025
DEWEY LAKE, KY	1,754	1,754
ELVIS STAHR (HICKMAN) HARBOR, KY	15	15
FALLS OF THE OHIO NATIONAL WILDLIFE, KY & IN	19	19
FISHTRAP LAKE, KY	2,019	2,019
GRAYSON LAKE, KY	1,498	1,498
GREEN AND BARREN RIVERS, KY	2,055	2,055
GREEN RIVER LAKE, KY	2,733	2,733
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KY	1,033	1,033
KENTUCKY RIVER, KY	10	10
LAUREL RIVER LAKE, KY	1,940	1,940
MARTINS FORK LAKE, KY	1,089	1,089
MIDDLESBORO CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN, KY	250	250
NOLIN LAKE, KY	2,781	2,781
OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, KY, IL, IN & OH	43,435	43,435
OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, KY, IL, IN, OH, PA & WV	5,500	5,500
PAINTSVILLE LAKE, KY	1,179	1,179
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, KY	2	2
ROUGH RIVER LAKE, KY	2,693	2,693
TAYLORSVILLE LAKE, KY	1,344	1,344
WOLF CREEK DAM, LAKE CUMBERLAND, KY	8,467	8,467
YATESVILLE LAKE, KY	1,135	1,135

LOUISIANA

ATCHAFALAYA RIVER AND BAYOUS CHENE, BOEUF & BLACK, LA	8,912	8,912
BARATARIA BAY WATERWAY, LA	264	264
BAYOU BODCAU RESERVOIR, LA	1,204	1,204
BAYOU LAFOURCHE AND LAFOURCHE JUMP WATERWAY, LA	1,053	1,053
BAYOU PIERRE, LA	23	23
BAYOU SEGNETTE WATERWAY, LA	63	63
BAYOU TECHE AND VERMILION RIVER, LA	15	15
BAYOU TECHE, LA	165	165
CADDO LAKE, LA	207	207
CALCASIEU RIVER AND PASS, LA	16,240	16,240
FRESHWATER BAYOU, LA	1,695	1,695
GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, LA	24,524	24,524
HOUMA NAVIGATION CANAL, LA	1,467	1,467
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, LA	1,174	1,174
J BENNETT JOHNSTON WATERWAY, LA	8,795	8,795
LAKE PROVIDENCE HARBOR, LA	15	15
MADISON PARISH PORT, LA	4	4
MERMENTAU RIVER, LA	1,370	1,370
MISSISSIPPI RIVER OUTLETS AT VENICE, LA	2,177	2,177

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, BATON ROUGE TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, LA	84,074	84,074
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, LA	59	59
REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, LA	200	200
WALLACE LAKE, LA	222	222
WATERWAY FROM EMPIRE TO THE GULF, LA	17	17
WATERWAY FROM INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY TO BAYOU DULAC, LA	66	66
MAINE		
DISPOSAL AREA MONITORING, ME	1,050	1,050
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, ME	15	15
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ME	95	95
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, ME	1,100	1,100
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, ME	25	25
MARYLAND		
BALTIMORE HARBOR AND CHANNELS (50 FOOT), MD	22,083	22,083
BALTIMORE HARBOR, MD (DRIFT REMOVAL)	325	325
CUMBERLAND, MD AND RIDGELEY, WV	150	150
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MD	135	135
JENNINGS RANDOLPH LAKE, MD & WV	1,913	1,913
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MD	450	450
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MD	62	62
WICOMICO RIVER, MD	1,500	1,500
MASSACHUSETTS		
BARRE FALLS DAM, MA	785	785
BIRCH HILL DAM, MA	788	788
BUFFUMVILLE LAKE, MA	600	600
CAPE COD CANAL, MA	9,834	9,834
CHARLES RIVER NATURAL VALLEY STORAGE AREA, MA	301	301
CONANT BROOK LAKE, MA	315	315
EAST BRIMFIELD LAKE, MA	549	549
HODGES VILLAGE DAM, MA	629	629
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, MA	15	15
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MA	306	306
KNIGHTVILLE DAM, MA	673	673
LITTLEVILLE LAKE, MA	762	762
NEW BEDFORD FAIRHAVEN AND ACUSHNET HURRICANE BARRIER, MA	434	434
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MA	900	900
TULLY LAKE, MA	793	793
WEST HILL DAM, MA	700	700
WESTVILLE LAKE, MA	606	606

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
MICHIGAN		
CHANNELS IN LAKE ST CLAIR, MI	173	173
DETROIT RIVER, MI	5,814	5,814
GRAND HAVEN HARBOR, MI	658	658
HOLLAND HARBOR, MI	1,800	1,800
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MI	230	230
KEWEENAW WATERWAY, MI	50	50
MONROE HARBOR, MI	1,000	1,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MI	670	670
SAGINAW RIVER, MI	3,837	3,837
SEBEWAING RIVER, MI	25	25
ST CLAIR RIVER, MI	649	649
ST MARYS RIVER, MI	29,403	29,403
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, MI	2,653	2,653
MINNESOTA		
BIGSTONE LAKE - WHETSTONE RIVER, MN & SD	242	242
DULUTH - SUPERIOR HARBOR, MN & WI	5,987	5,987
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MN	484	484
LAC QUI PARLE LAKES, MINNESOTA RIVER, MN	622	622
MINNESOTA RIVER, MN	232	232
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVP PORTION), MN	53,014	53,014
ORWELL LAKE, MN	441	441
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MN	87	87
RED LAKE RESERVOIR, MN	149	149
RESERVOIRS AT HEADWATERS OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, MN	3,344	3,344
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, MN	462	462
MISSISSIPPI		
CLAIBORNE COUNTY PORT, MS	1	1
EAST FORK, TOMBIGBEE RIVER, MS	255	255
GULFPORT HARBOR, MS	3,082	3,082
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MS	135	135
MOUTH OF YAZOO RIVER, MS	34	34
OKATIBBEE LAKE, MS	1,650	1,650
PASCAGOULA HARBOR, MS	7,294	7,294
PEARL RIVER, MS & LA	162	162
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MS	154	154
ROSEDALE HARBOR, MS	10	10
YAZOO RIVER, MS	23	23

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
MISSOURI		
CARUTHERSVILLE HARBOR, MO	12	12
CLARENCE CANNON DAM AND MARK TWAIN LAKE, MO	6,501	6,501
CLEARWATER LAKE, MO	3,579	3,579
HARRY S TRUMAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, MO	9,165	9,165
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MO	1,557	1,557
LITTLE BLUE RIVER LAKES, MO	927	927
LONG BRANCH LAKE, MO	1,007	1,007
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN THE OHIO AND MISSOURI RIVERS (REG WORKS), MO & IL	40,303	40,303
NEW MADRID COUNTY HARBOR, MO	23	23
POMME DE TERRE LAKE, MO	2,297	2,297
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MO	14	14
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MO	205	205
SMITHVILLE LAKE, MO	1,587	1,587
SOUTHEAST MISSOURI PORT, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, MO	1	1
STOCKTON LAKE, MO	4,609	4,609
TABLE ROCK LAKE, MO & AR	8,585	8,585
MONTANA		
FT PECK DAM AND LAKE, MT	5,540	5,540
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MT	177	177
LIBBY DAM, MT	1,812	1,812
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MT	243	243
NEBRASKA		
GAVINS POINT DAM, LEWIS AND CLARK LAKE, NE & SD	9,352	9,352
HARLAN COUNTY LAKE, NE	12,609	12,609
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NE	449	449
MISSOURI RIVER - KENSLERS BEND, NE TO SIOUX CITY, IA	92	92
PAPILLION CREEK, NE	938	938
SALT CREEKS AND TRIBUTARIES, NE	1,075	1,075
NEVADA		
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NV	73	73
MARTIS CREEK LAKE, NV & CA	1,061	1,061
PINE AND MATHEWS CANYONS LAKES, NV	337	337
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
BLACKWATER DAM, NH	733	733
EDWARD MACDOWELL LAKE, NH	572	572
FRANKLIN FALLS DAM, NH	863	863

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
HOPKINTON - EVERETT LAKES, NH	1,402	1,402
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NH	61	61
OTTER BROOK LAKE, NH	664	664
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NH	250	250
SURRY MOUNTAIN LAKE, NH	663	663
NEW JERSEY		
BARNEGAT INLET, NJ	420	420
COLD SPRING INLET, NJ	375	375
DELAWARE RIVER AT CAMDEN, NJ	15	15
DELAWARE RIVER, PHILADELPHIA TO THE SEA, NJ, PA & DE	19,745	19,745
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, NJ	5	5
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NJ	466	466
MANASQUAN RIVER, NJ	315	315
NEW JERSEY INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, NJ	260	260
NEWARK BAY, HACKENSACK AND PASSAIC RIVERS, NJ	5,000	5,000
PASSAIC RIVER FLOOD WARNING SYSTEMS, NJ	605	605
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NJ	1,797	1,797
RARITAN RIVER TO ARTHUR KILL CUT-OFF, NJ	220	220
RARITAN RIVER, NJ	100	100
SHARK RIVER, NJ	500	500
SHOAL HARBOR AND COMPTON CREEK, NJ	20	20
NEW MEXICO		
ABIQUIU DAM, NM	2,772	2,772
COCHITI LAKE, NM	3,241	3,241
CONCHAS LAKE, NM	2,143	2,143
GALISTEO DAM, NM	822	822
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, NM	30	30
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NM	676	676
JEMEZ CANYON DAM, NM	1,533	1,533
RIO GRANDE ENDANGERED SPECIES COLLABORATIVE PROGRAM, NM	2,500	2,500
SANTA ROSA DAM AND LAKE, NM	1,280	1,280
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, NM	547	547
TWO RIVERS DAM, NM	735	735
UPPER RIO GRANDE WATER OPERATIONS MODEL STUDY, NM	1,438	1,438
NEW YORK		
ALMOND LAKE, NY	576	576
ARKPORT DAM, NY	434	434
BAY RIDGE AND RED HOOK CHANNELS, NY	300	300
BLACK ROCK CHANNEL AND TONAWANDA HARBOR, NY	1,770	1,770
BUFFALO HARBOR, NY	1,420	1,420

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, NY	400	400
EAST RIVER, NY	100	100
EAST ROCKAWAY INLET, NY	220	220
EAST SIDNEY LAKE, NY	682	682
HUDSON RIVER CHANNEL, NY	250	250
HUDSON RIVER, NY (MAINT)	2,100	2,100
HUDSON RIVER, NY (O & C)	2,100	2,100
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, NY	15	15
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NY	1,526	1,526
JAMAICA BAY, NY	100	100
MATTITUCK HARBOR, NY	20	20
MOUNT MORRIS DAM, NY	4,014	4,014
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CHANNELS, NY	5,869	5,869
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR, NY & NJ	100	100
NEW YORK HARBOR, NY	6,740	6,740
NEW YORK HARBOR, NY & NJ (DRIFT REMOVAL)	9,300	9,300
NEW YORK HARBOR, NY (PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIVE DEPOSITS)	1,100	1,100
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NY	2,089	2,089
SHINNECOCK INLET, NY	20	20
SOUTHERN NEW YORK FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS, NY	800	800
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, NY	590	590
WHITNEY POINT LAKE, NY	710	710

NORTH CAROLINA

ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, NC	1,600	1,600
B EVERETT JORDAN DAM AND LAKE, NC	1,647	1,647
CAPE FEAR RIVER ABOVE WILMINGTON, NC	485	485
FALLS LAKE, NC	1,767	1,767
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NC	261	261
MANTEO (SHALLOWBAG) BAY, NC	1,200	1,200
MASONBORO INLET AND CONNECTING CHANNELS, NC	150	150
MOREHEAD CITY HARBOR, NC	5,357	5,357
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NC	700	700
ROLLINSON CHANNEL, NC	300	300
SILVER LAKE HARBOR, NC	300	300
W KERR SCOTT DAM AND RESERVOIR, NC	3,372	3,372
WILMINGTON HARBOR, NC	17,803	17,803

NORTH DAKOTA

BOWMAN HALEY, ND	224	224
GARRISON DAM, LAKE SAKAKAWEA, ND	12,327	12,327
HOMME LAKE, ND	236	236
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ND	384	384
LAKE ASHTABULA AND BALDHILL DAM, ND	1,233	1,233

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
PIPESTEM LAKE, ND	1,186	1,186
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, ND	247	247
SOURIS RIVER, ND	344	344
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, ND	32	32

OHIO

ALUM CREEK LAKE, OH	1,508	1,508
ASHTABULA HARBOR, OH	1,030	1,030
BERLIN LAKE, OH	1,925	1,925
CAESAR CREEK LAKE, OH	1,781	1,781
CLARENCE J BROWN DAM, OH	1,847	1,847
CLEVELAND HARBOR, OH	7,345	7,345
CONNEAUT HARBOR, OH	1,030	1,030
DEER CREEK LAKE, OH	1,696	1,696
DELAWARE LAKE, OH	1,693	1,693
DILLON LAKE, OH	1,513	1,513
FAIRPORT HARBOR, OH	2,000	2,000
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OH	694	694
LORAIN HARBOR, OH	1,350	1,350
MASSILLON LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, OH	41	41
MICHAEL J KIRWAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, OH	1,127	1,127
MOSQUITO CREEK LAKE, OH	1,126	1,126
MUSKINGUM RIVER LAKES, OH	8,639	8,639
NORTH BRANCH KOKOSING RIVER LAKE, OH	301	301
OHIO-MISSISSIPPI FLOOD CONTROL, OH	1,849	1,849
PAINT CREEK LAKE, OH	1,446	1,446
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, OH	305	305
ROSEVILLE LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, OH	35	35
SANDUSKY HARBOR, OH	1,440	1,440
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, OH	249	249
TOLEDO HARBOR, OH	5,871	5,871
TOM JENKINS DAM, OH	995	995
WEST FORK OF MILL CREEK LAKE, OH	939	939
WILLIAM H HARSHA LAKE, OH	1,226	1,226

OKLAHOMA

ARCADIA LAKE, OK	623	623
BIRCH LAKE, OK	725	725
BROKEN BOW LAKE, OK	5,704	5,704
CANTON LAKE, OK	2,193	2,193
COPAN LAKE, OK	869	869
EUFAULA LAKE, OK	6,496	6,496
FORT GIBSON LAKE, OK	6,560	6,560
FORT SUPPLY LAKE, OK	883	883

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
GREAT SALT PLAINS LAKE, OK	376	376
HEYBURN LAKE, OK	596	596
HUGO LAKE, OK	2,866	2,866
HULAH LAKE, OK	875	875
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OK	180	180
KAW LAKE, OK	3,463	3,463
KEYSTONE LAKE, OK	4,890	4,890
MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM, OK	5,374	5,374
OOLOGAH LAKE, OK	4,946	4,946
OPTIMA LAKE, OK	44	44
PENSACOLA RESERVOIR, LAKE OF THE CHEROKEES, OK	146	146
PINE CREEK LAKE, OK	1,279	1,279
ROBERT S. KERR LOCK AND DAM AND RESERVOIR, OK	7,442	7,442
SARDIS LAKE, OK	1,412	1,412
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, OK	1,000	1,000
SKIATOOK LAKE, OK	1,866	1,866
TENKILLER FERRY LAKE, OK	9,395	9,395
WAURIKA LAKE, OK	1,340	1,340
WEBBERS FALLS LOCK AND DAM, OK	5,026	5,026
WISTER LAKE, OK	1,800	1,800
OREGON		
APPLEGATE LAKE, OR	1,250	1,250
BLUE RIVER LAKE, OR	571	571
BONNEVILLE LOCK AND DAM, OR & WA	7,477	7,477
CHETCO RIVER, OR	21	21
COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVERS BELOW VANCOUVER, WA & PORTLAND, OR	34,517	34,517
COLUMBIA RIVER AT THE MOUTH, OR & WA	18,217	18,217
COOS BAY, OR	6,069	6,069
COTTAGE GROVE LAKE, OR	1,470	1,470
COUGAR LAKE, OR	2,002	2,002
DETROIT LAKE, OR	1,083	1,083
DORENA LAKE, OR	1,070	1,070
FALL CREEK LAKE, OR	2,259	2,259
FERN RIDGE LAKE, OR	1,999	1,999
GREEN PETER - FOSTER LAKES, OR	2,392	2,392
HILLS CREEK LAKE, OR	1,327	1,327
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, OR	20	20
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OR	578	578
JOHN DAY LOCK AND DAM, OR & WA	4,502	4,502
LOOKOUT POINT LAKE, OR	9,345	9,345
LOST CREEK LAKE, OR	3,156	3,156
M McNARY LOCK AND DAM, OR & WA	6,909	6,909
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, OR	400	400
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, OR	104	104

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
SIUSLAW RIVER, OR	32	32
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, OR	5,794	5,794
WILLAMETTE RIVER AT WILLAMETTE FALLS, OR	60	60
WILLAMETTE RIVER BANK PROTECTION, OR	81	81
WILLOW CREEK LAKE, OR	681	681
YAQUINA BAY AND HARBOR, OR	2,000	2,000
PENNSYLVANIA		
ALLEGHENY RIVER, PA	4,892	4,892
ALVIN R BUSH DAM, PA	699	699
AYLESWORTH CREEK LAKE, PA	274	274
BELTZVILLE LAKE, PA	1,250	1,250
BLUE MARSH LAKE, PA	2,841	2,841
CONEMAUGH RIVER LAKE, PA	1,393	1,393
COWANESQUE LAKE, PA	1,970	1,970
CROOKED CREEK LAKE, PA	1,352	1,352
CURWENSVILLE LAKE, PA	803	803
DELAWARE RIVER, PHILADELPHIA, PA TO TRENTON, NJ	4,735	4,735
EAST BRANCH CLARION RIVER LAKE, PA	1,194	1,194
FOSTER JOSEPH SAYERS DAM, PA	814	814
FRANCIS E WALTER DAM, PA	954	954
GENERAL EDGAR JADWIN DAM AND RESERVOIR, PA	320	320
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, PA	5	5
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, PA	1,213	1,213
JOHNSTOWN, PA	64	64
KINZUA DAM AND ALLEGHENY RESERVOIR, PA	1,325	1,325
LOYALHANNA LAKE, PA	2,723	2,723
MAHONING CREEK LAKE, PA	1,168	1,168
MONONGAHELA RIVER, PA	11,035	11,035
OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, PA, OH & WV	30,905	30,905
OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, PA, OH & WV	359	359
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, PA	170	170
PROMPTON LAKE, PA	475	475
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA	34	34
RAYSTOWN LAKE, PA	3,717	3,717
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, PA	45	45
SHENANGO RIVER LAKE, PA	1,718	1,718
STILLWATER LAKE, PA	425	425
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, PA	103	103
TIOGA - HAMMOND LAKES, PA	2,199	2,199
TIONESTA LAKE, PA	1,939	1,939
UNION CITY LAKE, PA	450	450
WOODCOCK CREEK LAKE, PA	1,102	1,102
YORK INDIAN ROCK DAM, PA	723	723
YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER LAKE, PA & MD	2,147	2,147

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
RHODE ISLAND		
FOX POINT BARRIER, NARRAGANSETT BAY, RI	1,750	1,750
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, RI	15	15
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, RI	45	45
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, RI	350	350
WOONSOCKET, RI	759	759
SOUTH CAROLINA		
CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	14,825	14,825
COOPER RIVER, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	5,600	5,600
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, SC	66	66
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, SC	875	875
SOUTH DAKOTA		
BIG BEND DAM, LAKE SHARPE, SD	10,165	10,165
COLD BROOK LAKE, SD	377	377
COTTONWOOD SPRINGS LAKE, SD	1,116	1,116
FORT RANDALL DAM, LAKE FRANCIS CASE, SD	10,405	10,405
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, SD	146	146
LAKE TRAVERSE, SD & MN	554	554
OAHE DAM, LAKE OAHE, SD & ND	12,796	12,796
TENNESSEE		
CENTER HILL LAKE, TN	7,285	7,285
CHEATHAM LOCK AND DAM, TN	7,011	7,011
CORDELL HULL DAM AND RESERVOIR, TN	6,992	6,992
DALE HOLLOW LAKE, TN	7,295	7,295
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TN	96	96
J PERCY PRIEST DAM AND RESERVOIR, TN	4,822	4,822
NORTHWEST TENNESSEE REGIONAL HARBOR, LAKE COUNTY, TN	10	10
OLD HICKORY LOCK AND DAM, TN	9,845	9,845
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, TN	2	2
TENNESSEE RIVER, TN	22,675	22,675
WOLF RIVER HARBOR, TN	219	219
TEXAS		
AQUILLA LAKE, TX	1,285	1,285
ARKANSAS - RED RIVER BASINS CHLORIDE CONTROL - AREA VIII, TX	1,591	1,591
BARDWELL LAKE, TX	1,850	1,850
BELTON LAKE, TX	3,613	3,613

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
BENBROOK LAKE, TX	2,774	2,774
BRAZOS ISLAND HARBOR, TX	3,200	3,200
BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBUTARIES, TX	2,884	2,884
CANYON LAKE, TX	2,978	2,978
CEDAR BAYOU, TX	100	100
CHANNEL TO PORT BOLIVAR, TX	400	400
CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TX	7,250	7,250
DENISON DAM, LAKE TEXOMA, TX	11,227	11,227
ESTELLINE SPRINGS EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT, TX	43	43
FERRELLS BRIDGE DAM, LAKE O' THE PINES, TX	3,400	3,400
FREEPORT HARBOR, TX	8,300	8,300
GALVESTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, TX	6,300	6,300
GIWW, CHANNEL TO VICTORIA, TX	3,200	3,200
GIWW, CHOCOLATE BAYOU, TX	2,800	2,800
GRANGER DAM AND LAKE, TX	2,133	2,133
GRAPEVINE LAKE, TX	2,641	2,641
GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, TX	28,885	28,885
HORDS CREEK LAKE, TX	1,652	1,652
HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TX	30,150	30,150
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TX	1,813	1,813
JIM CHAPMAN LAKE, TX	1,758	1,758
JOE POOL LAKE, TX	1,008	1,008
LAKE KEMP, TX	285	285
LAVON LAKE, TX	3,114	3,114
LEWISVILLE DAM, TX	3,277	3,277
MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, TX	5,200	5,200
NAVARRO MILLS LAKE, TX	3,153	3,153
NORTH SAN GABRIEL DAM AND LAKE GEORGETOWN, TX	2,271	2,271
O C FISHER DAM AND LAKE, TX	957	957
PAT MAYSE LAKE, TX	1,004	1,004
PROCTOR LAKE, TX	2,438	2,438
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, TX	325	325
RAY ROBERTS LAKE, TX	1,412	1,412
SABINE - NECHES WATERWAY, TX	16,050	16,050
SAM RAYBURN DAM AND RESERVOIR, TX	7,020	7,020
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, TX	224	224
SOMERVILLE LAKE, TX	3,090	3,090
STILLHOUSE HOLLOW DAM, TX	2,013	2,013
TEXAS CITY SHIP CHANNEL, TX	4,300	4,300
TEXAS WATER ALLOCATION ASSESSMENT, TX	100	100
TOWN BLUFF DAM, B A STEINHAGEN LAKE, TX	3,093	3,093
WACO LAKE, TX	3,404	3,404
WALLISVILLE LAKE, TX	2,306	2,306
WHITNEY LAKE, TX	8,557	8,557
WRIGHT PATMAN DAM AND LAKE, TX	4,511	4,511

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
UTAH		
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, UT	52	52
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, UT	541	541
VERMONT		
BALL MOUNTAIN, VT	1,003	1,003
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VT	220	220
NARROWS OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, VT & NY	30	30
NORTH HARTLAND LAKE, VT	895	895
NORTH SPRINGFIELD LAKE, VT	800	800
TOWNSHEND LAKE, VT	804	804
UNION VILLAGE DAM, VT	870	870
VIRGINIA		
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY - ACC, VA	2,160	2,160
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY - DSC, VA	1,170	1,170
CHINCOTEAGUE INLET, VA	710	710
GATHRIGHT DAM AND LAKE MOOMAW, VA	2,262	2,262
HAMPTON ROADS, NORFOLK & NEWPORT NEWS HARBOR, VA (DRIFT REMOVAL)	1,458	1,458
HAMPTON ROADS, VA (PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIVE DEPOSITS)	88	88
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, VA	15	15
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VA	359	359
JAMES RIVER CHANNEL, VA	3,801	3,801
JOHN H KERR LAKE, VA & NC	10,895	10,895
JOHN W FLANNAGAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, VA	2,128	2,128
LYNNHAVEN INLET, VA	400	400
NORFOLK HARBOR, VA	12,426	12,426
NORTH FORK OF POUND RIVER LAKE, VA	547	547
PHILPOTT LAKE, VA	5,190	5,190
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, VA	1,368	1,368
RUDEE INLET, VA	400	400
WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, VA	130	130
WATERWAY ON THE COAST OF VIRGINIA, VA	100	100
WASHINGTON		
CHIEF JOSEPH DAM, WA	637	637
COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN VANCOUVER, WA AND THE DALLES, OR	878	878
COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION, WA, OR & ID	3,350	3,350
EVERETT HARBOR AND SNOHOMISH RIVER, WA	1,749	1,749
GRAYS HARBOR, WA	9,965	9,965
HOWARD HANSON DAM, WA	3,296	3,296
ICE HARBOR LOCK AND DAM, WA	4,574	4,574

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, WA	53	53
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WA	1,093	1,093
LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, WA	9,416	9,416
LITTLE GOOSE LOCK AND DAM, WA	2,710	2,710
LOWER GRANITE LOCK AND DAM, WA	9,621	9,621
LOWER MONUMENTAL LOCK AND DAM, WA	2,480	2,480
MILL CREEK LAKE, WA	2,423	2,423
MOUNT SAINT HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA	260	260
MUD MOUNTAIN DAM, WA	3,543	3,543
OLYMPIA HARBOR, WA	603	603
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, WA	606	606
PUGET SOUND AND TRIBUTARY WATERS, WA	1,075	1,075
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, WA	500	500
SEATTLE HARBOR, WA	110	110
STILLAGUAMISH RIVER, WA	280	280
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, WA	78	78
TACOMA HARBOR, WA	1,894	1,894
TACOMA, PUYALLUP RIVER, WA	148	148
THE DALLES LOCK AND DAM, WA & OR	3,150	3,150

WEST VIRGINIA

BEECH FORK LAKE, WV	1,472	1,472
BLUESTONE LAKE, WV	1,914	1,914
BURNSVILLE LAKE, WV	2,564	2,564
EAST LYNN LAKE, WV	2,310	2,310
ELKINS, WV	56	56
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WV	461	461
KANAWHA RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, WV	11,528	11,528
OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, WV, KY & OH	32,046	32,046
OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, WV, KY & OH	3,113	3,113
R D BAILEY LAKE, WV	2,457	2,457
STONEWALL JACKSON LAKE, WV	1,184	1,184
SUMMERSVILLE LAKE, WV	3,348	3,348
SUTTON LAKE, WV	2,328	2,328
TYGART LAKE, WV	1,839	1,839

WISCONSIN

EAU GALLE RIVER LAKE, WI	734	734
FOX RIVER, WI	2,005	2,005
GREEN BAY HARBOR, WI	3,367	3,367
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WI	61	61
MILWAUKEE HARBOR, WI	700	700

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, WI	288	288
STURGEON BAY HARBOR AND LAKE MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL, WI	20	20
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, WI	540	540
WYOMING		
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, WY	10	10
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WY	123	123
JACKSON HOLE LEVEES, WY	2,374	2,374
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, WY	121	121
SUBTOTAL, PROJECTS LISTED UNDER STATES	2,411,388	2,408,468
REMAINING ITEMS		
ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR ONGOING WORK		
NAVIGATION MAINTENANCE	---	25,720
DEEP-DRAFT HARBOR AND CHANNEL	---	128,000
INLAND WATERWAYS	---	42,000
SMALL, REMOTE, OR SUBSISTENCE NAVIGATION	---	40,000
OTHER AUTHORIZED PROJECT PURPOSES	---	35,000
AQUATIC NUISANCE CONTROL RESEARCH	690	690
ASSET MANAGEMENT/FACILITIES AND EQUIP MAINT (FEM)	4,750	4,750
BUDGET/MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR O&M BUSINESS PROGRAMS:		
STEWARDSHIP SUPPORT PROGRAM	1,000	1,000
PERFORMANCE-BASED BUDGETING SUPPORT PROGRAM	4,000	4,000
RECREATION MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM	1,650	1,650
OPTIMIZATION TOOLS FOR NAVIGATION	392	392
COASTAL INLET RESEARCH PROGRAM	2,700	2,700
COASTAL OCEAN DATA SYSTEM	3,000	5,000
RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AT CORPS PROJECTS	5,000	5,000
CULTURAL RESOURCES (NAGPRA/CURATION)	4,500	4,500
DREDGE MCFARLAND READY RESERVE	11,840	11,840
DREDGE WHEELER READY RESERVE	12,000	12,000
DREDGING DATA AND LOCK PERFORMANCE MONITORING SYSTEM	1,150	1,150
DREDGING OPERATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH (DOER)	6,450	6,450
DREDGING OPERATIONS TECHNICAL SUPPORT PROGRAM (DOTS)	2,820	2,820
EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION PROGRAM	270	270
FACILITY PROTECTION	5,500	5,500
FERC HYDROPOWER COORDINATION	3,000	3,000
FISH & WILDLIFE OPERATING FISH HATCHERY REIMBURSEMENT	4,700	4,700
GREAT LAKES TRIBUTARY MODEL	600	600
INLAND WATERWAY NAVIGATION CHARTS	3,000	3,000
INTERAGENCY PERFORMANCE EVALUATION TASK FORCE/HURRICANE PROTECTION DECISION CI	8,125	8,125
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FEDERAL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS	30,000	30,000
MONITORING OF COMPLETED NAVIGATION PROJECTS	6,920	6,920

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
NATIONAL (LEVEE) FLOOD INVENTORY	10,000	10,000
NATIONAL (MULTIPLE PROJECT) NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	8,673	8,673
NATIONAL COASTAL MAPPING PROGRAM	6,300	8,300
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM (PORTFOLIO RISK ASSESSMENT)	10,000	10,000
NATIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (NEPP)	6,750	6,750
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO ASSESSMENT FOR REALLOCATIONS	571	571
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL SUPPORT	300	300
PROTECT, CLEAR AND STRAIGHTEN CHANNELS	50	50
REMOVAL OF SUNKEN VESSELS	500	500
WATERBORNE COMMERCE STATISTICS	4,771	4,771
HARBOR MAINTENANCE FEE DATA COLLECTION	825	825
RECREATIONONESTOP (R1S) NATIONAL RECREATION RESERVATION SERVICE	215	215
REDUCING CIVIL WORKS VULNERABILITY	1,000	---
REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	1,800	4,000
RELIABILITY MODELS PROGRAM FOR MAJOR REHAB	300	300
WATER OPERATIONS TECHNICAL SUPPORT (WOTS)	500	500
 SUBTOTAL, REMAINING ITEMS	 176,612	 452,532
 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	 2,588,000	 2,861,000

Additional Funding for Ongoing Work.—The fiscal year 2014 budget request does not fund operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of our nation's aging infrastructure sufficiently to ensure continued competitiveness in a global marketplace. Federal navigation channels maintained at only a fraction of authorized dimensions, and navigation locks and hydropower facilities well beyond their design life results in economic inefficiencies and risks infrastructure failure, which can cause substantial economic losses. Investing in operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of infrastructure today will save taxpayers money in the future.

The agreement includes additional funds to continue ongoing projects and activities. The intent of these funds is for ongoing work that either was not included in the administration's request or was inadequately budgeted. The direction that follows shall be the only direction used for additional funding provided in this account.

None of these funds may be used for any item where funding was specifically denied, to initiate new projects or programs, or to alter any existing cost-share requirements. Funding associated with each category may be allocated to any eligible project within that category; funding associated with each subcategory may be allocated only to eligible projects within that subcategory. The list of subcategories is not meant to be exhaustive.

The Corps is directed to develop a rating system or systems for use in evaluating projects for allocation of the additional funding provided in this account. These evaluation systems may be, but are not required to be, individualized for each category or subcategory. Each project eligible for funding shall be evaluated under the applicable ratings system. A project may not be excluded from evaluation for being "inconsistent with administration policy." The Corps retains complete control over the methodology of these ratings systems, but shall consider giving priority to the following: ability to complete ongoing work maintaining authorized depths and widths of harbors and shipping channels, including where contaminated sediments are present; ability to address critical maintenance backlog; presence of the U.S. Coast Guard; extent to which the work will enhance national, regional, or local economic development, including domestic manufacturing capacity; extent to which the work will promote job growth or international competitiveness; for harbor maintenance activities, total tonnage handled, total exports, total imports, dollar value of cargo handled, energy infrastructure and national security needs served, lack of alternative means of freight movement, and savings over alternative means of freight movement; number of jobs created directly by the funded activity; ability to obligate the funds allocated within the fiscal year; ability to complete the project, separable element, or project phase within the funds allocated; and the risk of imminent failure or closure of the facility. The executive branch retains complete discretion over project-specific allocation decisions within the additional funds provided.

Concerns persist that the administration's criteria for navigation maintenance do not allow small, remote, or subsistence harbors and waterways to properly compete for scarce navigation maintenance funds. The Corps is urged to revise the criteria used for determining which navigation projects are funded in order to develop a reasonable and equitable allocation under this account. The

criteria should include the economic impact that these projects provide to local and regional economies, in particular those with national defense or public health and safety importance.

Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Corps shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a work plan including the following information: (1) a detailed description of the ratings system(s) developed and used to evaluate projects, including the weighting given to each factor or criterion if multiple factors or criteria are used; (2) delineation of how these funds are to be allocated; (3) a summary of the work to be accomplished with each allocation; and (4) a list of all projects that were considered eligible for funding but did not receive funding, including an explanation of whether each project could have used funds in fiscal year 2014, whether the project was rated as highly or more highly than other projects that did receive funding, and the specific reasons each project was considered as being less competitive for an allocation of funds. For any project excluded from funding for being "inconsistent with administration policy," the work plan shall include a detailed explanation of why each such project is inconsistent with administration policy. No funds shall be obligated for any project under this program that has not been justified in such a work plan.

Reducing Civil Works Vulnerability.—No funding shall be used for this new activity.

REGULATORY PROGRAM

The agreement includes \$200,000,000 for the Regulatory Program.

The Corps is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act the ways in which compensatory mitigation for critical infrastructure projects is calculated in the various field operating agencies of the Corps. The report should also include recommendations for computing compensatory mitigation more equitably across the Corps, alternative mitigation strategies, and opportunities to make compensatory mitigation less costly and more cost-effective.

In 1977, Congress made a deliberate policy choice to exempt ordinary farming, silviculture, ranching, and mining related activities from the requirements to obtain Clean Water Act permits when undertaken as normal activities to prepare and maintain land, roads, ponds, or ditches. A "recapture provision" also was included to provide reasonable limits on the scope of these statutory exemptions, but not to nullify the exemptions. Concerns have been raised that in recent years the Corps has changed its implementation of these provisions to significantly reduce the application of the statutory exemptions. The Corps is directed to ensure that the original balance intended by statute is implemented by all field offices.

FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM

The agreement includes \$103,499,000 for the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

The agreement includes \$28,000,000 for Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies.

EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$182,000,000 for Expenses.

Multiple Division Offices recently initiated efforts to restructure or consolidate civil

works functions within certain District Offices, including Little Rock, Chicago, Buffalo, and Detroit. These efforts were described as needed to address declining budgets. Recent budget requests, however, have made no mention of the administration's intent to pursue such activities. The Corps is expected to notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate prior to initiating any such restructuring or consolidation activities. Information provided should include details on the functions to be affected, estimated cost savings, relevant timelines, impact on jobs, and plans to ensure proposed activities do not diminish critical functions.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR CIVIL WORKS

The agreement includes \$5,000,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The agreement includes a provision relating to the replacement and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes a provision relating to reprogramming.

The agreement includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds to carry out any contract that commits funds beyond the amounts appropriated for that program, project, or activity.

The agreement includes a provision concerning continuing contracts and the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.

The agreement makes permanent a provision requiring the submission of any Chief's report to the appropriate committees of the Congress.

The agreement includes a provision providing the Corps of Engineers authorization for emergency measures to exclude Asian carp from the Great Lakes.

The agreement includes a provision concerning funding transfers related to fish hatcheries.

The agreement includes a provision deauthorizing a portion of the Ipswich River in Massachusetts.

The agreement includes a provision deauthorizing a portion of the Chicago Harbor in Illinois.

The agreement includes a provision deauthorizing a portion of Warwick Cove in Rhode Island.

The agreement includes a provision increasing the authorized cost of the Miami Harbor, Florida, project.

The agreement includes a provision increasing the authorized cost of the Little Calumet, Indiana, project.

The agreement includes a provision regarding the limitation concerning total project costs in section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

The agreement includes a provision concerning the Cape Arundel disposal site in Maine.

The agreement includes a provision relating to section 5018(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 regarding Missouri River Recovery.

The agreement includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to develop or implement changes to certain definitions for the purposes of the Clean Water Act.

The agreement includes a provision regarding any flood control project affected by a navigation project.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT
The agreement includes a total of \$8,725,000
for the Central Utah Project Completion Ac-
count, which includes \$6,425,000 for Central

Utah Project construction, \$1,000,000 for
transfer to the Utah Reclamation Mitigation
and Conservation Account for use by the
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conserva-
tion Commission, and \$1,300,000 for necessary
expenses of the Secretary of the Interior.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)
The agreement includes \$954,085,000 for
Water and Related Resources.
The agreement for Water and Related Re-
sources is shown in the following table:

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST			FINAL BILL		
	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	TOTAL	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	TOTAL
ARIZONA						
AK CHIN INDIAN WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT PROJECT	---	12,375	12,375	---	12,375	12,375
COLORADO RIVER BASIN - CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT	8,602	436	9,038	8,602	436	9,038
COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM	2,990	---	2,990	2,990	---	2,990
SALT RIVER PROJECT	704	230	934	704	230	934
SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE WATER SETTLEMENT ACT PROJECT	52	---	52	52	---	52
SIERRA VISTA SUBWATERSHED FEASIBILITY STUDY	10	---	10	10	---	10
YUMA AREA PROJECTS	1,412	22,430	23,842	1,412	22,430	23,842
CALIFORNIA						
CACHUMA PROJECT	672	674	1,346	672	674	1,346
CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS:						
AMERICAN RIVER DIVISION, FOLSOM DAM UNIT/MORMON ISLAND	1,789	9,169	10,958	1,789	9,169	10,958
AUBURN-FOLSOM SOUTH UNIT	35	2,285	2,320	35	2,285	2,320
DELTA DIVISION	6,468	5,511	11,979	6,468	5,511	11,979
EAST SIDE DIVISION	1,332	2,730	4,062	1,332	2,730	4,062
FRIANT DIVISION	2,292	3,426	5,718	2,292	3,426	5,718
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER RESTORATION SETTLEMENT	---	---	---	26,000	---	26,000
MISCELLANEOUS PROJECT PROGRAMS	9,246	454	9,700	9,246	454	9,700
REPLACEMENTS, ADDITIONS, AND EXTRAORDINARY MAINT. PROGRAM	---	17,351	17,351	---	17,351	17,351
SACRAMENTO RIVER DIVISION	3,246	1,026	4,272	3,246	1,026	4,272
SAN FELIPE DIVISION	397	75	472	397	75	472
SAN JOAQUIN DIVISION	52	---	52	52	---	52
SHASTA DIVISION	430	8,195	8,625	430	8,195	8,625
TRINITY RIVER DIVISION	14,353	4,233	18,586	14,353	4,233	18,586
WATER AND POWER OPERATIONS	4,359	7,423	11,782	4,359	7,423	11,782
WEST SAN JOAQUIN DIVISION, SAN LUIS UNIT	40,150	6,518	46,668	40,150	6,518	46,668
ORLAND PROJECT	---	910	910	---	910	910
SALTON SEA RESEARCH PROJECT	300	---	300	300	---	300
SOLANO PROJECT	1,407	2,367	3,774	1,407	2,367	3,774
VENTURA RIVER PROJECT	338	33	371	338	33	371
COLORADO						
ANIMAS-LA PLATA PROJECT	891	1,313	2,204	891	1,313	2,204
COLLBRAN PROJECT	262	1,691	1,953	262	1,691	1,953
COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON PROJECT	251	12,883	13,134	251	12,883	13,134
FRUITGROWERS DAM PROJECT	122	117	239	122	117	239
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS PROJECT	349	8,526	8,875	349	8,526	8,875
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS PROJECT - ARKANSAS VALLEY CONDUIT	1,000	---	1,000	1,000	---	1,000
GRAND VALLEY UNIT, CRBSCP, TITLE II	638	1,362	2,000	638	1,362	2,000
LEADVILLE/ARKANSAS RIVER RECOVERY PROJECT	---	2,254	2,254	---	2,254	2,254
MANCOS PROJECT	110	124	234	110	124	234
PARADOX VALLEY UNIT, CRBSCP, TITLE II	106	2,574	2,680	106	2,574	2,680
PINE RIVER PROJECT	204	288	492	204	288	492
SAN LUIS VALLEY PROJECT	294	3,608	3,902	294	3,608	3,902
CONEJOS, CO	26	33	59	26	33	59
UNCOMPAHGRE PROJECT	770	185	955	770	185	955
UPPER COLORADO RIVER OPERATIONS PROGRAM	270	---	270	270	---	270
IDAHO						
BOISE AREA PROJECTS	3,019	3,269	6,288	3,019	3,269	6,288
COLUMBIA AND SNAKE RIVER SALMON RECOVERY PROJECT	18,000	---	18,000	18,000	---	18,000
LEWISTON ORCHARDS PROJECTS	664	30	694	664	30	694
MINIDOKA AREA PROJECTS	2,283	6,783	9,066	2,283	6,783	9,066
PRESTON BENCH PROJECT	4	8	12	4	8	12

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST			FINAL BILL		
	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	TOTAL	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	TOTAL
KANSAS						
WICHITA PROJECT - CHENEY DIVISION	79	472	551	79	472	551
WICHITA PROJECT - EQUUS BEDS DIVISION	50	---	50	50	---	50
MONTANA						
FORT PECK RESERVATION / DRY PRAIRIE RURAL WATER SYSTEM	4,300	---	4,300	4,300	---	4,300
HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT	---	795	795	---	795	795
HUNTLEY PROJECT	32	64	96	32	64	96
LOWER YELLOWSTONE PROJECT	364	22	386	364	22	386
MILK RIVER PROJECT	548	1,358	1,906	548	1,358	1,906
ROCKY BOYS/NORTH CENTRAL MT RURAL WATER SYSTEM	5,400	---	5,400	5,400	---	5,400
SUN RIVER PROJECT	53	263	316	53	263	316
NEBRASKA						
MIRAGE FLATS PROJECT	15	132	147	15	132	147
NEVADA						
HALFWAY WASH PROJECT STUDY						
LAHONTAN BASIN PROJECT	5,759	4,042	9,801	5,759	4,042	9,801
LAKE TAHOE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	115	---	115	115	---	115
LAKE MEAD /LAS VEGAS WASH PROGRAM	775	---	775	775	---	775
NEW MEXICO						
CARLSBAD PROJECT	2,556	1,017	3,573	2,556	1,017	3,573
EASTERN NEW MEXICO RURAL WATER SUPPLY	649	---	649	649	---	649
MIDDLE RIO GRANDE PROJECT	13,252	12,682	25,934	13,252	12,682	25,934
RIO GRANDE PROJECT	885	3,871	4,756	885	3,871	4,756
RIO GRANDE PEUBLOS PROJECT	250	---	250	250	---	250
TUCUMCARI PROJECT	14	20	34	14	20	34
NORTH DAKOTA						
PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN - GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT	17,698	6,417	24,115	17,698	6,417	24,115
OKLAHOMA						
ARBUCKLE PROJECT	67	186	253	67	186	253
MCGEE CREEK PROJECT	89	788	877	89	788	877
MOUNTAIN PARK PROJECT	25	576	601	25	576	601
NORMAN PROJECT	48	410	458	48	410	458
WASHITA BASIN PROJECT	129	1,300	1,429	129	1,300	1,429
W.C. AUSTIN PROJECT	58	614	672	58	614	672
OREGON						
CROOKED RIVER PROJECT	253	514	767	253	514	767
DESCHUTES PROJECT	301	190	491	301	190	491
EASTERN OREGON PROJECTS	639	232	871	639	232	871
KLAMATH PROJECT	15,975	2,025	18,000	15,975	2,025	18,000
ROGUE RIVER BASIN PROJECT, TALENT DIVISION	1,704	436	2,140	1,704	436	2,140
TUALATIN PROJECT	94	209	303	94	209	303
UMATILLA PROJECT	574	2,814	3,388	574	2,814	3,388
SOUTH DAKOTA						
LEWIS AND CLARK RURAL WATER SYSTEM	3,200	---	3,200	3,200	---	3,200
MID-DAKOTA RURAL WATER PROJECT	---	15	15	---	15	15
MNI WICONI PROJECT	---	12,000	12,000	---	12,000	12,000
RAPID VALLEY PROJECT	---	92	92	---	92	92

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST			FINAL BILL		
	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	TOTAL	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	TOTAL
TEXAS						
BALMORHEA PROJECT	25	15	40	25	15	40
CANADIAN RIVER PROJECT	82	86	168	82	86	168
LOWER RIO GRANDE WATER RESOURCES CONSERVATION PROGRAM	50	---	50	50	---	50
NUECES RIVER PROJECT	74	649	723	74	649	723
SAN ANGELO PROJECT	56	529	585	56	529	585
UTAH						
HYRUM PROJECT	289	160	449	289	160	449
MOON LAKE PROJECT	102	79	181	102	79	181
NEWTON PROJECT	32	89	121	32	89	121
OGDEN RIVER PROJECT	232	252	484	232	252	484
PROVO RIVER PROJECT	1,243	438	1,681	1,243	438	1,681
SANPETE PROJECT	60	11	71	60	11	71
SCOFIELD PROJECT	372	77	449	372	77	449
STRAWBERRY VALLEY PROJECT	708	83	791	708	83	791
WEBER BASIN PROJECT	1,130	1,075	2,205	1,130	1,075	2,205
WEBER RIVER PROJECT	79	79	158	79	79	158
WASHINGTON						
COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT	3,761	5,755	9,516	3,761	5,755	9,516
WASHINGTON AREA PROJECTS	436	70	506	436	70	506
YAKIMA PROJECT	804	6,616	7,420	804	6,616	7,420
YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER ENHANCEMENT PROJECT	8,016	---	8,016	8,016	---	8,016
WYOMING						
KENDRICK PROJECT	108	7,293	7,401	108	7,293	7,401
NORTH PLATTE PROJECT	209	1,298	1,507	209	1,298	1,507
SHOSHONE PROJECT	76	776	852	76	776	852
SUBTOTAL, PROJECTS	223,793	231,885	455,678	249,793	231,885	481,678
REGIONAL PROGRAMS						
ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR ONGOING WORK						
RURAL WATER	---	---	---	27,098	---	27,098
FISH PASSAGE AND FISH SCREENS	---	---	---	4,000	---	4,000
WATER CONSERVATION AND DELIVERY	---	---	---	8,000	---	8,000
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND COMPLIANCE	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
FACILITIES OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REHABILITATION	---	---	---	---	4,191	4,191
COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL PROJECT, TITLE I	---	12,158	12,158	---	12,158	12,158
COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL PROJECT, TITLE II	6,100	---	6,100	6,100	---	6,100
COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT (CRSP), SECTION 5	3,360	5,283	8,643	3,360	5,283	8,643
COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT (CRSP), SECTION 8	3,923	---	3,923	3,923	---	3,923
COLORADO RIVER WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	537	---	537	537	---	537
DAM SAFETY PROGRAM:						
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DAM SAFETY PROGRAM	---	1,300	1,300	---	1,300	1,300
INITIATE SAFETY OF DAMS CORRECTIVE ACTION	---	66,500	66,500	---	66,500	66,500
SAFETY EVALUATION OF EXISTING DAMS	---	20,284	20,284	---	20,284	20,284
DROUGHT EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	---	---	---	500	---	500
EMERGENCY PLANNING & DISASTER RESPONSE PROGRAM	---	1,400	1,400	---	1,400	1,400
ENDANGERED SPECIES RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM	21,207	---	21,207	21,207	---	21,207
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	1,717	---	1,717	1,717	---	1,717
EXAMINATION OF EXISTING STRUCTURES	---	9,491	9,491	---	9,491	9,491
GENERAL PLANNING ACTIVITIES	2,000	---	2,000	2,000	---	2,000
INDIAN WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENTS:						
AAMODT LITIGATION SETTLEMENT	---	---	---	4,664	---	4,664
CROW TRIBE RIGHTS	---	---	---	7,500	---	7,500
NAVAJO-GALLUP	---	---	---	60,497	---	60,497

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST			FINAL BILL		
	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	TOTAL	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	TOTAL
TAOS PUEBLO	---	---	---	4,000	---	4,000
WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
LAND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	10,684	---	10,684	10,684	---	10,684
LOWER COLORADO RIVER OPERATIONS PROGRAM	27,839	---	27,839	27,839	---	27,839
MISCELLANEOUS FLOOD CONTROL OPERATIONS	---	848	848	---	848	848
NATIVE AMERICAN AFFAIRS PROGRAM	7,412	---	7,412	7,412	---	7,412
NEGOTIATION & ADMINISTRATION OF WATER MARKETING	2,376	---	2,376	2,376	---	2,376
OPERATION & PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	768	1,446	2,214	768	1,446	2,214
PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM - OTHER PICK SLOAN	3,320	37,647	40,967	3,320	37,647	40,967
POWER PROGRAM SERVICES	2,083	307	2,390	2,083	307	2,390
PUBLIC ACCESS AND SAFETY PROGRAM	662	206	868	662	206	868
RECLAMATION LAW ADMINISTRATION	2,331	---	2,331	2,331	---	2,331
RECREATION & FISH & WILDLIFE PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	2,391	---	2,391	2,391	---	2,391
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:						
DESALINATION AND WATER PURIFICATION PROGRAM	2,016	1,285	3,301	2,016	1,285	3,301
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	13,265	---	13,265	13,265	---	13,265
SITE SECURITY ACTIVITIES	---	27,800	27,800	---	27,800	27,800
UNITED STATES/MEXICO BORDER ISSUES - TECHNICAL SUPPORT	90	---	90	90	---	90
WATERSMART PROGRAM:						
WATERSMART GRANTS	12,000	---	12,000	19,000	---	19,000
WATER CONSERVATION FIELD SERVICES PROGRAM	3,437	---	3,437	3,437	---	3,437
COOPERATIVE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	250	---	250	250	---	250
SHARED INVESTMENT WATER INNOVATION PROGRAM	1,000	---	1,000	---	---	---
BASIN STUDIES	4,734	---	4,734	4,734	---	4,734
TITLE XVI WATER RECLAMATION & REUSE PROGRAM:						
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE TITLE XVI	14,000	---	14,000	21,500	---	21,500
SUBTOTAL, REGIONAL PROGRAMS	149,502	185,955	335,457	282,261	190,146	472,407
TOTAL, WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES	373,295	417,840	791,135	532,054	422,031	954,085

Central Valley Project, Friant Division, San Joaquin River Restoration.—The agreement does not include a separate account for this item. Funding is included in the Water and Related Resources account as a separate line item under the Friant Division of the Central Valley Project.

Rural Water.—Voluntary funding in excess of legally required cost shares for rural water projects is acceptable, but shall not be used by Reclamation as a criteria for budgeting in future years.

Additional Funding for Water and Related Resources Work.—The agreement includes additional funds above the budget request for Water and Related Resources studies, projects, and activities. Priority in allocating these funds should be given to advance and complete ongoing work; improve water supply reliability; improve water deliveries; enhance national, regional, or local economic development; promote job growth; advance tribal and nontribal water settlement studies and activities; or address critical backlog maintenance and rehabilitation activities. For rural water projects, Reclamation shall not use the ability of a non-Federal sponsor to contribute funds in excess of the authorized non-Federal cost-share as a criterion for prioritizing these funds. Not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, Reclamation shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report delineating how these funds are to be distributed, in which phase the work is to be accomplished, and an explanation of the criteria and rankings used to justify each allocation.

Indian Water Rights Settlements.—The agreement includes funds for these activities in the Water and Related Resources account, instead of in a separate account as proposed in the budget request. To maintain the visibility of these projects, the agreement includes the five projects under the Regional Programs heading with a subheading called Indian Water Rights Settlements.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT RESTORATION FUND

The agreement provides \$53,288,000 for the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.

CALIFORNIA BAY-DELTA RESTORATION (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$37,000,000 for the California Bay-Delta Restoration Program.

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

The agreement provides \$60,000,000 for Policy and Administration.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The agreement includes a provision limiting the Bureau of Reclamation to purchase not more than five passenger vehicles for replacement only.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The agreement includes a provision outlining the circumstances under which the Bureau of Reclamation may reprogram funds.

The agreement includes a provision regarding the San Luis Unit and Kesterson Reservoir in California.

The agreement includes a provision regarding pipeline reliability standards. Reclamation is reminded again that the joint explanatory statement accompanying the fiscal year 2012 Act was very specific that Reclamation should not use Technical Memorandum 8140-CC-2004-1 ("Corrosion Considerations for Buried Metallic Water Pipe") as the sole basis to deny funding or approval of a project or to disqualify any material from

use in highly corrosive soils. Yet another claim that Reclamation has always been in compliance with this directive and no changes are necessary is not a satisfactory response. Therefore, the agreement includes legislative language reiterating this directive. Reclamation shall be prepared to submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act a detailed plan for complying with the fiscal year 2012 joint explanatory statement and this agreement.

Concerns persist regarding the appearance of bias in the efforts to comply with the fiscal year 2012 joint explanatory statement requirement regarding the assembly and analysis of data on pipeline reliability. Therefore, Reclamation is directed to ensure that these efforts are conducted by an appropriate independent third-party. Concerns also have been raised that Reclamation may be requiring different reliability standards for different pipe materials. Reclamation is directed to report to the Committees not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act as to the reliability standards that are being utilized for the analysis required by the fiscal year 2012 joint explanatory statement. Prior to completion, the study required and its underlying analysis shall be subject to an independent peer review to ensure that the uniform reliability standard, in addition to the analysis of economics, cost-effectiveness, and life-cycle costs, is accurate and consistent across all referenced materials.

If the analysis on pipeline reliability suggests that changes to Technical Memorandum 8140-CC-2004-1 ("Corrosion Considerations for Buried Metallic Water Pipe") are appropriate, Reclamation is directed to update the memorandum. Legislative language is included ensuring that such updates will be subject to peer review and public review. To avoid even the appearance of bias in this process, Reclamation shall commission an independent entity to manage the peer review process (including the selection of peer reviewers) in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget document "Final Information Quality Bulletin for Peer Review."

The agreement includes a provision regarding non-Federal groundwater banking programs.

The agreement includes a provision regarding water transfers.

The agreement includes a provision extending authorization of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act.

The agreement includes a provision extending authorization of the Calfed Bay-Delta Authorization Act.

The agreement includes a provision allowing Joint Powers Authorities to participate in water storage studies.

The agreement includes a provision concerning the Fort Peck/Dry Prairie, Montana, project.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The agreement provides \$27,281,046,000 for the Department of Energy to fund programs in its five primary mission areas: science, energy, environment, nuclear non-proliferation, and national security.

Educational Activities.—The Department is prohibited from funding fellowship and scholarship programs in fiscal year 2014 unless they were included in the budget justification or funded within this agreement. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Department shall provide a comprehensive list of its educational activities funded with fiscal year 2013 appropri-

tions, including all fellowships, scholarships, workforce training programs, and primary and secondary school activities, and to report on the funding level, purpose, out-year mortgages, and Department account and program within which the activity resides. This report shall be submitted in future fiscal years unless contradicted by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

REPROGRAMMING REQUIREMENTS

The agreement carries the Department's reprogramming authority in statute to ensure that the Department carries out its programs consistent with congressional direction. Unless addressed below, the Department shall continue to follow direction under this heading in the fiscal year 2012 joint explanatory statement. The agreement modifies the fiscal year 2012 direction by combining notification provisions carried in previous fiscal years in order to encourage the Department to submit consolidated, cumulative notifications to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The agreement also clarifies direction on multi-year funding agreement notifications. The notifications are expected to include, at a minimum, the information provided in the notifications complying with sections 301(b) and 311 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2012.

Definition.—A reprogramming includes the reallocation of funds from one program, project, or activity to another within an appropriation.

ENERGY PROGRAMS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (INCLUDING TRANSFER AND RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$1,912,104,111 in new budget authority for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy and rescinds \$10,418,111 of prior-year de-obligated balances.

The agreement includes a provision that authorizes the transfer of up to \$45,000,000 to the Defense Production Act Fund.

Hydrogen and Fuel Cells Technologies.—The agreement maintains the importance of technology validation, hydrogen fuels research and development, and market transformation but provides no further direction regarding these activities.

Bioenergy Technologies.—The Department is directed to continue conducting only research, development, and demonstration activities advancing technologies that can produce fuels and electricity from biomass and crops that could not otherwise be used as food. For purposes of allocating resources, the Department is directed to include biosolids derived from the municipal wastewater treatment process and other similar renewables within the definition of noncellulosic forms of biomass energy. The agreement provides \$2,000,000 for the clean cookstoves effort and recognizes this is the last year of funding for the Department's specific participation.

Wind Energy.—The agreement maintains the importance of offshore wind activities that support the development of technologies more innovative than currently commercially available, including funds for offshore wind demonstration projects.

Geothermal Technologies.—For future awards, the full spectrum of geothermal technologies as authorized by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 shall be eligible for the funds appropriated for Geothermal Technologies by this Act. The

Department shall continue its support of comprehensive programs that support academic and professional development initiatives. The agreement includes funds for site selection and characterization for the Enhanced Geothermal Systems Field Observatory project.

Water Power.—Within available funds, the agreement provides \$41,300,000 for marine and hydrokinetic technology and \$17,300,000 for conventional hydropower. Of the marine and hydrokinetic technology funding, no funding is available for the deep-tank wave testing facility or for the advanced manufacturing competitiveness initiative. Of the \$41,300,000, not less than \$20,000,000 is for competitive demonstrations of marine and hydrokinetic technologies, which may be in conjunction with activities at the National Marine Renewable Energy Centers. Of the \$17,300,000 for conventional hydropower, \$3,600,000 is for the purposes of Section 242 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Vehicle Technologies.—The agreement provides the requested amount of \$10,100,000 for the Super Truck program to support existing contracts. Within available funds, the agreement recommends a portion of funds be used to research the most promising Class 8 heavy-duty long-haul truck technologies, such as alternative fuel or dual-fuel technologies. The Department is directed to consult with other federal agencies on collaborative research opportunities and to report its findings to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 100 days after enactment of this Act. The agreement does not include funding for competitive demonstrations of electric vehicle deployment programs. No funding is provided for new activities for Alternative Fuel Vehicle Community Partner Projects, although this direction shall not impact any ongoing activities.

Building Technologies.—The agreement provides \$25,800,000 for solid state lighting research and development. Within available funds, up to \$10,000,000 is to continue high value research into energy efficient building systems with national application. Prior to execution of these funds, the Department shall ensure that the research has clear and measurable goals with realistic timeframes to improve the energy efficiency of buildings and submit the research plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The agreement supports the Better Buildings Challenge but directs no grants to alliance members be provided within this program.

Advanced Manufacturing.—The agreement provides \$25,000,000 for the third year of funding for the Critical Materials Energy Innovation Hub and \$2,500,000 for the joint additive manufacturing pilot institute with the Department of Defense. Within available funds, the agreement includes not less than \$4,205,000 for improvements in production in the steel industry. The Department is directed to support the Innovative Manufacturing Initiative to the extent possible within available funds. The agreement encourages research that supports development of wide bandgap semiconductor technologies but provides no further direction for this activity. The Department is also encouraged to continue its efforts furthering improvements in mechanical insulation, an area with the potential to yield significant energy and cost savings for the industrial, commercial, and manufacturing sectors.

Federal Energy Management Program.—The agreement includes \$28,265,000.

Weatherization Assistance Program.—The agreement includes \$174,000,000.

State Energy Program.—The agreement includes \$50,000,000 and provides no further direction regarding allocation of these funds.

Program Direction.—The agreement includes \$162,000,000.

Strategic Programs.—The agreement provides \$23,554,000, of which \$2,000,000 is for the U.S.-Israel energy cooperative agreement.

ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY

The agreement provides \$147,306,000 for Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability. Within available funds, the Department is directed to support research and development of cost-competitive transmission components using high-temperature superconducting and ambient-temperature conducting materials with increased efficiency, capacity, durability, longevity, and reliability, as well as to examine the feasibility of ultraconductive copper technology.

Within Cyber Security for Energy Delivery Systems, the agreement provides \$5,000,000 to enhance existing full-scale electric grid testing capabilities to address integration of wireless technologies, power generation, and communications and control systems and their combined impact on the operation of critical infrastructure and cyber security. Not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, the Department shall submit a plan for expenditure, including out-year costs, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Within Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration, the agreement provides \$2,000,000 for the Operational Energy and Resilience Program. Prior to execution of these funds, the Department shall submit a spend plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

The agreement provides \$889,190,000 for nuclear energy activities and includes no funding derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund.

Nuclear Energy Enabling Technologies.—Within available funds, the agreement provides \$24,300,000 for the fifth year of the Modeling and Simulation Energy Innovation Hub, \$13,366,000 for Nuclear Energy Advanced Modeling and Simulation, and \$19,563,000 for the National Science User Facility (NSUF) at Idaho National Laboratory. Additional funding for the NSUF shall be used to accelerate the population of the Irradiated Materials Characterization Laboratory with equipment and shielded cells.

SMR Licensing Technical Support Program.—The agreement provides \$110,000,000 for the Small Modular Reactor (SMR) Licensing Technical Support Program, of which \$85,000,000 shall be for the existing cooperative agreement.

Reactor Concepts Research and Development.—Within available funds, the agreement provides \$23,000,000 for SMR Advanced Concepts; \$30,000,000 for Light Water Reactor Sustainability; and \$60,000,000 for Advanced Reactor Concepts, of which \$33,000,000 shall be for research of the fuel and graphite qualification program for the High Temperature Gas Reactor previously funded under the Next Generation Nuclear Plant line and \$12,000,000 shall be for industry-only competition. Additional funding for Light Water Reactor Sustainability shall support development of advanced safety analysis methods for existing light water reactors.

The Department is directed to engage in a rigorous analysis utilizing its recently integrated high-speed computing or recently developed advanced modeling and simulation capabilities to evaluate the benefit of new enhanced accident tolerant fuels.

Fuel Cycle Research and Development.—The agreement provides \$186,500,000. In lieu of all previous fiscal year 2014 direction, the agreement's direction is limited to \$60,100,000 for the Advanced Fuels program to continue implementation of accident tolerant fuels development, of which \$3,000,000 shall be to advance promising and innovative research, including ceramic cladding and other technologies. Not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, the Department shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a plan for development of meltdown-resistant fuels leading to in-reactor testing and utilization by 2020 as required in the Fiscal Year 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

Radiological Facilities Management.—Within available funds, the agreement provides \$20,000,000 for hot cells at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Idaho Facilities Management.—The agreement provides an additional \$15,000,000 above the budget request for Idaho Facilities Management, to include \$2,000,000 for fuel purchases, \$3,000,000 for remote monitoring and management of the Advanced Test Reactor, \$2,000,000 for major equipment replacements, \$5,000,000 for required maintenance of hot cells at the Materials and Fuels Complex, and \$3,000,000 for upgrades related to documented safety analysis.

Idaho Sitewide Safeguards and Security.—The agreement includes \$94,000,000 for Idaho Sitewide Safeguards and Security, which was funded within Other Defense Activities in prior fiscal years.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The agreement provides \$562,065,000 for Fossil Energy Research and Development and includes the use of \$8,500,000 of prior-year balances. The Act includes a provision regarding the vesting of fee title.

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and Power Systems.—The agreement provides \$392,336,000. Funds recommended for CCS and Power Systems shall be available to continue to advance the full scope of technologies for the reduction of carbon emissions conducted at the Department of Energy's National Carbon Capture Center, including direct carbon capture and technologies or methods to reduce the cost of or advance the efficiency or reliability of post-combustion capture technologies, pre-combustion capture technologies, and oxy-combustion systems.

The Department is further directed to use funds from CCS and Power Systems for both coal and natural gas research and development as it determines to be merited, as long as such research does not occur at the expense of coal research and development.

Within Carbon Capture, the agreement includes no funding for a Natural Gas Capture Prize. Within Carbon Storage, the agreement includes \$10,000,000 for additional support of enhanced oil recovery technologies and \$57,000,000 for Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnerships. Within Advanced Energy Systems, the agreement includes not less than \$25,000,000 to continue research, development, and demonstration of solid oxide fuel cell systems; \$8,000,000 to continue activities improving advanced air separation technologies; and \$5,000,000 for coal-biomass to liquids activities. Within Cross Cutting Research, the agreement includes \$5,000,000 for the Advanced Ultrasupercritical Program and not less than \$5,000,000 for water management research and development.

Within NETL Coal Research and Development, the agreement includes \$15,000,000 to perform an assessment and analysis of the

feasibility of economically recovering rare earth elements from coal and coal byproduct streams, such as fly ash, coal refuse, and aqueous effluents. The Department is directed to report its findings and, if determined feasible, to outline a multi-year research and development program for recovering rare earth elements from coal and coal byproduct streams to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 12 months after enactment of this Act.

Natural Gas Technologies.—Within available funds, the agreement provides \$8,000,000 for ongoing methane hydrates research and development and \$12,600,000 for collaborative research and development regarding hydraulic fracturing, to include \$2,200,000 for the Department to continue the Risk Based Data Management System. Any funding in the area of hydraulic fracturing, including funding to support the proposed joint effort with the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Geological Survey, is for research into hydraulic fracturing technologies that aims both to improve the economics and recoverability of reserves and to address the health, safety, and environmental risks of shale gas extraction. Not more than \$6,000,000 shall be made available for the joint research effort with the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Geological Survey until the Department submits a finalized interagency research plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Unconventional Technologies.—The agreement provides \$15,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for activities to improve the economic viability, safety, and environmental responsibility of offshore exploration and production in challenging conditions, of exploration and production from unconventional natural gas and other petroleum resources, and of production by small producers.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

The agreement provides \$20,000,000 for the operation of the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

The agreement provides \$189,400,000 for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The Department has continued to ignore the statutory directive in Public Law 111-8 to submit a report to Congress regarding the effects of expanding the Reserve on the domestic petroleum market by April 27, 2009. The Department has not yet submitted the report, and continues to fail to meet other congressionally mandated deadlines without explanation or cause. Although now nearly 4½ years delayed, the information requested in the report continues to be pertinent to policy decisions, and the Secretary is directed to submit the report as expeditiously as possible. The Department's seeming unwillingness or inability to implement a law enacted in 2009 is concerning.

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

The agreement provides \$8,000,000 for the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

The agreement provides \$117,000,000 for the Energy Information Administration.

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

The agreement provides \$231,765,000 for Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup. The agreement includes the use of \$2,206,000 of prior-year balances.

Small Sites.—The agreement provides \$38,000,000 to accelerate the removal of ura-

nium mill tailings at Moab. The Department is directed to use \$17,800,000 to improve health and safety by continuing to clean up existing contamination and improving the seismic standards of buildings within Department laboratory grounds. The Department is further directed to use up to \$1,000,000 to develop a plan and cost estimate for a phased approach that addresses the remaining cleanup requirements at the Southwest Experimental Fast Oxide Reactor to be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate by May 1, 2014.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

The agreement provides \$598,823,000 for activities funded from the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund.

SCIENCE

The agreement provides \$5,071,000,000 for the Office of Science. The Act includes a provision regarding United States cash contributions to the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) Organization. The agreement does not include the use of prior-year balances. The Secretary of Energy is directed to provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, a detailed plan on recruitment and retention of diverse talent that includes outreach and recruitment programs at Historically Black Colleges and Universities and other Minority Serving Institutions.

Advanced Scientific Computing Research.—Within available funds, the agreement provides \$93,000,000 for the Oak Ridge Leadership Computing Facility, \$67,000,000 for the Argonne Leadership Computing Facility, \$65,605,000 for the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, \$32,608,000 for the Energy Sciences Network, and not less than \$76,000,000 for the exascale initiative. The agreement addresses the Computational Sciences Graduate Fellowship Program under the Workforce Development for Teachers and Scientists heading.

Basic Energy Sciences.—Within available funds, the agreement includes \$24,237,000 for the fifth year of the Fuels from Sunlight Innovation Hub, \$24,237,000 for the second year of the Batteries and Energy Storage Innovation Hub, \$10,000,000 for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research, and up to \$100,000,000 for Energy Frontier Research Centers.

For scientific user facilities, the agreement provides \$45,000,000 for major items of equipment, to include \$20,000,000 for the Advanced Photon Source Upgrade and \$25,000,000 for National Synchrotron Light Source II (NSLS-II) Experimental Tools. For facilities operations, the agreement provides \$778,785,000 for Synchrotron Radiation Light Sources, High-Flux Neutron Sources, and Nanoscale Science Research Centers, to include \$56,000,000 for early operations of NSLS-II at Brookhaven National Laboratory. The agreement also includes \$37,400,000 for Other Project Costs, including \$10,000,000 for the LINAC Coherent Light Source II (LCLS-II).

For construction, the agreement provides \$75,700,000 for LCLS-II at SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory to account for the project's revised baseline cost, schedule, and scope. The agreement includes no direction regarding a novel free-electron laser array light source.

Biological and Environmental Research.—Within available funds, the agreement provides \$75,000,000 for the second year of the second five-year term of the three BioEnergy Research Centers, \$5,000,000 to continue nuclear medicine research with human applications, and \$500,000 for the Department to engage universities more directly in climate analysis.

Fusion Energy Sciences.—The agreement includes \$305,677,000 for the domestic fusion program. Within available funds, the agreement provides \$62,550,000 for the National Spherical Torus Experiment, of which \$22,250,000 is for research, \$16,600,000 is for operations, and \$23,700,000 is for major items of equipment; \$75,160,000 for DIII-D, of which \$31,200,000 is for research and \$43,960,000 is for operations; and \$22,260,000 for operations and research at Alcator C-Mod.

Furthermore, above the budget request, the agreement provides an additional \$1,700,000 for International Research, \$8,500,000 for High Energy Density Laboratory Physics, \$3,500,000 for Theory, \$2,500,000 for Science Discovery through Advanced Computing, \$5,000,000 for General Plant Projects, \$3,000,000 for Enabling Research and Development, \$2,500,000 for heavy ion fusion research, and \$3,000,000 to support increased computational and advanced measurement capabilities for validated fusion simulation development. Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Department shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a plan with research goals and resource needs to implement a Fusion Simulation program.

The agreement provides \$200,000,000 for the U.S. contribution to the ITER project and establishes a new congressional reprogramming control point.

Not later than 12 months after enactment of this Act, the Department shall submit a ten-year strategic fusion plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The ten-year plan should assume U.S. participation in ITER and assess priorities for the domestic fusion program based on three funding scenarios with the fiscal year 2014 enacted level as the funding baseline: (1) modest growth, (2) budget growth based only on a cost-of-living-adjusted fiscal year 2014 budget, and (3) flat funding. The January 2013 Nuclear Science Advisory Committee report on priorities for nuclear physics used similar funding scenarios and should serve as a model for assessing priorities for the fusion program.

High Energy Physics.—Within available funds, the agreement provides \$15,000,000 to support minimal, sustaining operations at the Homestake Mine in South Dakota, \$9,931,000 for Accelerator Stewardship, and \$26,000,000 for the Long Baseline Neutrino Experiment (LBNE), to include \$10,000,000 for research and development and \$16,000,000 for project engineering and design. The agreement includes no funds for long-lead procurements or construction activities for the LBNE project.

Nuclear Physics.—Within available funds, the agreement provides \$165,224,000 for Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider operations to support a standalone run of approximately 22 weeks. The agreement also includes \$55,000,000 for the Facility for Rare Isotope Beams (FRIB) at Michigan State University and establishes a new congressional reprogramming control point.

Workforce Development for Teachers and Scientists.—The agreement provides \$26,500,000.

Within available funds, the agreement includes an additional \$10,000,000 to support Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) programs that were proposed to be terminated in association with the Administration's interagency STEM consolidation plan. Prior to execution of these additional funds, the Department shall submit a spend plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY— ENERGY

The agreement provides \$280,000,000 for the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy.

TITLE 17 INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$42,000,000 for administrative expenses for the Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program. This amount is offset by estimated revenues of \$22,000,000, resulting in a net appropriation of \$20,000,000.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$6,000,000 for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

The agreement provides \$234,637,000 for Departmental Administration.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement provides \$42,120,000 for the Office of the Inspector General.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The agreement provides \$11,207,000,000 for the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA).

Additional Actions to Address Security of Nuclear Materials.—The Department is directed to retain a respected independent organization with expertise in defense and security matters, such as the Institute for Defense Analysis, to conduct a comprehensive review of options for security management reform, including federalization of protective forces, and provide recommendations on organizational models for securing the Department's sites with Category I special nuclear materials that might improve security effectiveness and reduce costs. The group shall provide a report with the results of its analysis to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$7,845,000,000 for Weapons Activities. The agreement includes a rescission of \$64,000,000 of prior-year balances and a provision restricting the amounts available for B83 Stockpile Systems to not more than \$40,000,000 until the Nuclear Weapons Council certifies that the B83 gravity bomb will be retired by fiscal year 2025, or as soon as confidence in the B61-12 stockpile is gained. The certification is intended to hold the Administration to its current plan to retire the B83 gravity bomb by 2025, by which time the NNSA estimates it will establish confidence in the long term safety, security, and reliability of the B61-12 stockpile. However, the certification requirement recognizes that unforeseen technical issues may delay the date upon which confidence is established, and thus allows the NNSA to address that possibility.

The agreement includes a general provision that establishes clear expectations for the level of detail required to be submitted to the Defense Committees with respect to a major warhead refurbishment upon approval of Phase 6.3 and clarifies that the reporting requirement applies to the ongoing B61 life extension program. This provision supersedes previous reporting requirements for further analysis of the B61 life extension program alternatives.

Insensitive High Explosives.—The NNSA is directed to employ the JASONs defense advisory group to assess the feasibility, certification risks, and other factors to be considered in replacing conventional high explosives with insensitive high explosives in all future life extension programs, and to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than October 30, 2014, instead of previous direction. In conjunction with the result of the JASONs assessment, the NNSA shall provide a cost/benefit analysis of using insensitive high explosives in all systems, the certification strategy required to repurpose pits to carry out such conversions, and any other programmatic changes that might justify this approach.

W78 Life Extension Program.—The agreement provides \$38,000,000 to continue to study options to extend the life of the W78.

Production Support.—The agreement provides \$345,000,000 and includes funding to modernize production capabilities as in previous years, instead of providing funding for these activities in a new budget structure as in the budget request.

Tritium Readiness.—The agreement provides \$80,000,000 within Directed Stockpile Work and does not include further restrictions on the use of funding for these activities. The agreement includes a general provision for submission of a tritium and enriched uranium plan which supersedes previous tritium reporting requirements.

Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High Yield Campaign.—The agreement provides \$513,957,000. Within this amount, not less than \$64,000,000 shall be for Omega at the University of Rochester and not less than \$329,000,000 shall be for the National Ignition Facility, of which up to \$30,000,000 may be made available for the Advanced Radio-graphic Capability.

Advanced Simulation and Computing Campaign.—The agreement provides \$569,329,000. Within this amount, not less than \$35,000,000 shall be for the exascale effort.

Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities (RTBF).—The agreement provides \$2,067,425,000 and continues funding for projects and activities within RTBF as in previous years, instead of funding these activities in a new budget structure as in the budget request. Funding for maintenance and infrastructure recapitalization that was included within Operations of Facilities in previous years has been separately distinguished to provide greater transparency. The NNSA is directed to submit a full list of projects and activities to be funded under Maintenance and Repair and Recapitalization in fiscal year 2014 to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act. The NNSA is further directed to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that explains the costs and benefits for a pit environmental testing capability at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory not later than May 1, 2014.

The NNSA shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 90 days after enactment a long-term plan, including time-lines and cost requirements, for the final disposition of the Bannister Federal Complex.

Uranium Processing Facility.—The agreement provides \$309,000,000 to support the full funding requirements for continued facility design and is an adjustment due to the Department of Energy's recent decision to consider additional alternatives to meet the uranium infrastructure needs at Y-12 that might save costs and lead to a replacement facility for Building 9212 in a shorter period of time.

Site Stewardship.—The agreement provides \$87,326,000. Within these funds, \$14,531,000 is provided for the Minority Serving Institution Partnerships Program. The agreement provides funding to continue Corporate Project Management. However, the NNSA is directed to include future funding requests for this activity under the Office of the Administrator and to submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act a report that describes NNSA's plans for improving the skills of federal project managers and provides a timeframe for completing the transition from reliance on outside contractors to a highly skilled federal workforce that can provide effective project oversight.

Safeguards and Security.—The agreement does not include a reporting requirement on overhead rates and contracting for protective forces at Y-12. Within the amounts provided in the table under Information Technology and Cyber Security, \$105,441,000 is provided for Cyber Security.

Domestic Uranium Enrichment Research, Development, and Demonstration.—The agreement provides \$62,000,000 within Weapons Activities to continue the Domestic Uranium Enrichment Research, Development, and Demonstration project. Funding was included within Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation in prior years. Additional funding in fiscal year 2014 shall be considered only after submission of a request to transfer funds and approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and the Act contains a provision which provides special transfer authority for this purpose. The Department has yet to provide a clear explanation of its strategy to ensure the continued supply of tritium and enriched uranium to meet defense needs. Therefore, the agreement includes a general provision that requires the Department to submit a full accounting of its plans not later than June 30, 2014.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

The agreement provides \$1,954,000,000 for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation. The agreement includes the use of \$55,000,000 of prior-year balances.

Nonproliferation and International Security.—The agreement provides no funding for the Global Security through Science Partnerships program. Within available funds, the NNSA may use up to \$5,000,000 to assist in implementing International Atomic Energy Agency nuclear safeguards in Iran.

Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility.—The agreement provides \$343,500,000. The Department of Energy is directed to undertake a root cause analysis that identifies the underlying causes of the cost increases for the MOX and Waste Solidification Building projects and that includes the identification and prioritization of recommended solutions and corrective measures. The Department shall submit a report on the results of

its analysis to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI).—The agreement specifies new reprogramming controls and does not include a further distribution of funding within GTRI.

NAVAL REACTORS

The agreement provides \$1,095,000,000 for Naval Reactors. Within this amount, the agreement provides \$66,500,000 for Advanced Test Reactor Operations.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The agreement provides \$377,000,000 for the Office of the Administrator.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

The agreement provides \$5,000,000,000 for Defense Environmental Cleanup.

Outstanding Risks to Public Health and Safety.—The Department is directed to retain a respected outside group, such as the National Academy of Sciences, to rank and rate the relative risks to public health and safety of the Department of Energy's remaining environmental cleanup liabilities. Additionally, the group should undertake an analysis of how effectively the Department of Energy identifies, programs, and executes its plans to address those risks, as well as how effectively the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board identifies and elevates the nature and consequences of potential threats to public health and safety at the defense environmental cleanup sites. The group shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than one year after enactment of this Act.

Hanford.—The agreement provides \$941,000,000 to accelerate cleanup activities at the Hanford site and does not include further direction on the use of funding at the Plutonium Finishing Plant.

NNSA Sites.—The agreement provides \$314,676,000 for cleanup activities at NNSA sites. Within this amount, \$224,789,000 is for Los Alamos National Laboratory and Miscellaneous Programs and Agreements in Principle.

U-233 Disposition Program.—The agreement provides \$45,000,000 to expedite the removal and disposition of special nuclear materials stored in Building 3019 due to continued safety and security risks. The Department is directed to discontinue funding under OR-0011Z Downblend of U-233 in Building 3019 and to establish a new funding line to provide for the costs of storage and transport of materials, maintenance of Building 3019, maintenance and upgrade of Building 2026, and any other costs that are needed to support ultimate disposition of the legacy materials. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Department shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a life-cycle cost estimate for the U-233 Disposition Program that supports removal of all U-233 from Oak Ridge by 2019 and that includes an analysis of the cost and schedule implications if the Department cannot dispose of the Consolidated Edison Uranium Solidification Project material at the Nevada National Security Site as previously planned.

Outfall 200 Mercury Treatment Facility.—The agreement provides \$4,608,000 for project engineering and design for a water treatment system to reduce mercury concentrations in Upper East Fork Poplar Creek.

Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant (WTP).—The agreement provides \$690,000,000 for WTP within existing reprogramming controls. The Department is directed to request approval from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate prior to restarting any construction activities on the Pretreatment Facility. The Department is further directed to ensure that new project scope supporting direct feed and commissioning and startup activities are separately identified in the budget request and executed in accordance with DOE O 413.3B, consistent with project management best practices.

Savannah River.—The agreement provides \$1,134,234,000 and does not include further direction beyond the amounts specified in the table for Savannah River activities.

Salt Waste Processing Facility (SWPF).—The agreement provides \$125,000,000 for SWPF, including commissioning, startup, and Other Project Costs. The Department is directed to fund all supporting commissioning and startup activities within SWPF project funding, consistent with the original approved project scope, and to ensure those activities are executed in accordance with DOE O 413.3B.

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

The agreement provides \$755,000,000 for Other Defense Activities. Funding for Idaho Site-Wide Safeguards and Security is provided in the Nuclear Energy account, as requested.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

The agreement provides no appropriation for the Bonneville Power Administration, which derives its funding from revenues deposited into the Bonneville Power Administration Fund.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

The agreement provides a net appropriation of \$0 for the Southeastern Power Administration. The agreement includes legislative language regarding funds for official reception and representation expenses.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

The agreement provides a net appropriation of \$11,892,000 for the Southwestern Power Administration.

CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

The agreement provides a net appropriation of \$95,930,000 for the Western Area Power Administration. The agreement includes legislative language permanently authorizing the voluntary purchases of power allowances in compliance with state greenhouse gas programs existing at the time of enactment of this Act. An additional \$15,000,000 is recorded separately as scorekeeping adjustments.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

The agreement provides a net appropriation of \$420,000 for the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund. The agreement includes legislative language authorizing the acceptance and use of contributed funds in fiscal year 2014 for operating, maintaining, repairing, rehabilitating, replacing, or upgrading the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams. An additional \$2,000,000 is recorded separately as scorekeeping adjustments.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$304,600,000 for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

(FERC). Revenues for FERC are set to an amount equal to the budget authority, resulting in a net appropriation of \$0.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds provided in this title to initiate requests for proposals, other solicitations, or arrangements for new programs or activities that have not yet been approved and funded by the Congress; requires notification or a report for certain funding actions; prohibits funds to be used for certain multi-year "Energy Programs" activities without notification; and prohibits the obligation or expenditure of funds provided in this title through a reprogramming of funds except in certain circumstances.

The agreement includes a provision relating to unexpended balances.

The agreement includes a provision authorizing intelligence activities of the Department of Energy for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947.

The agreement includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds in this title for capital construction of high hazard nuclear facilities, unless certain independent oversight is conducted.

The agreement includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds provided under this title to approve critical decision-2 or critical decision-3 for certain construction projects, unless a separate independent cost estimate has been developed for that critical decision.

The agreement includes a provision relating to limiting the validity of uranium adverse material impact determinations and notification requirements for uranium transactions.

The agreement includes a provision amending the frequency with which a certain review is required.

The agreement includes a provision prohibiting the implementation of section 407 of division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

The agreement includes a provision standardizing the availability of funds for certain research and development activities.

The agreement includes a provision prohibiting the Office of Science from entering into multi-year funding agreements with a value below a specific threshold.

The agreement includes a provision requiring a plan for tritium and enriched uranium.

The agreement includes a provision requiring analysis of alternatives for warhead life extension programs.

The agreement includes a provision expanding the Department of Energy's appointment authority for well-qualified individuals, within limitations.

The agreement includes a provision repealing section 804 of Public Law 110-140.

The agreement includes a provision amending section 205 of Public Law 95-91.

The agreement includes a provision regarding New Brunswick Laboratory.

The agreement includes a provision reducing contractor foreign travel.

The agreement includes a provision relating to first tier subcontracts.

The agreement includes a provision relating to a laboratory commission.

The agreement includes a provision relating to waiver or adjustment notification.

The agreement includes a provision regarding transfer authority in support of national nuclear security-related enrichment technologies.

The agreement includes a provision prohibiting funds to implement or enforce higher efficiency light bulb standards.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Final Bill
ENERGY PROGRAMS		
ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY		
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy RDD&D:		
Hydrogen and fuel cell technologies.....	100,000	92,983
Bioenergy technologies.....	282,000	232,429
Solar energy.....	356,500	257,211
Wind energy.....	144,000	88,179
Geothermal technologies.....	60,000	45,802
Water power.....	55,000	58,600
Vehicle technologies.....	575,000	289,910
Building technologies.....	300,000	177,974
Advanced manufacturing.....	365,000	180,579
Federal energy management program.....	36,000	28,265
Facilities and infrastructure:		
National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL).....	46,000	46,000
Subtotal, Facilities and infrastructure.....	46,000	46,000
Program direction.....	185,000	162,000
Strategic programs.....	36,000	23,554
Subtotal, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy RDD&D.....	2,540,500	1,683,486
Weatherization and intragovernmental:		
Weatherization:		
Weatherization assistance.....	181,000	171,000
Training and technical assistance.....	3,000	3,000
Subtotal.....	184,000	174,000
Other:		
State energy program grants.....	57,000	50,000
Tribal energy activities.....	7,000	7,000
Subtotal.....	64,000	57,000
Subtotal, Weatherization and intragovernmental..	248,000	231,000
Use of prior year balances.....	-12,800	-2,382
Subtotal, Energy efficiency and renewable energy..	2,775,700	1,912,104
Rescission.....	---	-10,418
TOTAL, ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY.....	2,775,700	1,901,686
ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY		
Research and development:		
Electricity systems hub.....	20,000	---
Clean energy transmission and reliability.....	32,000	32,400
Smart grid research and development.....	14,400	14,600
Energy storage.....	15,000	15,200
Cyber security for energy delivery systems.....	38,000	43,500
Subtotal.....	119,400	105,700
National electricity delivery.....	6,000	6,000
Infrastructure security and energy restoration.....	16,000	8,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Final Bill
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Program direction.....	27,615	27,606
TOTAL, ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY	169,015	147,306
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NUCLEAR ENERGY		
Research and development:		
Nuclear energy enabling technologies.....	62,300	71,130
Integrated university program.....	---	5,500
Small modular reactor licensing technical support...	70,000	110,000
Reactor concepts RD&D.....	72,500	113,000
Fuel cycle research and development.....	165,100	186,500
International nuclear energy cooperation.....	2,500	2,500
Subtotal.....	372,400	488,630
Infrastructure:		
Radiological facilities management:		
Space and defense infrastructure.....	---	20,000
Research reactor infrastructure.....	5,000	5,000
Subtotal.....	5,000	25,000
INL facilities management:		
INL Operations and infrastructure.....	165,162	180,162
Construction:		
13-D-905 Remote-handled low level waste.....		
disposal project, INL.....	16,398	16,398
Subtotal, Construction.....	16,398	16,398
Subtotal, INL facilities management.....	181,560	196,560
Subtotal, Infrastructure.....	186,560	221,560
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security.....	94,000	94,000
Program direction.....	87,500	90,000
Use of prior year balances.....	-5,000	-5,000
TOTAL, NUCLEAR ENERGY.....	735,460	889,190
=====	=====	=====
FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		
CCS and power systems:		
Carbon capture.....	112,000	92,000
Carbon storage.....	61,095	108,900
Advanced energy systems.....	48,000	99,500
Cross cutting research.....	20,525	41,925
NETL Coal Research and Development.....	35,011	50,011
Subtotal, CCS and power systems.....	276,631	392,336
Natural Gas Technologies.....	17,000	20,600
Unconventional fossil energy technologies from		
Petroleum - oil technologies.....	---	15,000
Program direction.....	115,753	120,000
Plant and Capital Equipment.....	13,294	16,032
Fossil energy environmental restoration.....	5,897	5,897
Special recruitment programs.....	700	700
Use of prior year balances.....	-8,700	-8,500
TOTAL, FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.....	420,575	562,065
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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Final Bill
NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES.....	20,000	20,000
STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE.....	189,400	189,400
NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE.....	8,000	8,000
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.....	117,000	117,000
NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP		
Fast Flux Test Reactor Facility (WA).....	2,545	2,545
Gaseous Diffusion Plants.....	96,222	96,222
Small sites.....	50,189	71,204
West Valley Demonstration Project.....	64,000	64,000
Use of prior year balances.....	---	-2,206
TOTAL, NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP.....	212,956	231,765
URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND		
Oak Ridge.....	177,064	195,990
Paducah.....	262,057	265,220
Portsmouth.....	91,818	137,613
Pension and community and regulatory support.....	23,884	---
TOTAL, UED&D FUND.....	554,823	598,823
SCIENCE		
Advanced scientific computing research.....	465,593	478,593
Basic energy sciences:		
Research.....	1,741,111	1,610,757
Construction:		
07-SC-06 National synchrotron light source II, BNL.....	26,300	26,300
13-SC-10 LINAC coherent light source II, SLAC...	95,000	75,700
Subtotal, Construction.....	121,300	102,000
Subtotal, Basic energy sciences.....	1,862,411	1,712,757
Biological and environmental research.....	625,347	610,196
Fusion energy sciences:		
Research.....	233,324	305,677
Construction:		
14-SC-60 International thermonuclear experimental reactor (ITER).....	225,000	200,000
Subtotal, Fusion energy sciences.....	458,324	505,677
High energy physics:		
Research.....	741,521	746,521
Construction:		
11-SC-40 Project engineering and design (PED) long baseline neutrino experiment, FNAL.....	---	16,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Final Bill
11-SC-41 Muon to electron conversion experiment, FNAL.....	35,000	35,000
Subtotal, Construction.....	35,000	51,000
Subtotal, High energy physics.....	776,521	797,521
Nuclear physics: Operations and maintenance.....	489,438	489,438
Construction: 06-SC-01 12 GeV continuous electron beam facility upgrade, TJNAF.....	25,500	25,500
14-SC-50 Facility for rare isotope beams, Michigan State University.....	55,000	55,000
Subtotal, Nuclear physics.....	569,938	569,938
Workforce development for teachers and scientists.....	16,500	26,500
Science laboratories infrastructure: Infrastructure support: Payment in lieu of taxes.....	1,385	1,385
Facilities and infrastructure.....	900	900
Oak Ridge landlord.....	5,951	5,951
Subtotal.....	8,236	8,236
Construction: 13-SC-70 Utilities upgrade, FNAL.....	34,900	34,900
13-SC-71 Utility infrastructure modernization, TJNAF.....	29,200	29,200
12-SC-70 Science and user support building, SLAC	25,482	25,482
Subtotal.....	89,582	89,582
Subtotal, Science laboratories infrastructure...	97,818	97,818
Safeguards and security.....	87,000	87,000
Science program direction.....	193,300	185,000
Subtotal, Science.....	5,152,752	5,071,000
TOTAL, SCIENCE.....	5,152,752	5,071,000
=====		
ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY-ENERGY		
ARPA-E projects.....	344,890	252,000
Program direction.....	34,110	28,000
TOTAL, ARPA-E.....	379,000	280,000
RACE TO THE TOP FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND GRID MODERNIZATION.....	200,000	---
TITLE 17 - INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PGM		
Administrative expenses.....	48,000	42,000
Offsetting collection.....	-22,000	-22,000
TOTAL, TITLE 17 - INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM.....	26,000	20,000
=====		

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Final Bill

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PGM		
Administrative expenses.....	6,000	6,000

TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM.....	6,000	6,000
=====		
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION		
Administrative operations:		
Salaries and expenses:		
Office of the Secretary:		
Program direction.....	5,008	5,008
Chief Financial Officer.....	51,204	47,825
Management.....	55,699	57,599
Human capital management.....	24,488	24,488
Chief Information Officer.....	35,401	35,401
Congressional and intergovernmental affairs:		
Program direction.....	4,700	4,700
Economic impact and diversity.....	7,047	6,197
General Counsel.....	33,053	33,053
Policy and international affairs.....	20,518	---
Energy policy and systems analysis.....	---	16,181
International Affairs.....	---	12,518
Public affairs.....	3,597	3,597
Office of Indian energy policy and programs.....	2,506	2,506

Subtotal, Salaries and expenses.....	243,221	249,073
Program support:		
Economic impact and diversity.....	2,759	2,759
Policy analysis and system studies.....	441	441
Environmental policy studies.....	520	520
Climate change technology program (prog. supp)....	5,482	5,482
Cybersecurity and secure communications.....	30,795	30,795
Corporate IT program support (CIO).....	15,866	15,866

Subtotal, Program support.....	55,863	55,863

Subtotal, Administrative operations.....	299,084	304,936
Cost of work for others.....	48,537	48,537

Subtotal, Departmental administration.....	347,621	353,473
Funding from other defense activities.....	-118,836	-118,836
Use of prior year balances.....	-2,205	---

Total, Departmental administration (gross).....	226,580	234,637
Miscellaneous revenues.....	-108,188	-108,188

TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION (net).....	118,392	126,449
=====		
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.....	42,120	42,120
=====		
TOTAL, ENERGY PROGRAMS.....	11,127,193	10,210,804
=====		

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Final Bill

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES		
NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION		
WEAPONS ACTIVITIES		
Directed stockpile work:		
B61 Life extension program.....	537,044	537,044
W76 Life extension program.....	235,382	248,454
W78 Life extension program.....	72,691	38,000
W88 Alt 370.....	169,487	169,487
Stockpile systems:		
B61 Stockpile systems.....	83,536	83,536
W76 Stockpile systems.....	47,187	47,187
W78 Stockpile systems.....	54,381	54,381
W80 Stockpile systems.....	50,330	50,330
B63 Stockpile systems.....	54,948	54,948
W87 Stockpile systems.....	101,506	101,506
W88 Stockpile systems.....	62,600	62,600
Stockpile systems.....	---	---
Subtotal.....	454,488	454,488
Weapons dismantlement and disposition.....	49,264	54,264
Stockpile services:		
Production support.....	321,416	345,000
Research and Development support.....	26,349	24,928
R and D certification and safety.....	191,259	151,133
Management, technology, and production.....	214,187	214,187
Plutonium infrastructure sustainment.....	156,949	125,048
Tritium readiness.....	---	80,000
Subtotal.....	910,160	940,296
Subtotal, Directed stockpile work.....	2,428,516	2,442,033
Campaigns:		
Science campaign:		
Advanced certification.....	54,730	58,747
Primary assessment technologies.....	109,231	92,000
Dynamic materials properties.....	116,965	104,000
Advanced radiography.....	30,509	29,509
Secondary assessment technologies.....	86,467	85,467
Subtotal.....	397,902	369,723
Engineering campaign:		
Enhanced surety.....	51,771	51,771
Weapons system engineering assessment technology	23,727	23,727
Nuclear survivability.....	19,504	19,504
Enhanced surveillance.....	54,909	54,909
Subtotal.....	149,911	149,911
Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high yield campaign:		
Ignition.....	80,245	80,245
Support of other stockpile programs.....	15,001	15,001
Diagnostics, cryogenics and experimental support.....	59,897	59,897
Pulsed power inertial confinement fusion.....	5,024	5,024
Joint program in high energy density laboratory plasmas.....	8,198	8,198

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Final Bill
Facility operations and target production.....	232,678	345,592
Subtotal.....	401,043	513,957
Advanced simulation and computing.....	564,329	569,329
Readiness campaign:		
Component manufacturing development.....	106,085	---
Nonnuclear readiness.....	---	55,407
Tritium readiness.....	91,695	---
Subtotal.....	197,780	55,407
Subtotal, Campaigns.....	1,710,965	1,658,327
Readiness in technical base and facilities (RTBF):		
Operations of facilities:		
Kansas City Plant.....	---	135,834
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.....	---	77,287
Los Alamos National Laboratory.....	---	213,707
Nevada Test Site.....	---	100,929
Pantex.....	---	81,420
Sandia National Laboratory.....	---	115,000
Savannah River Site.....	---	90,236
Y-12 National Security Complex.....	---	170,042
Subtotal.....	---	984,455
Program readiness.....	---	67,259
Material recycle and recovery.....	---	125,000
Containers.....	---	26,000
Storage.....	---	35,000
Maintenance and repair of facilities.....	---	227,591
Recapitalization.....	---	180,000
Construction:		
12-D-301 TRU waste facility project, LANL.....	---	26,722
11-D-801 TA-55 Reinvestment project II, LANL....	---	30,679
06-D-141 Uranium Processing Facility, Oak Ridge, TN.....	---	309,000
07-D-220 Radioactive liquid waste treatment facility, LANL.....	---	45,114
07-D-220-04 Transuranic liquid waste facility, LANL.....	---	10,605
Subtotal.....	---	422,120
Subtotal, Readiness in technical base and facilities.....	---	2,067,425
Nuclear programs:		
Nuclear operations capability.....	265,937	---
Capabilities based investments.....	39,558	---
Construction:		
12-D-301 TRU waste facilities, LANL.....	26,722	---
11-D-801 TA-55 Reinvestment project Phase 2, LANL.....	30,679	---
07-D-220 Radioactive liquid waste treatment facility upgrade project, LANL.....	55,719	---
06-D-141 PED/Construction, Uranium capabilities replacement project, Y-12.....	325,835	---
Subtotal, Nuclear programs.....	744,450	---

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Final Bill
Secure transportation asset:		
Operations and equipment.....	122,072	112,882
Program direction.....	97,118	97,118
Subtotal, Secure transportation asset.....	219,190	210,000
Nuclear counterterrorism incident response.....	---	228,243
Site stewardship.....	1,706,007	87,326
Defense nuclear security.....	664,981	664,981
Construction:		
14-D-710 Device Assembly Facility Argus Installation project, NV.....	14,000	---
Subtotal, Defense nuclear security.....	678,981	664,981
Information technology and Cyber security.....	148,441	145,068
Legacy contractor pensions.....	279,597	279,597
Domestic uranium enrichment research, development, and demonstration.....	---	62,000
Use of prior year balances.....	-47,738	---
Subtotal, Weapons Activities.....	7,868,409	7,845,000
Rescission.....	---	-64,000
TOTAL, WEAPONS ACTIVITIES.....	7,868,409	7,781,000
=====		
DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION		
Nonproliferation and verification, R&D.....	388,838	398,838
Nonproliferation and international security.....	141,675	128,675
International materials protection and cooperation....	369,625	419,625
Fissile materials disposition:		
U.S. plutonium disposition.....	157,557	157,557
U.S. uranium disposition.....	25,000	25,000
Construction:		
99-D-143 Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility, Savannah River, SC.....	320,000	343,500
Subtotal, Construction.....	320,000	343,500
Total, Fissile materials disposition.....	502,557	526,057
Global threat reduction initiative:		
Global threat reduction initiative.....	424,487	---
HEU reactor conversion.....	---	162,000
International nuclear and radiological material removal and protection.....	---	200,102
Domestic radiological material removal and protection.....	---	80,000
Subtotal, Global threat reduction initiative....	424,487	442,102
Legacy contractor pensions.....	93,703	93,703
Nuclear incident response.....	181,293	---
Counterterrorism and counterproliferation programs....	74,666	---

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Final Bill
Use of prior year balances.....	-36,702	-55,000
Subtotal, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation.....	2,140,142	1,954,000
TOTAL, DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION.....	2,140,142	1,954,000
=====		
NAVAL REACTORS		
Naval reactors development.....	419,400	414,298
OHIO replacement reactor systems development.....	126,400	126,400
S8G Prototype refueling.....	144,400	144,400
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure.....	455,740	356,300
Construction:		
14-D-902 KL Materials characterization laboratory expansion, KAPL.....	1,000	1,000
14-D-901 Spent fuel handling recapitalization project, NRF.....	45,400	---
13-D-905 Remote-handled low-level waste disposal project, INL.....	21,073	21,073
13-D-904 KS Radiological work and storage building, KSO.....	600	600
08-D-190 Expanded Core Facility M-290 recovering discharge station, NRF, ID.....	1,700	1,700
Subtotal, Construction.....	69,773	24,373
Program direction.....	44,404	43,212
Use of prior year balances.....	-13,983	-13,983
TOTAL, NAVAL REACTORS.....	1,246,134	1,095,000
=====		
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.....	397,784	377,000
=====		
TOTAL, NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.....	11,652,469	11,207,000
=====		
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP		
Closure sites.....	4,702	4,702
Hanford Site:		
Central plateau remediation.....	513,450	512,665
River corridor and other cleanup operations.....	393,634	408,634
Richland community and regulatory support.....	14,701	19,701
Total, Hanford Site.....	921,785	941,000
Idaho National Laboratory:		
Idaho cleanup and waste disposition.....	362,100	383,300
Idaho community and regulatory support.....	2,910	3,700
Total, Idaho National Laboratory.....	365,010	387,000
NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites.....	309,676	314,676
Oak Ridge Reservation:		
U233 disposition program.....	---	45,000
OR Nuclear facility D&D.....	73,716	73,716
OR cleanup and disposition.....	115,855	83,220
OR reservation community & regulatory support.....	4,365	4,365
OR Technology development and deployment.....	4,091	4,091

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Final Bill
Construction:		
Outfall 200 mercury treatment facility.....	---	4,608
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation.....	198,027	215,000
Office of River Protection:		
Waste Treatment & Immobilization Plant:		
01-D-416 A-E/ORP-0060/Major construction.....	690,000	---
Waste treatment & immobilization plant		
01-D-16 A-D.....	---	510,000
Waste treatment & immobilization plant		
01-D-16 E.....	---	180,000
Subtotal, Waste Treatment & Immobilization Plant	690,000	690,000
Tank Farm activities:		
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition.....	520,216	520,216
Total, Office of River Protection.....	1,210,216	1,210,216
Savannah River Site:		
Savannah River community and regulatory support.....	11,210	11,210
SR site risk management operations.....	432,491	432,491
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition.....	552,560	565,533
Construction:		
05-D-405 Salt waste processing facility, Savannah River.....	92,000	125,000
Subtotal.....	92,000	125,000
Total, Savannah River Site.....	1,088,261	1,134,234
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant.....	203,390	216,193
Program direction.....	280,784	300,000
Program support.....	17,979	17,979
Safeguards and Security.....	234,079	241,000
Technology development.....	20,000	18,000
TOTAL, DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN UP.....	4,853,909	5,000,000
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP (LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL)..	463,000	---
OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES		
Health, safety and security:		
Health, safety and security.....	143,616	143,616
Program direction.....	108,301	108,301
Total, Health, safety and security.....	251,917	251,917
Specialized security activities.....	196,322	202,242
Office of Legacy Management:		
Legacy management.....	163,271	163,271
Program direction.....	13,712	13,712
Total, Office of Legacy Management.....	176,983	176,983
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security.....	---	---
Defense related administrative support.....	118,836	118,836

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Final Bill
Office of hearings and appeals.....	5,022	5,022
TOTAL, OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.....	749,080	755,000
TOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.....	17,718,458	16,962,000
POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS (1)		
SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION		
Operation and maintenance:		
Purchase power and wheeling.....	93,284	93,284
Program direction.....	7,750	7,750
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance.....	101,034	101,034
Less alternative financing (PPW).....	-15,203	-15,203
Offsetting collections.....	-85,831	-85,831
TOTAL, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION.....	---	---
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION		
Operation and maintenance:		
Operating expenses.....	13,598	13,598
Purchase power and wheeling.....	52,000	52,000
Program direction.....	29,939	29,939
Construction.....	6,227	6,227
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance.....	101,764	101,764
Less alternative financing.....	-14,308	-14,308
Offsetting collections.....	-75,564	-75,564
TOTAL, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION.....	11,892	11,892
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION		
Operation and maintenance:		
Construction and rehabilitation.....	122,437	122,437
Operation and maintenance.....	82,843	82,843
Purchase power and wheeling.....	407,109	407,109
Program direction.....	217,709	217,709
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance.....	830,098	830,098
Less alternative financing.....	-293,349	-293,349
Offsetting collections (P.L. 108-477, P.L. 109-103).....	-230,738	-230,738
Offsetting collections (P.L. 98-381).....	-6,092	-6,092
Offsetting collections (for program direction).....	-168,193	-168,193
Offsetting collections (for O&M).....	-35,796	-35,796
TOTAL, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION.....	95,930	95,930
FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND		
Operation and maintenance.....	6,196	6,196
Offsetting collections.....	-4,911	-4,911

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Final Bill
Less alternative financing.....	-865	-865
TOTAL, FALCON AND AMISTAD O&M FUND.....	420	420
TOTAL, POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS.....	108,242	108,242
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION		
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.....	304,600	304,600
FERC revenues.....	-304,600	-304,600
GRAND TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.....	28,953,893	27,281,046
(Total amount appropriated).....	(28,953,893)	(27,355,464)
(Rescissions).....	---	(-74,418)

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS

Energy efficiency and renewable energy.....	2,775,700	1,901,686
Electricity delivery and energy reliability.....	169,015	147,306
Nuclear energy.....	735,460	889,190
Fossil Energy Research and Development.....	420,575	562,065
Naval Petroleum & Oil Shale Reserves.....	20,000	20,000
Strategic petroleum reserves.....	189,400	189,400
Northeast home heating oil reserve.....	8,000	8,000
Energy Information Administration.....	117,000	117,000
Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup.....	212,956	231,765
Uranium enrichment D&D fund.....	554,823	598,823
Science.....	5,152,752	5,071,000
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy.....	379,000	280,000
Race to the Top for energy efficiency.....	200,000	---
Title 17 Innovative technology loan guarantee program.....	26,000	20,000
Advanced technology vehicles manufacturing loan pgm...	6,000	6,000
Departmental administration.....	118,392	126,449
Office of the Inspector General.....	42,120	42,120
Atomic energy defense activities:		
National Nuclear Security Administration:		
Weapons activities.....	7,868,409	7,781,000
Defense nuclear nonproliferation.....	2,140,142	1,954,000
Naval reactors.....	1,246,134	1,095,000
Office of the Administrator.....	397,784	377,000
Subtotal, National Nuclear Security Admin.....	11,652,469	11,207,000
Defense environmental cleanup.....	4,853,909	5,000,000
Defense environmental cleanup (Legislative proposal)	463,000	---
Other defense activities.....	749,080	755,000
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities.....	17,718,458	16,962,000
Power marketing administrations (1):		
Southeastern Power Administration.....	---	---
Southwestern Power Administration.....	11,892	11,892
Western Area Power Administration.....	95,930	95,930
Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund...	420	420
Total, Power Marketing Administrations.....	108,242	108,242

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Final Bill

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:		
Salaries and expenses.....	304,600	304,600
Revenues.....	-304,600	-304,600
	=====	=====
Total Summary of Accounts, Department of Energy...	28,953,893	27,281,046
	=====	=====

(1) Totals include alternative financing costs, reimbursable agreement funding, and power purchase and wheeling expenditures. Offsetting collection totals reflect funds collected for annual expenses, including power purchase and wheeling.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

The agreement includes \$80,317,000 for the Appalachian Regional Commission. To diversify and enhance regional business development, an additional \$10,000,000 is provided above the budget request for a program of high-speed broadband deployment in distressed counties within the Central Appalachian region that have been most negatively impacted by the downturn in the coal industry. This funding shall be in addition to the 30 percent directed to distressed counties.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$28,000,000 for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB).

The agreement includes funding to establish inspector general services for the DNFSB under the Office of Inspector General of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

DELTA REGIONAL AUTHORITY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$12,000,000 for the Delta Regional Authority.

DENALI COMMISSION

The agreement includes \$10,000,000 for the Denali Commission.

NORTHERN BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION

The agreement includes \$5,000,000 for the Northern Border Regional Commission.

SOUTHEAST CRESCENT REGIONAL COMMISSION

The agreement includes \$250,000 for the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$1,043,937,000 for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

salaries and expenses. This amount is offset by estimated revenues of \$920,721,000, resulting in a net appropriation of \$123,216,000.

The agreement provides not more than \$9,500,000 for the Office of the Commission.

The agreement includes \$10,000,000 to support university education programs relevant to the NRC mission and \$5,000,000 for grants to support research projects that do not align with programmatic missions but are critical to maintaining the discipline of nuclear science and engineering.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement includes \$11,955,000 for the Office of Inspector General in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. This amount is offset by revenues of \$9,994,000, for a net appropriation of \$1,961,000.

The agreement includes a provision to permanently authorize the Inspector General of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to execute the duties and responsibilities in the Inspector General Act of 1978 with respect to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board. The agreement provides \$850,000 to carry out these responsibilities in fiscal year 2014.

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$3,400,000 for the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board.

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL COORDINATOR FOR
ALASKA NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTATION
PROJECTS

The agreement includes \$1,000,000 for the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—INDEPENDENT
AGENCIES

The agreement includes a provision permanently authorizing the Inspector General of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to provide Inspector General services to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

The agreement includes a provision requiring reporting on the use of emergency authority.

The agreement includes a provision instructing the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on responding to congressional requests for information.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The agreement includes a provision relating to lobbying restrictions.

The agreement includes a provision prohibiting the government from entering into contracts or agreements with any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any federal law within the preceding 24 months.

The agreement includes a provision prohibiting funds for contracts or agreements with entities with unpaid federal tax liabilities that have not entered into payment agreements to remedy the liability.

The agreement includes a provision relating to transfer authority. No additional transfer authority is implied or conveyed by this provision. For the purposes of this provision, the term “transfer” shall mean the shifting of all or part of the budget authority in one account to another. In addition to transfers provided in this Act or other appropriations Acts, and existing authorities, such as the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535), by which one part of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another part, the Act allows transfers using Section 4705 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2745) and 15 U.S.C. 638 regarding SBIR/STTR.

The agreement includes a provision prohibiting funds to be used in contravention of the executive order entitled “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations.”

DIVISION D - ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL			
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
Corps of Engineers - Civil			
Investigations.....	90,000	125,000	+35,000
Construction.....	1,350,000	1,656,000	+306,000
Mississippi River and Tributaries.....	279,000	307,000	+28,000
Operations and Maintenance.....	2,588,000	2,861,000	+273,000
Regulatory Program.....	200,000	200,000	---
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP).....	104,000	103,499	-501
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies.....	28,000	28,000	---
Expenses.....	182,000	182,000	---
Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works).....	5,000	5,000	---
Rescission.....	-100,000	---	+100,000
	=====	=====	=====
Total, title I, Department of Defense - Civil...	4,726,000	5,467,499	+741,499
Appropriations.....	(4,826,000)	(5,467,499)	(+641,499)
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
Central Utah Project Completion Account			
Central Utah Project Completion Account.....	---	8,725	+8,725

DIVISION D - ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Bureau of Reclamation			
Water and Related Resources.....	791,135	954,085	+162,950
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.....	53,288	53,288	---
California Bay-Delta Restoration.....	37,000	37,000	---
Policy and Administration.....	60,000	60,000	---
Indian Water Rights Settlements.....	78,661	---	-78,661
San Joaquin River Restoration Fund.....	26,000	---	-26,000
Central Utah Project Completion Account.....	3,500	---	-3,500
Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	1,049,584	1,104,373	+54,789
Energy Programs			
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.....	2,775,700	1,912,104	-863,596
Rescission.....	---	-10,418	-10,418
Subtotal, Energy efficiency.....	2,775,700	1,901,686	-874,014
Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.....	154,015	139,306	-14,709
Defense function.....	15,000	8,000	-7,000
Subtotal.....	169,015	147,306	-21,709
Total, title II, Department of the Interior.....	1,049,584	1,113,098	+63,514
TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY			
Energy Programs			
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.....	2,775,700	1,912,104	-863,596
Rescission.....	---	-10,418	-10,418
Subtotal, Energy efficiency.....	2,775,700	1,901,686	-874,014
Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.....	154,015	139,306	-14,709
Defense function.....	15,000	8,000	-7,000
Subtotal.....	169,015	147,306	-21,709

DIVISION D - ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Nuclear Energy.....	635,460	795,190	+159,730
Defense function.....	100,000	94,000	-6,000
Subtotal.....	735,460	889,190	+153,730
Fossil Energy Research and Development.....	420,575	562,065	+141,490
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.....	20,000	20,000	---
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	189,400	189,400	---
Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve.....	8,000	8,000	---
Energy Information Administration.....	117,000	117,000	---
Non-defense Environmental Cleanup.....	212,956	231,765	+18,809
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund.....	554,823	598,823	+44,000
Science.....	5,152,752	5,071,000	-81,752
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy.....	379,000	280,000	-99,000
Race to the Top for Energy Efficiency and Grid Modernization.....	200,000	---	-200,000
Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program Offsetting collection.....	48,000	42,000	-6,000
	-22,000	-22,000	---
Subtotal.....	26,000	20,000	-6,000
Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loans program.....	6,000	6,000	---
Departmental Administration.....	226,580	234,637	+8,057
Miscellaneous revenues.....	-108,188	-108,188	---
Net appropriation.....	118,392	126,449	+8,057

DIVISION D - ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Office of the Inspector General.....	42,120	42,120	---
Total, Energy programs.....	11,127,193	10,210,804	-916,389
Atomic Energy Defense Activities			
National Nuclear Security Administration			
Weapons Activities.....	7,868,409	7,845,000	-23,409
Rescission.....	---	-64,000	-64,000
Subtotal.....	7,868,409	7,781,000	-87,409
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation.....	2,140,142	1,954,000	-186,142
Naval Reactors.....	1,246,134	1,095,000	-151,134
Office of the Administrator.....	397,784	377,000	-20,784
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration. Environmental and Other Defense Activities	11,652,469	11,207,000	-445,469
Defense Environmental Cleanup.....	4,853,909	5,000,000	+146,091
Defense Environmental Cleanup (legislative proposal)...	463,000	---	-463,000

DIVISION D - ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Other Defense Activities.....	749,080	755,000	+5,920
Total, Environmental and Other Defense Activities.....	6,065,989	5,755,000	-310,989
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities.....	17,718,458	16,962,000	-756,458
Power Marketing Administrations /1			
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration.....	7,750	7,750	---
Offsetting collections.....	-7,750	-7,750	---
Subtotal.....	---	---	---
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration.....	45,456	45,456	---
Offsetting collections.....	-33,564	-33,564	---
Subtotal.....	11,892	11,892	---
Construction, Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance, Western Area Power Administration.....	299,919	299,919	---
Offsetting collections.....	-203,989	-203,989	---
Subtotal.....	95,930	95,930	---
Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund.....	5,331	5,331	---

DIVISION D - ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
-----			-----
Offsetting collections.....	-4,911	-4,911	---
Subtotal.....	420	420	---
Total, Power Marketing Administrations.....	108,242	108,242	---
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission			
Salaries and expenses.....	304,600	304,600	---
Revenues applied.....	-304,600	-304,600	---
	=====	=====	=====
Total, title III, Department of Energy.....	28,953,893	27,281,046	-1,672,847
Appropriations.....	(28,953,893)	(27,355,464)	(-1,598,429)
Rescissions.....	---	(-74,418)	(-74,418)
	=====	=====	=====

TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Appalachian Regional Commission.....	64,618	80,317	+15,699
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.....	29,915	28,000	-1,915
Delta Regional Authority.....	11,319	12,000	+681
Denali Commission.....	7,396	10,000	+2,604
Northern Border Regional Commission.....	1,355	5,000	+3,645
Southeast Crescent Regional Commission.....	---	250	+250
Nuclear Regulatory Commission:			
Salaries and expenses.....	1,043,937	1,043,937	---

DIVISION D - ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Revenues.....	-920,721	-920,721	---
Subtotal.....	123,216	123,216	---
Office of Inspector General.....	11,105	11,955	+850
Revenues.....	-9,994	-9,994	---
Subtotal.....	1,111	1,961	+850
Total, Nuclear Regulatory Commission.....	124,327	125,177	+850
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board.....	3,400	3,400	---
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects.....	1,000	1,000	---
Total, title IV, Independent agencies.....	243,330	265,144	+21,814
Appropriations.....	(243,330)	(265,144)	(+21,814)
Grand total.....	34,972,807	34,126,787	-846,020
Appropriations.....	(35,072,807)	(34,201,205)	(-871,602)
Rescissions.....	(-100,000)	(-74,418)	(+25,582)

1/ Totals adjusted to net out alternative financing costs, reimbursable agreement funding, and power purchase and wheeling expenditures. Offsetting collection totals only reflect funds collected

DIVISION D - ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014			
(Amounts in Thousands)			
	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

for annual expenses, excluding power purchase wheeling.			

DIVISION E—FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

Language included in House Report 113-172 or Senate Report 113-80 that is not changed by this explanatory statement is approved. This explanatory statement, while repeating some report language for emphasis, is not intended to negate the language in the referenced House and Senate committee reports unless expressly provided herein.

Where the House or Senate has directed submission of a report, that report is to be submitted to the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees.

Within the fiscal year 2015 budget justification materials submitted to the Committees on Appropriations, each executive agency covered in this division is directed to include a separate table briefly describing the top management challenges for fiscal year 2014 as identified by the agency inspector general, together with an explanation of how the fiscal year 2015 budget request addresses each such management challenge.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

**DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

The bill provides \$312,400,000 for departmental offices salaries and expenses.

Within the amount provided under this heading, \$102,000,000 is for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI) of which no more than \$26,000,000 is for administrative expenses. The bill also provides \$7,400,000 to audit, oversee, and administer the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund.

Economic Sanctions and Divestments.—The Department of the Treasury will fully implement sanctions and divestment measures applicable to North Korea, Belarus, Syria, Iran, Sudan, Zimbabwe and designated rebel groups operating in and around the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Department will promptly notify the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees of any resource constraints that adversely impact the implementation of these sanctions programs.

Iran Sanctions Act.—The Department of the Treasury will post online and disseminate publicly a list of those companies that are not compliant with the Iran Sanctions Act as well as any foreign entities doing business with the Iran Revolutionary Guard Corps.

General Licenses for Humanitarian Assistance.—The reportedly slow response of the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) to urgent requests in 2011 for a General License from humanitarian non-governmental organizations seeking to provide aid to famine victims in south central Somalia is an ongoing concern. Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, OFAC shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations recommendations for reducing response times for such applications.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$2,725,000 for the Department-Wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs. Within this amount, \$1,500,000 is for cyber security.

**OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

The bill provides \$34,800,000 for the Office of Inspector General. Within this amount, \$2,800,000 is for RESTORE Act audits and investigations.

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$156,375,000 for salaries and expenses of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$34,923,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program (SIGTARP).

**FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

The bill provides \$112,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.

**TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND
(RESCISSION)**

The bill includes a rescission of \$736,000,000 of the unobligated balances in the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

**BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

The bill provides \$360,165,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service. The bill adopts the proposed merger of the accounts for the Financial Management Service (FMS) and the Bureau of the Public Debt (BPD). The bill provides \$8,740,000 for expenses related to the merger of FMS and BPD, and provides \$165,000 to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust to reimburse Fiscal Service personnel for financial management of the fund.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$99,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. Within this amount, \$2,000,000 is for the cost of special law enforcement agents to target tobacco smuggling and other criminal diversion activities.

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

The bill specifies that not more than \$19,000,000 in new liabilities and obligations may be incurred during fiscal year 2014 for circulating coinage and protective service capital investments of the U.S. Mint.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The bill provides \$226,000,000 for the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund program. Within this amount, up to \$24,636,000 is for administrative expenses; \$15,000,000 is for technical assistance and other purposes for Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Alaskan Native communities; \$22,000,000 is for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative; and \$18,000,000 is for the Bank Enterprise Award program. The bill limits the total loan principal for the Bond Guarantee program to \$750,000,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Treasury Office of Inspector General, and the Government Accountability Office shall include, in reports required by the Senate, strategies for minimizing the cost of developing currency with accessibility features.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Training.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner shall submit to the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees a report

on how agency components determine training needs, develop training curricula, select employees and supervisors to attend training, choose the source and delivery of the training, evaluate training results, and incorporate training into their budget requests and performance outcomes. The report should describe the internal controls that are used to ensure that training is job-related and a summary of the topics covered during and expenditures for training for the prior, current, and budget year (by appropriation account and agency component).

Bonuses.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner shall submit to the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees a report for the prior, current, and budget year (by appropriation account) of each component's total number of executive and non-executive staff, and their respective salaries, and each component's total number of bonuses and awards for executive and non-executive staff, and their respective amounts.

The report shall also describe how the IRS uses bonuses and awards to improve employee productivity and performance. Finally, the report shall describe the internal controls used to ensure that employee bonuses and awards are used appropriately.

IRS Manual.—The IRS shall submit to the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees an organization, mission, and functions manual each year with its budget justification, with the first manual due 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The manual shall include IRS organization chart; a description of each component's mission and responsibilities; an organization chart and field office map for each component; and the funding and full-time equivalents and positions and workload for the prior year, current year, and budget year for each box of the component's organization chart.

Obligations and Employment.—Not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter, the Internal Revenue Service shall submit reports on its activities to the House and the Senate Committees on Appropriations. The reports shall include information about the obligations made during the previous quarter by appropriation, object class, office, and activity; the estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year by appropriation, object class, office, and activity; the number of full-time equivalents within each office during the previous quarter; and the estimated number of full-time equivalents within each office for the remainder of the fiscal year.

TAXPAYER SERVICES

The bill provides \$2,122,554,000 for Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Taxpayer Services. Within the overall amount, not less than \$10,000,000 is for low-income taxpayer clinic grants, not less than \$5,600,000 is for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly program, not less than \$203,000,000 is provided for operating expenses of the IRS Taxpayer Advocate Service, of which not less than \$5,000,000 is for identity theft casework.

In addition, within the overall amount provided, not less than \$12,000,000, available until September 30, 2015, is included for the Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) matching grants program.

ENFORCEMENT

The bill provides \$5,022,178,000 for Enforcement.

Payroll Service Provider Fraud.—The IRS is directed to intensify its scrutiny of questionable practices of payroll service providers and continue to inform taxpayers of their responsibility for payment of all Federal and

State employment taxes notwithstanding any contractual relationship with a payroll service provider. The IRS is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations within 90 days of enactment on (1) what data is currently collected on delinquent payroll service providers, (2) how this data is currently being used to prevent fraud, and (3) what the IRS would do with this data if given additional resources for this purpose. The bill includes an administrative provision requiring that the IRS issue a notice of confirmation of any address change relating to an employer making employment tax payments, and that such notice be sent to both the employer's former and new address and requires that an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service shall give special consideration to an offer-in-compromise from a taxpayer who has been the victim of fraud by a third party payroll tax preparer.

The bill includes sections 107 and 108 to prevent any funds in the Act from being used to target either groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs or citizens for exercising their First Amendment rights. The IRS' new management is expected to implement the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration recommendations regarding the inappropriate criteria being used to identify tax-exempt applications for review, including providing transparency into the application review process, ensuring internal controls and management oversight over the application process, and ensuring that IRS staff receive training before each Federal election cycle to properly and expeditiously process applications. The bill specifically designates not less than \$200,000 for training employees in the Tax Exempt Unit.

House report language regarding a Tax Enforcement Blueprint is not adopted.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

The bill provides \$3,740,942,000 for Operations Support.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

The bill provides \$312,938,000 for Business Systems Modernization.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes the following provisions: Section 101 provides transfer authority.

Section 102 requires the IRS to maintain an employee training program on topics such as taxpayer rights.

Section 103 requires the IRS to safeguard taxpayer information and to protect taxpayers against identity theft.

Section 104 permits funding for 1-800 help line services for taxpayers and directs the Commissioner to make improving phone service a priority and to enhance response times.

Section 105 prohibits funds for videos unless reviewed in advance by the IRS' Video Editorial Board for cost, topic, tone, and purpose.

Section 106 requires the IRS to issue notices to employers of any address change request and to give special consideration to offers in compromise for taxpayers who have been victims of payroll tax preparer fraud.

Section 107 prohibits the use of funds by the IRS to target United States citizens for exercising any right guaranteed under the First Amendment to the Constitution.

Section 108 prohibits the use of funds by the IRS to target groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs.

Section 109 provides \$92,000,000 to improve the delivery of services to taxpayers, to pre-

vent refund fraud and identity theft, and to address international and offshore compliance issues.

None of the funds are to implement the Affordable Care Act and the Commissioner is required to submit a spend plan.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill includes the following provisions: Section 110 allows Treasury to use funds for certain specified expenses.

Section 111 allows for the transfer of up to 2 percent of funds among various Treasury bureaus and offices, except the IRS and the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund.

Section 112 allows for the transfer of up to 2 percent from the IRS accounts to Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.

Section 113 prohibits funding to redesign the \$1 note.

Section 114 allows for the transfer of funds from the Bureau of Fiscal Service, Salaries and Expenses to the Debt Collection Fund conditional on future reimbursement.

Section 115 prohibits funds to build a United States Mint museum without the approval of the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees and the authorizing committees of jurisdiction.

Section 116 prohibits funding for consolidating the functions of the United States Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing without the approval of the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees and the authorizing committees of jurisdiction.

Section 117 specifies that funds for Treasury intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized until enactment of the fiscal year 2014 intelligence authorization act.

Section 118 permits the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to use up to \$5,000 from the Industrial Revolving Fund for reception and representation expenses.

Section 119 requires the Secretary to submit a Capital Investment Plan.

Section 120 requires the Office of Financial Research and Office of Financial Stability Oversight to submit quarterly reports.

Section 121 requires a Working Capital Fund report.

The removal of Senate Section 116 is not intended to make, and should not be relied upon as, any change to policies, procedures, or processes under current law, executive order, OMB memorandum, or Treasury order or directive regarding the purchase of law enforcement vehicles.

TITLE II—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$55,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the White House.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

The bill provides \$12,700,000 for the Executive Residence at the White House.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

The bill provides \$750,000 for repair, alteration and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$4,184,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$12,600,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$112,726,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Administration. The bill includes not to exceed \$12,006,000, to remain available until expended, for information technology modernization.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$89,300,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Agency staffing decisions should be based on agency workload and the level of funds made available rather than pre-determined formulaic reductions. Decisions to backfill vacant positions should be based on the number of staff with the combination of skills and qualifications necessary to carry out the agency's mission within available funding levels. The OMB Director shall report within 60 days of enactment of this Act to the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees on any agencies not adhering to the policies mentioned above.

The head of each agency, as defined in section 306(f) of title 5, should, in preparing funding requests as part of the President's annual budget, and in consultation with the Government Accountability Office, directly link the agency's performance plan under 31 U.S.C. 1115(b) and performance goals designated as agency priority goals under 31 U.S.C. 1120(b) to such funding requests. Performance measures in future budget justifications should clearly demonstrate the extent to which performance reporting under 31 U.S.C. 1116 demonstrates that prior year investments in programs, projects, and activities are tied to progress toward achieving performance and priority goals and include estimates for how proposed investments will contribute to additional progress. In particular, performance measures should examine outcome measures, output measures, efficiency measures and customer service measures as defined in 31 U.S.C. 1115(h).

The OMB is directed to issue guidance, consistent with section 735 of division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, Public Law 111-8, and section 739(a)(1) of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-161), and section 327 of the 2008 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 110-181), regarding use of direct conversions to contract out, in whole or in part, activities or functions last performed by Federal employees.

In lieu of House report language regarding the submission of quarterly reports on obligations by object class and full-time equivalents (FTE), OMB is directed to submit quarterly reports to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on personnel and obligations consisting of on-board staffing levels, estimated staffing levels by office for the remainder of the fiscal year, total obligations incurred to date, and estimated total obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$22,750,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The agreement modifies a House

reporting requirement relating to the Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy by directing the strategy to be publicly available within 120 days of enactment of this Act.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS
HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$238,522,000 for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$105,394,000 for Other Federal Drug Control Programs. The agreement allocates funds among specific programs as follows:

Drug-Free Communities Program	92,000,000
(Training)	2,000,000
Drug court training and technical assistance	1,400,000
Anti-Doping activities	8,750,000
World Anti-Doping Agency (U.S. membership dues)	1,994,000
Discretionary Grants as authorized by PL 109-469, section 1105	1,250,000

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$8,000,000 for Office of Management and Budget (OMB) information technology oversight and reform activities. The bill continues language requiring the submission of quarterly reports outlining the savings achieved through the Administration's information technology reform efforts.

Over the past few years, the Administration has had some successes improving the development of information technology projects through the use of TechStats and the IT dashboard. The Administration is looking for and achieving savings in existing programs through data center consolidation, the use of cloud computing, and PortfolioStat.

However, failures in the development of information technology systems historically have been embarrassingly pervasive throughout the Federal government. Processes need to be improved to ensure that these failures do not continue. The experience that citizens have engaging with the Federal government using information technology must be improved. Using information technology to engage citizens can be a powerful and efficient tool but only if the systems work and citizens have confidence in them.

Therefore, OMB is directed to submit a report, no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on how the oversight processes for the development of information technology systems can be improved. OMB should have processes in place to monitor closely the development of systems that are critical to the functioning of the Federal government, particularly those that are high-cost, high-risk, or high-priority. The report shall also discuss steps to improve the accuracy of information reported in the IT dashboard.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

The bill provides \$800,000 for Unanticipated Needs.

DATA-DRIVEN INNOVATION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes \$2,000,000 for Data-Driven Innovation to improve the use of data and evidence to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of government programs. The bill includes language requiring the Office of Management and Budget to regularly report

to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and the Government Accountability Office on the goals, objectives, performance and evaluation of the activities funded under this heading.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$4,319,000 for salaries and expenses to enable the Vice President to provide special assistance to the President.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
OPERATING EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$305,000 for operating expenses for the official residence of the Vice President.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill provides the following Administrative Provisions under this title:

Section 201 provides transfer authority among various Executive Office of the President accounts.

Section 202 requires OMB to report on the costs of implementing the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203).

Section 203 requires a detailed narrative and financial plan for Office of National Drug Control Policy funds.

Section 204 provides transfer authority among Office of National Drug Control Policy accounts.

Section 205 governs reprogramming of Office of National Drug Control Policy funds.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$72,625,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Supreme Court. In addition, the bill provides mandatory costs as authorized by current law for the salaries of the chief justice and associate justices of the court.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

The bill provides \$11,158,000 for the care of the Supreme Court building and grounds.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$29,600,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. In addition, the bill provides mandatory costs as authorized by current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$19,200,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Court of International Trade. In addition, the bill provides mandatory costs as authorized by current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$4,658,830,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services. In addition, the bill provides mandatory costs as authorized by current law for the salaries of circuit and district judges (including judges of the territorial courts of the United States), bankruptcy judges, and jus-

tices and judges retired from office or from regular active service. The bill also provides \$5,327,000 from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

The bill provides not to exceed \$50,000,000 for cost containment initiatives and includes language prohibiting the obligation of funds until the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts has submitted an analysis to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees outlining how the future year savings estimated to occur as a result of each initiative will exceed the up-front costs. The funds are provided to pay up-front costs associated with information technology and facilities projects that, when implemented, will reduce costs and result in lower future funding requests. For information technology projects, the Director's analysis is expected to include potential costs and savings in areas such as staffing, facilities, energy, operations and maintenance, contracting and equipment. For facilities initiatives, the Director's analysis is expected to outline how the project will increase space utilization rates (the number of staff per square foot) and decrease rental payments. The costs of these initiatives are expected to be recaptured in less than five years.

The Judicial Conference is directed to develop a space management plan. There are concerns relating to the cost and amount of space occupied by the Judiciary. In spite of staffing reductions in recent years, during fiscal year 2014 the Court of Appeals, District Courts and Other Judicial Services, Salaries and Expenses account is estimated to occupy an additional 78,000 square feet. Still, it is recognized that the Judiciary cannot reduce its space footprint in the short-term. There are previously approved projects in process that will add square footage to the Judiciary's space footprint between fiscal year 2014 and fiscal year 2018. The Judiciary does have valid new space needs due to deteriorating and unsafe buildings and new courthouse construction projects may be funded and authorized in future years. However, the Judiciary is directed to develop a plan to manage its space rental costs and the Judicial Conference is directed to develop a plan to reduce its space footprint. This plan should include identifying opportunities to reduce the amount of square footage under commercial lease; increasing occupancy rates by using space more efficiently as a result of changing work styles and staffing reductions; and reducing the amount of square footage in aging and energy-inefficient buildings. The Judiciary is expected to optimize occupancy rates to the maximum extent possible when developing plans to replace aging courthouses or perform major alteration projects.

The bill provides the Judiciary with additional resources for the costs associated with reducing the space footprint.

The General Services Administration is directed to work collaboratively with the Judiciary to accept space that the Judiciary identifies for release and to find tenants for that space in a timely manner.

The Judiciary shall provide an initial space reduction plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

DEFENDER SERVICES

The bill provides \$1,044,394,000 for Defender Services.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

The bill provides \$53,891,000 for Fees of Jurors and Commissioners. The agreement provides the Judiciary with its most current estimate of costs for this account.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$497,500,000 for Court Security.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$81,200,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$26,200,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Judicial Center.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$16,200,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Sentencing Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes the following administrative provisions:

Section 301 makes funds appropriated for salaries and expenses available for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Section 302 provides transfer authority among Judiciary appropriations.

Section 303 permits not more than \$11,000 to be used for official reception and representation expenses of the Judicial Conference.

Section 304 extends through fiscal year 2014 the delegation of authority to the Judiciary for contracts for repairs of less than \$100,000.

Section 305 continues a pilot program where the United States Marshals Service provides perimeter security services at selected courthouses.

Section 306 provides certain contracting authorities to the three remaining judicial branch entities without them.

Section 307 extends temporary judgeships in the eastern district of Missouri, Kansas, Arizona, the central district of California, Hawaii, the northern district of Alabama, the southern district of Florida, New Mexico, and the eastern district of Texas.

TITLE IV—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

The bill provides \$30,000,000 for District of Columbia resident tuition support.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR EMERGENCY PLANNING AND SECURITY COSTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill provides \$23,800,000 for emergency planning and security costs in the District of Columbia. The bill designates \$8,920,000 for reimbursement of the costs of providing public safety associated with the 57th Presidential Inauguration.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

The bill provides \$232,812,000 for the District of Columbia Courts. Within the amount provided, \$13,374,000 is for the District of Columbia Court of Appeals; \$114,921,000 is for the District of Columbia Superior Court; \$69,155,000 is for the District of Columbia Court System; and \$35,362,000 is for capital improvements for District of Columbia court facilities. The bill provides language to enable the District of Columbia Courts to offer buy-outs to its employees.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

The bill provides \$49,890,000 for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill provides \$226,484,000 to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia. Within the amount provided, \$167,269,000 is for Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration and \$59,215,000 is for the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

The bill provides \$40,607,000 for the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

The bill provides \$14,000,000 for the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

The bill provides \$1,800,000 for the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

The bill provides \$500,000 for Judicial Commissions. Within the amount provided, \$295,000 is for the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure, and \$205,000 is for the Judicial Nomination Commission.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

The bill provides \$48,000,000 for school improvement in the District of Columbia, in accordance with the provisions of the SOAR Act (P.L. 112-10).

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

The bill provides \$375,000 for the Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR TESTING AND TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS

The bill provides \$5,000,000 for the purpose of HIV/AIDS testing and treatment.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

The bill provides authority for the District of Columbia to spend its local funds in accordance with the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request Act of 2013.

TITLE V—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for the Administrative Conference of the United States.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$150,000 for the Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation. This is intended to be the final appropriation to the Foundation.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$118,000,000 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).

The bill includes language making technical corrections to the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act and provides \$1,000,000 to be available until expended, for the pool and spa safety grants program established by the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act.

The Government Accountability Office is directed to conduct a study, within 240 days after enactment, of the ability of the CPSC to respond quickly to emerging consumer

product safety hazards using authorities under sections 7, 8, and 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2056, 2057, and 2058), section 3 of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1262), and section 4 of the Flammable Fabrics Act (15 U.S.C. 1193). The study shall result in a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the results of the study including an assessment of whether—(1) the Commission requires any additional authorities to respond to new and emerging consumer product safety hazards in a timely manner; and (2) any resources would be required to implement such additional authorities and achieve appropriate remedies for new and emerging consumer product safety hazards. An update on the results of the study shall be provided within 150 days of enactment.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Section 501 makes technical corrections to the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act.

ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$10,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Election Assistance Commission. This includes \$1,900,000 to be transferred to the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides includes \$339,844,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). This includes \$300,000 for consultation with federally recognized Indian tribes, Alaskan Native villages, and entities related to Hawaiian Home Lands, and \$11,090,000 for the FCC Office of Inspector General. The bill provides that \$339,844,000 be derived from offsetting collections, resulting in no net appropriation.

Inflight Mobile Services.—The FCC is considering a rulemaking which would allow passengers to use mobile wireless devices during flight. The FCC can only determine on a technological basis whether this is possible without creating interference, and cannot determine the social or security implications. The FCC is directed to consult with the Secretaries of Transportation and Homeland Security, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation prior to a final rulemaking. The Chairman of the FCC shall keep the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations apprised of any developments in this rulemaking.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The bill includes the following administrative provisions for the Federal Communications Commission:

Section 510 extends an exemption for the Universal Service Fund.

Section 511 prohibits the FCC from changing rules governing the Universal Service Fund regarding single connection or primary line restrictions.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill provides a transfer of \$34,568,000 to fund the Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The OIG's appropriations are derived from the Deposit Insurance Fund and the FSLIC Resolution Fund.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$65,791,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Election Commission.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$25,500,000 for the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$298,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). This appropriation is partially offset by premerger filing fees estimated at \$103,300,000 and \$15,000,000 from fees to implement the Telemarketing Sales Rule.

The FTC should continue their work monitoring price manipulation and anticompetitive behavior in the oil and natural gas markets. The FTC is expected to work with other agencies with relevant jurisdiction on this important issue to protect against price gouging in this area.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Takings and Exchanges.—Using existing statutory authorities (sections 543 and 581(c)(1) of title 40, U.S.C., and section 412 of division H of Public Law 108-447), the General Services Administration (GSA) has been working to dispose of properties that no longer meet the needs of Federal agencies in exchange for assets of like value. GSA also has the statutory authority to take properties (sections 3113 and 3114 of title 40, U.S.C.). In order to provide increased transparency for the use of these authorities, the Administrator is directed to report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter on the use of these authorities. The report shall include a description of all takings and exchange actions that occurred during the most recently completed quarter of the fiscal year, including the costs, benefits, and risks for each action. The report shall also include the planned use of takings and exchange authorities during the remainder of the fiscal year, including the costs, benefits, and risks of each action.

Training.—GSA shall submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees a report not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act describing completed and planned staff training involving an overnight stay and more than fifty participants for fiscal years 2013 and 2014. The report should state the division and office to which such training is directed, the appropriation account from which funds are provided for such training, the quarter during which the training occurred, the number of employees and managers participating, and the type of training.

Working Capital Fund.—Within 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit an itemized report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on the amount of total funds charged to each office by the Working Capital Fund, including the amount charged for each service provided by the Working Capital Fund to each office and a detailed explanation of how each charge for each service is calculated.

Bonuses.—GSA shall submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees a report not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on bonuses for the prior, current, and budget year by appropriation account. The report should include aggregate totals, designated by component, of

the number of executive and non-executive staff, their respective salaries, and the number and dollar amount of bonuses/awards for executive and non-executive staff.

Integrated Acquisition Environment.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees a report on the cost baseline, governance structure, acquisition strategy, and performance milestones regarding the modernization and consolidation of the Integrated Acquisition Environment.

State of the Portfolio.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees a report on the state of the Public Buildings Service's real estate portfolio for fiscal year 2012 and 2013. The content of the report shall be comparable to the tabular information provided in past State of the Portfolio reports, including, but not limited to, the number of leases; the number of buildings; amount of square feet, revenue, expenses by type, and vacant space; top customers by square feet and annual rent; completed new construction, completed major repairs and alterations, and disposals, in total and by region where appropriate.

FBI Headquarters Consolidation.—This explanatory statement adopts the Senate language regarding FBI Headquarters consolidation, which is expected to result in a full consolidation of FBI Headquarters so that employees currently located at the J. Edgar Hoover building may be co-located with colleagues who are currently spread out across 20 leased offices in the region.

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides resources from the General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund totaling \$9,370,042,000.

Construction and Acquisition.—The bill provides \$506,178,000 for construction and acquisition.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

State	Description	Amount
CA	San Ysidro, United States Land Port of Entry ..	\$128,300,000
CO	Lakewood, Denver Federal Center	13,938,000
DC	Washington, DHS Consolidation at St. Elizabeths	155,000,000
PR	San Juan, Federal Bureau of Investigation	85,301,000
TX	Laredo, United States Land Port of Entry	25,786,000
VA	Winchester, FBI Central Records Complex	97,853,000

In addition, prior to the enactment of this Act, GSA identified prior year resources to reprogram, which the House and Senate Appropriations Committees approved, for construction of land ports of entry including \$97,700,000 for San Ysidro, CA; \$35,900,000 for Laredo, TX, and \$7,400,000 for Columbus, NM. These resources combined with the land ports of entry construction funds provided in this bill fully fund the land port of entry requirements identified in the budget request.

Repairs and Alterations.—The bill provides \$1,076,823,000 for repairs and alterations. Funds are provided in the amounts indicated:

Major Repairs and Alterations	\$593,288,000
Fire and Life Safety Program	30,000,000
Energy and Water Retrofit and Conservation Measures	5,000,000
Consolidation Activities	70,000,000
Basic Repairs and Alterations	378,535,000

For Major Repairs and Alterations, GSA is directed to submit a detailed plan, by

project, regarding the use of funds to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, not later than 45 days after enactment, and to provide notification to the Committees within 15 days prior to any changes in the use of these funds.

New Construction and Repair.—The bill provides \$69,500,000 to meet the housing requirements of the Judiciary's Southern District in Mobile, Alabama, as proposed by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Installment Acquisition Payments.—The bill provides \$109,000,000 for installment acquisition payments.

Rental of Space.—The bill provides \$5,387,109,000 for rental of space.

Building Operations.—The bill provides \$2,221,432,000 for building operations. Within this amount, \$1,158,869,000 is for building services and \$1,062,563,000 is for salaries and expenses. Up to five percent of the funds may be transferred between these activities upon the advance notification to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit a spend plan, by region, regarding the use of these funds to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

The bill provides \$58,000,000 for General Services Administration (GSA) Government-wide policy activities.

Green Buildings.—In lieu of the House and Senate report language, GSA is encouraged to implement or use green building certification systems for new construction, major renovations, and existing buildings when the system is a voluntary consensus standard as defined by the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-113) and OMB Circular A-119 and in accordance with its own recommendations on green building certifications systems pursuant to section 436(h) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

Data.—GSA, through the Office of Government-wide Policy is tasked with collecting data in the areas of fleet, real property, and travel to identify key performance benchmarks and conduct analysis. Agencies are reminded to provide GSA with timely and accurate data to facilitate the reporting of agency performance in these key areas.

Federal Real Property Report.—Consistent with past practices, the Office of Government-wide Policy shall participate in and support the Federal Real Property Council, maintain the Federal Real Property Profile, which acts as the Federal Government's only database of all real property under the custody or control of executive branch agencies, and post on GSA's public website a Federal Real Property Report for fiscal year 2013.

Tenants and Building Operations.—GSA shall report by March 14, 2014, on how building operations costs are measured and monitored; how these costs are divided among tenant agencies; and to the extent possible tenant agencies can be given greater responsibility for the amount of utilities and building services they use, and therefore, their cost of utilities and building services.

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$63,466,000 for operating expenses. Within the amount provided under this heading, the bill provides \$28,000,000 for Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal, \$26,500,000 for the Office the Administrator, and \$8,966,000 for the Civilian

Board of Contract Appeals. Up to five percent of the funds for the Office of the Administrator may be transferred to Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal upon the advance notification to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill provides \$65,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$16,000,000 for the Electronic Government Fund. These funds may be transferred to other Federal agencies to carry out the purposes of the Electronic Government Fund, but only after a spending plan and explanation for each project has been submitted to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

The bill provides \$3,550,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

The bill provides \$34,804,000 for deposit into the Federal Citizens Services Fund (the Fund) and authorizes use of appropriations, revenues and collections in the Fund in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$90,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes the following provisions: Section 520 specifies that funds are available for hire of motor vehicles.

Section 521 authorizes transfers within the Federal Buildings Fund, with advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Section 522 requires transmittal of a fiscal year 2015 request for courthouse construction that meets design guide standards, reflects the priorities in the Judicial Conference 5-year construction plan, and includes a standardized courtroom utilization study.

Section 523 specifies that funds in this Act may not be used to increase the amount of occupiable space or provide services such as cleaning or security for any agency that does not pay the rental charges assessed by GSA.

Section 524 permits GSA to pay certain construction-related claims against the Federal Government from savings achieved in other projects.

Section 525 requires that the delineated area of procurement for leased space match the approved prospectus, unless the Administrator provides an explanatory statement to the appropriate congressional committees.

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$750,000 for a payment to the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation Trust Fund.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$45,085,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for the salaries and expenses of the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB). Within the amount provided, \$42,740,000 is a direct appropriation and \$2,345,000 is a transfer from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund to adjudicate retirement appeals. In addition, the bill includes language providing MSPB with the authority to accept gifts or donations to carry out the work of the Board.

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$2,100,000 for payment to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, of which \$200,000 shall be transferred to the Department of the Interior Office of Inspector General to conduct audits and investigations.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

The bill provides includes \$3,400,000 for payment to the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION OPERATING EXPENSES

The bill provides \$370,000,000 for the operating expenses of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill provides \$4,130,000 for NARA's Office of Inspector General.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

The bill provides \$8,000,000 for repairs and restoration.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION GRANTS PROGRAM

The bill provides \$4,500,000 for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission grant program.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY

The bill limits administrative expenses to \$1,250,000 and provides for authorized lending.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

The bill provides \$1,200,000 for the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$15,325,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Government Ethics.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

The bill provides \$214,335,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). Within the amount provided, \$95,757,000 is a direct appropriation and \$118,578,000 is a transfer from OPM trust funds.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

The bill provides \$26,024,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General. Within the amount provided, \$4,684,000 is a direct appropriation and \$21,340,000 is a transfer from OPM trust funds.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$20,639,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Special Counsel. In addition, the bill provides \$125,000 in unobligated balances for obligations incurred in fiscal year 2014.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$14,152,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Postal Regulatory Commission.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$3,100,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.

RECOVERY ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY BOARD SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$20,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$1,350,000,000 for the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The bill provides \$44,353,000 for the Division of Economic and Risk Analysis, and stipulates that \$1,350,000,000 be derived from offsetting collections resulting in no net appropriation. The bill provides that the SEC Office of Inspector General shall receive no less than \$7,092,000.

In its written notifications to Congress regarding amounts obligated from the Reserve Fund as required by 15 U.S.C. 78d(i)(3), the SEC shall specify: 1) the balance in the fund remaining available after the obligation is deducted; 2) the estimated total cost of the project for which amounts are being deducted; 3) the total amount for all projects that have withdrawn funding from the Reserve Fund since fiscal year 2012; and 4) the estimated amount, per project, that will be required to complete all ongoing projects which use funding derived from the Reserve Fund.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$22,900,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Selective Service System.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The bill provides \$196,165,000 for SBA Entrepreneurial Development Programs. The SBA is directed that no less than the following amounts shall be dedicated to the following SBA non-credit programs:

Veterans Programs	\$2,500,000
7(j) Technical Assistance Programs	2,790,000
Small Business Development Centers	113,625,000
SCORE	7,000,000
Women's Business Centers	14,000,000
Women's Business Council	1,000,000
Native American Outreach	2,000,000
Microloan Technical Assistance	20,000,000
PRIME	3,500,000
HUBZone	2,250,000
Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (Clusters)	5,000,000
Boots to Business	7,000,000
Entrepreneurship Education	5,000,000
Growth Accelerators	2,500,000
State Trade and Export Promotion (STEP)	8,000,000
Total, non-credit programs	195,165,000

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$250,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Small Business Administration (SBA).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill provides \$19,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General of the Small Business Administration.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

The bill provides \$8,750,000 for the Office of Advocacy.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$263,160,000 for the Business Loans Program Account. Of the amount

provided, \$4,600,000 is for the cost of direct loans in the microloan program, \$107,000,000 is for the cost of guaranteed loans, and \$151,560,000 is for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs which may be transferred to and merged with Salaries and Expenses.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill includes \$191,900,000 for the administrative costs of the Disaster Loans Program Account. The bill does not include Senate language regarding section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes the following administrative provision for the Small Business Administration.

Section 530 concerns transfer authority and availability of funds.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

The bill provides \$70,751,000 for a payment to the Postal Service Fund. This is an advance appropriation for fiscal year 2015 to continue free mail for the blind and overseas voting.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$241,468,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$53,453,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Tax Court.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT (INCLUDING RESCISSION)

The bill includes the following provisions: Section 601 prohibits paying expenses or otherwise compensating non-Federal parties in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

Section 602 prohibits obligations beyond the current fiscal year and transfers of funds unless expressly so provided herein.

Section 603 limits consulting service expenditures to contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record, with exceptions.

Section 604 prohibits funds from being transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States without express authority provided in this or any other appropriations Act.

Section 605 prohibits the use of funds to engage in activities that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

Section 606 prohibits funds from being expended unless the recipient agrees to comply with the Buy American Act.

Section 607 prohibits funding to a person or entity convicted of violating the Buy American Act.

Section 608 provides reprogramming authority and requires agencies to submit financial plans to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Section 609 provides that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances from salaries and expenses may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 610 prohibits funds for the Executive Office of the President to request any official background investigation from the Federal Bureau of Investigation unless the

person has given consent or there are circumstances involving national security.

Section 611 requires that cost accounting standards not apply to a contract under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

Section 612 permits the Office of Personnel Management to accept funds related to non-foreign area cost of living allowances.

Section 613 prohibits the expenditure of funds for abortions under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

Section 614 provides an exemption from section 613 if the life of the mother is in danger or the pregnancy is a result of an act of rape or incest.

Section 615 waives restrictions on the purchase of non-domestic articles, materials, and supplies for information technology acquired by the Federal Government.

Section 616 prohibits the acceptance by any regulatory agency or commission funded by this Act, or by their officers or employees, of payment or reimbursement for travel, subsistence, or related expenses from any person or entity, or their representative, that engages in activities regulated by such agency or commission.

Section 617 permits the SEC and CFTC to fund a joint advisory committee to advise on emerging regulatory issues, notwithstanding section 708 of this Act.

Section 618 requires certain agencies to provide quarterly reports on unobligated prior year balances.

Section 619 requires agencies covered by this Act with independent leasing authority to consult with the General Services Administration before seeking new office space or making alterations to existing office space.

Section 620 prohibits funds for the Federal Trade Commission to complete the draft report on food marketed to children unless certain requirements are met.

Section 621 prohibits funds for certain positions.

Section 622 prohibits funds to any corporation with certain unpaid Federal tax liabilities unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 623 prohibits funds to any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation within the preceding 24 months unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 624 provides funding for several appropriated mandatory accounts. These are accounts where authorizing language requires the payment of funds. The budget request assumes the following estimated cost for the programs addressed in this provision: \$450,000 for Compensation of the President including \$50,000 for expenses, \$126,931,000 for the Judicial Retirement Funds (Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund, Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund, and the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund), \$11,404,000,000 for the Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Health Benefits, \$53,000,000 for the Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance, and \$9,178,000,000 for Payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Section 625 limits funds made available for terrestrial broadband operations.

Section 626 provides authority for the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board to obligate funds for a scholarship program.

Section 627 amends reporting requirements under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

Section 628 rescinds \$25,000,000 from the Securities and Exchange Commission Reserve Fund established by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT-WIDE

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes the following provisions:

Section 701 requires all agencies to have a written policy for ensuring a drug-free workplace.

Section 702 sets specific limits on the cost of passenger vehicles with exceptions for police, heavy duty, electric hybrid and clean fuels vehicles.

Section 703 makes appropriations available for quarters/cost-of-living allowances.

Section 704 prohibits the use of appropriated funds to compensate officers or employees of the Federal Government in the continental United States unless they are citizens of the United States or qualify under other specified exceptions.

Section 705 ensures that appropriations made available to any department or agency for space, services and rental charges shall also be available for payment to the General Services Administration.

Section 706 allows the use of receipts from the sale of materials for acquisition, waste reduction and prevention, environmental management programs and other Federal employee programs as appropriate.

Section 707 allows funds for administrative expenses of government corporations and certain agencies to also be available for rent in the District of Columbia, services under 5 U.S.C. 3109, and the objects specified under this head.

Section 708 prohibits funds for interagency financing of boards (with exception), commissions, councils, committees or similar groups to receive multi-agency funding without prior statutory approval.

Section 709 precludes funds for regulations which have been disapproved by joint resolution.

Section 710 limits the amount of funds that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances to \$5,000, unless advance notice is transmitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Section 711 allows for interagency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives.

Section 712 requires agencies to certify that a Schedule C appointment was not created solely or primarily to detail the employee to the White House.

Section 713 prohibits the salary payment of any employee who prohibits, threatens, prevents or otherwise penalizes another employee from communicating with Congress.

Section 714 prohibits Federal employee training not directly related to the performance of official duties.

Section 715 prohibits executive branch agencies from using funds for propaganda or publicity purposes in support or defeat of legislative initiatives.

Section 716 prohibits any Federal agency from disclosing an employee's home address to any labor organization, absent employee authorization or court order.

Section 717 prohibits funds to be used to provide non-public information such as mailing, electronic mailing, or telephone lists to any person or organization outside the government without the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Section 718 prohibits the use of funds for propaganda and publicity purposes not authorized by Congress.

Section 719 directs agency employees to use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties.

Section 720 authorizes the use of funds to finance an appropriate share of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board administrative costs.

Section 721 authorizes the transfer of funds to the General Services Administration to finance an appropriate share of various government-wide boards and councils under certain conditions.

Section 722 permits breastfeeding in a Federal building or on Federal property if the woman and child are authorized to be there.

Section 723 permits interagency funding of the National Science and Technology Council and requires the Office of Management and Budget to provide a report to the House and Senate on the budget and resources of the National Science and Technology Council.

Section 724 requires that the Federal forms that are used in distributing Federal funds to a State must indicate the agency providing the funds, the Federal Domestic Assistance Number, and the amount provided.

Section 725 prohibits the use of funds to monitor personal information relating to the use of Federal Internet sites to collect, review, or create any aggregate list that includes personally identifiable information relating to access to or use of any Federal Internet site of such agency.

Section 726 requires health plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program to provide contraceptive coverage and provides exemptions to certain religious plans.

Section 727 recognizes the United States is committed to ensuring the health of the Olympic, Pan American and Paralympic athletes, and supports the strict adherence to antidoping in sport activities.

Section 728 allows funds for official travel to be used by departments and agencies, if consistent with OMB and Budget Circular A-126, to participate in the fractional aircraft ownership pilot program.

Section 729 prohibits funds for implementation of the Office of Personnel Management regulations limiting detailees to the Legislative Branch or implementing limitations on the Coast Guard Congressional Fellowship Program.

Section 730 restricts the use of funds for Federal law enforcement training facilities with an exception for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

Section 731 prohibits executive branch agencies from creating prepackaged news stories that are broadcast or distributed in the United States unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of that news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency.

Section 732 prohibits funds from being used in contravention of the Privacy Act or associated regulations.

Section 733 prohibits funds in this or any other Act to be used for Federal contracts

with inverted domestic corporations, unless the contract preceded this Act or the Secretary grants a waiver in the interest of national security.

Section 734 requires agencies to pay a fee to the Office of Personnel Management for processing retirements of employees who separate under Voluntary Early Retirement Authority or who receive Voluntary Separation Incentive payments.

Section 735 prohibits funds to require any entity submitting an offer for a Federal contract to disclose political contributions.

Section 736 prohibits funds for the painting of a portrait of an employee of the Federal government including the President, the Vice President, a Member of Congress, the head of an executive branch agency, or the head of an office of the legislative branch.

Section 737 prohibits funds to begin or announce a study or public-private competition regarding conversion to contractor performance pursuant to OMB Circular A-76.

Section 738 requires the Office of Management and Budget to submit a crosscut budget report on Great Lakes restoration activities not later than 45 days after the submission of the budget of the President to Congress.

Section 739 prohibits agencies from using funds to implement regulations changing the competitive areas under reductions-in-force for Federal employees.

Section 740 limits the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 741 eliminates automatic statutory pay increases for the Vice President, political appointees paid under the executive schedule, ambassadors who are not career members of the Foreign Service, politically appointed (noncareer) Senior Executive Service employees, and any other senior political appointee paid at or above level IV of the executive schedule.

Section 742 requires reports to Inspectors General concerning expenditures for agency conferences.

Section 743 prohibits the use of funds for the elimination or reduction of a program or project unless such change is made pursuant to reprogramming or transfer provisions.

Section 744 declares references to "this Act" contained in any title other than title IV or VIII shall not apply to such titles IV or VIII.

Poverty is far too prevalent in the United States. Congress and the Administration should work together to implement policies, inter-agency efforts, and support proven anti-poverty programs that reduce the existence of poverty and the suffering associated with it.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS— DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes the following general provisions for the District of Columbia:

Section 801 allows the use of local funds for making refunds or paying judgments against the District of Columbia government.

Section 802 prohibits the use of Federal funds for publicity or propaganda designed to

support or defeat legislation before Congress or any State legislature.

Section 803 establishes reprogramming procedures for Federal funds.

Section 804 prohibits the use of Federal funds for the salaries and expenses of a shadow U.S. Senator or U.S. Representative.

Section 805 places restrictions on the use of District of Columbia government vehicles.

Section 806 prohibits the use of Federal funds for a petition or civil action which seeks to require voting rights for the District of Columbia in Congress.

Section 807 prohibits the use of Federal funds in this Act to distribute, for the purpose of preventing the spread of blood borne pathogens, sterile needles or syringes in any location that has been determined by local public health officials or local law enforcement authorities to be inappropriate for such distribution.

Section 808 concerns a "conscience clause" on legislation that pertains to contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans.

Section 809 prohibits the use of Federal funds to legalize or reduce penalties associated with the possession, use or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative.

Section 810 prohibits the use of funds for abortion except in the cases of rape or incest or if necessary to save the life of the mother.

Section 811 requires the CFO to submit a revised operating budget no later than 30 calendar days after the enactment of this Act for agencies the CFO certifies as requiring a reallocation in order to address unanticipated program needs.

Section 812 requires the CFO to submit a revised operating budget for the District of Columbia Public Schools, no later than 30 calendar days after the enactment of this Act, that aligns schools, budgets to actual enrollment.

Section 813 allows for transfers of local funds between operating funds and capital and enterprise funds.

Section 814 prohibits the obligation of Federal funds beyond the current fiscal year and transfers of funds unless expressly provided herein.

Section 815 provides that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances from Federal appropriations for salaries and expenses may remain available for certain purposes. This provision will apply to the District of Columbia Courts, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency and the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.

Section 816 appropriates local funds during fiscal year 2015 if there is an absence of a continuing resolution or regular appropriation for the District of Columbia. Funds are provided under the same authorities and conditions and in the same manner and extent as provided for fiscal year 2014.

Section 817 specifies that references to "this Act" in this title or title IV are treated as referring only to the provisions of this title and title IV.

DIVISION E - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY			
Departmental Offices			
Salaries and Expenses.....	311,775	312,400	+625
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs.....	2,725	2,725	---
Office of Inspector General.....	31,351	34,800	+3,449
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.....	149,538	156,375	+6,837
Special Inspector General for TARP.....	34,923	34,923	---
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.....	103,909	112,000	+8,091
Subtotal, Departmental Offices.....	634,221	653,223	+19,002
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (rescission).....	-950,000	-736,000	+214,000
Total, Departmental Offices.....	-315,779	-82,777	+233,002
Bureau of the Fiscal Service.....	360,165	360,165	---
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.....	96,211	99,000	+2,789
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account.....	224,936	226,000	+1,064
Payment of Government Losses in Shipment.....	2,000	2,000	---
Total, Department of the Treasury, non-IRS.....	367,533	604,388	+236,855

DIVISION E - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Internal Revenue Service			
Taxpayer Services.....	2,412,576	2,122,554	-290,022
Enforcement.....	5,420,883	5,022,178	-398,705
Program integrity initiatives.....	245,904	---	-245,904
Subtotal.....	5,666,787	5,022,178	-644,609
Operations Support.....	4,314,757	3,740,942	-573,815
Program integrity initiatives.....	166,086	---	-166,086
Subtotal.....	4,480,843	3,740,942	-739,901
Business Systems Modernization.....	300,827	312,938	+12,111
General Provision.....	---	92,000	+92,000
Total, Internal Revenue Service.....	12,861,033	11,290,612	-1,570,421
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury.....			
Appropriations.....	13,228,566	11,895,000	-1,333,566
Rescissions.....	(13,766,576)	(12,631,000)	(-1,135,576)
(Mandatory).....	(-950,000)	(-736,000)	(+214,000)
(Discretionary).....	(2,000)	(2,000)	---
(Discretionary).....	(13,226,566)	(11,893,000)	(-1,333,566)

DIVISION E - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE II - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			

The White House			
Salaries and Expenses.....	55,110	55,000	-110
Compensation of the President.....	450	---	-450
Sec. 624.....	---	(450)	(+450)
Subtotal.....	55,560	55,000	-560

Executive Residence at the White House:			
Operating Expenses.....	12,768	12,700	-68
White House Repair and Restoration.....	750	750	---
Subtotal.....	13,518	13,450	-68

Council of Economic Advisers.....	4,192	4,184	-8
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.....	12,621	12,600	-21
Office of Administration.....	113,135	112,726	-409
Total, The White House.....	199,026	197,960	-1,066

Office of Management and Budget.....	93,397	89,300	-4,097

Office of National Drug Control Policy			
Salaries and Expenses.....	22,647	22,750	+103

DIVISION E - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.....	193,400	238,522	+45,122
Other Federal Drug Control Programs.....	95,376	105,394	+10,018
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy...	311,423	366,666	+55,243
Unanticipated Needs.....	1,000	800	-200
Data-driven Innovation.....	14,000	2,000	-12,000
Integrated, Efficient, and Effective Uses of Information Technology Oversight and Reform.....	---	8,000	+8,000
Special Assistance to the President and Official Residence of the Vice President:			
Salaries and Expenses.....	4,328	4,319	-9
Operating Expenses.....	307	305	-2
Subtotal.....	4,635	4,624	-11
Total, title II, Executive Office of the Presi- dent and Funds Appropriated to the President..	623,481	669,350	+45,869
(Mandatory).....	(450)	---	(-450)
(Discretionary).....	(623,031)	(669,350)	(+46,319)

DIVISION E - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY			
Supreme Court of the United States			
Salaries and Expenses:			
Salaries of Justices.....	2,213	2,442	+229
Other salaries and expenses.....	72,625	72,625	---
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	74,838	75,067	+229
Care of the Building and Grounds.....	11,635	11,158	-477
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Supreme Court of the United States.....	86,473	86,225	-248
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit			
Salaries and Expenses:			
Salaries of judges.....	2,532	2,798	+266
Other salaries and expenses.....	30,823	29,600	-1,223
	-----	-----	-----
Total, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.....	33,355	32,398	-957
United States Court of International Trade			
Salaries and Expenses:			
Salaries of judges.....	1,727	1,916	+189

DIVISION E - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Other salaries and expenses.....	20,246	19,200	-1,046
Total, U.S. Court of International Trade.....	21,973	21,116	-857
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services			
Salaries and Expenses:			
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges.....	353,062	388,664	+35,602
Other salaries and expenses.....	4,817,177	4,658,830	-158,347
Subtotal.....	5,170,239	5,047,494	-122,745
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.....	5,327	5,327	---
Defender Services.....	1,068,623	1,044,394	-24,229
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners.....	54,414	53,891	-523
Court Security.....	524,338	497,500	-26,838
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services.....	6,822,941	6,648,606	-174,335
Administrative Office of the United States Courts			
Salaries and Expenses.....	85,354	81,200	-4,154
Federal Judicial Center			
Salaries and Expenses.....	27,664	26,200	-1,464

DIVISION E - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
<hr/>			
Judicial Retirement Funds			
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds.....	126,931	---	-126,931
Sec. 624.....	---	(126,931)	(+126,931)
<hr/>			
United States Sentencing Commission			
Salaries and Expenses.....	17,016	16,200	-816
<hr/>			
Total, title III, the Judiciary.....	7,221,707	6,911,945	-309,762
(Mandatory).....	(486,465)	(395,820)	(-90,645)
(Discretionary).....	(6,735,242)	(6,516,125)	(-219,117)
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TITLE IV - DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support.....	35,000	30,000	-5,000
Federal payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia.....	14,900	23,800	+8,900
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts....	222,667	232,812	+10,145
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts.....	49,890	49,890	---
Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia....	227,968	226,484	-1,484
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.....	40,607	40,607	---

DIVISION E - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority.....	14,500	14,000	-500
Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.....	1,800	1,800	---
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions.....	500	500	---
Federal Payment for School Improvement.....	52,200	48,000	-4,200
Federal Payment for the D.C. National Guard.....	500	375	-125
Federal Payment for Redevelopment of the St. Elizabeth's Hospital Campus.....	9,800	---	-9,800
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS.....	5,000	5,000	---
Federal payment for D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities Grants.....	1,000	---	-1,000
Total, Title IV, District of Columbia.....	676,332	673,268	-3,064

TITLE V - OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Administrative Conference of the United States.....	3,200	3,000	-200
Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation.....	---	150	+150
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	117,000	118,000	+1,000
Election Assistance Commission			
Salaries and Expenses.....	11,063	10,000	-1,063

DIVISION E - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Federal Communications Commission			
Salaries and Expenses.....	359,299	339,844	-19,455
Offsetting fee collections - current year.....	-359,299	-339,844	+19,455
Direct appropriation.....	---	---	---
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Office of Inspector General (by transfer).....			
Federal Election Commission.....	(34,568)	(34,568)	---
Federal Labor Relations Authority.....	65,791	65,791	---
	25,490	25,500	+10
Federal Trade Commission			
Salaries and Expenses.....	301,000	298,000	-3,000
Offsetting fee collections - current year.....	-103,300	-103,300	---
Offsetting fee collections, telephone database.....	-15,000	-15,000	---
Direct appropriation.....	182,700	179,700	-3,000
General Services Administration			
Federal Buildings Fund			
Limitations on Availability of Revenue:			
Construction and acquisition of facilities.....	816,167	506,178	-309,989
Repairs and alterations.....	1,302,382	1,076,823	-225,559
New construction and repair.....	---	69,500	+69,500
Installment acquisition payments.....	113,470	109,000	-4,470

DIVISION E - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Rental of space.....	5,387,109	5,387,109	---
Building operations.....	2,331,432	2,221,432	-110,000
Subtotal, Limitations on availability of revenue.....	9,950,560	9,370,042	-580,518
Rental income to fund.....	-9,950,560	-9,950,560	---
Total, Federal Buildings Fund.....	---	-580,518	-580,518
Government-wide Policy.....	62,548	58,000	-4,548
Operating Expenses.....	64,453	63,466	-987
Office of Inspector General.....	62,908	65,000	+2,092
Electronic Government Fund.....	20,150	16,000	-4,150
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents.....	3,550	3,550	---
Federal Citizen Services Fund.....	34,804	34,804	---
Total, General Services Administration.....	248,413	-339,698	-588,111
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation.....	---	750	+750
Merit Systems Protection Board			
Salaries and Expenses.....	40,070	42,740	+2,670
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	2,345	2,345	---
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board.....	42,415	45,085	+2,670

DIVISION E - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation			
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund.....	2,100	2,100	---
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund.....	3,600	3,400	-200
Total, Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation.....	5,700	5,500	-200
National Archives and Records Administration			
Operating Expenses.....	370,706	370,000	-706
Reduction of debt.....	-18,000	-18,000	---
Subtotal.....	352,706	352,000	-706
Office of the Inspector General.....	4,130	4,130	---
Repairs and Restoration.....	8,000	8,000	---
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program.....	3,000	4,500	+1,500
Total, National Archives and Records Administration.....	367,836	368,630	+794
National Credit Union Administration			
Community Development Revolving Loan Fund.....	1,128	1,200	+72
Office of Government Ethics.....	15,325	15,325	---

DIVISION E - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Office of Personnel Management			
Salaries and Expenses.....	95,757	95,757	---
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	118,578	118,578	---
Office of Inspector General.....	4,684	4,684	---
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	21,340	21,340	---
Govt Payment for Annuitants, Employees Health Benefits (Sec. 624).....	11,404,000	---	-11,404,000
Govt Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance.. (Sec. 624).....	53,000	(11,404,000)	(+11,404,000)
Payment to Civil Svc Retirement and Disability Fund... (Sec. 624).....	9,178,000	(53,000)	-53,000
		(9,178,000)	(+53,000)
		(9,178,000)	-9,178,000
		(9,178,000)	(+9,178,000)
Total, Office of Personnel Management.....	20,875,359	240,359	-20,635,000
Mandatory	(20,635,000)	---	(-20,635,000)
Discretionary.....	(240,359)	(240,359)	---
Office of Special Counsel.....	20,639	20,639	---
Prior year balances.....	---	125	+125
Postal Regulatory Commission.....	14,304	14,152	-152
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.....	3,100	3,100	---
Recovery and Accountability Transparency Board.....	12,500	20,000	+7,500
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	1,674,000	1,350,000	-324,000
SEC fees.....	-1,674,000	-1,350,000	+324,000
SEC Reserve Fund (rescission).....	---	-25,000	-25,000

DIVISION E - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
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Selective Service System.....	24,134	22,900	-1,234
Small Business Administration			
Entrepreneurial Development Program.....	---	196,165	+196,165
Salaries and expenses.....	485,923	250,000	-235,923
Office of Inspector General.....	19,400	19,000	-400
Office of Advocacy.....	8,455	8,750	+295
Business Loans Program Account:			
Direct loans subsidy.....	4,600	4,600	---
Guaranteed loans subsidy.....	107,000	107,000	---
Administrative expenses.....	151,560	151,560	---
Total, Business loans program account.....	263,160	263,160	---
Disaster Loans Program Account:			
Administrative expenses.....	33,250	191,900	+158,650
Disaster relief category.....	158,650	---	-158,650
Total, Small Business Administration.....	968,838	928,975	-39,863
United States Postal Service			
Payment to the Postal Service Fund:			
Advance appropriations.....	70,751	70,751	---

DIVISION E - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Office of Inspector General.....	241,468	241,468	---
Total, United States Postal Service.....	312,219	312,219	---
United States Tax Court.....	52,653	53,453	+800
Total, title V, Independent Agencies.....	23,369,807	2,089,855	-21,279,952
Appropriations.....	(23,140,406)	(2,044,104)	(-21,096,302)
Rescissions.....	---	(-25,000)	(-25,000)
Disaster relief category.....	(158,650)	---	(-158,650)
Advances.....	(70,751)	(70,751)	---
(by transfer).....	(34,568)	(34,568)	---
(Mandatory).....	(20,635,000)	---	(-20,635,000)
(Discretionary).....	(2,734,807)	(2,089,855)	(-644,952)

TITLE VI - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Mandatory appropriations (Sec. 624).....	---	20,762,381	+20,762,381
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DIVISION E - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Grand total.....	45,119,893	43,001,799	-2,118,094
Appropriations.....	(45,840,492)	(43,692,048)	(-2,148,444)
Rescissions.....	(-950,000)	(-761,000)	(+189,000)
Disaster relief category.....	(158,650)	---	(-158,650)
Advances.....	(70,751)	(70,751)	---
(by transfer).....	(34,568)	(34,568)	---
Discretionary total.....	24,011,380	21,851,000	-2,160,380

DIVISION F—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

The following is an explanation of the effects of Division F, which makes appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2014. Unless otherwise noted, reference to the House and Senate reports are to House Report 113-91 and Senate Report 113-77, respectively. The language and allocations contained in the House and Senate reports should be complied with and carry the same weight as the language included in this explanatory statement, unless specifically addressed to the contrary in the final bill or this explanatory statement. While repeating some report language for emphasis, this explanatory statement does not intend to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein. When this explanatory statement refers to the Committees or the Committees on Appropriations, this reference is to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security and the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Department of Homeland Security. In cases where the explanatory statement directs the submission of a report or a briefing, such report or briefing shall be provided to the Committees not later than April 15, 2014, unless otherwise directed. Reports and briefings that are required by the House and Senate reports are due on the dates specified or, in instances where the date specified occurred prior to the date of enactment of this Act, the report or briefing shall be due not later than April 15, 2014.

This explanatory statement refers to certain laws and organizations as follows: the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, Public Law 110-53, is referenced as the 9/11 Act; the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, is referenced as the Stafford Act; the Department of Homeland Security is referenced as DHS or the Department; the Government Accountability Office is referenced as GAO; and the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security is referenced as OIG. In addition, any reference to “full-time equivalents” shall be referred to as FTE; any reference to the DHS “Working Capital Fund” shall be referred to as WCF; any reference to “program, project, and activity” shall be referred to as PPA; and any reference to “the Secretary” shall be interpreted to mean the Secretary of Homeland Security.

Classified Programs

Recommended adjustments to classified programs are addressed in a classified annex accompanying this explanatory statement.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

A total of \$122,350,000 is provided for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM). Not to exceed \$45,000 of the funds provided under this heading shall be for official reception and representation expenses. The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Immediate Office of the Secretary	4,128	4,050
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	1,822	1,750
Office of the Chief of Staff	2,200	2,050
Executive Secretary	7,603	7,400
Office of Policy	27,815	36,500
Office of Public Affairs	8,661	8,550

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,498	5,350
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	2,518	2,250
Office of General Counsel	21,000	19,750
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	21,678	21,500
Citizenship and Immigration Services		
Ombudsman	5,344	5,250
Privacy Officer	8,143	7,950
Office of International Affairs	7,626	
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement	852	
Private Sector Office	1,666	
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	126,554	122,350

Expenditure Plans

As mandated by the bill, the Secretary shall submit, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, expenditure plans for fiscal year 2014 for the Office of Policy, the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (OCRCL), the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, and the Privacy Officer. New bill language is included requiring submittal of annual expenditure plans for these offices concurrent with the submittal of the President's budget request for fiscal year 2015. The Office of Policy shall submit such expenditure plans according to the direction contained in both the House and Senate reports. Unlike previous fiscal years, no funds from OSEM are withheld from obligation until submittal of these expenditure plans to afford the new leadership of the Department an opportunity to demonstrate compliance with the law.

Office of Policy

For the second consecutive year, both the House and Senate deny the request to fund the Office of International Affairs, the Office of State and Local Law Enforcement, and the Private Sector Office via separate budget line items. The bill upholds the House and Senate denials and instead continues to provide funding for these offices within the Office of Policy. The Assistant Secretary for Policy is directed to display any budgetary savings, efficiencies, or elimination of duplicative functions realized by retaining these three offices within the Office of Policy in the expenditure plan required in the preceding paragraph.

Office of International Affairs

In lieu of the direction contained in the House report, the Office of Policy expenditure plan shall include information on the costs and locations of all DHS attaché positions in fiscal year 2014. In addition, the expenditure plan shall include the costs and locations of all DHS secondment positions posted since fiscal year 2008. Further, the DHS Chief Financial Officer (CFO) shall include with the fiscal year 2015 budget justification for the Office of Policy a detailed breakout of funding and funding sources associated with all DHS attaché positions and secondment positions across the Department. No funding in fiscal year 2014 is provided for further secondment positions.

Office of Public Affairs

The bill includes a \$3,000,000 increase to the Office of Public Affairs to expand the “If You See Something, Say Something” public awareness campaign. This increase shall be devoted to expanding and improving efforts to prevent, mitigate, and respond to mass casualty events, including those involving active shooters and improvised explosive devices. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Office of Public Affairs shall submit to the Committees an expenditure plan for these funds.

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

A total of \$21,500,000 is provided for the OCRCL. Included within this amount is a total of \$2,394,000 for activities related to 287(g) agreements and Secure Communities. House report language related to avoiding overlap between OCRCL efforts and those of other oversight elements of the Department is affirmed, as is Senate report language requiring a briefing on the use of these funds. In addition, a total of \$1,962,000, as requested, is included for OCRCL efforts to counter domestic violent extremism, as noted in the Senate report.

Travel Costs

Per the direction in the House report, the costs of official travel and non-official travel using government aircraft by both the Secretary and Deputy Secretary shall be provided to the Committees quarterly, beginning on April 1, 2014. OSEM and the Coast Guard are directed to expeditiously complete an updated memorandum of agreement on the use of Coast Guard Command and Control aircraft, as per the House report. As directed in the House report, the Assistant Secretary for Policy shall submit an annual report on travel by the Office of Policy's political appointees, not later than 30 days after the end of the fiscal year. In addition, the Department is expected to significantly reduce the number of offline travel bookings in fiscal year 2014, as directed in the Senate report. The OIG is directed to examine Department-wide travel costs and to identify excessive expenditures and potential savings.

Automated Biometric Identification System

The Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) is the lead entity in DHS responsible for biometric identity management services and the steward of the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT). IDENT, along with the Department of Justice's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System and the Department of Defense's (DoD) Automated Biometric Identification System, enables the U.S. Government to identify and verify individuals through encounters across operations. It is critical to our Nation's security and public safety, as well as to the efficiency and customer service of DHS operations, that DHS enforce policies directing components to use IDENT services where appropriate, including requiring a Department-level decision by DHS for any project or activity that does not adhere to such policies. Further, DHS should prioritize the long-term health and viability of IDENT, which requires modernization in order to meet the needs of DHS and inter-agency customers.

Reception and Representation Expenses

In recognition of a more constrained budget environment and to limit opportunities for waste and abuse, the 12 percent reduction to reception and representation expenses implemented over the past two fiscal years is maintained. The Department shall review its reception and representation expenses, as directed in the House report, and shall continue the submittal of quarterly reports to the Committees listing obligations for all reception and representation expenses, as directed in the Senate report. The Department shall refrain from using funds available for reception and representation to purchase unnecessary collectables or memorabilia.

Event-Related Spending

Oversight requirements for the Department's event-related spending contained in the House report are superseded by the direction contained in Division E of this Act, pertaining to appropriations for Financial Services and General Government.

Performance Metrics

Direction regarding performance metrics contained within the House report is superseded by the direction contained in Division E of this Act, pertaining to appropriations for Financial Services and General Government.

Anti-Corruption Efforts

The Deputy Secretary, in conjunction with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), is directed to submit a report not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act outlining efforts to further address the investigation of DHS employee corruption, as detailed in the Senate report. Further, the Department is directed to develop a hiring strategy, as specified in the Senate report, detailing steps for background investigations on potential new hires. The OIG shall review the efficacy of this hiring strategy with respect to integrity and provide relevant input.

Federally Funded Research and Development Centers

As detailed in the Senate report, though on an annual rather than semiannual basis, the Department shall report to the Committees each year, concurrent with the submittal of the President's budget request and beginning with the fiscal year 2015 submittal to Congress, on current projects tasked to Federally Funded Research and Development Centers.

E-Verify

Unlike previous years, the bill does not include a provision regarding the use of E-Verify for new Federal hires. As per section 402(e) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memorandum M-07-21, all Federal hires must be verified through E-Verify. In 2009, the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR case 2007-013, Employment Eligibility Verification) was amended to further require Federal contractors to confirm through E-Verify that all of the contractors' new hires and all employees (existing and new) directly performing work under Federal contracts are authorized to work in the United States.

TWIC

The Department is directed, specifically the Coast Guard and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), to take all action necessary to expand Universal Enrollment Centers and, as described in the House report, to successfully complete the security assessment recommended by GAO (GAO-13-198) not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. As required in the Senate report, TSA is directed to remain focused on its efforts to implement the requirements under section 709 of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2012, and to comply with the statutory deadlines established under that Act. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of TSA shall submit to the Committees a report on the plan and timeline for implementing the requirements under section 709, to include data regarding processing times for renewals of expired Transportation Worker Identification Credentials (TWIC) and measures being taken to ensure an individual's TWIC is issued within a reasonable period of time.

Inflight Mobile Services

The proposed policy on consumer access to inflight mobile services, permitting personal cell phones to be used by passengers during

the course of a flight, would represent a change in longstanding policy that has potential safety and security implications. Accordingly, the Secretary shall consult with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Secretary of Transportation, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the safety and security implications, and advise the Chairman of the FCC of any concerns prior to any rulemaking. The Secretary shall report to the Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the specific actions that are being taken as a consequence of those consultations.

Unaccompanied Alien Children

DHS shall support the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as it develops, in coordination with OMB and the Department of State, a long-term, interagency strategy on the challenges presented by the growing number of unaccompanied alien children that arrive in the United States each year. DHS shall participate in an interagency briefing led by HHS to the relevant subcommittees of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the potential solutions available to better manage this multifaceted issue.

U.S. Security Interests in the Caribbean

There are significant concerns about public safety and security in the Caribbean, as outlined in the House report. Consequently, the Secretary shall allocate resources, assets, and personnel to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands in a manner and to a degree consistent with those concerns. Further, DHS is encouraged to work with DoD to address surveillance capabilities, as specified in the House report under a different heading.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

A total of \$196,015,000 is provided for the Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM). Not to exceed \$2,250 of the funds provided under this heading shall be for official reception and representation expenses. Unlike previous fiscal years, no funds from USM are withheld from obligation until submittal of required expenditure plans to afford the new leadership of the Department an opportunity to demonstrate compliance with the law. Reductions to offices within this appropriation are due to disproportionately high lapsed balances at the end of fiscal year 2013 as well as other funding needs across the Department. The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	2,735	2,700
Office of the Chief Security Officer	66,025	64,000
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	66,915	65,000
Subtotal	135,675	131,700
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer:		
Salaries and Expenses	22,276	22,000
Human Resources Information Technology	9,213	7,815
Subtotal	31,489	29,815
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer:		
Salaries and Expenses	30,793	30,000
Nebraska Avenue Complex	4,729	4,500
Subtotal	35,522	34,500
Total, Office of the Under Secretary for Management	202,686	196,015

Headquarters Consolidation

Pursuant to a general provision in Title V of this Act, \$35,000,000 is provided for costs associated with headquarters consolidation and mission support consolidation. Interrelated funding for the headquarters consolidation project is provided within the General Services Administration (GSA) appropriation in Division E of this Act. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the USM shall submit to the Committees an expenditure plan detailing how this funding will be allocated, including revised schedule and cost estimates for the headquarters consolidation project. Particularly in light of the inexcusably late submittal of the fiscal year 2013 expenditure plan for the headquarters consolidation project, the Department is directed to strictly comply with the required deadline. Quarterly briefings are required on headquarters and mission support consolidation activities, which should highlight any deviation from the expenditure plan.

Buy American Act Compliance

Section 572 of the House bill, related to the origin of U.S. flags purchased by the Department, is not included in the bill. Under current statutory requirements, Departmental procurements must comply with the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. Chapter 83) and section 604 of Public Law 111-5 (6 U.S.C. 453b). In addition to these requirements, it is expected that the Department will endeavor, consistent with current trade laws, to purchase only U.S. flags that are considered domestic end products. A general provision is included in Title V of this Act requiring the Department to comply with the Buy American Act, consistent with prior DHS Appropriations Acts.

Research and Development

DHS is to comply with language outlined in the House and Senate reports regarding the Department's R&D prioritization and review process and not later than May 1, 2014, both brief the Committees on its schedule and plans for future portfolio reviews and, in accordance with the recommendations in GAO-12-837, implement policies and guidance for defining and overseeing R&D department-wide.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

A total of \$46,000,000 is provided for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO). Unlike previous fiscal years, no funds from OCFO are withheld from obligation until submittal of required expenditure plans to afford the new leadership of the Department an opportunity to demonstrate compliance with the law. It is assumed that the cost of living adjustment for Federal employees directed by the President for 2014 will be funded from within the amounts provided for each relevant appropriation in this Act.

Financial Systems Modernization

The CFO is directed to continue briefing the Committees at least semiannually on its Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) efforts, as directed in the House and Senate reports. A new general provision is included in Title V of this Act to consolidate funding for the FSM activity and thus enable the Secretary to allocate resources according to fluctuations in the FSM program execution plan. In lieu of the direction in the House report, the CFO shall submit a detailed expenditure plan for FSM not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Working Capital Fund

In lieu of the direction in the House report requiring initiatives funded by multiple DHS

organizations to be included in the WCF, the Department is instead directed to base inclusion or exclusion of an activity in the WCF on a thorough business case that justifies the efficiency or effectiveness of such inclusion or exclusion. Further, the Department is not required to formally provide justifications to the Committees identifying initiatives or activities that are not included in the WCF. Section 504 of this Act eliminates the longstanding requirement that the WCF is subject to the reprogramming requirements contained in section 503 of this Act and instead directs quarterly reporting on obligations, expenditures, and the projected annual operating level for each WCF activity. In addition, the Department shall notify the Committees when an initiative or activity is added to or removed from the WCF. These changes will provide increased insight into the real-time operations of the WCF and provide Congress the information necessary to conduct robust oversight.

Annual Budget Justifications

The CFO is directed to ensure that fiscal year 2015 budget justifications for classified and unclassified budgets of all Department components are submitted concurrently with the President's budget submission to Congress, as directed in both the House and Senate reports. The justifications shall include detailed information and explanations that reflect the requirements set forth under this heading in the Senate report. In addition, the Department is directed to inform the Committees of the base funding level of any activity for which the budget request proposes to increase or decrease funding for an activity within a PPA, as specified in the House report.

Future Years Homeland Security Program

Bill language is included requiring the Secretary to submit with the fiscal year 2015 budget submission a Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP), as directed in the House report. GAO shall review the FYHSP and submit its findings to the Committees within 90 days of receipt of the FYHSP.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

A total of \$257,156,000 is provided for the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), of which \$142,156,000 is available until September 30, 2015. A general provision is included in Title V of this Act requiring the submission of a multi-year investment and management plan. This plan should include investments funded through this account as well as those overseen by the CIO through the WCF. However, the plan should not include investments funded under other appropriations, as such information is provided in other reports. The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows (additional direction is contained in the classified annex accompanying this statement):

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Salaries and Expenses	117,347	115,000
Information Technology Services ..	32,712	34,000
Infrastructure and Security Activities	100,063	45,000
Homeland Secure Data Network ..	77,132	63,156
Total, Office of the Chief Information Officer	327,254	257,156

Data Center Migration

A total of \$42,200,000 is provided for data center migration (DCM) under a general provision in Title V of this Act. When this funding is combined with unobligated balances, the total amount available for this effort

will enable the Department to execute the DCM program well into fiscal year 2015. In lieu of the direction in the House report, the CIO shall submit a detailed expenditure plan for DCM not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act. As per the revised WCF direction contained in this Act, DCM operations and maintenance is not required to be funded through the WCF.

Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information

The bill provides \$21,024,000 to implement information sharing and safeguarding measures to protect classified national security information. As directed in the Senate report, the CIO shall brief the Committees on its program execution plan for this funding and strategy for improving the protection of national security information held by DHS.

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

A total of \$300,490,000 is provided for Analysis and Operations, of which \$129,540,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015. Not more than \$3,825 of the funds provided under this heading shall be for official reception and representation expenses. Other funding details are included within the classified annex accompanying this explanatory statement.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

A total of \$139,437,000 is provided for the OIG, including \$115,437,000 in direct appropriations and \$24,000,000 transferred from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) for audits and investigations related to the DRF. The OIG is directed to submit an expenditure plan for all fiscal year 2014 funds not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and, thereafter, is directed to submit an expenditure plan within its annual budget justification, as specified in the Senate report. This plan shall include proposed expenditures for integrity oversight, as specified in the House and Senate reports. The OIG is directed to include DRF transfers in the CFO's monthly budget execution reports submitted to the Committees, which shall satisfy the requirements for notification of DRF transfers under a general provision in Title V of this Act.

FEMA Audits

FEMA and the OIG have embarked on a process to identify preventative measures to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse instead of the current disruptive nature of identifying both project-specific and systemic problems well after the fact. This is essential for protection of taxpayer dollars and effective disaster preparedness and recovery. In lieu of the requirement in the Senate report for the FEMA Administrator and the OIG to provide a joint report, FEMA and the OIG are directed to jointly brief the Committees on a quarterly basis on improvements to better guard against waste, fraud, and abuse in all FEMA programs. The briefings shall include a framework to make the audit process preventative; changes to audit procedures to ensure cost effective findings and to address root causes found in after-the-fact reports; specific steps needed to implement systemic improvements by all recommendation categories, beginning with business transformation, unsupported cost, and ineligible work or costs; and timeframes to complete specific goals.

Anti-Corruption Efforts

The OIG shall review the efficacy of the hiring strategy being developed by the Department for background investigations on potential new hires and provide relevant input.

Travel

The OIG is directed to examine Department-wide travel costs and to identify excessive expenditures and potential savings, as detailed in the Senate report.

TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

A total of \$8,145,568,000 is provided for Salaries and Expenses, of which \$2,237,000,000 is derived from the merchandise processing fee. Not to exceed \$34,425 of the funds under this heading shall be for official reception and representation expenses. Of the total, \$1,000,000 is included for the Office of Border Patrol horse patrol, as recommended in the Senate report, and \$1,000,000 is included for inland Border Patrol stations, as recommended in the House report. As intended under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, the bill includes a provision from the President's budget request providing CBP with access to an estimated \$110,000,000 in fee revenue pursuant to the Colombia Free Trade Agreement.

Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation is funded at \$3,215,844,000, of which \$2,856,573,000 is for Inspections, Trade, and Travel at Ports of Entry. For frontline operations, the bill provides \$255,715,000 to hire not less than 2,000 new CBP officers (CBPO). In addition \$10,000,000 is provided for business transformation initiatives, targeting efforts, and traveler enhancement programs, as specified in the House and Senate reports respectively and \$10,000,000 is provided to restore proposed reductions to mission support. A total of \$40,912,000 is provided for the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) program, the same as fiscal year 2013. As per the Senate report, \$16,741,000 is included to account for the transfer of the Arrival Departure Information System (ADIS) from OBIM to CBP.

Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry is funded at \$3,730,794,000, which includes \$3,675,236,000 for Border Security and Control and \$55,558,000 for training. This level supports the legislatively-mandated floor of not less than 21,370 Border Patrol agents. CBP and ICE are directed to provide a briefing on their respective roles and responsibilities regarding medical care of CBP's detainees, including programs for medical triage at Border Patrol Stations for individuals apprehended by the Border Patrol, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

As outlined in the Senate report, funding for Automated Targeting Systems (ATS) is transferred from Salaries and Expenses to Automation Modernization so that CBP may take advantage of the longer availability of these funds for contracting purposes.

As described in the House report, CBP is directed to submit quarterly staffing and hiring reports to the Committees. Briefings on progress in implementing enhancements to ATS, as stated in the House report, shall be semiannual.

The amounts provided for the PPAs in this appropriation are as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Headquarters, Management, and Administration:		
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	620,656	
Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	592,330	
Commissioner		23,656
Chief Counsel		42,921
Congressional Affairs		2,466

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Internal Affairs	149,061	149,061
Public Affairs	11,934	11,934
Training and Development	76,082	76,082
Technology, Innovation, and Acquisition	22,788	22,788
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	60,747	60,747
Administration	403,473	403,473
Rent	407,898	407,898
Subtotal, Headquarters, Management, and Administration	1,620,884	1,198,930
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation:		
Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation at Ports of Entry	2,727,294	2,856,573
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)	3,274	3,274
International Cargo Screening	72,260	67,461
Other International Programs	24,740	24,000
Customs—Trade Partnership Against Terrorism	40,183	40,912
Trusted Traveler Programs	6,311	5,811
Inspection and Detection Technology Investments	112,526	112,004
Automated Targeting Systems	109,944	109,944
National Targeting Center	65,474	65,106
Training	47,651	40,703
Subtotal, Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	3,209,657	3,215,844
Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry:		
Border Security and Control	3,700,317	3,675,236
Training	55,928	55,558
Subtotal, Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	3,756,245	3,730,794
Air and Marine Operations	286,769	286,769
US-VISIT	253,533	253,533
Total	9,127,088	8,145,568

Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime

CBP is directed to support the Department's review of the rampant use of Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO) across the Department. Recognizing the particular challenges of the Border Patrol, the Commissioner shall work with the National Border Patrol Council to expeditiously develop a pay reform proposal and submit it to Congress. Until such proposal is enacted, CBP shall be judicious in the use of AUO, consistent with current law, policies, and operational needs and cognizant of budgetary constraints.

CBP Staffing

To meet the workload created by the increasing volume of trade and travel, the bill provides \$255,715,000 to increase the CBPO workforce by not fewer than 2,000 new officers by the end of fiscal year 2015. Without adversely impacting mission support, the Department is directed to include, within its forthcoming budget proposal, funds sufficient to fully annualize the cost of all new CBPOs to be hired in fiscal year 2014, and to submit a description of the hiring process and timetable for bringing all of the new officers on board. A schedule for conducting background investigations and polygraphs shall be included in the required expenditure plan.

Customs wait times have reached record highs at U.S. international airports. To stem this increasing problem while maintaining security, a new general provision is included in Title V of this Act requiring CBP to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of current passenger processing methods. To ensure the entire passenger experience is represented in this evaluation, including factors and challenges beyond CBP's control, the provision directs CBP to develop operations plans with stakeholders that incorporate wait times at each step in the process, such as the time it takes to deplane, reach the Federal Inspection Service area, complete customs and immigration processing, and claim luggage.

Finally, in assigning these new officers, CBP is directed to be mindful of the critical importance of adequately supporting operations in the cargo environment, which generates more than \$2,237,000,000 in revenue as a result of the Merchandise Processing Fee and is critical to expanding the nation's gross domestic product on an annual basis. As specified in the Senate report, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committees on its plan to deploy additional equipment and officers, and on the anticipated impact the increased operations will have on reducing wait times.

Preventing Human Trafficking

The agreement strongly supports DHS efforts to broaden human trafficking awareness, including through CBP's Blue Lightning Initiative. In lieu of language in the House report, CBP is urged to provide additional resources to the initiative, as appropriate, to help ensure that airline personnel are trained to identify the signs of human trafficking. In addition, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committees on the programs it operates to support the Blue Campaign, and shall include a specific funding proposal for such programs in the President's budget request, as required by the House report.

Public-Private Partnerships

The Senate bill included two general provisions authorizing CBP to receive funding from outside sources to reimburse the costs of certain CBP services and to accept donations of real and personal property and non-personal services. Both provisions responded to CBP's efforts to find alternate sources of funding and to mitigate against the growing demand for new and expanded facilities and, in particular, the ongoing modernization needs of CBP's land port of entry portfolio.

To address these concerns, the bill establishes a five-year pilot program to permit CBP to enter into partnerships with private sector and government entities related to ports of entry. The legislation requires that CBP and GSA: 1) establish criteria that identify and document their respective roles and responsibilities; 2) identify, allocate, and manage potential risks; 3) define clear, measurable objectives; and 4) publish procedures for evaluating partnership projects. Annual reports to Congress are required to ensure proper programmatic review and oversight. Moreover, CBP is required to provide notification to the Committees prior to announcing any new partnership agreements resulting from this section, consistent with the direction provided in section 560 of Public Law 113-6.

The pilot program enables CBP to be reimbursed for services and to accept donations. With regard to reimbursable service agreements, however, the bill does not provide any new authority for CBP to provide services outside the United States. While there is no specific limit on the number of partnerships related to land or sea ports authorized under the pilot program, CBP may enter into no more than five agreements at CBP-serviced air ports of entry for overtime costs only. Funds collected must be deposited as offsetting collections and will remain available without fiscal year limitation.

Cargo Security Strategy and Inspecting High Risk Cargo Overseas

After testifying to the infeasibility of implementing the 9/11 Act requirement to scan 100 percent of containers bound for the United States prior to loading them on a vessel in a foreign port, the former Secretary extended the deadline for complying with

this requirement for two years. The new Secretary should reevaluate the feasibility of implementing the 100 percent scanning requirement and either issue a 100 percent scanning strategy or propose an alternative strategy for consideration by Congress. The Department shall brief the Committees regarding a proposed cargo security strategy not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Border Patrol Staffing Plan

CBP submitted a five-year staffing and deployment plan for Border Patrol agents that provided factors for deployment decisions and priorities. However, it failed to provide a true strategy for future years to justify Border Patrol staffing requirements and deployment decisions. The Border Patrol shall develop a staffing model similar to the one used by the Office of Field Operations in justifying and allocating CBPOs. CBP shall brief the Committees not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its plan for developing the model, including cost and schedule.

Trade Enforcement

Both the House and Senate reports contain specific guidance—including briefing and reporting requirements—regarding resources dedicated to cargo inspection and commercial fraud, including circumvention of duties and misclassification of entries of goods from China; collection of outstanding duties; the use of single entry transaction bonds; coordination with the Departments of the Treasury and Commerce on the use of new shipper reviews and improvement of liquidation instructions; and enhanced trade enforcement efforts. CBP is directed to adhere to these requirements and, to the extent practicable, publish the report on collection of outstanding duties on the CBP website.

Jones Act

CBP is directed to brief the Committees on the steps it is taking to adhere to the guidance in the Senate report with regard to the Jones Act.

Advanced Training Center

The bill provides \$39,853,000 for the National Training Plan at the Advanced Training Center.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

A total of \$816,523,000 is provided for Automation Modernization. Of that amount, \$358,655,000 is for Information Technology; \$116,932,000 is transferred from Salaries and Expenses for ATS, including \$7,000,000 for enhancements to targeting capabilities and continuous data quality improvement and enrichment initiatives, as specified in the House report; \$200,174,000 is for Current Operations Protection and Processing Support; and \$899,300 is for five technical FTE to support moving ADIS to CBP. CBP, jointly with ICE, is directed to brief the Committees semiannually on TECS modernization. CBP shall also brief on all information technology improvements planned, funded, and implemented since fiscal year 2011 and how the funds provided in this Act shall enhance all Automation Modernization efforts.

BORDER SECURITY FENCING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TECHNOLOGY

A total of \$351,454,000 is provided for Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT). Bill language is included restricting additional deployments of integrated fixed towers (IFT) until the Chief of the Border Patrol certifies that the capability meets the Border Patrol's operational requirements. Of the amount provided for

Development and Deployment, \$77,366,000 is included for IFTs; \$40,000,000 is included for tactical communications; and \$1,765,000 is included to mitigate impacts from deploying BSFIT assets. Eight Tethered Aerostat Radar Systems (TARS) were transferred from DoD in July. These blimp-mounted radars are cost effective and valuable tools for maintaining persistent surveillance of the border. CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committees on whether a different configuration of the TARS capability may have application in Puerto Rico or elsewhere along the southern and coastal/maritime borders.

AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS

A total of \$805,068,000 is provided for Air and Marine Operations. The funding includes \$286,818,000 for Salaries and Expenses; \$392,000,000 for Operations and Maintenance to sustain no fewer than 107,000 flight hours; and \$126,250,000 for Procurement. The Procurement funds include: \$35,000,000 for Blackhawk conversions; \$17,300,000 for two synthetic aperture radar systems; \$24,000,000 for the P-3 Service Life Extension Program; \$3,500,000 for sensor upgrades; \$43,000,000 for two Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft; and \$3,450,000 for various marine vessels.

CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

A total of \$456,278,000 is provided for Construction and Facilities Management. Of that amount, \$375,398,000 is for Facilities Construction and Sustainment and \$80,880,000 is for Program Oversight and Management. Because GSA has not yet delegated authority to CBP for oversight of some CBP facilities, Facilities Construction and Sustainment is reduced by \$10,000,000, and Program Oversight and Management is reduced by \$5,000,000. Both the House and Senate reports include specific guidance—including briefing and reporting requirements—regarding CBP's real property inventory, annual plan, and collaboration with GSA on land border ports of entry (LPOE). In addition to these requirements, CBP, jointly with GSA, shall provide a briefing to the Committees on the delegation of authority plan for LPOEs not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. As per the Senate report, the Department shall encourage the use of small businesses, including the use of public-private partnerships, in all phases of the contracting process for construction and renovation of LPOEs.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

A total of \$5,229,461,000 is provided for Salaries and Expenses to ensure robust enforcement of our Nation's immigration laws. Within this amount, the bill provides \$168,531,000 above the request to ensure that no fewer than 34,000 detention beds are maintained and supported, as mandated in statutory language. In addition, the agreement restores many of the proposed reductions in the President's budget for law enforcement agents, operations, investigations, and mission support. Not to exceed \$11,475 of the funds provided under this heading shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Headquarters Management and Administration		
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Services, and Other Costs	192,236	191,909
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	141,294	143,808

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Subtotal, Headquarters Management and Administration	333,530	335,717
Legal Proceedings Investigations	204,651	205,584
Domestic Investigations	1,599,972	1,672,220
International Investigations		
International Operations	100,544	99,741
Visa Security Program	31,630	31,541
Subtotal, International Investigations	132,174	131,282
Subtotal, Investigations	1,732,146	1,803,502
Intelligence	75,448	74,298
Detention and Removal Operations		
Custody Operations	1,844,802	1,993,770
Fugitive Operations	125,771	128,802
Criminal Alien Program	291,721	294,155
Alternatives to Detention	72,435	91,444
Transportation and Removal Program	255,984	276,925
Subtotal, Detention and Removal Operations	2,590,713	2,785,096
Secure Communities	20,334	25,264
Total, Salaries and Expenses	4,956,822	5,229,461

Headquarters Management and Administration

A total of \$335,717,000 is provided for Headquarters Management and Administration. ICE shall submit staffing and hiring updates to the Committees on a quarterly basis.

287(g)

The agreement fully funds the current 287(g) program, which allows ICE to leverage participating state and local law enforcement personnel for the identification of criminal aliens and other unlawfully present aliens in state and local jails and correctional facilities who pose a danger to our communities. ICE should consider whether the program can be expanded and improved to more efficiently and effectively enforce immigration laws.

Domestic Investigations

A total of \$1,672,220,000 is provided for Domestic Investigations. The agreement restores cuts proposed in the President's budget to investigations related to money laundering, seizure of drugs and illegal firearms, indictments for child exploitation and pornography, and worksite enforcement, including reductions proposed in the number of associated agents and investigative and mission support personnel. Within the total, an increase of \$15,000,000 is provided for the prevention and disruption of human smuggling and trafficking, including Angel Watch, and for counter-proliferation, anti-gang, and drug smuggling investigations, and the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit. Of the \$15,000,000, not less than \$2,000,000 shall be for visa overstay enforcement. ICE is encouraged to prioritize pre-adjudication visa vetting operations.

ICE is directed to submit an expenditure plan for Domestic Investigations not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act that clearly details the number of agents and all other personnel classifications supported by this funding level, including the number of personnel on board, new hires to backfill positions lost to attrition since the beginning of fiscal year 2013, and new hires to restore positions lost during prior fiscal years. The plan shall outline the financial resources by object class and the personnel dedicated to each mission area. To the extent funds restored in this bill are not

used to hire additional agents, ICE is directed to provide a detailed breakout of the activities supported. ICE shall continue to provide quarterly data on investigative activities and expenditures.

Additionally, ICE is directed to brief the Committees not later than October 31, 2014, on commercial fraud and intellectual property rights investigations, as described in the House report.

International Investigations

A total of \$131,282,000 is provided for International Investigations. ICE shall ensure not less than \$8,000,000 is utilized to support vetted units.

Detention and Removal Operations

A total of \$2,785,096,000 is provided for Detention and Removal Operations.

In general, ICE should refrain from administratively moving individuals who have been placed in other than short-term detention to a less restrictive form of supervision, except based on compelling factors and when such individuals are eligible for a particular, non-detention form of supervision. The Committees must be informed within 30 days of any such administrative releases of long-term detainees.

The Committees continue to direct ICE, in conjunction with CBP and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), to improve its capabilities to provide comprehensive reporting on enforcement actions. ICE shall provide additional data as it is available in the Border Security Status and Detention and Removal Operations reports.

Custody Operations

A total of \$1,993,770,000 is provided for Custody Operations, including an increase of \$147,531,000 to support the requirement to maintain 34,000 detention beds.

ICE shall take all steps necessary to reduce the daily bed rate cost through a competitive process and brief the Committees on the steps it has taken to reduce the costs of detention and removal. ICE is also expected to ensure all detention contracts and agreements implement the Use of Force exception for all pregnant women in ICE detention.

As proposed in the House report, the bill provides funds for medical care of CBP's detainees, as necessary. The Committees direct CBP and ICE to provide a briefing on the responsibilities for both agencies in this arena, including pilot programs for medical triage at Border Patrol stations for individuals apprehended by the Border Patrol, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Fugitive Operations

A total of \$128,802,000 is provided for Fugitive Operations, including \$4,000,000 above the request to ensure procurement of mobile biometric readers for use by Fugitive Operations Teams.

Criminal Alien Program

A total of \$294,155,000 is provided for the Criminal Alien Program, including an increase of \$5,000,000 for the Law Enforcement Support Center to ensure robust support of Secure Communities now that it is fully deployed.

Alternatives to Detention

A total of \$91,444,000 is provided for the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program, equal to the amount available for this program in fiscal year 2013. ICE is expected to make full use of ATD, based on appropriate considerations of flight risk and danger to the community. ICE shall provide a briefing to the Committees on the results of its electronic monitoring pilot program by July 31,

2014. The briefing should include estimates on how increased use of electronic monitoring methods can increase the capacity of the ATD program while reducing costs. In addition, the GAO is directed to provide a report evaluating ICE's implementation of the ATD program by September 15, 2014, including any recommendations for how the program could be improved.

Transportation and Removal Program

A total of \$276,925,000 is provided for the Transportation and Removal Program, including an increase of \$21,000,000 as proposed in the House report.

Secure Communities

A total of \$25,264,000 is provided for Secure Communities, as specified in the House report, which includes \$4,930,000 above the request to improve Enforcement and Removal Operations' (ERO) analytical, planning, reporting and performance management processes, particularly as they relate to detention and removal activities. ERO is directed to provide quarterly briefings to the Committees on its progress.

The Department shall update the Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the number of jurisdictions failing to honor ICE detainers, the number of individuals released as a result, delineated by ICE priority category, and the number of such individuals remaining at large.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

A total of \$34,900,000 is provided for Automation Modernization. The Committees direct ICE and CBP to continue semiannual briefings on TECS modernization. The initial briefing shall include an update on the progress of the electronic health records initiative.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
IT Investment	8,400	8,400
TECS Modernization	34,900	23,000
Electronic Health Records		3,500
Total	34,900	34,900

CONSTRUCTION

A total of \$5,000,000 is provided for Construction, as requested.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION AVIATION SECURITY

A total of \$4,982,735,000 is provided for Aviation Security. Not to exceed \$7,650 of the funds provided under this heading shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

In addition to the discretionary appropriation for aviation security, a mandatory appropriation totaling \$250,000,000 is available through the Aviation Security Capital Fund. Statutory language reflects the collection of \$2,120,000,000 from aviation security fees, as authorized.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Screening Operations:		
Screener Workforce:		
Privatized Screening	153,190	158,190
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	3,033,526	3,033,526
Subtotal, Screener Workforce	3,186,716	3,191,716
Screener Training and Other	226,936	226,857
Checkpoint Support	103,377	103,309
EDS/ETD Systems:		
EDS Procurement and Installation	83,987	73,845

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Screening Technology Maintenance	298,509	298,509
Subtotal, EDS/ETD Systems ..	382,496	372,354
Subtotal, Screening Operations	3,899,525	3,894,236
Aviation Security Direction and Enforcement:		
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	354,650	354,437
Airport Management and Support	590,871	587,000
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training	---	24,730
Air Cargo	122,990	122,332
Subtotal, Aviation Security Direction and Enforcement	1,068,511	1,088,499
Total, Aviation Security	4,968,036	4,982,735

Privatized Screening

A total of \$158,190,000 is provided for the Screening Partnership Program (SPP). TSA is expected to more proactively utilize the SPP, to expeditiously approve the applications of airports seeking to participate in the program that meet legislatively mandated criteria, and to notify the Committees if it expects to spend less than the appropriated amount.

TSA is directed to implement generally accepted accounting methodologies for cost and performance comparisons. As detailed in the House report, this includes, but is not limited to, comprehensive and accurate comparisons of Federal employee retirement costs and the administrative overhead associated with Federal screening services. TSA is directed to provide a report to the Committees not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on how it is implementing GAO recommendations to compare cost and performance of SPP airports and non-SPP airports.

As detailed in the Senate report, TSA is directed to allocate resources for an independent study of the performance of federalized screening compared to privatized screening. The study shall include, but not be limited to, security effectiveness, cost, throughput, wait times, management efficiencies, and customer satisfaction. With respect to TSA cost estimates, the study shall include indirect costs as recommended by GAO (GAO-09-27R). A copy of the study shall be provided to GAO for review and GAO shall brief the Committees within 90 days of receipt of the study on its strengths and weaknesses. TSA is directed to consult with, and fully inform, stakeholders at SPP airports prior to the implementation of any status changes to the SPP and to brief the Committees on any proposed changes being considered. TSA is to provide the Committees semiannual reports on its execution of the SPP and the processing of applications for participation.

Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits

A total of \$3,033,526,000 is provided for Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits. Consistent with the President's budget request, the House and Senate bills did not include funds for Federal screeners to secure exit lanes. By accepting the savings associated with shifting the responsibility of staffing exit lanes to airport operators, the House and Senate bills assumed a reduction in the total number of Federal screeners by 1,487 FTE and, accordingly, included a reduction in the total funding for TSA. In contrast, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 requires TSA to continue monitoring exits from the sterile areas at the airports that currently receive this service, which TSA estimates will cost

the government an additional \$60,200,000 in fiscal year 2014. Additional funds are provided in the bill to address this requirement. In lieu of the direction in the Senate report related to technology pilots, TSA, in coordination with its airport partners, shall continue to evaluate cost effective solutions to secure exit lanes. In addition, the total amount provided under this heading reflects a reduction of \$28,000,000 for staffing of Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) that is no longer necessary.

Uniforms

TSA shall provide a report not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act describing in detail how it is complying with the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. Chapter 83) and section 604 of Public Law 111-5 (6 U.S.C. 453b), including what measures it is taking to ensure compliance, and the total number of uniforms and screener consumables purchased in fiscal years 2012 and 2013.

Risk-Based Approaches to Passenger Screening

TSA is to be commensurate for its progress in implementing risk-based approaches to passenger screening, including expedited passenger screening for many categories of generally lower-risk populations. TSA set a goal for 2013 of screening 25 percent of commercial air travelers by expedited screening techniques and committed to doubling the percentage of passengers eligible for expedited screening by the end of 2014. These changes, as well as TSA's plans for further risk-based security measures, will substantially improve the experience of air travelers. Given the significant potential for risk-based screening measures to economize TSA operations, the bill includes statutory language requiring the Administrator to certify when TSA has reached the goal of making one in four members of the traveling public eligible for expedited screening, requiring a strategy to expand the expedited screening eligibility to 50 percent by the end of 2014, and directing TSA to provide the Committees with semiannual reports starting not later than April 15, 2014, on the resource implications of expedited passenger screening associated with risk-based security initiatives.

Customer Service

As detailed in the Senate report, TSA is directed to include passenger support specialist training in basic training for Transportation Security Officers.

Explosives Detection Systems

A total of \$73,845,000 is provided for Explosives Detection Systems (EDS) Procurement and Installation. Including the existing mandatory Aviation Security Capital Fund appropriation of \$250,000,000, the total appropriation for fiscal year 2014 for EDS Procurement and Installation is \$323,845,000. As required by the 9/11 Act, TSA is directed to give funding consideration to airports that incurred eligible costs for EDS but were not recipients of funding agreements. As detailed in the House report, TSA is to provide a report not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act detailing the steps being taken to resolve claims from airports for reimbursement for previously incurred eligible costs associated with the construction and deployment of in-line baggage screening systems. The fiscal year 2014 EDS expenditure plan shall also identify airports eligible for funding pursuant to section 1604(b)(2) of Public Law 110-53 and funding, if any, allocated to reimburse those airports.

As detailed in the Senate report, TSA is directed to submit not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act its formal EDS recapitalization plan as described in the budget request and to brief the Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its timeline and progress toward completion of operational testing and evaluation of next generation Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) systems. Recognizing that TSA has significantly reduced its large carryover balances for EDS procurement and installation, monthly updates as directed in the Senate report are not required.

Expenditure Plans for Purchase and Deployment of Explosive Detection Equipment

The bill withholds \$20,000,000 from obligation for Headquarters Administration until TSA submits to the Committees, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, detailed expenditure plans for fiscal year 2014 for air cargo, checkpoint security, and EDS refurbishment, procurement, and installations on an airport-by-airport basis. The withholding is included to encourage timely submittal of materials necessary for robust and informed oversight. As described in the House and Senate reports, the plans shall include specific technologies for purchase; program schedules and major milestones; a schedule for obligation of the funds; recapitalization priorities; the status of operational testing for each passenger screening technology under development; and a table detailing actual versus anticipated unobligated balances at the close of the fiscal year. The plan shall also include details on passenger screening pilot programs that are in progress or being considered for implementation in fiscal year 2014. As described in the Senate report, information in this section is to include a summary of each pilot program.

Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement

A total of \$354,437,000 is provided for Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement. Of this amount, \$89,950,000 is for the National Canine Program, an increase of \$1,250,000, which, in total, supports 921 teams in fiscal year 2014, and not fewer than 10 additional canine teams for domestic inspections in the air cargo and aviation regulation environments. Funds are also provided for the National Canine Program within the Surface Transportation Security appropriation. TSA-funded canine teams have proven to be a reliable, effective, and efficient way to screen for explosive devices.

Perimeter Security

TSA is directed to report to the Committees not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its efforts to work with state and local law enforcement, airport authorities, and other land owners and tenants to secure all perimeters at the nation's airports.

Airport Management and Support

A total of \$587,000,000 is provided for Airport Management and Support, including the requested realignment of funds from the Transportation Security Support, Surface Transportation, and Federal Air Marshals (FAMs) appropriations to merge like costs into one account.

Advanced Integrated Screening Technologies

TSA is directed to continue providing a report on advanced integrated passenger screening technologies for the most effective security of passengers and baggage not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. As detailed in the Senate report

and directed in the bill, the report is to include projected funding levels for the next five fiscal years for each technology discussed. By adding a multi-year requirement to this report, a separate five-year strategic plan of investments is no longer required. The information contained in this report should be shared with TSA's industry partners, to the maximum extent practicable, to allow for necessary research, planning, and development of passenger and baggage screening technologies.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

A total of \$108,618,000 is provided for Surface Transportation Security. Within the amount appropriated, the bill provides \$35,262,000 for Staffing and Operations and \$73,356,000 for Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and Canines.

TRANSPORTATION THREAT ASSESSMENT AND CREDENTIALING

A total of \$176,489,000 is provided for Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (TTAC). To facilitate oversight, TSA shall brief the Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the status of TTAC Infrastructure Modernization.

Secure Flight

A total of \$93,202,000 is provided for Secure Flight. Due to delays in implementing the Large Aircraft and Charter Screening Program, increased funding requested is not provided.

Other Vetting

A total of \$83,287,000 is provided for Other Vetting. Included in this amount are funds necessary for emerging requirements to expand the number of lower-risk passengers eligible for expedited screening.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Secure Flight	106,198	93,202
Crew and Other Vetting Programs	74,419	83,287
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	180,617	176,489
TWIC Fees	36,700	36,700
Hazardous Materials Fees	12,000	12,000
Alien Flight School Fees	5,000	5,000
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program	5,400	5,400
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee	6,500	6,500
Other Security Threat Assessments	50	50
General Aviation at DCA	350	350
Subtotal, Fee Collections	66,000	66,000
Total, TTAC	246,617	242,489

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT

A total of \$962,061,000 is provided for Transportation Security Support, which includes the requested realignment of funds from the Federal Air Marshals (FAMs) appropriation to merge like costs into one account. The bill withholds \$20,000,000 from obligation until TSA submits detailed expenditure plans for air cargo, checkpoint security, and EDS refurbishment, procurement and installation.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Headquarters Administration	284,942	272,250
Information Technology	455,484	441,000
Human Capital Services	212,554	204,250
Intelligence	44,809	44,561
Total, Transportation Security Support	997,789	962,061

FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS

A total of \$818,607,000 is provided for FAMs, including \$708,004,000 for Management and Administration and \$110,603,000 for Travel and Training. The amount provided under this heading reflects current attrition rates within FAMs and the realignment of FAMs support functions from this appropriation into the Aviation Security Direction and Enforcement and Transportation Security Support appropriations. This level of funding is adequate to ensure coverage of all high-risk international and domestic flights. Although the bill does not include a general provision from the House bill related to FAMs, the Department is required to deploy FAMs on flights determined by the Secretary to present high security risks, and to make nonstop, long distance flights, including inbound international flights, a priority, as per 49 U.S.C. 44917.

COAST GUARD OPERATING EXPENSES

A total of \$7,011,807,000 is provided for Operating Expenses, including \$567,000,000 for defense activities, of which \$227,000,000 is designated for overseas contingency operations (OCO) and the global war on terrorism (GWOT). Funds provided in support of GWOT and OCO under this heading may be allocated, notwithstanding section 503 in Title V of this Act.

The amount provided for this appropriation includes the following changes to the budget request: an additional \$25,000,000 to reduce the backlog in critical depot level maintenance, including \$15,000,000 for cutters and \$10,000,000 for aircraft; \$28,000,000 for training; \$7,322,000 to maintain one of the two High Endurance Cutters proposed for decommissioning; \$1,000,000 for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program; \$7,722,000 to restore two HC-130 aircraft proposed for decommissioning; \$12,800,000 for costs necessary to support the Coast Guard at the St. Elizabeths campus; \$7,459,000 realigned from Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements to address a personnel imbalance between the two accounts; and a decrease of \$4,504,000 to allow for the decommissioning of four 110-foot patrol boats. A general provision is included in Title V of this Act to realign \$29,548,000 associated with financial management. Additionally, the agreement allows for the closure of two seasonal air facilities, as proposed in the budget request. Not to exceed \$15,300 of the funds provided under this heading shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Military Pay and Allowances	3,425,306	3,416,580
Civilian Pay and Benefits	784,097	782,874
Training and Recruiting	181,617	205,928
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	1,061,567	1,034,650
Centrally Managed Accounts	318,856	319,135
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance	983,940	1,012,840
St. Elizabeths Support		12,800
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism		227,000
Total, Operating Expenses	6,755,383	7,011,807

Overseas Contingency Operations and Global War on Terrorism Funding

The bill includes funding for OCO/GWOT within the Coast Guard Operating Expenses appropriation instead of within funding provided to DoD. The Coast Guard is directed to brief the Committees not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act on

any changes expected in funding for OCO/GWOT activities during fiscal year 2014. Further, the Coast Guard is directed to include details of its current and future support to Central Command in the classified annex of the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

Reporting Requirements

As detailed in the Senate report, the Department shall submit reports to the Committees on public-private housing authority and regarding activities pursuant to section 207(b) of Public Law 111-281, except that the reports shall be submitted by the Commandant in lieu of the Secretary. In addition, the Commandant shall submit to the Committees a report on the costs of home-
porting a National Security Cutter (NSC) in Alaska and an Arctic strategy implementation plan, as required in the Senate report.

The Commandant is directed to report to the Committees on the implementation of Defense STRONG Act policies based on Public Law 112-81, as required in the House and Senate reports. Such report shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

As detailed in the Senate report, the Commandant shall submit a report to the Committees, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, detailing planned small boat purchases, leases, repairs, and service life replacements for fiscal year 2014. For fiscal year 2015, such information shall be provided not later than April 15, 2014.

Coast Guard Yard

The Coast Guard Yard located at Curtis Bay, Maryland, is recognized as a critical component of the Coast Guard's core logistics capability that directly supports fleet readiness. Sufficient industrial work should be assigned to the Yard to sustain this capability.

Regional Coordinators and Sexual Harassment Reporting Requirements

As detailed in the Senate report, \$1,000,000 is provided to enhance the Coast Guard's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program, including support for six regional coordinators, the establishment of sexual assault response teams in every region, and additional training to expand the number of victim advocates.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

A total of \$13,164,000 is provided for Environmental Compliance and Restoration. As directed in the House and Senate reports, the Commandant shall submit with the annual budget submission an expenditure plan. Further, the Commandant shall include in the Coast Guard's budget justification items detailed in the Senate report.

RESERVE TRAINING

A total of \$120,000,000 is provided for Reserve Training.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

A total of \$1,375,635,000 is provided for Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements. The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Vessels:		
Survey and Design—Vessel and Boats	1,000	1,000
Response Boat—Medium		10,000
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	21,000	21,000
National Security Cutter	616,000	629,000
Offshore Patrol Cutter	25,000	23,000
Fast Response Cutter	75,000	310,000
Cutter Small Boats	3,000	3,000

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Polar Ice Breaking Vessel	2,000	2,000
Subtotal, Vessels	743,000	999,000
Aircraft:		
HC-144 Conversion/Sustainment ..		9,200
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment ..		24,900
Long Range Surveillance Aircraft ..	16,000	
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment		129,210
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment	12,000	12,000
Subtotal, Aircraft	28,000	175,310
Other Acquisition Programs:		
Program Oversight and Management	10,000	10,000
Systems Engineering and Integration	204	204
C4ISR	35,226	40,226
CG—Logistics Information Management System	1,500	1,500
Nationwide Automatic Identification System	13,000	13,000
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs	59,930	64,930
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:		
Major Construction: Housing, ATON, and Survey & Design	2,000	2,000
Minor Shore	3,000	3,000
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	5,000	5,000
Military Housing		18,000
Personnel and Related Support:		
Direct Personnel Costs	114,747	112,956
Core Acquisition Costs	439	439
Subtotal, Personnel and Related Support	115,186	113,395
Total, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	951,116	1,375,635

Acquisition Portfolio Review and Mission Needs

As directed in the Senate report, in conducting the portfolio review described in the Capital Investment Plan, the Department shall use more appropriate outyear funding levels that are reflective of the fiscal year 2013 enacted level for the Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements appropriation, as adjusted by the pre-sequester caps set in the Budget Control Act of 2011. The review is to include acquisition cost, asset capability and quantity tradeoffs, the overall impact to the Coast Guard's ability to carry out all of its statutory missions, and how it addresses gaps in capability based on the most recent mission needs statement. The results of the review shall be validated by an independent third party selected by the Secretary and the Commandant to ensure that a realistic budget outlook does not censor necessary data on mission needs and tradeoffs. The portfolio review and independent third party assessment shall be provided to the Committees not later than April 15, 2014.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems

As described in the Senate report, the Commandant is to keep the Committees apprised of its efforts for vertical take-off Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), small UAS, and land-based UAS development.

National Security Cutter

A total of \$629,000,000 is provided for the NSC program. Of this amount, \$540,000,000 is for the production of NSC-7, \$12,000,000 is for the second segment of long lead time materials for NSC-7, and \$77,000,000 is to acquire long lead time materials for the production of NSC-8.

Military Housing

A total of \$18,000,000 is provided for the recapitalization, improvement, and acquisition of housing to support military families. Of this amount, \$349,996 is derived from the

Coast Guard Housing Fund. The Commandant shall provide to the Committees an expenditure plan for these funds in the shore facilities report required to be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Polar Icebreaker Alternatives Analysis

As detailed in the Senate report, the Coast Guard is directed to submit an alternatives analysis for the acquisition of a heavy polar icebreaker.

HC-130J Aircraft

A total of \$91,710,000 is provided for one fully missionized HC-130J aircraft. Further, funds are provided for a new mission package for existing HC-130J aircraft.

C-27J Spartan Aircraft

A total of \$31,000,000 is provided to establish an Asset Project Office for the introduction of the C-27J Spartan aircraft into the Coast Guard fixed-wing aircraft fleet. Of this amount, \$24,900,000 is provided in a new PPA called HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment and \$6,100,000 is provided in the Personnel and Related Support PPA. The aircraft were originally acquired by DoD but have subsequently been declared excess to requirement. As directed by section 1098 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, DoD is to transfer 14 C-27J aircraft to the Coast Guard. In return, six HC-130H Coast Guard aircraft are to be transferred to DoD for various upgrades prior to a final transfer to the Department of Agriculture for aerial firefighting. The Coast Guard shall provide regular updates on the status of the new program as a part of the Quarterly Acquisition Briefs.

Mission Systems for Fixed Wing Aircraft

A total of \$37,500,000 is provided for the HC-130J aircraft and \$9,200,000 for the HC-144 aircraft by rescinding prior year aviation funds for a new mission system that is currently in use by the U.S. Navy and by CBP. The use of this system eliminates the Coast Guard as a single user of the current system while at the same time enhances affordability and sustainability. The Coast Guard shall provide regular updates on the programs as part of the Quarterly Acquisition Briefs.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

A total of \$19,200,000 is provided for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation. The Commandant shall ensure the budget justification for the account is modeled after the justification format for the Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements account. Further, the Commandant is directed to study the viability and applicability of persistent unmanned maritime vehicles and other cost-saving maritime technologies through a competitive process, as directed in the Senate report. The Coast Guard is not required to create PPAs for Salaries and Expenses and Research, as required in the House report.

RETIRED PAY

A total of \$1,460,000,000 is provided for Retired Pay. The Coast Guard's Retired Pay appropriation is a mandatory budget activity.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

A total of \$1,533,497,000 is provided for Salaries and Expenses, of which not to exceed \$19,125 shall be for official reception and representation expenses. Included in the amount is \$13,600,000 above the request in the Protection of Persons and Facilities PPA; \$8,600,000 above the request in the Domestic Field Operations PPA; and \$3,400,000 above

the request in the Headquarters, Management, and Administration PPA to restore funding to critical Secret Service staffing. An additional \$9,000,000 is also provided in the Headquarters, Management, and Administration PPA for permanent change of station costs.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Protection:		
Protection of persons and facilities	841,078	848,263
Protective intelligence activities	67,782	67,165
National Special Security Event fund	4,500	4,500
Subtotal, Protection	913,360	919,928
Investigations:		
Domestic field operations	316,433	329,291
International field office administration, operations and training	30,958	30,811
Support for Missing and Exploited Children		8,366
Subtotal, Investigations	347,391	368,468
Headquarters, Management and Administration		
Rowley Training Center	177,282	188,964
Information Integration and Technology	55,552	55,118
Transformation	1,029	1,019
Total, Salaries and Expenses	1,494,614	1,533,497

Electronic Crimes Investigations and State and Local Cybercrime Training

As detailed in the House and Senate reports, the Secret Service shall continue to robustly support and expand its training of state and local law enforcement, judges, and prosecutors to combat cybercrime. Not less than \$7,500,000 is provided for this effort.

Support for Missing and Exploited Children

A total of \$6,000,000 is provided for grants in support of missing and exploited children. The Secret Service is expected to sustain forensic support at the fiscal year 2013 level of \$2,366,000.

Technology Activities

The bill provides a total of \$1,019,000 for Information Integration and Technology Transformation activities of the Secret Service. The Secret Service is directed to provide greater detail in its annual budget justification accompanying the fiscal year 2015 budget request on all Secret Service information technology activities and shall brief the Committees not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its ongoing efforts with the DHS CIO on technology modernization.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

A total of \$51,775,000 is provided for Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses. This funding covers the acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses for the Rowley Training Center and investments in Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT) programs. Of the total provided, \$5,380,000 is for facility related expenses for the Rowley Training Center and \$46,395,000 is for IITT. The Secret Service is directed to submit a multiyear IITT investment and management plan for fiscal years 2014 through 2017.

TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

A total of \$56,499,000 is provided for Management and Administration of the National

Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD). Additional funds above the fiscal year 2013 level are provided to respond to increased needs in management functions such as budget, finance, acquisitions, and human resource management. NPPD is directed to target the increases only to actions that will ensure prudent management of resources and protection against misuse of Federal funds. Not to exceed \$3,825 of the funds provided under this heading shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND INFORMATION SECURITY

A total of \$1,187,000,000 is provided for Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS), of which \$225,000,000 is available until September 30, 2015.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Infrastructure Protection:		
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	57,975	63,134
Sector Management and Governance	60,477	62,562
Regional Field Operations	56,708	56,550
Infrastructure Security Compliance	85,790	81,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection	260,950	263,246
Cybersecurity and Communications:		
Cybersecurity:		
Cybersecurity Coordination	4,338	4,320
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) Operations	102,636	102,000
Federal Network Security	199,769	199,725
Network Security Deployment	406,441	382,252
Global Cybersecurity Management	19,057	25,892
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	73,043	73,013
Business Operations	5,125	5,089
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	810,409	792,291
Communications:		
Office of Emergency Communications	36,516	37,450
Priority Telecommunications Services	53,412	53,372
Next Generation Networks	21,160	21,158
Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications	10,102	10,074
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	9,445	9,409
Subtotal, Communications	130,635	131,463
Subtotal, Cybersecurity and Communications	941,044	923,754
Total, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,201,994	1,187,000

The bill does not adopt the PPA restructuring for NPPD submitted as an addendum to the President's budget request because recent Executive Orders and realignments may require further changes to the budget structure. However, NPPD should continue its efforts to consolidate analysis capabilities that evaluate potential impacts from all hazards that could disrupt the nation's cyber and physical critical infrastructure, including efforts to establish the appropriate organizational structure to facilitate that consolidation.

It is critical that NPPD maintain a robust infrastructure information and analysis capability to guide decision making to prevent and respond to incidents. Therefore, it is expected that a portion of the increase provided for the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA shall be used to ensure NPPD has readily accessible data available for rapid analysis in the areas of highest risk. NPPD shall brief the Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of

this Act on planned expenditures within the PPA.

The Office of Bombing Prevention (OBP) shall be funded at not less than \$10,504,000 to sustain activities. In lieu of the House report requirement for an expenditure plan from OBP, NPPD is directed to analyze the efficiencies gained through coordination with the National Guard, work with DoD on capabilities related to counter explosives, and continue to explore applicable capabilities from defense programs that comply with domestic policies and address domestic protections.

The National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center shall be funded at not less than \$15,650,000, as requested.

Of the total amount provided for Infrastructure Protection, \$10,450,000 is provided for sector specific management. On August 1, 2013, the President issued Executive Order 13650 to improve chemical facility safety and security. NPPD is directed to continue implementing the requirements designated in Executive Order 13650 in lieu of the requirement in the Senate report for the Chemical Sector Coordination Council to develop recommendations to improve coordination on chemical security and safety. NPPD is expected to provide regular updates on the progress of implementing improvements, the status of corrective measures being taken to ensure awareness of facilities that fall under the purview of the Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program, and the need for any additional funding requirements that emerge to address coordination needs.

A total of \$81,000,000 is provided for Infrastructure Security Compliance to implement the CFATS program. As detailed in the House report, NPPD is directed to provide a report to the Committees and the relevant authorizing committees, including the House Committee on Homeland Security, the House Energy and Commerce Committee, and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, explaining how the NPPD Infrastructure Security Compliance Division (ISCD), will further improve the review process for facilities within the CFATS program. In lieu of language in the House report directing NPPD to provide a detailed expenditure plan, the Under Secretary of NPPD is directed to provide a report on the implementation of the CFATS program to the Committees on a semiannual basis, as detailed in the Senate report. The first report shall be submitted not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

In lieu of language in the House report, NPPD is directed to report to the Committees semiannually on the status of its progress in complying with all the recommendations made in an OIG report on ISCD's management practices related to CFATS (OIG-13-55). As detailed in the House report, NPPD is directed to provide a report to the Committees and the relevant authorizing committees, including the House Committee on Homeland Security, the House Energy and Commerce Committee, and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, not later than April 15, 2014, on the steps NPPD is taking to avoid costly duplication of programs. In addition, the report shall describe how NPPD is helping to ensure the safety of facilities and whether DHS intends to mandate how a covered chemical facility meets the personnel surety standard, particularly in cases where the facility has already adopted strong and

identifiable personnel measures designed to verify identity, check criminal history, validate legal authorization to work, and identify individuals with terrorist ties.

As detailed in the House report, NPPD is directed to undertake a critical review of the Department's implementation of the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program and to report to the Committees and the relevant authorizing committees, including the House Committee on Homeland Security, the House Energy and Commerce Committee, and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

In lieu of language in the House report, ISCD is directed to improve the compliance of current Top Screen registrants, and as through ongoing, proactive risk monitoring, data management, and the verification of business information.

Within the amount provided, \$199,725,000 is for Federal Network Security to deploy technology to improve the information security of Federal computer systems, sustain the new continuous monitoring and diagnostic system, and continue the procurement and operations of the system. A general provision is included in Title V of this Act requiring quarterly reports on the monitoring and diagnostic program.

Within the total amount provided, \$382,252,000 is for Network Security Deployment for the Einstein program and related activities. Pursuant to the Senate report, GAO shall complete an in-depth review of the National Cybersecurity Protection System.

Outreach to Veterans

Recruiting an able workforce is critical in the face of a growing cyber threat. Of the Department's new hires in fiscal year 2012, 24.9 percent were veterans and 8.2 percent were disabled veterans, respectively exceeding and meeting the goals set by the President's Council on Veterans Employment. In lieu of the requirement in the House report, NPPD is directed to provide a briefing not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on actual hiring for fiscal year 2013 and hiring goals for fiscal years 2014 and 2015, specifically in the cybersecurity field.

Cybersecurity Partnerships

NPPD is directed to review the possible advantages of establishing cooperative cybersecurity partnerships with DoD's National Cyber Range and software engineering centers to enhance the development of innovative software that improves the Nation's ability to counter threats to our cybersecurity. NPPD shall provide a report to the Committees not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its efforts in this area.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

A total of \$1,301,824,000 is provided for the Federal Protective Service (FPS), as requested. The amount provided is fully offset by collections of security fees. A provision is included requiring the Secretary and the Director of OMB to certify, not later than February 14, 2014, that FPS will collect sufficient revenue and fees to fully fund operations, including 1,371 FTE, of which 1,007 are law enforcement, as requested in the budget.

Should sufficient revenues not be collected to fully fund operations, a provision has been included to ensure revenue for not less than 1,300 FTE, if the Secretary determines vacancies should not be filled in lieu of more effective security measures. In the event the Secretary determines vacancies should not

be filled, an expenditure plan is required describing how security risks to federal employees are adequately addressed.

A provision is included requiring FPS to include with the submission of the fiscal year 2015 budget request, a strategic human capital plan that aligns fee collections to personnel requirements based on a current threat assessment.

GAO is directed to review the size of the FPS workforce in conjunction with its law enforcement responsibilities and provide a report to the Committees on areas of risk FPS should consider addressing, pursuant to the Senate report.

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

A total of \$227,108,000 is provided for OBIM. This amount reflects the transfer of ADIS to CBP. Within the funds provided, not less than \$4,000,000 shall be dedicated to IDENT system improvements that ensure continued operation of the legacy system and support future capability development. In particular, OBIM is facing significant challenges with IDENT database management, including storage, image separation, and transaction volume. OBIM shall keep the Committees informed on how it is continuing to address such challenges.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

A total of \$126,763,000 is provided for the Office of Health Affairs (OHA). Of the total amount, \$85,277,000 is for BioWatch; \$824,000 is for the Chemical Defense Program; \$10,000,000 is for the National Biosurveillance Integration Center, including \$2,000,000 above the request to sustain existing activities and support new pilots; \$4,995,000 is for Planning and Coordination; and \$25,667,000 is for Salaries and Expenses. Of the total amount provided, \$15,819,000 is available until September 30, 2015. Not to exceed \$2,250 of the funds provided under this heading shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

BioWatch Generation 3

OHA is directed to brief the Committees not later than January 31, 2014, on the results of the Analysis of Alternatives. The briefing shall provide an explanation of the reevaluation of the program's mission and a clear path forward for developing the next generation of technology, including improvements, after consultation with other Federal agencies that have technical or program expertise. The briefing is in lieu of a report required by the Senate on the cost-benefit of the current BioWatch capability or alternative options.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

A total of \$946,982,000 is provided for Salaries and Expenses. Not to exceed \$2,250 of the funds provided under this heading shall be for official reception and representation expenses. Within the total, not less than: \$2,000,000 is for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact; \$2,200,000 is for the National Hurricane Program; \$8,500,000 is for the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program; \$9,100,000 is for the National Dam Safety Program; \$4,000,000 is for automation modernization; and \$4,000,000 is for national training center infrastructure improvements. Of the total, \$29,000,000 is for capital improvements to the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center. A provision is included requiring an expenditure plan related to modernization of automated systems.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Administrative and Regional Offices	240,736	249,855

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Office of National Capital Region Coordination	(2,602)	(3,400)
Preparedness and Protection	293,684	173,406
Response	171,665	178,692
Urban Search and Rescue Response System	(27,513)	(35,180)
Recovery	55,530	55,121
Mitigation	25,882	27,858
Mission Support	144,580	151,744
Centrally Managed Accounts	110,306	110,306
Total, Salaries and Expenses	1,042,383	946,982

FEMA must acquire additional economic expertise, for fiscal year 2014 and into the future, to more effectively assess the costs and benefits of policies and to better align disaster planning and resources. Within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA is directed to update the Committees on a plan for acquiring such expertise.

Office of National Capital Region
Coordination

Of the amount provided for Administrative and Regional Offices, \$3,400,000 is included to sustain the current activity level of the Office of National Capital Region Coordination (ONCRC). FEMA is directed to submit a plan, including associated costs, for ensuring that the ONCRC mission is clearly defined and meets its unique statutory responsibilities, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Pursuant to the Senate report, FEMA shall not proceed with any realignment or reorganization of the ONCRC until it has appropriate approval from Congress. Stakeholder input and concurrence with any proposed changes will be critical for Congress to seriously consider any such approval.

Office of External Affairs

Not to exceed \$14,542,000 of the funds provided for Administrative and Regional Offices shall be for the Office of External Affairs. The Office of External Affairs shall continue to improve the accuracy and timeliness of FEMA's communications with Congress and the public. In addition, in lieu of the requirement in the Senate report, the Office of the Administrator is directed to provide a briefing not later than May 1, 2014, on the implementation of FEMA's proposed plans to improve these efforts.

Preparedness

The work of the Local, State, Tribal, and Federal Preparedness Task Force and resulting recommendations have charted a valuable course for FEMA. FEMA shall continue to engage stakeholders and consult with members of the Task Force on matters of national preparedness. However, FEMA is not directed to reconvene the Task Force per the Senate report. While the majority of the recommendations have been completed, additional time is needed to resolve remaining issues so that the Task Force can be used most productively if needed in the future.

FEMA Audits

FEMA and the OIG have embarked on a process to identify preventative measures to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse instead of the current disruptive nature of identifying both project-specific and systemic problems well after the fact. This is essential for protection of taxpayer dollars and effective disaster preparedness and recovery. In lieu of the requirement in the Senate report for the FEMA Administrator and the OIG to provide a joint report, FEMA and the OIG are directed to jointly brief the Committees on a quarterly basis on improvements to better guard against waste, fraud, and abuse in all FEMA programs. The briefings shall include

a framework to make the audit process preventative; changes to audit procedures to ensure cost effective findings and to address root causes found in after-the-fact reports; specific steps needed to implement systemic improvements by all recommendation categories, beginning with business transformation, unsupported cost, and ineligible work or costs; and timeframes to complete specific goals.

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

A total of \$1,500,000,000 is provided for State and Local Programs. The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
State Homeland Security Grant Program		466,346
Operation Stonegarden		(55,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative		600,000
Nonprofit Security Grants		(13,000)
Public Transportation Security Assistance and Railroad Security Assistance		100,000
Amtrak Security		(10,000)
Port Security Grants		100,000
Subtotal, Discretionary Grants		1,266,346
Education, Training, and Exercises		
Emergency Management Institute ¹ Center for Domestic Preparedness ¹		20,569
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium		64,991
National Exercise Program ¹		98,000
Continuing Training		21,094
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises		29,000
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises		233,654
National Preparedness Grant Program ...	1,043,200	
First Responder Assistance Program		
Emergency Management Performance Grants ²	350,000	
Fire Grants ²	335,000	
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act Grants ²	335,000	
Training Partnership Grants	60,000	
Subtotal, First Responder Assistance Program	1,080,000	
Total, State and Local Programs	2,123,200	1,500,000

¹ Funds requested under FEMA Salaries and Expenses

² Funds appropriated in separate accounts

Provisions are included specifying timeframes for grant awards, limiting grantee administrative costs to five percent, permitting the construction of communication towers under certain conditions, requiring reports from grantees as necessary, and permitting the use of certain funds for security buffer zones at FEMA facilities.

Education, Training, and Exercises

A total of \$233,654,000 is provided for Education, Training, and Exercises. Within the total, \$29,000,000 is for Continuing Training. As directed in the House and Senate reports, FEMA shall prioritize funding to be awarded competitively for FEMA-certified rural training in crisis management and hazardous materials training for first responders.

Urban Area Security Initiative

In accordance with section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act, the Department shall provide metropolitan statistical areas an opportunity to submit information regarding the threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences they face from acts of terrorism. It is expected that the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) program will continue to be explicitly focused on urban areas that are subject to the greatest terrorism risk, and that resources will continue to be allocated in proportion to risk. If the Secretary determines that risk can be more effectively addressed through a change in the number of

urban areas receiving UASI funding when compared to the number funded in fiscal year 2013, the specific factors that led to the determination shall be briefed to the Committees five days prior to the announcement of funding. Any such change should be consistent with more efficiently and effectively targeting resources to address risk.

FIREFIGHTER ASSISTANCE GRANTS

A total of \$640,000,000 is provided for Firefighter Assistance Grants, including \$340,000,000 for firefighter assistance grants and \$340,000,000 for firefighter staffing grants.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

A total of \$350,000,000 is provided for Emergency Management Performance Grants.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

Statutory language is included providing for the receipt and expenditure of fees collected, as authorized by Public Law 105-276.

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION

A total of \$44,000,000 is provided for the United States Fire Administration. The budget proposal to transfer the State Fire Training Grant Program to the Assistance to Firefighters Grant program is denied.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

A total of \$6,220,908,000 is provided for the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF), of which \$5,626,386,000 is designated as being for disaster relief for major disasters pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. A provision is included transferring \$24,000,000 to the OIG for audits and investigations related to all disasters. Provisions are also included requiring reports on disaster related expenditures.

A general provision is included in Title V of this Act that rescinds \$300,522,000 from amounts provided for non-major disaster programs in prior years due to the significant balances carried over from fiscal year 2013 and amounts recovered from previous disasters during project closeouts. The remaining balances, combined with the amount appropriated in this bill, fully fund all known requirements, to include recovery from Hurricane Sandy, the Colorado wildfires, the Oklahoma tornadoes, and other previous disasters, as well as relief efforts for future disasters.

As directed in the House report, FEMA shall submit a report to the Committees, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, describing options for making housing cooperative and condominium associations eligible for Federal disaster assistance.

FLOOD HAZARD MAPPING AND RISK ANALYSIS PROGRAM

A total of \$95,202,000 is provided for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis. Pursuant to the Senate report, FEMA shall continue efforts to best reflect varying levels of flood mitigation from infrastructure on flood maps; provide a timeline and potential cost of acquiring modern flood risk analysis tools; and ensure that levee accreditation provisions use plain language.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

A total of \$176,300,000 is provided for the National Flood Insurance Fund, for which administrative costs shall not exceed 4 percent. In lieu of the report required in the House report, FEMA is directed to brief the

Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the steps being taken to address the drastic increases in flood insurance rates that numerous National Flood Insurance Program policyholders are experiencing.

NATIONAL PREDISASTER MITIGATION FUND

A total of \$25,000,000 is provided for the National Predisaster Mitigation Fund, to remain available until expended.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER

A total of \$120,000,000 is provided for the Emergency Food and Shelter program, of which administrative costs shall not exceed 3.5 percent.

TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

E-Verify

A total of \$113,889,000 is provided in discretionary appropriations for USCIS for E-Verify.

As directed in the Senate report, USCIS shall create a mobile application and other smart phone technologies for employers using E-Verify and consult with the Small Business Administration about improving marketing to small businesses to encourage the use of E-Verify.

As described in the House report, USCIS is directed to brief the Committees semiannually on the following: a review process for E-Verify final non-confirmations; fee revenues and obligations; and USCIS transformation.

Immigrant Integration Grants

A general provision is included in Title V of this Act providing \$2,500,000 in appropriated funds and \$7,500,000 from fee revenue for immigrant integration grants. None of the appropriated funds may be used to administer the program.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

A total of \$227,845,000 is provided for Salaries and Expenses, which is sufficient to cover the training requirements of the additional CBPOs being funded within the CBP section of this bill. Not to exceed \$9,180 of the funds provided under this heading shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

ACQUISITIONS, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

A total of \$30,885,000 is provided for Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

A total of \$129,000,000 is provided for Management and Administration. Not to exceed \$7,650 of the funds provided under this heading shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS

A total of \$1,091,212,000 is provided for Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Research, Development, and Innovation	467,000	462,000
Laboratory Facilities	857,785	547,785
Acquisition and Operations Support ...	41,703	41,703
University Programs	31,000	39,724

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Total, Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations ..	1,397,488	1,091,212

Research, Development, and Innovation

A total of \$462,000,000 is provided for Research, Development, and Innovation (RDI). S&T is directed, as has been done in previous years, to submit to the Committees not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act a detailed breakout of funding levels proposed for each of its research thrust areas within the RDI PPA. These allocations by thrust area shall subsequently serve as PPAs and control levels for fiscal year 2014. This funding plan shall also include project-level detail on how S&T intends to fund individual research initiatives within each thrust area PPA.

Budget Justification

The Department is directed to include in the budget justification for fiscal year 2015 and thereafter, the following information for each project: project description; justification and scope; prior year key events, current year planned key events, and budget year key events; and funding history. Furthermore, S&T is directed to brief the Committees on: project schedule, to include milestones; explanation for delayed milestones; type of research (basic, applied, advanced technology development, advanced component development and prototypes, or system development and demonstration); technical readiness level; and transition plans.

Apex Projects

S&T and its partner components are to brief the Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and periodically thereafter, on funding, schedule, and progress of Apex projects. S&T is to notify the Committees at least 14 days before initiating a new Apex project and include information on the goals and full cost of the proposed effort.

National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility

The bill provides \$547,785,000 for Laboratory Facilities of which \$404,000,000 is to begin construction on the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility (NBAF).

Cybersecurity Research

The bill provides increased funding for cybersecurity research. As specified in the Senate report, S&T and NPPD are encouraged to establish operational cybersecurity research initiatives, to include the involvement of academic institutions, existing Federal research and development organizations, and the private sector. In addition, S&T is encouraged to continue a simulation-based cybersecurity exercise tool for the financial services sector and extend the tool to other critical infrastructure sectors, as discussed in the Senate report. While S&T is not directed to commit a specific level of funding, as proposed in the House report, S&T is expected to leverage the expertise of existing governmental organizations to improve DHS cybersecurity capabilities, to include the use of competitively awarded research and development projects.

Canine Standards

As described in the House and Senate reports, S&T shall work with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and with other subject matter experts, to develop consistent breeding, training, conditioning, and deployment standards for detection canine teams.

Industry Outreach

As required in the Senate report, S&T, in consultation with the DHS Private Sector

Office, is to submit a report not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, detailing efforts the agency is making to identify innovative technologies developed by industry, other Federal agencies, and universities that could improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and safety of DHS missions.

Disaster Resiliency

S&T is encouraged to enhance Natural Disaster Resiliency projects that focus on dam or levee flood simulation and mapping that can be utilized as a tool for FEMA, as discussed in the Senate report.

University Programs

A total of \$39,724,000 is provided for University Programs. This level will allow S&T to fund all existing centers at an appropriate level and establish a new center of excellence. S&T shall brief the Committees not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its initial plans for the establishment of a new center.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

A total of \$37,353,000 is provided for Management and Administration. Not to exceed \$2,250 of the funds provided under this heading shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATIONS

A total of \$205,302,000 is provided for Research, Development, and Operations.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Systems Engineering and Architecture	21,222	21,000
Systems Development	21,243	21,000
Transformational Research and Development	75,291	71,102
Assessments	39,918	39,300
Operations Support	30,835	30,200
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center	22,701	22,700
Total, Research, Development, and Operations	211,210	205,302

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

The bill provides a total of \$42,600,000 for Systems Acquisition.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

	Budget estimate (\$000)	Final bill (\$000)
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	7,000	7,000
Securing the Cities	22,000	22,000
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	13,600	13,600
Total, Systems Acquisition	42,600	42,600

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

Section 501. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that no part of any appropriation shall remain available for obligation beyond the current year unless expressly provided.

Section 502. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that unexpended balances of prior appropriations may be merged with new appropriation accounts and used for the same purpose, subject to reprogramming guidelines.

Section 503. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified that provides authority to reprogram appropriations within an account and to transfer up to 5 percent between appropriations accounts with 15-day advance notification to the Committees. A detailed funding table identifying programs, projects, and activi-

ties is included at the end of this statement. This table along with funding levels specified in the report shall serve as the control level for all reprogrammings. These reprogramming guidelines shall be complied with by all agencies funded by this Act.

The Department shall submit reprogramming requests on a timely basis and provide complete explanations of the reallocations proposed, including detailed justifications of the increases and offsets, and any specific impact the proposed changes will have on the budget request for the following fiscal year and future-year appropriations requirements. Each request submitted to the Committees should include a detailed table showing the proposed revisions at the account, program, project, and activity level to the funding and staffing (full-time equivalent position) levels for the current fiscal year and to the levels requested in the President's budget for the following fiscal year.

The Department shall manage its programs and activities within the levels appropriated. The Department should only submit reprogramming or transfer requests in the case of an unforeseeable emergency or situation that could not have been predicted when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year. When the Department submits a reprogramming or transfer request to the Committees and does not receive identical responses from the House and Senate, it is the responsibility of the Department to reconcile the House and Senate differences before proceeding, and if reconciliation is not possible, to consider the reprogramming or transfer request not approved.

Unless an initial notification has been provided, the Department is not to submit a reprogramming or transfer of funds after June 30 except in extraordinary circumstances, which imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property. If a reprogramming or transfer is needed after June 30, the submittal should contain sufficient documentation as to why it meets this statutory exception.

Subsection (e) is included to ensure that funds that are deobligated by the Department are also subject to the reprogramming and transfer guidelines and requirements set forth in this section.

Section 504. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified that prohibits funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department to make payment to the Working Capital Fund (WCF), except for activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year 2014 request. Funds provided to the WCF are available until expended. The Department can only charge components for direct usage of the WCF and these funds may be used only for the purposes consistent with the contributing component. Any funds paid in advance or reimbursed must reflect the full cost of each service. The Department shall submit a notification for the addition or removal of any activity to the fund and shall submit quarterly execution reports with activity level detail.

Section 505. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining at the end of fiscal year 2014 from appropriations made for salaries and expenses shall remain available through fiscal year 2015 subject to section 503 reprogramming guidelines.

Section 506. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that funds for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized during fiscal year 2014

until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2014.

Section 507. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued requiring notification of the Committees three days before grant allocations, grant awards, contract awards, other transactional agreements, letters of intent, a task or delivery order on a multiple contract award totaling \$1,000,000 or more, a task or delivery order greater than \$10,000,000 from multi-year funds, or sole-source grant awards, are announced by the Department, including contracts covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation. The Department is required to brief the Committees 5 full business days prior to announcing the intention to make a grant under State and Local Programs. Notification shall include a description of the project or projects to be funded, including city, county, and State.

Section 508. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that no agency shall purchase, construct, or lease additional facilities for Federal law enforcement training without advance approval of the Committees.

Section 509. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that none of the funds may be used for any construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved.

Section 510. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that consolidates by reference prior year statutory bill language into one provision. These provisions relate to contracting officer's technical representative training; sensitive security information; and the use of funds in conformance with section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Section 511. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that none of the funds may be used in contravention of the Buy American Act.

Section 512. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued on reporting requirements of the privacy officer.

Section 513. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued regarding the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 514. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified requiring the Chief Financial Officer to submit monthly budget execution and staffing reports within 30 days after the close of each month.

Section 515. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued directing that any funds appropriated or transferred to TSA's Aviation Security, Administration, and Transportation Security Support appropriations in fiscal years 2004 and 2005 that are recovered or deobligated shall be available only for procurement and installation of explosives detection systems, air cargo, baggage, and checkpoint screening systems, subject to notification. Quarterly reports must be submitted identifying any funds that are recovered or deobligated.

Section 516. A provision proposed by the Senate is continued regarding the competitive sourcing for USCIS. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 517. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued for fiscal year 2014 requiring that any funds appropriated to the Coast Guard's 110-123 foot patrol boat conversion that are recovered, collected, or otherwise received as a result of negotiation, mediation, or litigation, shall be available

until expended for the Fast Response Cutter program.

Section 518. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified for fiscal year 2014 and thereafter relating to undercover investigative operations authority of the U.S. Secret Service.

Section 519. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued classifying the functions of the instructor staff at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center as inherently governmental for purposes of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act.

Section 520. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified regarding grants or contracts awarded by any means other than full and open competition. The Inspector General is required to review Departmental contracts awarded non-competitively and report on the results to Committees.

Section 521. A provision proposed by the House is continued that prohibits funding pertaining to the Principal Federal Official during a Stafford Act declared disaster or emergency, with certain exceptions. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Section 522. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that precludes DHS from using funds in this Act to carry out reorganization authority. This prohibition is not intended to prevent the Department from carrying out routine or small reallocations of personnel or functions within components, subject to section 503 of this Act. This language prevents large scale reorganization of the Department, which the Committees believe should be acted on legislatively by the relevant Congressional committees of jurisdiction.

Section 523. A provision proposed by the Senate is continued prohibiting the Secretary from reducing operations within the Coast Guard's Civil Engineering Program except as specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this Act. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 524. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that prohibits funding to grant an immigration benefit to any individual unless the results of the background checks required in statute, to be completed prior to the grant of the benefit, have been received by DHS.

Section 525. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued extending other transactional authority for DHS through fiscal year 2014.

Section 526. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued requiring the Secretary to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes.

Section 527. A provision proposed by the Senate is continued regarding waivers of the Jones Act. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 528. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued related to prescription drugs.

Section 529. A provision proposed by the Senate is continued prohibiting funds from being used to reduce the Coast Guard's Operations Systems Center mission or its government-employed or contract staff. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 530. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued requiring the Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, to notify the Committees of any proposed transfers from the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency within DHS. No funds may be obligated until

the Committees approve the proposed transfers.

Section 531. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued prohibiting funds for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

Section 532. A provision proposed by the Senate is continued prohibiting funds to be used to conduct or implement the results of a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 with respect to the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 533. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued requiring the TSA Administrator to certify that no security risks will result if an airport does not participate in the E-Verify program.

Section 534. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that requires a report, to be posted on the FEMA Web site, summarizing damage assessment information used to determine whether to declare a major disaster.

Section 535. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued directing that any official required by this Act to report or to certify to the Committees on Appropriations may not delegate any such authority unless expressly authorized to do so in this Act.

Section 536. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified extending risk-based security standards for chemical facilities cited in section 550 of Public Law 109-295, as amended, for one year.

Section 537. A provision proposed by the House is continued prohibiting the use of funds for the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The Senate included a similar provision.

Section 538. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued prohibiting funds in this Act to be used for first-class travel.

Section 539. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued prohibiting funds to be used to employ illegal workers as described in Section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 540. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued relating to the proper disposal of personal information collected through the Registered Traveler program.

Section 541. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract.

Section 542. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that requires any new processes developed to screen aviation passengers and crews for transportation or national security to consider privacy and civil liberties, consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance.

Section 543. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified that allocates \$7,500,000 of deposits into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services for the purposes of providing immigrant integration grants and provides an additional \$2,500,000 in appropriated funds for the same purpose in fiscal year 2014. The grants shall be used to provide services to individuals who have been lawfully admitted into the U.S. for permanent residence.

Section 544. A provision proposed by the Senate is modified providing a total of \$35,000,000 for consolidation of the new DHS headquarters at St. Elizabeths and consolidation of mission support activities. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 545. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for DHS to enter into a Federal contract unless the contract meets requirements of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 or Chapter 137 of title 10 U.S.C., and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless the contract is otherwise authorized by statute without regard to this section.

Section 546. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified providing \$42,200,000 for data center migration activities to be allocated by the Secretary and allowing the Secretary to transfer data center migration funds made available by this Act between appropriations after notifying the Committees 15 days in advance.

Section 547. A new provision is included providing \$29,548,000 for financial systems modernization activities to be allocated by the Secretary and allowing the Secretary to transfer financial systems modernization funds made available by this Act between appropriations after notifying the Committees 15 days in advance.

Section 548. A provision proposed by the Senate is continued providing some flexibility to the Department for financing a response to an immigration emergency, subject to notification. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 549. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued permitting the Department to sell ICE-owned detention facilities and use the proceeds from any sale for improvement to other facilities provided that any such sale will not result in the maintenance of less than 34,000 detention beds.

Section 550. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued prohibiting availability of funds in this Act for the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) and its affiliated organizations.

Section 551. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified pertaining to multi-year investment plans for certain activities within the Office of the Chief Information Officer, CBP, ICE, the United States Secret Service, and OBIM.

Section 552. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued stating that the Secretary shall ensure enforcement of immigration laws.

Section 553. A provision proposed by the House is continued requiring the Secretary to submit a report detailing Coast Guard budgetary policies, procedures, and technical direction pertaining to acquisition. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Section 554. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is included and modified regarding Federal Network Security.

Section 555. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued regarding restrictions on electronic access to pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 556. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued regarding the transfer of firearms by Federal law enforcement personnel.

Section 557. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued prohibiting any funds from this or any other Act to be used for creation of the National Preparedness Grant Program or any successor grant programs unless explicitly authorized by Congress.

Section 558. A provision proposed by the House is continued prohibiting funds for the position of Public Advocate or a successor position within ICE. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Section 559. A provision proposed by the Senate is included and modified authorizing CBP to create a pilot program to test the validity of partnering with private and public entities to meet the growing demand for new facilities, ongoing modernization needs at ports of entry, and certain services. This authority enables CBP to enter into reimbursable agreements for additional CBP services at ports of entry, including agreements at no more than five airports, and enables CBP to accept donations under certain circumstances. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 560. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified regarding funding restrictions and reporting requirements related to conferences occurring outside of the United States.

Section 561. A provision proposed by the House is included that prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any federal or state law within the preceding 24 months, unless the awarding agency has made a determination that suspension or debarment is not necessary to protect the interests of the United States. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Section 562. A provision proposed by the House is included that prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, unless the awarding agency has made a determination that suspension or debarment is not necessary to protect the interests of the United States. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Section 563. A provision proposed by the Senate is continued that prohibits funds made available by this Act to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in a NSSE. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 564. A provision proposed by the House is included and modified requiring certification to Congress in the event of air

preclearance operations. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Section 565. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued providing the Secretary discretion to waive certain provisions of law related to requirements for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grants.

Section 566. A provision proposed by the Senate is continued that prohibits the collection of new land border fees or the study of the imposition of such border fees. The House proposed a similar provision.

Section 567. A provision proposed by the Senate is included and modified pertaining to the temporary reemployment of administrative law judges for arbitration dispute resolution. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 568. A provision proposed by the Senate is included that clarifies that fees collected pursuant to the Colombia Free Trade Agreement are available until expended. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 569. A provision proposed by the House is included and modified which requires a comprehensive report on the purchase and usage of ammunition by the Department annually. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Section 570. A provision proposed by the Senate is included that allows the Commissioner of CBP to waive a reimbursement claim from 2009 for the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 571. A provision is included requiring CBP to evaluate the effectiveness of its existing passenger processing methods.

Section 572. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is included related to section 1308(h) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(h)).

RESCISSIONS

Section 573. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is included and modified rescinding unobligated balances of prior year appropriations in multiple appropriations across the Department. CBP is directed to identify changes made necessary as a result of the BSFIT rescission in the required BSFIT expenditure plan.

Section 574. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is included rescinding \$100,000,000 from the unobligated balances available in the Department of the Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund.

Section 575. A provision proposed by the Senate is included and modified rescinding unobligated balances made available to the Department when it was created in 2003.

Section 576. A new provision is included rescinding lapsed balances made available pursuant to section 505 of this Act.

Section 577. A new provision is included rescinding unobligated balances of prior year appropriations in the Disaster Relief Fund for non-major disaster programs due to the significant balances carried over from fiscal year 2013 and amounts recovered from previous disasters during project closeouts.

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY			
TITLE I - DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS			
Departmental Operations			
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management:			
Immediate Office of the Secretary.....	4,128	4,050	-78
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary.....	1,822	1,750	-72
Office of the Chief of Staff.....	2,200	2,050	-150
Executive Secretary.....	7,603	7,400	-203
Office of Policy.....	27,815	36,500	+8,685
Office of Public Affairs.....	8,661	8,550	-111
Office of Legislative Affairs.....	5,498	5,350	-148
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs.....	2,518	2,250	-268
Office of General Counsel.....	21,000	19,750	-1,250
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.....	21,678	21,500	-178
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman....	5,344	5,250	-94
Privacy Officer.....	8,143	7,950	-193
Office of International Affairs.....	7,626	---	-7,626
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement.....	852	---	-852
Private Sector Office.....	1,666	---	-1,666
Subtotal.....	126,554	122,350	-4,204
Office of the Under Secretary for Management:			
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management.....	2,735	2,700	-35
Office of the Chief Security Officer.....	66,025	64,000	-2,025

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer.....	66,915	65,000	-1,915
Subtotal.....	135,675	131,700	-3,975
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer:			
Salaries and Expenses.....	22,276	22,000	-276
Human Resources Information Technology.....	9,213	7,815	-1,398
Subtotal.....	31,489	29,815	-1,674
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer:			
Salaries and Expenses.....	30,793	30,000	-793
Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC).....	4,729	4,500	-229
Subtotal.....	35,522	34,500	-1,022
Subtotal, Office of the Under Secretary for Management.....	202,686	196,015	-6,671
DHS Consolidated Headquarters Project.....	105,500	---	-105,500
Office of the Chief Financial Officer.....	48,779	46,000	-2,779
Subtotal.....	48,779	46,000	-2,779

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Office of the Chief Information Officer:			
Salaries and Expenses.....	117,347	115,000	-2,347
Information Technology Services.....	32,712	34,000	+1,288
Infrastructure and Security Activities.....	100,063	45,000	-55,063
Homeland Secure Data Network.....	77,132	63,156	-13,976
Subtotal.....	327,254	257,156	-70,098
Analysis and Operations.....	309,228	300,490	-8,738
Total, Departmental Operations.....	1,120,001	922,011	-197,990

Office of Inspector General:			
Operating Expenses.....	119,309	115,437	-3,872
(by transfer from Disaster Relief).....	(24,000)	(24,000)	---
Total, Office of Inspector General.....	143,309	139,437	-3,872
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Total, title I, Departmental Management and Operations.....	1,239,310	1,037,448	-201,862
(by transfer).....	(24,000)	(24,000)	---
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DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE II - SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS			
U.S. Customs and Border Protection			
Salaries and Expenses:			
Headquarters, Management, and Administration:			
Commissioner.....	---	23,656	+23,656
Chief Counsel.....	---	42,921	+42,921
Congressional Affairs.....	---	2,466	+2,466
Internal Affairs.....	---	149,061	+149,061
Public Affairs.....	---	11,934	+11,934
Training and Development.....	---	76,082	+76,082
Tech, Innovation, Acquisition.....	---	22,788	+22,788
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison.....	---	60,747	+60,747
Administration.....	---	403,473	+403,473
Rent.....	407,898	405,802	-2,096
Management and Administration, Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation.....	620,656	---	-620,656
Management and Administration, Border Security and Control Between Ports of Entry.....	592,330	---	-592,330
Subtotal.....	1,620,884	1,198,930	-421,954

Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation: Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation at Ports of Entry.....	2,727,294	2,856,573	+129,279
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (trust fund)...	3,274	3,274	---
International Cargo Screening.....	72,260	67,461	-4,799

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
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Other International Programs.....	24,740	24,000	-740
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT).....	40,183	40,912	+729
Trusted Traveler Programs.....	6,311	5,811	-500
Inspection and Detection Technology Investments.....	112,526	112,004	-522
Automated Targeting Systems.....	109,944	---	-109,944
National Targeting Center.....	65,474	65,106	-368
Training.....	47,651	40,703	-6,948
Subtotal.....	3,209,657	3,215,844	+6,187
Border Security and Control Between Ports of Entry:			
Border Security and Control.....	3,700,317	3,675,236	-25,081
Training.....	55,928	55,558	-370
Subtotal.....	3,756,245	3,730,794	-25,451
Air and Marine Operations.....	286,769	---	-286,769
US-VISIT.....	253,533	---	-253,533
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses.....	9,127,088	8,145,568	-981,520
Appropriations.....	(9,123,814)	(8,142,294)	(-981,520)
Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.....	(3,274)	(3,274)	---

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Small Airport User Fee (permanent indefinite discretionary appropriation).....	5,000	5,000	---
Automation Modernization:			
Information Technology.....	---	358,655	+358,655
Automated Targeting Systems.....	---	116,932	+116,932
Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System (ITDS).....	140,830	140,762	-68
Current Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS).....	199,275	200,174	+899
Subtotal.....	340,105	816,523	+476,418
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT):			
Development and Deployment.....	160,435	160,435	---
Operations and Maintenance.....	191,019	191,019	---
Subtotal.....	351,454	351,454	---
Air and Marine Operations:			
Salaries and Expenses.....	---	286,818	+286,818
Operations and Maintenance.....	353,751	392,000	+38,249
Procurement.....	73,950	126,250	+52,300
Subtotal.....	427,701	805,068	+377,367

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Construction and Facilities Management:			
Facilities Construction and Sustainment.....	385,398	375,398	-10,000
Program Oversight and Management.....	86,101	80,880	-5,221
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Subtotal.....	471,499	456,278	-15,221
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Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection			
Direct Appropriations.....	10,722,847	10,579,891	-142,956
Fee Accounts:			
Immigration Inspection User Fee.....	(764,267)	(598,552)	(-165,715)
Immigration Enforcement Fines.....	(773)	(773)	---
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee.....	(55,168)	(55,168)	---
Land Border Inspection Fee.....	(42,941)	(42,941)	---
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee.....	(694,627)	(500,134)	(-194,493)
APHIS Inspection Fee.....	(355,216)	(355,216)	---
Global Entry User Fee.....	(34,835)	(34,835)	---
Puerto Rico Collections.....	(98,602)	(98,602)	---
Small Airport User Fee.....	---	---	---
Virgin Island Fee.....	(11,302)	(11,302)	---
Customs Unclaimed Goods.....	(5,992)	(5,992)	---
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Subtotal, Fee Accounts.....	(2,063,723)	(1,703,515)	(-360,208)

Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.....	12,786,570	12,283,406	-503,164
Appropriations.....	(10,722,847)	(10,579,891)	(-142,956)
Fee Accounts.....	(2,063,723)	(1,703,515)	(-360,208)

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement			
Salaries and Expenses:			
Headquarters Management and Administration:			
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Services			
and Other Costs.....	192,236	191,909	-327
Headquarters Managed IT Investment.....	141,294	143,808	+2,514
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Subtotal.....	333,530	335,717	+2,187
Legal Proceedings.....	204,651	205,584	+933
Investigations:			
Domestic Investigations.....	1,599,972	1,672,220	+72,248
International Investigations:			
International Operations.....	100,544	99,741	-803
Visa Security Program.....	31,630	31,541	-89
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	132,174	131,282	-892
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Investigations.....	1,732,146	1,803,502	+71,356
Intelligence.....	75,448	74,298	-1,150

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Detention and Removal Operations:			
Custody Operations.....	1,844,802	1,993,770	+148,968
Fugitive Operations.....	125,771	128,802	+3,031
Criminal Alien Program.....	291,721	294,155	+2,434
Alternatives to Detention.....	72,435	91,444	+19,009
Transportation and Removal Program.....	255,984	276,925	+20,941

Subtotal.....	2,590,713	2,785,096	+194,383

Secure Communities.....	20,334	25,264	+4,930

Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses.....	4,956,822	5,229,461	+272,639

Automation Modernization:			
IT Investment.....	---	8,400	+8,400
TECS Modernization.....	34,900	23,000	-11,900
Electronic Health Records.....	---	3,500	+3,500

Subtotal.....	34,900	34,900	---

Construction.....	5,000	5,000	---

Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Direct Appropriations.....	4,996,722	5,269,361	+272,639

Fee Accounts:			
Immigration Inspection User Fee.....	(135,000)	(135,000)	---
Breached Bond/Detention Fund.....	(65,000)	(65,000)	---

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Student Exchange and Visitor Fee.....	(145,000)	(145,000)	---
Subtotal.....	345,000	345,000	---
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Appropriations.....	5,341,722	5,614,361	+272,639
Fee Accounts.....	(4,996,722)	(5,269,361)	(+272,639)
	(345,000)	(345,000)	---
Transportation Security Administration			
Aviation Security:			
Screening Operations:			
Screener Workforce:			
Privatized Screening.....	153,190	158,190	+5,000
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits.....	3,033,526	3,033,526	---
Subtotal.....	3,186,716	3,191,716	+5,000
Screener Training and Other.....	226,936	226,857	-79
Checkpoint Support.....	103,377	103,309	-68
EDS/ETD Systems:			
EDS Procurement and Installation.....	83,987	73,845	-10,142
Screening Technology Maintenance.....	298,509	298,509	---
Subtotal.....	382,496	372,354	-10,142
Subtotal, Screening Operations.....	3,899,525	3,894,236	-5,289

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Aviation Security Direction and Enforcement:			
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement.....	354,650	354,437	-213
Airport Management and Support.....	590,871	587,000	-3,871
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training.....	---	24,730	+24,730
Air Cargo.....	122,990	122,332	-658

Subtotal.....	1,068,511	1,088,499	+19,988

Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory).....			

Total, Aviation Security (gross).....	4,968,036	4,982,735	+14,699

Aviation Security Fees (offsetting collections).....	-2,120,000	-2,120,000	---
Additional Offsetting Collections (leg. proposal).....	-105,000	---	+105,000

Total, Aviation Security (net, discretionary)...	2,743,036	2,862,735	+119,699

Surface Transportation Security:			
Staffing and Operations.....	35,433	35,262	-171
Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and Canines.....	73,898	73,356	-542

Subtotal.....	109,331	108,618	-713

Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing:			
Secure Flight.....	106,198	93,202	-12,996
Crew and Other Vetting Programs.....	74,419	83,287	+8,868
TWIC Fees.....	(36,700)	(36,700)	---

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Hazardous Materials Fees.....	(12,000)	(12,000)	---
Alien Flight School Fees.....	(5,000)	(5,000)	---
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program.....	(5,400)	(5,400)	---
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee.....	(6,500)	(6,500)	---
Other Security Threat Assessments.....	(50)	(50)	---
General Aviation at DCA.....	(350)	(350)	---

Subtotal.....	246,617	242,489	-4,128
Direct Appropriations.....	(180,617)	(176,489)	(-4,128)
Fee Funded Programs.....	(66,000)	(66,000)	---

Transportation Security Support:			
Headquarters Administration.....	284,942	272,250	-12,692
Information Technology.....	455,484	441,000	-14,484
Human Capital Services.....	212,554	204,250	-8,304
Intelligence.....	44,809	44,561	-248

Subtotal.....	997,789	962,061	-35,728

Federal Air Marshals:			
Management and Administration.....	714,669	708,004	-6,665
Travel and Training.....	111,853	110,603	-1,250

Subtotal.....	826,522	818,607	-7,915

Total, Transportation Security Administration...	7,398,295	7,364,510	-33,785

Offsetting Collections.....	(-2,225,000)	(-2,120,000)	(+105,000)
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory).....	(250,000)	(250,000)	---

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Fee Funded Programs.....	(66,000)	(66,000)	---
Total, Transportation Security Administration (net).....	4,857,295	4,928,510	+71,215
Coast Guard			
Operating Expenses:			
Military Pay and Allowances.....	3,425,306	3,416,580	-8,726
Civilian Pay and Benefits.....	784,097	782,874	-1,223
Training and Recruiting.....	181,617	205,928	+24,311
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance.....	1,061,567	1,034,650	-26,917
Centrally Managed Accounts.....	318,856	319,135	+279
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance.....	983,940	1,012,840	+28,900
St. Elizabeths Support.....	---	12,800	+12,800
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism	---	227,000	+227,000
Subtotal.....	6,755,383	7,011,807	+256,424
(Defense).....	(340,000)	(567,000)	(+227,000)
(Nondefense).....	(6,415,383)	(6,444,807)	(+29,424)
Environmental Compliance and Restoration.....	13,187	13,164	-23
Reserve Training.....	109,543	120,000	+10,457

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements:			
Vessels:			
Survey and Design-Vessel and Boats.....	1,000	1,000	---
Response Boat-Medium.....	---	10,000	+10,000
In-Service Vessel Sustainment.....	21,000	21,000	---
National Security Cutter.....	616,000	629,000	+13,000
Offshore Patrol Cutter.....	25,000	23,000	-2,000
Fast Response Cutter.....	75,000	310,000	+235,000
Cutter Small Boats.....	3,000	3,000	---
Polar Ice Breaking Vessel.....	2,000	2,000	---
Subtotal.....	743,000	999,000	+256,000
Aircraft:			
HH-144 Conversion/Sustainment.....	---	9,200	+9,200
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment.....	---	24,900	+24,900
Long Range Surveillance Aircraft.....	16,000	---	-16,000
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment.....	---	129,210	+129,210
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment.....	12,000	12,000	---
Subtotal.....	28,000	175,310	+147,310
Other Acquisition Programs:			
Program Oversight and Management.....	10,000	10,000	---
Systems Engineering and Integration.....	204	204	---
C4ISR.....	35,226	40,226	+5,000
CG-Logistics Information Management System.....	1,500	1,500	---

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Nationwide Automatic Identification System.....	13,000	13,000	---
Subtotal.....	59,930	64,930	+5,000
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:			
Major Construction; Housing; ATON; and			
Survey and Design.....	2,000	2,000	---
Minor Shore.....	3,000	3,000	---
Subtotal.....	5,000	5,000	---
Military Housing.....	---	18,000	+18,000
Personnel and Related Support:			
Direct Personnel Costs.....	114,747	112,956	-1,791
Core Acquisition Costs.....	439	439	---
Subtotal.....	115,186	113,395	-1,791
Subtotal, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements.....	951,116	1,375,635	+424,519
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation.....	19,856	19,200	-656
Health Care Fund Contribution (permanent indefinite discretionary appropriation).....	201,000	201,000	---

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Retired Pay (mandatory).....	1,460,000	1,460,000	---
Total, Coast Guard.....	9,510,085	10,200,806	+690,721
Appropriations.....	(9,510,085)	(9,973,806)	(+463,721)
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.....	---	(227,000)	(+227,000)
(mandatory).....	(1,460,000)	(1,460,000)	---
(discretionary).....	(8,050,085)	(8,740,806)	(+690,721)
United States Secret Service			
Salaries and Expenses:			
Protection:			
Protection of Persons and Facilities.....	841,078	848,263	+7,185
Protective Intelligence Activities.....	67,782	67,165	-617
National Special Security Event Fund.....	4,500	4,500	---
Subtotal.....	913,360	919,928	+6,568
Investigations:			
Domestic Field Operations.....	316,433	329,291	+12,858
International Field Office Administration, Operations and Training.....	30,958	30,811	-147
Support for Missing and Exploited Children.....	---	8,366	+8,366
Subtotal.....	347,391	368,468	+21,077

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Headquarters, Management and Administration.....	177,282	188,964	+11,682
Rowley Training Center.....	55,552	55,118	-434
Information Integration and Technology Transformation.....	1,029	1,019	-10
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses.....	1,494,614	1,533,497	+38,883
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses:			
Facilities.....	5,380	5,380	---
Information Integration and Technology Transformation.....	46,395	46,395	---
Subtotal.....	51,775	51,775	---
Total, United States Secret Service.....	1,546,389	1,585,272	+38,883
Total, title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations.....	31,633,338	32,563,840	+930,502
Appropriations.....	(31,633,338)	(32,336,840)	(+703,502)
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.....	---	(227,000)	(+227,000)
(Fee Accounts).....	(2,474,723)	(2,114,515)	(-360,208)

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE III - PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY			

National Protection and Programs Directorate			
Management and Administration:			
Administrative Activities.....	64,725	56,499	-8,226
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:			
Infrastructure Protection:			
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning.....	57,975	63,134	+5,159
Sector Management and Governance.....	60,477	62,562	+2,085
Regional Field Operations.....	56,708	56,550	-158
Infrastructure Security Compliance.....	85,790	81,000	-4,790
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection.....	260,950	263,246	+2,296

Cybersecurity and Communications:			
Cybersecurity:			
Cybersecurity Coordination.....	4,338	4,320	-18
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) Operations.....	102,636	102,000	-636
Federal Network Security.....	199,769	199,725	-44
Network Security Deployment.....	406,441	382,252	-24,189
Global Cybersecurity Management.....	19,057	25,892	+6,835

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness.....	73,043	73,013	-30
Business Operations.....	5,125	5,089	-36
Subtotal, Cybersecurity.....	810,409	792,291	-18,118
Communications:			
Office of Emergency Communications.....	36,516	37,450	+934
Priority Telecommunications Services.....	53,412	53,372	-40
Next Generation Networks.....	21,160	21,158	-2
Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications.....	10,102	10,074	-28
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs.....	9,445	9,409	-36
Subtotal, Communications.....	130,635	131,463	+828
Subtotal, Cybersecurity and Communications.....	941,044	923,754	-17,290
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security.....	1,201,994	1,187,000	-14,994
Federal Protective Service:			
Basic Security.....	271,540	271,540	---
Building-specific Security.....	509,056	509,056	---
Reimbursable Security Fees (Contract Guard Services).....	521,228	521,228	---
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service.....	1,301,824	1,301,824	---

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
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Offsetting Collections.....	-1,301,824	-1,301,824	---
Office of Biometric Identity Management.....	---	227,108	+227,108
Total, National Protection and Programs			
Directorate (gross).....	2,568,543	2,772,431	+203,888
Offsetting Collections.....	(-1,301,824)	(-1,301,824)	---
-----			-----
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (net).....	1,266,719	1,470,607	+203,888
Office of Health Affairs			
BioWatch.....	90,609	85,277	-5,332
National Biosurveillance Integration Center.....	8,000	10,000	+2,000
Chemical Defense Program.....	824	824	---
Planning and Coordination.....	4,995	4,995	---
Salaries and Expenses.....	27,369	25,667	-1,702
-----			-----
Total, Office of Health Affairs.....	131,797	126,763	-5,034
Federal Emergency Management Agency			
Salaries and Expenses:			
Administrative and Regional Offices.....	240,736	249,855	+9,119
Office of National Capital Region Coordination..	(2,602)	(3,400)	(+798)

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Preparedness and Protection.....	293,684	173,406	-120,278
Response.....	171,665	178,692	+7,027
Urban Search and Rescue Response System.....	(27,513)	(35,180)	(+7,667)
Recovery.....	55,530	55,121	-409
Mitigation.....	25,882	27,858	+1,976
Mission Support.....	144,580	151,744	+7,164
Centrally Managed Accounts.....	110,306	110,306	---
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses.....	1,042,383	946,982	-95,401
(Defense).....	(77,000)	(74,000)	(-3,000)
(Nondefense).....	(965,383)	(872,982)	(-92,401)
Grants and Training:			
State and Local Programs:			
State Homeland Security Grant Program.....	---	466,346	+466,346
Operation Stonegarden.....	---	(55,000)	(+55,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative.....	---	600,000	+600,000
Nonprofit Security Grants.....	---	(13,000)	(+13,000)
Public Transportation Security Assistance and			
Railroad Security Assistance.....	---	100,000	+100,000
Amtrak Security.....	---	(10,000)	(+10,000)
Port Security Grants.....	---	100,000	+100,000
Subtotal, Discretionary Grants.....	---	1,266,346	+1,266,346

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Education, Training, and Exercises:			
Emergency Management Institute.....	---	20,569	+20,569
Center for Domestic Preparedness.....	---	64,991	+64,991
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium.....	---	98,000	+98,000
National Exercise Program.....	---	21,094	+21,094
Continuing Training.....	---	29,000	+29,000

Subtotal.....	---	233,654	+233,654

National Preparedness Grant Program.....	1,043,200	---	-1,043,200

First Responder Assistance Program:			
Emergency Management Performance Grants.....	350,000	---	-350,000
Fire Grants.....	335,000	---	-335,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act Grants.....	335,000	---	-335,000
Training Partnership Grants.....	60,000	---	-60,000

Subtotal, First Responder Assistance Program.....	1,080,000	---	-1,080,000

Subtotal, State and Local Programs.....	2,123,200	1,500,000	-623,200
(Defense).....	---	(55,000)	(+55,000)
(Nondefense).....	(2,123,200)	(1,445,000)	(-678,200)

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Firefighter Assistance Grants:			
Fire Grants.....	---	340,000	+340,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act Grants.....	---	340,000	+340,000
Subtotal.....	---	680,000	+680,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants.....	---	350,000	+350,000
Subtotal, Grants and Training.....	2,123,200	2,530,000	+406,800

Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program.....	-1,272	-1,272	---
United States Fire Administration.....	41,306	44,000	+2,694
Disaster Relief Fund:			
Base Disaster Relief.....	594,522	594,522	---
Disaster Relief Category.....	5,626,386	5,626,386	---
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund.....	6,220,908	6,220,908	---
(transfer out to Inspector General).....	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	---
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund (net).....	6,196,908	6,196,908	---

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program.....	84,361	95,202	+10,841
National Flood Insurance Fund:			
Salaries and Expenses.....	22,000	22,000	---
Flood Plain Management and Mapping.....	154,300	154,300	---
Subtotal.....	176,300	176,300	---
Offsetting Fee Collections.....	-176,300	-176,300	---
National Predisastr Mitigation Fund.....	---	25,000	+25,000
Emergency Food and Shelter.....	100,000	120,000	+20,000
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency.....	9,610,886	9,980,820	+369,934
(Appropriations).....	(3,984,500)	(4,354,434)	(+369,934)
(Disaster Relief Category).....	(5,626,386)	(5,626,386)	---
(Transfer out).....	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	---
Total, title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Directorate.....	11,009,402	11,578,190	+568,788
Appropriations.....	(5,383,016)	(5,951,804)	(+568,788)
Disaster Relief Category.....	(5,626,386)	(5,626,386)	---
(Transfer out).....	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	---

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE IV - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES			
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services			
Appropriations:			
E-Verify Program.....	114,213	113,889	-324
Immigrant Integration Programs.....	10,000	---	-10,000
Subtotal.....	124,213	113,889	-10,324

Fee Accounts:			
Adjudication Services:			
District Operations.....	(1,510,836)	(1,544,380)	(+33,544)
(Immigrant Integration Grants).....	---	(7,500)	(+7,500)
Service Center Operations.....	(550,653)	(578,393)	(+27,740)
Asylum, Refugee and International Operations.....	(236,494)	(236,710)	(+216)
Records Operations.....	(94,039)	(94,039)	---
Business Transformation.....	(183,464)	(183,464)	---
Subtotal.....	2,575,486	2,636,986	+61,500

Information and Customer Services:			
Operating Expenses.....	(96,409)	(96,409)	---
Administration:			
Operating Expenses.....	(339,421)	(339,421)	---

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
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Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE).....	(29,937)	(29,937)	---
Subtotal, Fee Accounts.....	3,041,253	3,102,753	+61,500
H1-B Visa Fee Account: Adjudication Services: Service Center Operations.....	(13,000)	---	(-13,000)
H1-B and L Fraud Prevention Fee Account: Adjudication Services: District Operations.....	(26,044)	---	(-26,044)
Asylum and Refugee Operating Expenses.....	(216)	---	(-216)
Service Center Operations.....	(14,740)	---	(-14,740)
Subtotal.....	41,000	---	-41,000
Total, Fee Accounts.....	3,095,253	3,102,753	+7,500
-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services.....	(3,219,466)	(3,216,642)	(-2,824)
Appropriations.....	(124,213)	(113,889)	(-10,324)
Fee Accounts.....	(3,095,253)	(3,102,753)	(+7,500)
(Immigration Examination Fee Account).....	(3,041,253)	(3,048,753)	(+7,500)
(H1-B Visa Fee Account).....	(13,000)	(13,000)	---
(H1-B and L Fraud Prevention Fee Account).....	(41,000)	(41,000)	---

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center			
Salaries and Expenses:			
Law Enforcement Training.....	210,818	198,317	-12,501
Management and Administration.....	28,420	28,228	-192
Accreditation.....	1,306	1,300	-6
Subtotal.....	240,544	227,845	-12,699
Acquisitions, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses.....			
	30,885	30,885	---
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center..	271,429	258,730	-12,699
Science and Technology			
Management and Administration.....	129,608	129,000	-608
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations:			
Research, Development, and Innovation.....	467,000	462,000	-5,000
Laboratory Facilities.....	857,785	547,785	-310,000
Acquisition and Operations Support.....	41,703	41,703	---
University Programs.....	31,000	39,724	+8,724
Subtotal.....	1,397,488	1,091,212	-306,276
Total, Science and Technology.....	1,527,096	1,220,212	-306,884

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office			
Management and Administration.....	37,510	37,353	-157
Research, Development, and Operations:			
Systems Engineering and Architecture.....	21,222	21,000	-222
Systems Development.....	21,243	21,000	-243
Transformational Research and Development.....	75,291	71,102	-4,189
Assessments.....	39,918	39,300	-618
Operations Support.....	30,835	30,200	-635
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center.....	22,701	22,700	-1
Subtotal.....	211,210	205,302	-5,908
Systems Acquisition:			
Radiation Portal Monitor Program.....	7,000	7,000	---
Securing the Cities.....	22,000	22,000	---
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems.....	13,600	13,600	---
Subtotal.....	42,600	42,600	---
Total, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office.....	291,320	285,255	-6,065
Total, title IV, Research and Development, Training, and Services.....	2,214,058	1,878,086	-335,972
(Fee Accounts).....	(3,095,253)	(3,102,753)	(+7,500)

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS			
USCIS Immigrant Integration Grants.....	---	2,500	+2,500
DHS Consolidated Headquarters Project.....	---	35,000	+35,000
Data Center Migration.....	---	42,200	+42,200
Financial Systems Modernization.....	---	29,548	+29,548
CBP BSFIT unobligated balance (rescission).....	---	-67,498	-67,498
Columbia Free Trade Act Collections.....	110,000	110,000	---
TSA Aviation Security (rescission)(P.L. 113-6).....	---	-35,000	-35,000
TSA Surface Transportation Security (rescission)(P.L. 113-6).....	---	-20,000	-20,000
Visa Lottery Fee.....	-50,000	---	+50,000
U.S. Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(P.L. 111-83).....	-14,500	-14,500	---
U.S. Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(P.L. 112-10).....	-9,000	-35,500	-26,500
U.S. Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(P.L. 112-74).....	-18,500	-79,300	-60,800
U.S. Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(P.L. 113-6).....	---	-19,879	-19,879
TSA Aviation Security (70 x 0550) (rescission).....	---	-2,000	-2,000
TSA Research and Development (rescission).....	---	-977	-977
Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund (rescission).....	---	-100,000	-100,000
Rescission of Legacy Funds.....	---	-4,657	-4,657
Rescission of Unobligated Balances (nondefense).....	---	-13,593	-13,593
FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (rescission).....	---	-300,522	-300,522
=====			
Total, title V, General Provisions.....	18,000	-474,178	-492,178
Appropriations.....	(60,000)	(219,248)	(+159,248)
Rescissions.....	(-42,000)	(-693,426)	(-651,426)
=====			

DIVISION F - DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Grand Total.....	46,114,108	46,583,386	+469,278
Appropriations.....	(40,529,722)	(41,423,426)	(+893,704)
Rescissions.....	(-42,000)	(-693,426)	(-651,426)
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.....	---	(227,000)	(+227,000)
Disaster Relief Category.....	(5,626,386)	(5,626,386)	---
(Fee Funded Programs).....	(5,569,976)	(5,217,268)	(-352,708)
(by transfer).....	(24,000)	(24,000)	---
(transfer out).....	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	---

DIVISION G—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

The following statement is an explanation of the effects of Division G, which makes appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Forest Service, the Indian Health Service, and related agencies for fiscal year 2014.

In cases where this explanatory statement directs the submission of a report, such report is to be submitted to both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. Where this explanatory statement refers to the Committees or the Committees on Appropriations, unless otherwise noted, this reference is to the House Subcommittee on Interior, Environment and Related Agencies and the Senate Subcommittee on Interior, Environment and Related Agencies.

The Committees direct each department and agency funded in this Act to follow the directions set forth in this Act and the accompanying statement, and not reallocate resources or reorganize activities except as provided herein or otherwise approved by the Committees through the reprogramming process as described in this explanatory statement. This explanatory statement addresses only those agencies and accounts for which there is a need for greater explanation than provided in the Act itself. Funding levels for appropriations by account, program, and activity, with comparisons to the fiscal year 2014 budget request, can be found in the table at the end of this division.

National Ocean Policy.—The Committees direct the Department of the Interior, EPA, and Council on Environmental Quality to: (1) submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of enactment of this Act identifying all expenditures in fiscal years 2012 and 2013 for the development, administration and implementation of the National Ocean Policy as defined by Executive Order 13547; and (2) clearly identify funding proposed for the implementation of the National Ocean Policy in future budget submissions.

State Wildlife Data.—The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service are expected to cooperatively engage State fish and wildlife agencies to utilize State fish and wildlife data and analyses as a significant source of information to inform land use, planning, and related natural resource decisions involving wildlife, since the States retain primary jurisdiction over most wildlife on Federal, State, and private lands. Federal agencies should not unnecessarily duplicate raw data, but when appropriate, evaluate existing analyses of data prepared by the States and reciprocally, share data with State wildlife managers, to ensure that the most complete data are available for decision support systems.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement.—The agreement does not address an extension of the current recreation fee authority. A one-year extension of this authority was contained in the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014 (PL 113-46).

Making Litigation Costs Transparent.—The Department of the Interior, EPA, and the Forest Service are directed to provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and make publicly available no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, detailed Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) fee information as specified in House Report 112-151.

Public Access.—The Committees believe that it is essential for the Department of the

Interior and the Forest Service to provide opportunities on public lands for hunting, fishing, recreational shooting, and other outdoor activities. Within 120 days of enactment of this Act, the Department and the Forest Service are directed to report back to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations regarding actions to preserve and improve access to public lands for hunting, fishing, shooting and other recreational activities, including proposed improvements for public involvement in agency decision-making and coordination with State and local governments.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

The following are the procedures governing reprogramming actions for programs and activities funded in the Department of the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The Committees remind the agencies funded in this Act that these reprogramming guidelines are in effect, and must be complied with, until such time as the Committees modify them through bill or report language.

Definitions.—“Reprogramming,” as defined in these procedures, includes the reallocation of funds from one budget activity, budget line-item or program area, to another within any appropriation funded in this Act.

For construction, land acquisition, and forest legacy accounts, a reprogramming constitutes the reallocation of funds, including unobligated balances, from one construction, land acquisition, or forest legacy project to another such project.

A reprogramming shall also consist of any significant departure from the program described in the agency's budget justifications. This includes proposed reorganizations, especially those of significant national or regional importance, even without a change in funding. Any change to the organization table presented in the budget justification shall be subject to this requirement.

General Guidelines for Reprogramming.—

(a) A reprogramming should be made only when an unforeseen situation arises, and then only if postponement of the project or the activity until the next appropriation year would result in actual loss or damage.

(b) Any project or activity, which may be deferred through reprogramming, shall not later be accomplished by means of further reprogramming, but instead, funds should again be sought for the deferred project or activity through the regular appropriations process.

(c) Except under the most urgent situations, reprogramming should not be employed to initiate new programs or increase allocations specifically denied or limited by Congress, or to decrease allocations specifically increased by the Congress.

(d) Reprogramming proposals submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for approval shall be considered approved 30 calendar days after receipt if the Committees have posed no objection. However, agencies will be expected to extend the approval deadline if specifically requested by either Committee.

Criteria and Exceptions.—A reprogramming must be submitted to the Committees in writing prior to implementation if it exceeds \$1,000,000 annually or results in an increase or decrease of more than 10 percent annually in affected programs, with the following exceptions:

(a) With regard to the tribal priority allocations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, there is no restriction on reprogrammings among these programs. However, the Bureaus shall report

on all reprogrammings made during a given fiscal year no later than 60 days after the end of the fiscal year.

(b) With regard to the EPA, State and Tribal Assistance Grants account, the Committees do not require reprogramming requests associated with States and Tribes Partnership Grants.

Assessments.—“Assessment” as defined in these procedures shall refer to any charges, reserves, or holdbacks applied to a budget activity or budget line item for costs associated with general agency administrative costs, overhead costs, working capital expenses, or contingencies.

(a) No assessment shall be levied against any program, budget activity, sub-activity, budget line item, or project funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act unless such assessment and the basis therefor are presented to the Committees on Appropriations in the budget justifications and are subsequently approved by the Committees. The explanation for any assessment in the budget justification shall show the amount of the assessment, the activities assessed, and the purpose of the funds.

(b) Proposed changes to estimated assessments, as such estimates were presented in annual budget justifications, shall be submitted through the reprogramming process and shall be subject to the same dollar and reporting criteria as any other reprogramming.

(c) The Committees direct that each agency or bureau which utilizes assessments shall submit an annual report to the Committees which provides details on the use of all funds assessed from any other budget activity, line item, sub-activity, or project.

(d) In no case shall contingency funds or assessments be used to finance projects and activities disapproved or limited by Congress, or to finance programs or activities that could be foreseen and included in the normal budget review process.

(e) New programs requested in the budget should not be initiated before enactment of the bill without notification to, and the approval of, the Committees on Appropriations. This restriction applies to all such actions regardless of whether a formal reprogramming of funds is required to begin the program.

Quarterly Reports.—All reprogrammings between budget activities, budget line-items, program areas, or the more detailed activity levels shown in this agreement, including those below the monetary thresholds established above, shall be reported to the Committees within 60 days of the end of each quarter and shall include cumulative totals for each budget activity, budget line item, or construction, land acquisition, or forest legacy project.

Land Acquisitions, Easements, and Forest Legacy.—Lands shall not be acquired for more than the approved appraised value (as addressed in section 301(3) of Public Law 91-646), unless such acquisitions are submitted to the Committees on Appropriations for approval in compliance with these procedures.

Land Exchanges.—Land exchanges, where in the estimated value of the Federal lands to be exchanged is greater than \$1,000,000, shall not be consummated until the Committees have had a 30-day period in which to examine the proposed exchange. In addition, the Committees shall be provided advance notification of exchanges valued between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

Budget Structure.—The budget activity or line item structure for any agency appropriation account shall not be altered without

advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The bill provides \$956,875,000 for Management of Lands and Resources. In addition to the funding allocation table at the end of this explanatory statement, the agreement includes the following instructions:

Rangeland Management.—Within funding provided, the Bureau is expected to improve its completion of grazing permit renewals; conduct annual and trend monitoring of grazing allotments; and improve the quality of Bureau work on environmental and other documents related to livestock grazing. The Committees direct the Bureau, to the greatest extent practicable, to make vacant grazing allotments available to a holder of a grazing permit or lease when lands covered by the holder of the permit or lease are unusable because of drought or wildfire.

The Committees support the Bureau moving expeditiously to convene a meeting with the key stakeholders within the California Desert Conservation Area, including the High Desert Ranchers, to resolve outstanding issues required for the implementation of the grazing mitigation program as intended by Congress under section 122(b) of Division E of Public Law 112-174, in order to bring this matter to a close in a manner that benefits public lands and all interested parties.

The Bureau is urged to collaborate with the Forest Service and the Agricultural Research Service on research involving the risk of disease transmission between domestic and bighorn sheep.

Wild Horse and Burro Management.—The Committees are concerned about rising costs without evidence of tangible improvements in the program.

Wildlife Management.—The agreement includes \$52,338,000 for wildlife management, including \$15,000,000 as requested for sage-grouse. The Committees support the implementation of State sage-grouse conservation plans that prevent the need for an Endangered Species Act listing designation. The Bureau is urged to work in partnership with States to develop and implement such plans, and to support advanced collaboration efforts that could be models for conservation strategies in other places.

The Committees are concerned about the rapid spread of white-nose syndrome in bats. The Bureau is directed to continue its research, inventory, and monitoring of bat resources on Bureau-administered lands.

The Committees are concerned that current seed procurement procedures and priorities are duplicative and add unnecessary costs to Bureau programs. The Bureau is instructed to establish a system to publicly communicate its yearly estimated seed needs by variety.

Energy and Minerals Management.—The Committees have provided \$80,877,000 for oil and gas management including amounts to correct inspection deficiencies in this program identified by the Government Accountability Office and the Inspector General.

LAND ACQUISITION

The bill provides \$19,463,000 for Land Acquisition. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this statement. This amount will fully fund the first five projects and partially fund the sixth project as prioritized by the Bureau pursuant to the Administration's consoli-

dated request list for fiscal year 2014, as shown in the table below. In future budget submissions, the Bureau should prioritize and rank projects in different management units separately, even if they are part of a landscape collaborative planning process or other multi-unit program. The Bureau can utilize funds within "Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships" for hunter and angler access projects.

State	Bureau of land management	Budget request	This bill
MT	Blackfoot River Watershed/Douglas Creek	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000
CO	Canyons of the Ancients NM	1,703,000	1,703,000
CA	California Coastal National Monument (Point Arena)	2,000,000	2,000,000
ID	Lower Salmon River ACEC/SRMA	1,820,000	1,820,000
CA	California Wilderness	6,702,000	6,702,000
CA	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains NM	5,948,000	1,124,000
	Additional project requests	8,331,000	0
	Total, Acquisitions	29,104,000	15,949,000

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

The bill provides \$114,467,000 for Oregon and California Grant Lands. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Bureau shall provide a report to the Congress on its plan to ensure funding and personnel needs to complete the Western Oregon Resource Management Plans while sustaining the timber sale program.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The bill provides \$10,000,000 to be derived from public lands receipts and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

The bill provides an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$32,465,000 for Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

The bill provides an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$24,000,000 for Miscellaneous Trust Funds.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The bill provides \$1,188,339,000 for Resource Management. In addition to the funding allocation table at the end of this explanatory statement, the agreement includes the following instructions:

Candidate Conservation.—The Committees support the implementation of State sage-grouse conservation plans that prevent the need for an Endangered Species Act listing designation. The Service is urged to work in partnership with States to develop and implement such plans, and to support advanced collaboration efforts that could be models for conservation strategies in other places.

Endangered Species.—The agreement includes bill language capping funds for Endangered Species Act listings, critical habitat designations, and petitions, as requested. The Committees note that the Service's settlement agreements and corresponding workplans are subject to the Federal budget process. The Service is urged to file requisite workplan amendments with the courts as necessary to extend deadlines in order to ensure that the Service can continue to meet its obligations for thorough biological and economic analysis; fair public consultation; and transparent decision-making, within the budget provided.

The agreement includes \$1,000,000 to continue the livestock loss demonstration program as authorized by Public Law 111-11. States with de-listed wolf populations shall continue to be eligible for funding, provided that those States continue to meet the eligi-

bility criteria contained in Public Law 111-11.

The agreement includes not less than \$2,000,000 for white-nose syndrome activities in coordination with other Federal partners. The Service is urged to continue its efforts with non-governmental partners to recover northern aplomado falcons, California condors, and other listed species.

The Committees are concerned that the Service's 2011 revised survey protocol for the Northern Spotted Owl could have adverse economic impacts on timber companies' ability to harvest on private lands in California or respond to fluctuating market conditions. The Committees appreciate the Service's willingness to work with States and landowners to consider options that provide greater flexibility and streamline project review for timber harvesting plans, as expressed in the Pacific Regional Office's February 21, 2012 letter to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). The Service is urged to: (1) develop survey protocols in cooperation with industry that minimize delays in processing timber harvesting plan permits; (2) exercise its discretion to offer exemptions from the 2-year survey protocol on a case-by-case basis where sufficient data exists to determine potential risks to the species; and (3) develop clear guidelines that explicitly define the conditions, criteria, and procedures for applying for an exemption from the 2-year survey protocol.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—The Committees direct the Service to work collaboratively with interested parties, including the Congress, States, local communities, Tribal governments and others in making refuge designations and in adjusting refuge boundaries.

The agreement includes \$2,835,000 for the subsistence management program.

The Service is encouraged to establish an invasive species strike team to cover the Gulf Coast region as it has with other regions of the United States.

Conservation, Enforcement, and Science.—The Committees are concerned about the surge in wildlife poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking, particularly of elephant ivory and rhino horn in sub-Saharan Africa, and understand that these activities provide a significant source of financing for armed insurgencies and groups with links to transnational organized crime and terrorism. The agreement includes full funding for international coordination, as requested.

The agreement accepts the proposed budget structure change to move the Science line item. Within Science, \$2,500,000 is provided for white-nose syndrome activities.

Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation.—The agreement includes \$135,319,000 for Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation, of which \$46,528,000 is to continue operations at every facility in the National Fish Hatchery System as requested. None of the funds may be used to terminate operations or to close any facility. The Committees recognize the reimbursable agreements the Service has entered into with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Department of the Interior's Central Utah Project, and the Bonneville Power Administration in order to continue to operate mitigation hatcheries, and have provided the requested funding in the Energy and Water Development division of this Act.

The agreement includes \$1,000,000 for the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement; \$711,000 for the sea lamprey program; and \$2,000,000 for prevention, containment, and enforcement activities prescribed in the February 2010 Quagga-Zebra Mussel Action Plan for Western U.S. Waters.

The agreement includes \$9,554,000 for the subsistence management program. The Service should continue high priority work including improvement of stock assessments; estimates of Chinook salmon escapement and run size; better understanding of salmon stock dynamics; and the assessment of biological and environmental factors influencing productivity of Chinook salmon.

The Committees continue to support the National Fish Passage Program and its flexibility to form unique partnerships for both prevention and restoration activities.

The Committees are aware that during both House and Senate consideration of H.R. 3080, the Water Resources Development Act of 2013, language was adopted to establish a multiagency effort to slow the spread of

Asian carp in the Upper Mississippi River and Ohio River Basins and tributaries. The Committees urge the agencies to move quickly to initiate this effort to help control the spread of Asian carp. The agreement includes not less than \$3,500,000 to prevent the spread of Asian carp in the Upper Mississippi River, Ohio River, and Great Lakes Basins and tributaries.

Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCC).—The Committees are concerned about a recent Inspector General report finding “areas of concern that could potentially place millions of dollars at risk and jeopardize future funding and support for LCC activities overall.” From within the funds provided for LCC activities, the Service is directed to contract with the National Acad-

emy of Sciences to evaluate: (1) the purpose, goals, and scientific merits of the program within the context of other similar programs; and (2) whether there have been measurable improvements in the health of fish, wildlife, and their habitats as a result of the program.

CONSTRUCTION

The bill provides \$15,722,000 for Construction. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this statement. The Service is expected to follow the construction project priority list included in the President’s fiscal year 2014 budget request, and as shown in the table below.

State	Refuge, hatchery, or other unit	Budget request	This bill
National Wildlife Refuge System			
IL	Crab Orchard NWR	\$525,000	\$525,000
CA	Modoc NWR	300,000	300,000
AR	White River NWR	600,000	600,000
MA	Great Meadows NWR	362,000	362,000
AR	White River NWR	550,000	550,000
PA	John Heinz NWR	527,000	527,000
GA	Okefenokee NWR	159,000	159,000
OK	Tishomingo NWR	139,000	139,000
NU	Great Swamp NWR	330,000	330,000
WA	Turnbull NWR	210,000	210,000
IL	Crab Orchard NWR	409,000	409,000
National Fish Hatchery System			
WA	Abernathy NFH	1,100,000	1,100,000
WA	Makah NFH	970,000	970,000
ID	Kooskia NFH	25,000	25,000
WA	Little White Salmon NFH	50,000	50,000
Other			
N/A	Service Wide Seismic Safety	215,000	215,000
CO	National Black-footed Ferret Conservation Center	190,000	190,000
Total, Line Item Construction.		6,661,000	6,661,000

LAND ACQUISITION

The bill provides \$54,422,000 for Land Acquisition. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this statement. This amount will fully

fund the first four projects as prioritized by the Service pursuant to the Administration’s consolidated request list for fiscal year 2014, as shown in the table below. In future budget submissions, the Service should prioritize

and rank projects in different management units separately, even if they are part of a landscape collaborative planning process or other multi-unit program.

State	Refuge unit	Budget request	This bill
MT	Crown of the Continent	\$11,940,000	\$11,940,000
ND/SD	Dakota Grassland CA	8,650,000	8,650,000
FL	Everglades Headwaters	5,000,000	5,000,000
GA/FL/SC	Longleaf Pine, Okefenokee NWR/St. Mark’s NWR/Cape Romain NWR/Waccamaw NWR	9,481,000	9,481,000
	Additional project requests	13,000,000	0
Total, Acquisitions.		48,071,000	35,071,000

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

The bill provides \$50,095,000 for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, of which \$22,695,000 is to be derived from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, and \$27,400,000 is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this statement.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

The bill provides \$13,228,000 for payments to counties authorized by the National Wildlife Refuge Fund.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

The bill provides \$34,145,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

The bill provides \$3,660,000 for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

The bill provides \$9,061,000 for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this statement.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

The bill provides \$58,695,000 for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this statement.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

The bill provides \$2,236,753,000 for the Operation of the National Park System. The detailed allocation of funding by program area and activity is included in the table at the end of the statement.

Operating Plan.—The Committees direct the Service to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, an operating plan for the Operation of the National Park System appropriations account that includes any necessary adjustments to the amounts

provided to maintain park operations of all units budgeted in the fiscal year 2014 request. Such plan shall be subject to the reprogramming guidelines contained in this explanatory statement.

Wild bison.—The Service is directed to continue to consult with Native American Tribes to develop an updated conservation and management plan for Yellowstone bison that utilizes sound management practices.

Resource Stewardship.—The Committees direct the Service to provide no less than \$2,000,000 within available funds for quagga and zebra mussel containment, prevention, and enforcement as prescribed in the February 2010 Quagga-Zebra Mussel Action Plan for Western U.S. Waters. The Committees further urge the Service to provide no less than \$3,000,000 within available funds for monitoring and surveillance activities associated with white-nose syndrome in bats.

Park Partnerships.—The Committees encourage the use of public-private partnerships as an important tool in the successful operation of land management agencies. These partnerships, which leverage Federal

dollars with State, local, nonprofit, and philanthropic entities, have proven effective at achieving partner and Service goals and objectives. The Committees urge the Department and Service to reassess recent policy interpretations and review procedures to facilitate partnerships that have historically proven beneficial to national parks and partners. The Committees support ongoing efforts by the Service to enter into cooperative partnerships with Native American Tribes to enhance the management and operation of its parks and facilities.

Historic leases.—The Committees applaud the efforts of the Service and private partners to successfully implement such leases, and encourage the broader use of this important authority to mitigate the maintenance backlog of historic structures.

Flight 93 Memorial.—The Committees are committed to the timely completion of the Flight 93 Memorial and urge the Service to complete all phases of the Memorial in conjunction with private fundraising efforts.

National Capital Area Performing Arts Program.—Within the amounts provided, the Committees direct the Service to maintain funding for the National Capital Area Performing Arts Program, including the summer concert series staged on the U.S. Capitol grounds, at the fiscal year 2012 enacted level.

Enhanced Security for National Icons.—The Committees support funding at the budget request level for enhanced security at national icons including the Statue of Liberty and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial.

Historic Properties.—The Committees are concerned that a proposal to remove the Fresnel lens currently installed at the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse in Rhode Island will have an adverse impact on this historic property. The Service is directed to report to and consult with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to facilitating the transfer of the lens or accepting

the lens for display at any unit within the System.

Abandoned Mines.—The Service is encouraged to prioritize the closure of abandoned mines which present the greatest threat to public safety, in particular those mines with dangerous vertical shafts that pose risks to unsuspecting visitors.

Park Police Firearms Investigations.—The Inspector General of the Department of the Interior recently reported that the United States Park Police (USPP) could not account for its inventory of firearms, indicating that USPP leadership has a lackadaisical attitude toward firearms management that created conditions that would allow for theft and misuse of firearms. The Service is directed to develop a plan to be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 90 days of enactment of this Act that comprehensively addresses the internal management weaknesses that have led to each of the Inspector General's findings, including organizational changes, actions, and a timeline required to correct them.

Water Quality.—The Committees urge the Service to work with the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida to examine the water quality of the L-28 canal system.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

The bill provides \$60,795,000 for National Recreation and Preservation with the following specific directives:

Chesapeake Gateways and Trails Program.—As requested, the bill includes \$1,997,000 for the Chesapeake Gateways and Trails Program. The Committees have included language within Title IV General Provisions to extend the authorization of this program through fiscal year 2015.

Heritage Partnership Program.—The bill provides \$18,289,000 for the Heritage Partnership Program. The bill restores funding for long-standing, tier 3 areas to each area's fiscal

year 2012 level; provides a total of \$300,000 to each of the tier 2 areas including those with recently approved management plans; and provides \$150,000 to each tier 1 area that has been authorized and is still in the process of having a management plan approved. No additional reallocation of funds from long-standing areas shall be implemented by the Service. The Committees have included language within Title I General Provisions to extend the authorization of 12 expiring National Heritage Areas through fiscal year 2015.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

The bill provides \$56,410,000 for the Historic Preservation Fund with the following specific directives:

State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices.—The bill provides \$47,425,000 for State Historic Preservation Offices, of which \$500,000 is for grants to underserved communities, and \$8,985,000 for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices.

CONSTRUCTION

The bill provides \$137,461,000 for Construction with the following specific directives:

Line Item Construction.—The bill provides \$60,563,000 in funding for line item construction projects in the fiscal year 2014 budget request and as shown in the table below. Requests for reprogramming will be considered pursuant to the guidelines in the front of this statement.

Everglades Restoration.—The Committees have been informed by the Service that instead of the \$30,000,000 requested in the Construction account for the Tamiami Trail bridging, only \$15,000,000 is needed in fiscal year 2014. In keeping with the Federal/non-Federal partnership for funding this project, the Committees have provided the necessary \$7,500,000 to move this project forward in fiscal year 2014.

State	Park unit	Budget request	This bill
PA	Independence Hall National Historical Park	\$1,981,000	\$1,981,000
WY	Yellowstone National Park	11,873,000	11,873,000
AK	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	1,850,000	1,850,000
CA	San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park	1,584,000	1,584,000
AZ	Grand Canyon National Park	3,746,000	3,746,000
DC	National Capital Parks-East	3,209,000	3,209,000
NY	Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site	6,218,000	6,218,000
WA	Olympic National Park	5,891,000	5,891,000
IN, CT, MA MD, ME,	National Mall and Memorial Parks	14,219,000	14,219,000
NH, NY, PA, VA, VT.	Indian Dunes National Lakeshore and Appalachian National Scenic Trail	2,492,000	2,492,000
FL	Everglades National Park	30,000,000	7,500,000
Total, Line Item Construction.		83,063,000	60,563,000

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND (RESCISSION)

The bill includes a rescission of \$28,000,000 in annual contract authority. This authority has not been used in recent years and there are no plans to use this authority in fiscal year 2014.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

The bill provides \$98,100,000 for Land Acquisition and State Assistance. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this statement. This amount will fully fund the first six projects and partially fund the seventh project as prioritized by the Service pursuant to the Administration's consolidated request list for fiscal year 2014, as shown in the table below. In future budget submissions, the Service should prioritize and rank projects in different management units separately, even if they are part of a landscape

collaborative planning process or other multi-unit program. In addition to the traditional State Conservation Grants, the Committees have provided \$3,000,000 for a competitive grant program. The Secretary is directed to brief the Committees on the design of the program and the grant criteria to be used prior to issuing requests for proposals.

State	Park unit	Budget request	This bill
MT	Glacier NP	\$1,030,000	\$1,030,000
MI	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	5,269,000	5,269,000
TX	San Antonio Missions NHP	1,760,000	1,760,000
SC/FL	Congaree NP, Timucuan Ecological Preserve	3,459,000	3,459,000
TBD	Civil War Sesquicentennial Units	5,500,000	5,500,000
VI	Virgin Islands NP	2,771,000	2,771,000
CA	Joshua Tree NP, Mojave NP	7,595,000	2,278,000
	Additional project requests	5,064,000	0
Total, Acquisitions		32,448,000	22,067,000

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The bill provides \$1,032,000,000 for Surveys, Investigations, and Research of the U.S. Geological Survey. In addition to the funding allocation table at the end of this explanatory statement, the agreement includes the following instructions:

Ecosystems.—Within the Ecosystems activity, an additional \$505,000 is provided to address white-nose syndrome in bats, and an increase of \$1,000,000 is included for Asian carp control efforts.

Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health.—The Committees encourage the Survey to continue to analyze the distribution and magnitude of endocrine-disrupting chemicals impacting fish and wildlife in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed and have therefore included \$1,000,000 for Emergency Contaminants/Endocrine Disruptors within the

funding provided for Contaminant Biology. The Committees recognize that the Survey's mineral reports are highly valued by governmental and nongovernmental entities and encourage the Survey to consider additional sources of funds to support these reports and other aspects of the minerals program.

Natural Hazards.—Funding for Natural Hazards programs includes \$1,000,000 for earthquake risks assessments, \$1,200,000 for Eastern U.S. earthquakes research and monitoring, \$900,000 for volcano and landslide disaster response network activities, and \$1,000,000 for coastal Lidar imaging. The Committees support the Natural Hazards program and urge the Survey to continue its research and outreach efforts both within the Survey and with State and university partners, including investments and improvements to the Advanced National Seismic System. The Committees support efforts to continue developing an earthquake early warning prototype system on the West Coast. The Committees note that several of the Survey's seismic stations associated with the North Pacific volcano observatory network are currently inoperable, with additional sites expected to lose monitoring capability in the near future. The Survey should maintain a sufficient level of funding for the program so that seismic activities continue to be detected rapidly and important information can be disseminated to the public, including information critical to civil and military air routes.

Water Resources.—Within Water Resources, \$600,000 is provided for groundwater availability studies, \$6,000,000 is included for expansion of the National Streamgauge Network, and the Water Resources Research Institutes are funded at \$6,500,000.

Core Science Systems.—Within the funding provided for Science, Synthesis, Analysis and Research, an increase of \$400,000 is for data preservation, and \$764,000 of the amount requested is included for the expansion of mapping activities in Alaska.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

The bill provides \$166,891,000 for Ocean Energy Management to be partially offset with the collection of rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling \$97,891,000, for a net discretionary appropriation of \$69,000,000. The request did not include any funds for coastal marine spatial planning and accordingly the bill provides no funds for such activities. The agreement includes the following additional guidance:

Renewable Energy.—The Bureau should continue to work with the Department of Energy to identify and permit a national offshore wind test site that incorporates new technology related to the structural material of transitional depth and floating wind turbines. The Bureau is also expected to continue working with coastal States and other stakeholders to study new wind energy areas, including in shallow, transitional, and deep (over 200 feet) waters.

Conventional Energy.—The Bureau should continue to work with industry on efficient and transparent standards for plan review, to improve technical accuracy, reduce the administrative burden, and identify common errors and ways to avoid them.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

The bill provides \$187,715,000 for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement to be partially offset with the collection of

rental receipts, cost recovery fees and inspection fees totaling \$123,970,000, for a net discretionary appropriation of \$63,745,000.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

The bill provides \$14,899,000 for Oil Spill Research. The Bureau is directed to continue studying the full suite of possible strategies and their effectiveness in responding to oil spills, including dispersants, mechanical recovery, in-situ burn, use of autonomous underwater vehicles that detect and track the location of liquid hydrocarbons, and remote sensing technologies that could be used to assess the effectiveness of applied dispersants.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The bill provides \$122,713,000 for regulation and technology. Within this amount, the bill funds regulatory grants at \$68,590,000, equal to the fiscal year 2012 enacted level. The Committees find the budget proposal to reduce regulatory grants would undermine the State-based regulatory system. It is imperative that States continue to operate protective regulatory programs as delegation of authority to the States is the cornerstone of the surface mining regulatory program. Further, the agreement does not provide funds to expand and enhance Federal oversight activities of State programs.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

The bill provides \$27,399,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$2,378,763,000 for Operation of Indian Programs. The agreement includes the following instructions:

Contract Support Costs.—The agreement includes funding to implement the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) as in prior years which, among other things, authorizes discretionary appropriations for contract support costs. The agreement does not include statutory language carried in prior year appropriations bills, which limited the amount available in any given fiscal year for the payment of contract support costs, nor does it include the proposal put forth in the Administration's fiscal year 2014 budget request that would place a cap on the contract support cost amounts available for each tribal contract or compact. That proposal was developed without tribal consultation and the Committees heard from numerous Tribes voicing their strong opposition.

Instead, the question of contract support cost amounts to be paid from within the fiscal year 2014 appropriation is remanded back to the agencies to resolve, while the underlying contradictions in current law remain to be addressed by the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction. Until such matters are resolved, the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are in the untenable position of appropriating discretionary funds for the payment of any legally obligated contract support costs. Typically obligations of this nature are addressed through mandatory spending, but in this case since they fall under discretionary spending, they have the potential to impact all other programs funded under the Interior and Environment Appropriations bill, including other equally important tribal programs. The Committees therefore direct the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health

and Human Services to consult with the Tribes and work with the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Committees on Appropriations to formulate long-term accounting, budget, and legislative strategies to address the situation. In the Committees' view, each Department's solution should consider a standardized approach that streamlines the contract negotiation process, provides consistent and clear cost categories, and ensures efficient and timely cost documentation for the Departments and the Tribes. Within 120 days of enactment of this Act, the Departments shall develop work plans and announce consultation with Tribes on this issue.

The Department of the Interior is directed to submit an operating plan to the Committees within 30 days of enactment of this Act displaying funding allocations to the activity level. The plan should consider the ability of the offices and bureaus overseen by the Assistant Secretary.—Indian Affairs to accommodate the streamlining reduction proposed in the fiscal year 2014 budget considering the progress made thus far, while ensuring adequate administrative support at the national and regional level for administrative functions.

Indian Self-Determination Fund.—The agreement includes funding for this program in the two-year appropriation, as opposed to the no-year appropriation as was done in prior years.

Housing Improvement Program.—The agreement includes \$8,000,000 to partially restore the proposed cut to the program.

Trust.—Real Estate Services.—The Committees expect the Bureau of Indian Affairs to support the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement.

Education.—The bill provides \$591,234,000 for forward-funded education but does not include funding for the proposed turnaround schools pilot project.

The Committees are concerned that management challenges within the Department, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Bureau of Indian Education (collectively, "Indian Affairs"), as identified in a September 2013 report by the Government Accountability Office (GAO-13-774), may impact the overall success of the students in the system. Although the Committees are encouraged that Indian Affairs concurred with all of GAO's recommendations and that a full-time director of the Bureau of Indian Education is in place after a vacancy of more than a year, the Committees expect the Secretary to oversee the implementation of these management reforms. Indian Affairs underwent an administrative realignment in October 2013, but failed to keep the Committees apprised of its implementation. The Committees direct the Department to submit a report on this recent implementation within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

The bill retains language preventing the Bureau of Indian Education from funding new schools, including charter schools. The Committees remain willing to consider any proposal that will help more students graduate and succeed without spreading the already limited appropriations among more schools. Alternative education organizations and Tribes are encouraged to work together to take advantage of the flexibilities in curricula that the Bureau's tribal grant school model offers.

The Committees continue to support the Johnson O'Malley program, including the need for up-to-date student counts and a full-time coordinator. The Bureau is directed to

conduct an accurate student count in fiscal year 2014 and publish the results before the end of the fiscal year.

The Committees are aware that during school year 2013–14 the Bureau of Indian Education will conduct an internal review of early education programs as well as the Family and Child Education (FACE) program in order to explore ways to provide more services to additional children. The Committees expect the results of this review to be reflected in the fiscal year 2016 budget request.

Indian Employment, Training and Related Services.—The Committees remain concerned that an agreement has not been reached between Tribes and the Administration concerning the future management of the Public Law 102–477 program. Language in the explanatory statement accompanying Division E of Conference Report 112–331 established a framework for resolving this dispute. While significant efforts were made by the Public Law 102–477 Working Group, the parties appear to be at an impasse. Accordingly, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations describing the current status of the negotiations, listing those items that have been mutually agreed to and those that remain to be resolved, and outlining the path that will be taken to move the process forward in the months ahead.

Spirit Lake Tribe Social Services.—The Bureau is directed to report to the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction on the progress of its efforts and the adequacy of child placement and judicial review by the Tribe and the Bureau. The Secretary is expected to take all necessary steps to ensure that children at the Spirit Lake Reservation are placed in safe and secure homes.

Public Safety and Justice.—For the purpose of addressing the needs of American Indian youth in custody at tribal detention centers operated or administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Committee considers educational services to juveniles in custody to be allowable costs for detention/corrections program funding.

Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development.—The Office is urged to consult with Tribes about improving and increasing the use of the one-stop-shop model for expediting energy development on tribal lands, and to utilize Public Law 93–638 and similar authorizations where possible.

Indian Arts and Crafts Board.—Funding for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board is retained within the Office of the Secretary rather than transferred to the Bureau as requested. The Committees are told that the transfer could likely improve the efficiency and effectiveness of enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990 and other program activities. However, the Committees remain concerned about the lack of consultation with the Board and ask that the Department evaluate this issue and report to the Congress in the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$110,124,000 for Construction. In addition to the funding allocation table at the end of this explanatory statement, the agreement includes the following instructions:

Education.—The agreement includes \$55,285,000, of which \$954,000 is for design costs within replacement school construction, \$3,818,000 is for employee housing repair, and \$50,513,000 is for facilities improvement and repair.

Significant health and safety hazards exist at Indian educational facilities across the country, including the Bug-O-Nay-Ge-Shig School of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe. The Bureau is urged to continue to work with Tribes to repair and replace substandard educational facilities.

Public Safety and Justice.—The Committees continue to encourage the Bureau to consider establishing regional detention centers at new or existing facilities, such as the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' Justice Center, as it works to combat the crime problem in Indian Country.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

The bill provides \$35,655,000 for Indian Land and Water Claims Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The bill provides \$6,731,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

The bill provides \$264,000,000 for Departmental Offices, Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations. The detailed allocation of funding by program area and activity is included in the table at the end of the statement. The bill also provides \$12,168,000 for the Office of Valuation Services.

National Monument Designations.—The Committees direct the Department to work collaboratively with interested parties, including the Congress, States, local communities, Tribal governments and others in making national monument designations.

Made in America.—The Committees direct the Department, including the National Park Service, to explore viable ways to encourage the sale of American-made products by concessioners. To support this objective, the Department is encouraged to examine the viability of purchasing supplies from Federal Prison Industries (FPI), a wholly owned U.S. government corporation that uses inmates from the Federal Bureau of Prisons to produce goods sold to Federal government agencies that otherwise would be manufactured and sold outside the United States. The Committees encourage the Department to the maximum extent possible to consider the purchase of FPI items as existing contracts expire.

Fleet vehicles.—The Committees note that idle reduction strategies and technologies currently being utilized by the private sector may offer a net cost savings to the end user, and thus direct the Department to provide the Committees with a report no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on the potential benefits, cost effectiveness, and role of idle reduction in its Performance Plan for fleet vehicles.

Indian Arts and Crafts Board.—The Committees have provided funding for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board within the Office of the Secretary rather than moving it to the Bureau of Indian Affairs as proposed in the budget request.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).—The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program provides compensation to local governments for the loss of tax revenue resulting from the presence of Federal land in their county or State. In 2013, 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands received PILT payments. PILT has been a mandatory program since fiscal year 2008. The Committees have been given assurances that PILT

payments for fiscal year 2014 will be addressed expeditiously by the appropriate authorizing committees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate.

Freedom of Information Act and Other Costs.—The Committees are concerned that Freedom of Information Act and other document production requests may be consuming Department resources and delaying important departmental actions. The Committees fully support access to Federal government information pursuant to such requests but remain obligated to monitor their impacts on the Federal budget. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Department shall brief the Committees on its efforts to date to account for the costs and offsetting fee collections of such requests.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

The bill provides \$85,976,000 for Assistance to Territories. In addition to the funding allocation table at the end of this explanatory statement, the agreement includes the following instructions:

The Department recently closed the Federal Labor Ombudsman Office in Saipan, CNMI. The Department is expected to continue technical assistance support to allow labor oversight activities to continue in concert with other Federal and non-Federal partners. Further, the Department shall provide a status report on its activities to maintain labor oversight to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Compact Impact.—The agreement includes \$3,000,000 as requested to continue discretionary grants to mitigate the impact of Compact-related migration on affected jurisdictions, as authorized by section 104(e) of Public Law 108–188. The Department shall allocate these grants in conjunction with other currently authorized mandatory grants for the same purpose.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

The bill provides \$16,465,000, which includes \$2,818,000 for obligations related to the Compact of Free Association. Language has been included in Title I General Provisions to extend the eligibility for the Republic of Palau to receive Federal aid until a new Compact of Free Association is enacted by the Congress. It is imperative that the committees of jurisdiction, together with the Administration, work with urgency to enact a new Palau Compact and provide a more permanent funding solution.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$65,800,000 for the Office of the Solicitor.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$50,831,000 for the Office of Inspector General. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table at the end of this statement.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR

AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$139,677,000 for the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this explanatory statement.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$740,982,000 for Department of the Interior Wildland Fire Management. The amount provided, combined with \$92,000,000 in the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, fully funds the Department's 10-year average expenditure for fire suppression. In addition, \$36,000,000 was provided in the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014 (PL 113-46) for fire transfer reimbursements in fiscal year 2013, of which this bill rescinds \$7,500,000 because these funds were not needed to repay accounts where funds cannot be used for their designated purposes. Total funding provided in fiscal year 2014 for Department-wide wildland fire accounts is \$861,482,000. The detailed allocation of funding for these accounts is included in the table at the end of this statement. The Committees also provide the following directions:

The bill provides \$145,024,000 for Hazardous Fuels activities. The Department is directed to implement effective treatments in frequent fire forests that restore forest resiliency and reduce hazardous fuels. Treatments should be placed to effectively modify fire behavior and protect assets at risk including life and property.

The Committees are supportive of the Department's efforts to become more cost-effective and efficient within Wildland Fire Management. The Committees, however, continue to be concerned by the duplication that exists within the Department's wildland fire programs; the growth of the Office of Wildland Fire Coordination in Boise, Idaho; and the delay of funding to the field for emergency stabilization and rehabilitation.

The Committees are also concerned by the delay of emergency stabilization and rehabilitation funds to State and/or regional offices and direct the Department to more expeditiously allocate funds so critical work can be completed in a timely manner.

FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$92,000,000 for the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

The bill provides \$9,598,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

The bill provides \$6,263,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this explanatory statement.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The bill provides \$57,000,000 for the Department of the Interior, Working Capital Fund.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes various legislative provisions affecting the Department in Title I of the bill, "General Provisions, Department of the Interior." Several of these provisions have been carried in previous years and others are newly proposed this year. The provisions are:

Section 101 provides Secretarial authority for the intra-bureau transfer of program funds for expenditures in cases of emergencies when all other emergency funds are exhausted.

Section 102 provides for the Department-wide expenditure or transfer of funds by the Secretary in the event of actual or potential emergencies including forest fires, range fires, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, storms, oil spills, grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks, and surface mine reclamation emergencies.

Section 103 provides for the use of appropriated funds by the Secretary for contracts, rental cars and aircraft, telephone expenses, and other certain services.

Section 104 provides for the transfer of funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

Section 105 permits the redistribution of tribal priority allocation and tribal base funds to alleviate funding inequities.

Section 106 authorizes the acquisition of lands for the purpose of operating and maintaining facilities that support visitors to Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands.

Section 107 continues Outer Continental Shelf inspection fees to be collected by the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 108 authorizes the Bureau of Land Management to implement an oil and gas leasing Internet program.

Section 109 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to continue the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement in conformance with Committee reprogramming guidelines.

Section 110 allows the Bureau of Indian Education to utilize funds recovered from grants or Indian Self-Determination Act contracts to Tribes upon re-assumption of school operations by the Bureau.

Section 111 provides the Secretary of the Interior with authority to enter into multi-year cooperative agreements with non-profit organizations for long-term care of wild horses and burros.

Section 112 addresses the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's responsibilities for mass marking of salmonid stocks.

Section 113 provides authority for the Department to accept public and private contributions for the orderly development and exploration of Outer Continental Shelf Resources.

Section 114 continues a provision which directs the Secretary of the Interior to make certain certifications with respect to existing rights of way. The section also retains a provision limiting funding for a proposal to approve specified rights-of-way on the Mojave National Preserve or lands managed by the Needles Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management.

Section 115 modifies the management designation of Sunrise Mountain Instant Study Area, Nevada.

Section 116 limits funding for energy generation facilities on Bureau of Land Management lands already identified as exclusion lands by the Department of the Interior.

Section 117 extends certain pay authorities.

Section 118 extends authorization for certain payments to the Republic of Palau for fiscal year 2014.

Section 119 extends the authorizations of 12 National Heritage Areas through fiscal year 2015.

Section 120 redesignates the White River National Wildlife Refuge.

Section 121 makes a technical correction to section 206 of Public Law 97-451 related to civil penalties.

Section 122 addresses Bureau of Land Management actions regarding grazing on public lands.

Section 123 provides the Secretary of the Interior certain pay authorities.

Section 124 continues a provision prohibiting funds to implement, administer, or enforce Secretarial Order 3310 issued by the Secretary of the Interior on December 22, 2010.

Section 125 provides for the trailing of livestock across public lands through fiscal year 2015.

Section 126 redesignates the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge visitor center.

Section 127 directs the Secretary of the Interior to reissue a rule pertaining to wildlife.

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY

The bill provides \$8,200,000,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Unless explicitly stated in the explanatory statement or included in the table accompanying the statement, funds have only been provided for fixed cost needs and for existing programs and activities.

Congressional Budget Justification.—The Agency is directed to continue to include the information requested in House Report 112-331 and any proposals to change State allocation formulas that affect the distribution of appropriated funds in future budget justifications.

Reprogramming.—The Agency is held to the reprogramming limitation of \$1,000,000 and should continue to follow the reprogramming directives as provided in the front of this statement. Further, the Agency may not use any amount of deobligated funds to initiate a new program, office, or initiative, without the prior approval of the Committees.

Within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Agency is directed to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations its annual operating plan for fiscal year 2014, which shall detail how the Agency plans to allocate funds at the program project level.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The bill provides \$759,156,000 for Science and Technology programs and transfers \$19,216,000 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account to this account. The bill provides the following specific funding levels and direction:

Indoor Air and Radiation.—The bill provides \$6,449,000. The proposed elimination of radon activities has been rejected.

Research: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$4,234,000 which shall be used for extramural research grants, independent of the Science to Achieve Results grant program, to fund high-priority water quality and availability research by not-for-profit organizations who often partner with the Agency. Funds shall be awarded competitively with priority given to partners proposing research of national scope and who provide a 25 percent match. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources.—The bill provides \$111,018,000. The proposed elimination of the beach program has been rejected and funding for this program has been restored within the funds provided.

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities.—The bill provides \$154,978,000. Funding is included for the Agency's STAR and the Greater Research Opportunities fellowship programs consistent with fiscal year 2013 levels.

Additional Guidance.—The agreement includes the following additional guidance:

Endocrine Disruptor Research.—There has been longstanding interest in EPA's effort in determining possible health and environmental effects of chemicals. To improve analysis of chemicals, EPA needs to improve its scientific understanding of chemical properties in order to better inform the Agency's Contaminant Candidate List as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act; Air Toxics Strategy as required under the Clean Air Act; and all required activities under the Toxic Substances Control Act. EPA is directed to follow the directives and recommendations in House Report 112-589 with respect to Endocrine Disruptor Research.

Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS).—The Committees note that House Report 112-331 directed EPA to contract with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to conduct reviews of IRIS assessments with the goal of improving EPA's IRIS assessments. The Committees recognize that the agreed-upon NAS review is ongoing and that the Agency is taking steps to address previous NAS recommendations. To that end, the Agency shall include in each draft and final IRIS assessment released in fiscal year 2014, documentation describing how EPA has implemented or addressed NAS Chapter 7 recommendations. If any recommendations were not incorporated, the Agency should explain its rationale.

Further, EPA should ensure the new draft of the formaldehyde assessment reflects those recommended improvements. Specifically, EPA should adhere to the recommendation in Chapter 7 of the NAS report that "strengthened, more integrative and more transparent discussions of weight of the evidence are needed." Conducting a risk assessment for formaldehyde presents many challenges, due largely to the significant database for this compound. Although several evaluations have been conducted, none has formally integrated toxicological and epidemiological evidence. EPA should ensure the forthcoming revised draft IRIS assessment of formaldehyde is a model of transparency and represents an objective and robust integration of the scientific evidence.

The Committees understand EPA has decided to make further revisions to the acrylonitrile assessment to more fully address scientific issues in the assessment. Therefore, the Agency is directed to review methods previously used to evaluate and interpret the body of available scientific data, including the weight-of-evidence approach. Further, and no later than May 1, 2014, the Agency shall provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a progress report that describes the Agency's implementation of NAS Chapter 7 recommendations for fiscal years 2012 and 2013.

The progress report shall include a chapter on whether there are more appropriate scientific methods to assess, synthesize and draw conclusions regarding likely human health effects associated with likely exposures to substances. The Agency should also discuss the current re-evaluation of the formaldehyde and acrylonitrile assessments as well as any other assessments that may be relevant as case studies. This chapter should include a discussion of the methods previously used by the Agency to evaluate and interpret the body of available scientific data, and include descriptions of any quantitative methods used to combine evidence to support hypotheses, such as the weight-of-evidence approach.

Laboratory Workforce Planning.—In July 2011, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that EPA needs a more coordi-

nated approach to managing its laboratories and that EPA does not use a comprehensive process for managing its laboratories' workforce (GAO-11-347). Consistent with GAO findings, EPA should develop a comprehensive workforce planning process for all laboratories that is based on reliable workforce data in order to identify future needs across all Agency laboratories.

Nanomaterial Research.—Given the increased capabilities of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) concerning nanomaterials, the Agency is encouraged to explore future research collaboration with the FDA which benefits the missions of both organizations in studies related to the environment, health, and safety of nanomaterials and in sustainable molecular design research.

Public Access to Research.—In February 2013, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President issued guidelines on increasing public access to the results of federally funded scientific research. Given the importance of research funded by EPA, the Agency is encouraged to comply expeditiously.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

The bill provides \$2,624,149,000 for Environmental Programs and Management and includes the following specific funding levels and direction:

Clean Air and Climate.—The bill provides \$277,491,000. Funding is included for the Sunwise program consistent with the fiscal year 2013 level.

Environmental Protection: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$12,700,000 for a competitive grant program to provide technical assistance for improved water quality or safe drinking water to rural and urban communities or individual private well owners. The Agency is directed to provide \$11,000,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations, on a national or multi-State regional basis, for on-site training and technical assistance for water systems in rural or urban communities. The Agency is also directed to provide \$1,700,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations for technical assistance for individual private well owners, with priority given to organizations that currently provide technical and educational assistance to individual private well owners. The Agency shall require each grantee to provide a minimum 10 percent match, including in-kind contributions. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment.

Geographic Programs.—The bill provides \$415,737,000, as distributed in the table at the end of this division, and includes the following direction:

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.—The bill provides \$300,000,000. EPA shall follow the direction provided in House Report 112-589 for fiscal year 2014. The Agency is directed to continue funding the Great Lakes mass marking program, at or above current levels of \$1,500,000 per year, as a part of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. Further, the Committees encourage EPA and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to explore ways to improve efficient distribution and use of Great Lakes Restoration Initiative funds by eligible Tribes and tribal organizations, such as through the use of mechanisms authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975.

Chesapeake Bay.—The bill provides \$70,000,000. From within the amount, \$5,000,000 is for nutrient and sediment removal grants and \$5,000,000 is for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban and agricultural lands.

Puget Sound.—The bill provides \$25,000,000. Funds shall be allocated in the same manner as directed in House Report 112-331. The Agency is directed to expeditiously obligate funds, in a manner consistent with the authority and responsibilities under Section 320 and the National Estuary Program.

Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE).—No funds have been provided for the CARE Program.

Indoor Air and Radiation.—The bill provides \$28,081,000. The proposed elimination of radon activities has been rejected.

Information Exchange.—The bill provides \$128,569,000. The Committees are aware that a backlog of responses to congressional inquiries exists and urge the Agency to expedite formal responses to ensure that committees and Member offices have the information they need to remain responsive to constituencies and ensure appropriate congressional oversight on programs of interest. To help inform the Committees with respect to workload, the Committees direct the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations (OCIR) to submit a quarterly report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that shows the date when congressional requests for information were received, a short description of the requested information, number of days since receipt of request, and the office currently responsible for drafting/reviewing the response.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.—The bill provides \$107,738,000. Funding to develop the e-manifest system has been consolidated within the new Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund account. The Committees strongly support efforts to build a cost-effective IT system to manage manifest transactions electronically.

Water: Ecosystems.—The bill provides \$46,163,000. The Committees expect that EPA will use the funds provided to accelerate the review and comment period for consultations provided as part of the Section 404 permitting process. The Committees direct EPA, in consultation with the Corps of Engineers, to report monthly on the number of Section 404 permits under EPA's review. The report should include the information requested under this heading in House Report 112-589.

Water: Human Health Protection.—The bill provides \$100,088,000. The proposed elimination of the beach program has been rejected and funding for this program has been restored within the funds provided.

Additional Guidance.—The agreement includes the following additional guidance:

Administrator Priorities.—Funding for Administrator priorities shall not exceed the fiscal year 2012 enacted level. The Agency is directed to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act that identifies how the fiscal year 2012 and 2013 funding was used by account, program area and program project and includes a description of the activities and any anticipated results. Future congressional budget justifications should identify funding in each program project that has been set aside for Administrator priorities, and include a justification for the effort and any anticipated results.

Aerial Compliance Monitoring.—The Agency is directed to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 180 days of enactment of this Act that identifies by fiscal year: the amount of funding spent to contract for aerial over-flights, the contractor performing the work, the number of flights performed, geographical areas (county and State) that the contracted flights surveyed, and data that identifies by fiscal year the number of enforcement actions where aerial survey information was

utilized as contributing evidence, and the outcome of each action. The report shall include data from fiscal year 2003 to fiscal year 2013.

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug.—The Committees encourage the Agency to continue to work collaboratively with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, including the Agricultural Research Service, the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and State partners to expeditiously approve a control program for the brown marmorated stink bug as soon as the appropriate agents are evaluated for release.

Confidential Business Information.—The Committees urge EPA to enhance and update its current guidance on the use and development of structurally-descriptive generic names to be used in lieu of confidential chemical identity and provide no further directives.

Colony Collapse Disorder.—The declining health of bees is impacting the ability of U.S. beekeepers to maintain adequate bee supplies that are essential for the production of honey and for pollination. Honey bees and other pollinators perform a vital function for a substantial portion of fruit and vegetable production. There is ongoing collaboration between the EPA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to address the complex issues surrounding bee health. The comprehensive scientific report on honey bee health issued in 2013 highlighted several key issues, including the impact of parasites and disease, the need for increased genetic diversity, and the need for land management to provide sufficient nutrition for bee colonies. The report also identifies the most pressing pesticide research questions related to determining pesticide exposures and effects of pesticides to bees and the potential for impacts on bee health and productivity of whole honey bee colonies. To build on the collaborative work in 2013, EPA shall improve its risk assessment approaches as a part of its pesticide registration process to protect honey bees, bumble bees, and solitary bees in all life stages. Further, EPA has already taken action in regard to improving pesticide labels and is expected to continue to regularly evaluate its policies to ensure the protection of pollinators and all species critical to food production.

Drinking Water Treatment Compliance Flexibility.—The Committees recognize that the Long Term 2 Enhanced Water Treatment Rule presents significant costs and technical challenges for systems serving fewer than 100,000 persons while current timeframes present significant challenges for communities seeking to annualize the capital investment. The Committees direct EPA and the States to work with municipalities that are progressing in good faith to comply with the rule and need additional time to minimize volatility in water utility rates for ratepayers. The Committees direct EPA to convene a working group of Federal, State, and local stakeholders to discuss options for compliance schedules and report to the Committees within 180 days of enactment of this Act about interim options for ensuring protection of human health and the environment under the rule without the use of an enforcement action or an administrative order.

Energy STAR.—The Agency is directed to work with the appropriate Federal agencies and standards bodies to develop, to the maximum extent practicable, uniform labeling standards particularly as the labeling requirements apply to Energy STAR lamps.

Lead Recordkeeping Requirements.—The Agency is directed to review the requirements contained within 40 CFR 745.86 and submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that identifies potentially duplicative requirements particularly in situations where multiple entities (home retailers, contractors and subcontractors) are involved in a renovation. The report shall include options for reducing recordkeeping and reporting burdens at large, and address findings of duplication. The report shall be due 120 days after the date of enactment unless the Agency opts to solicit formal public comment wherein the report shall then be due one year following the date of enactment of this Act.

Protection of Personal Information.—The Committees are concerned about EPA's recent release of personal data on concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) pursuant to a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. The Committees direct the Government Accountability Office to (1) describe EPA's process for screening and protecting personal information prior to responding to FOIA requests, (2) describe EPA's procedures for remedying the release of personal information once known, including those procedures in effect in fiscal year 2013, and (3) describe the status of EPA actions to improve its procedures related to managing personal information pursuant to FOIA requests.

Regional Haze.—The process for reviewing State implementation plans is well-served when EPA, States, and industry work collaboratively to ensure that dispersion models are continually improved and updated to ensure the most accurate predictions of visibility impacts, as well as a uniform set of cost estimates. To that end, EPA shall begin development of a seventh edition of the document entitled "EPA Air Pollution Control Cost Manual." The Administrator shall consult, and seek comment from State, local, and tribal departments of environmental quality during development of such seventh edition, and provide opportunity for public comment. In addition, EPA shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to solicit comment on revising the Agency's "Guideline on Air Quality Models" under appendix W to part 51 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, to allow flexible modeling approaches and to adopt updates to the CALPUFF modeling system (or portions thereof) or other modeling tools as may be appropriate under such Guideline. Within six months of enactment of this Act, if EPA finds the requirements above cannot be accomplished without causing delay in the approval of State implementation plans, the Agency shall certify such to the Committees. The certification from EPA shall include documentation on how the directives would cause delay in a particular State and also an estimate of when the directives can be carried out without causing delays in the program.

Renewable Identification Number (RIN) fraud.—The Agency is directed to continue to make RIN integrity and enforcement a high priority as RIN fraud is damaging to legitimate biodiesel market participants and the value of the biodiesel market. Additionally, the Agency is directed to collaborate with other appropriate government agencies to closely monitor exported volumes to ensure compliance with the law given allegations of RIN abuse in the biodiesel export market.

Risk Management Plans.—EPA is directed to maintain its practice of only releasing Risk Management Plan information pursuant to a FOIA request or in EPA reading rooms.

State Role in Clean Air Act Implementation.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Agency is directed to provide the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a report that lists by region, all State implementation plan submissions that are currently before EPA, the date received, and any deadline for required action.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ELECTRONIC MANIFEST SYSTEM FUND

The bill provides \$3,674,000 for the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund. Funds from the request have been consolidated in this account. The Committees direct EPA to move forward expeditiously with system development.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill provides \$41,849,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG). Based on the fiscal year 2013 quarterly staffing report submitted to the Committees, OIG had 330 on-board full time equivalents (FTE) at the end of the fourth quarter, a reduction of 15 FTE from the first quarter of the fiscal year. Given the reductions in the office, the level of funding provided is expected to at least fund current FTE levels.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The bill provides \$34,467,000 for Buildings and Facilities.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$1,088,769,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund account and includes bill language to transfer \$9,939,000 to the Office of Inspector General account and \$19,216,000 to the Science and Technology account. The bill provides the following additional direction:

Financial Assurance.—Prior to proposing any rule pursuant to section 108(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9608(b)), the Administrator is directed to collect and analyze information from the commercial insurance and financial industries regarding the use and availability of necessary instruments (including surety bonds, letters of credit and insurance) for meeting any new financial responsibility requirements and to make that analysis available to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and to the general public on the Agency website 90 days prior to a proposed rulemaking. In addition, the analysis shall include the Agency's plan to avoid requiring financial assurances that are duplicative of those already required by other Federal agencies.

Superfund Special Accounts.—The Agency is directed to continue to provide Special Account information as part of the budget request. Further, the Agency is directed to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of enactment of this Act on the practical and legal implications of re-prioritizing funds planned for future-year activities (such as five year reviews) to cleanup activities addressing human health and environmental concerns in the near-term. The report should evaluate alternative uses for these funds, including short-term activities to reduce or eliminate human exposures and groundwater migration.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

The bill provides \$94,566,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program (LUST). The Committees note that EPA offered no opportunity for congressional review prior to changing the allocation formula by which LUST cooperative

agreements are distributed to States in fiscal year 2013. As such, the Agency is directed to allocate funds for this program using the same formula as fiscal year 2012.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS

The bill provides \$18,209,000 for Inland Oil Spill Programs.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The bill provides \$3,535,161,000 for the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) program and includes the following specific funding levels and direction:

Infrastructure Assistance.—The bill provides \$2,480,783,000 for infrastructure assistance, including \$1,448,887,000 for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and \$906,896,000 for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The Agency is directed within 180 days of enactment of this Act to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on how EPA and the States have used the additional subsidization authority, including information on the number and amounts of loans awarded with additional subsidization, recipient communities, and descriptions of projects funded.

Alaska Native Villages.—The bill provides \$10,000,000. The bill continues language from prior years directing that not less than 25 percent of funds provided for the program be used for projects in regional hub communities.

Categorical Grants.—The bill provides \$1,054,378,000 for Categorical Grants and funding levels are specified in the table at the end of this division. The amount also includes \$228,219,000 for the State and Local Air Quality Management grant program. The Agency is directed to allocate funds for this program using the same formula as fiscal year 2012.

Bill Language.—The bill includes modified language specifying amounts made available under the State revolving fund programs for additional subsidization, and amounts made available for the green infrastructure reserve in the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program. The bill does not provide the requested mandatory set-aside for green infrastructure projects within the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program but does include language allowing States to continue to fund these types of projects at their discretion.

Use of Iron and Steel.—The bill includes language in Title IV General Provisions that stipulates requirements for the use of iron and steel in State Revolving Fund projects. The Committees acknowledge that EPA may issue a waiver of said requirements for de minimis amounts of iron and steel building materials.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes language that addresses the collection and expenditure of pesticide fees, allows cooperative agreements to Tribes, allows transfer of funds for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, and authorizes amounts for one-time facility repairs. The bill also increases the cap for Title 42 slots from 30 to 50 persons. The Agency should identify where critical talent gaps exist and actively recruit accredited scientists with the knowledge and expertise needed by the Agency. As such, the Committees continue to direct EPA to use Title 42 authority to recruit external talent to the Agency.

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

The bill provides \$292,805,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research. The Committees also provide the following directions:

The Forest Service is directed to continue research on white-nose syndrome in bats and to continue research on wolverines.

Bighorn Sheep Research.—The Forest Service is urged to collaborate with the Bureau of Land Management and the Agricultural Research Service on research involving the risk of disease transmission between domestic and bighorn sheep.

Green Building and Wood Promotion.—The Committees believe green building markets are a growing opportunity for American-grown wood, and urge the Forest Service to work through science and technology in the Forest Products Laboratory to further position wood as a green building material.

Urban Forest Research.—The Forest Service is encouraged to maintain a vibrant urban forest research program to assist urban communities in inventorying and assessing the changing conditions and health of urban forests and develop strategic plans to sustain these natural resources.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

The bill provides \$229,980,000 for State and Private Forestry. The Committees also provide the following directions:

Landscape Scale Restoration.—The Committees are supportive of this new line item and direct the Forest Service to provide a report on expected performance and accountability within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Forest Health Management.—The Committees are supportive of the transfer of forest health line items, but expect the funding to be allocated in a manner similar to previous years.

Forest Legacy.—The bill provides \$50,965,000 for the Forest Legacy program. This includes \$6,400,000 for program administration and \$44,565,000 for projects. The Service should fund projects in priority order according to the competitively selected national priority list submitted by the Forest Service to the Committees on August 12, 2013.

International Forestry.—The Committees are supportive of the International Forestry program and its work to advance international trade for U.S. timber products and forestry interests.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$1,496,330,000 for the National Forest System. The Committees also provide the following directions:

Increasing the Pace of Restoration and Job Creation on Our National Forests.—The Committees are supportive of the Forest Service's efforts to move more swiftly to restore the health of national forests. Funding has been included for programs that contribute to these efforts.

Restoration Partnerships.—Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Forest Service should provide a report to the Committees on expected performance, accountability, and budget.

Land Management Planning.—The bill provides \$37,754,000 for Land Management Planning. The agreement does not approve the consolidation of this line item with the Inventory and Monitoring line item.

Inventory and Monitoring.—The bill provides \$151,019,000 for Inventory and Monitoring. The Committees encourage the For-

est Service to work with State agencies, universities, professional societies and other Department of Agriculture agencies to efficiently increase allotment monitoring.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness.—The bill provides \$261,719,000 for Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness programs.

Grazing Management.—The bill provides \$55,356,000 for the Grazing Management program. The Committees direct the Forest Service, to the greatest extent practicable, to make vacant grazing allotments available to a holder of a grazing permit or lease when lands covered by the holder of the permit or lease are unusable because of drought or wildfire.

Forest Products.—The bill provides \$339,130,000 for the Forest Products program. The Committees expect the Forest Service to increase vegetative and timber management activities and believe that there needs to be dramatic improvement in forest management to improve forest health, increase timber production, and restore forest jobs.

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The bill provides \$184,716,000 for Vegetation and Watershed Management activities.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.—The bill provides \$140,466,000 for Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management activities. The Committees urge the Service to increase monitoring of threatened and endangered fish and their habitat, especially in grazing allotments.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR).—The bill provides \$40,000,000 for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund. The Committees direct the Forest Service to report to the Committees within 60 days of enactment of this Act on the implementation of CFLR funded projects and the outcome of those projects to date. The Forest Service is strongly encouraged to consider the hiring practices of contractors bidding for CFLR projects to maximize the use of funds being used by contractors to hire local workers.

Minerals and Geology Management.—The bill provides \$76,423,000 for Minerals and Geology Management activities.

Landownership Management.—The bill provides \$77,730,000 for Landownership Management activities.

Law Enforcement Operations.—The bill provides \$126,653,000 for Law Enforcement Operations.

Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR).—The Committees continue the proof of concept established in fiscal year 2012. The Forest Service is directed to provide an assessment of the IRR pilot that reports on performance measures and outcomes in Regions 1, 3, and 4. The report should evaluate successes and challenges related to the agency's ability to accomplish maintenance and restoration goals and achieve efficiencies and cost savings. The Forest Service is encouraged to use multi-party monitoring and evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the pilot. The Forest Service is directed to brief the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on its IRR plan for fiscal year 2014 within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Valles Caldera National Preserve.—The bill provides \$3,364,000 for management of the Valles Caldera National Preserve.

Bill Language.—The Committees have included language within Title IV General Provisions to return to the policy that existed for Forest Service categorical exclusions prior to March 19, 2012. This language does not grant any new or expanded authority for the use of categorical exclusions by the Forest Service. The Committees direct the Secretary of Agriculture to require scoping and

early notice of upcoming proposals to interested and affected persons for all Forest Service proposed actions, including those that would appear to be categorically excluded from further analysis and documentation in an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement. Additionally, the Secretary shall give timely notice to interested and affected persons, Federal agencies, State and local governments, and organizations of the availability of environmental and accompanying decision documents. The Secretary will also provide notice and comment as provided for by the agency's National Environmental Policy Act implementing regulations for projects or activities implementing a land and resource management plan developed under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604).

**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

The bill provides \$350,000,000 for capital improvement and maintenance programs offset

by a \$17,000,000 scoring credit related to the road and trail fund. The Committees also provide the following directions:

Facilities.—The bill provides \$71,000,000 for Facilities including \$12,000,000 for construction and \$59,000,000 for maintenance.

Roads.—The bill provides \$166,000,000 for Roads including \$22,546,000 for construction and \$143,454,000 for maintenance.

Trails.—The bill provides \$75,000,000 for Trails including \$58,000,000 for maintenance and \$17,000,000 for construction.

Legacy Roads.—The bill provides \$35,000,000 for the Legacy Roads and Trails program.

Gifford Pinchot National Forest.—Within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, the Forest Service is encouraged to give preference to the reduction of a road to Maintenance Level 1 over decommissioning and to decommission only after final plantation restoration work in Late Successional Reserve habitat development, or on a portion of road where resource protection cannot be adequately met by closing and stabilizing.

LAND ACQUISITION

The bill provides \$43,525,000 for Land Acquisition. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this statement. This amount provides funding for the first three projects as prioritized by the Service from the President's fiscal year 2014 budget request. In future budget submissions, the Forest Service should prioritize and rank projects in different management units separately, even if they are part of a landscape collaborative planning process or other multi-unit program. The Committees expect funding for inholdings, exchanges, and recreational access to be used to acquire high priority lands that maximize benefits to the public through consolidated Federal ownership that provides recreational access, creates management efficiencies, or protects critical resources, including wilderness.

State	Forest unit	Budget request	This bill
MT	Crown of the Continent Northern Rockies-Montana Legacy	\$31,000,000	\$26,000,000
CA	Sierra Nevada Checkerboard	2,300,000	2,300,000
WA	Washington Cascades-Yakima River Watershed	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Additional project requests	9,314,000	0
Total, Acquisitions		45,614,000	31,300,000

**ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS
SPECIAL ACTS**

The bill provides \$912,000 for the Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts.

**ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND
EXCHANGES**

The bill provides \$217,000 for the Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

The bill provides \$3,000,000 for the Range Betterment Fund.

**GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST
AND RANGELAND RESEARCH**

The bill provides \$40,000 for Gifts, Donations and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research.

**MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR
SUSTAINANCE USES**

The bill provides \$2,500,000 for the Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses and does not support the proposed elimination of this appropriation.

**WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

The bill provides \$2,162,302,000 for Forest Service Wildland Fire Management. The amount provided, combined with \$315,000,000 in the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, fully funds the Forest Service's 10-year average expenditures for fire suppression. In addition, \$600,000,000 was provided in the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014 (PL 113-46) for fire transfer reimbursements in fiscal year 2013. Total funding provided in fiscal year 2014 for Forest Service wildland fire accounts is \$3,077,302,000. In the fiscal year 2015 and all future budget submissions, the Committees direct the Forest Service to include a detailed table of actual and proposed spending on fire operations, which should also include a breakout of spending on aviation resources, for both preparedness and suppression appropriations. The Committees also provide the following directions:

Other Operations.—Biomass utilization grants are only for the development of new or existing high value markets for low value

wood, including biomass for energy, wood-based nanotechnology, green building construction, and other forest products to increase the utilization of hazardous fuel wood, accelerate forest restoration and reduce the rate and size of catastrophic fire.

Fire and Aviation Management.—The Committees note that progress has been made this year to augment the Forest Service's aviation assets but how this will impact the Service's future budgets is not clear and is a cause for concern. As a result of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, the Forest Service will receive seven demilitarized HC-130H aircraft with aerial fire retardant dispersal modifications and 15 demilitarized C-23B Sherpa aircraft for firefighting purposes.

In spite of this progress, the Committees remain concerned that the Service's near- and long-term plans for aviation fall short in terms of setting out the timeline, funding, and specific steps required to meet the Service's stated goals. A long-term plan, to meet the Service's needs for next generation aircraft, as well as a short-term plan for the next five years, is necessary in light of more active fire seasons. Therefore, the Service is directed to provide within 90 days of enactment of this Act both a five-year aviation plan and a long-term aviation plan detailing anticipated needs. The Service is further directed to provide 1) a report addressing the Service's near- and long-term large airtanker strategy including funding needs related to current contracts for next generation large airtankers and options associated with those contracts to fulfill the large airtanker modernization strategy, including acquisitions costs, flight hour costs, and projected annual costs, and 2) an evaluation of currently available technologies to make aerial firefighting more efficient and cost-effective.

Hazardous Fuels.—The bill provides \$306,500,000 for Hazardous Fuels activities. The Forest Service is directed to implement effective treatments in frequent fire forests that restore forest resiliency and reduce hazardous fuels. Treatments should be placed to effectively modify fire behavior and protect assets at risk, including life and property.

Federal Coordination with State and Local Fire Managers.—The Committees are aware that the facility housing the Forest Service's Southern California Geographical Coordination Center, which has been condemned, houses a number of fire emergency managers including the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). The Committees note that CAL FIRE has expressed its desire to continue this collocation and encourages the Forest Service to continue working with CAL FIRE to collocate their operations at the new Southern California Geographical Coordination Center.

Fire retardant.—The Committees urge the Forest Service to provide firefighting personnel with access to training on the use of fire retardant and other fire chemicals to fight wildfire.

**FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

The bill provides \$315,000,000 for the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund.

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

The bill continues administrative provisions from previous years. The Committees have made language regarding the National Forest Foundation and interest earned from Federal funds permanent. The Committees have included bill language regarding reimbursable agreements with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The Forest Service is directed to include tables in the fiscal year 2015 and future budget justifications that clearly display the source of funding for cost pools by budget line item, the amount for each cost pool, and direct and indirect expenditures from each cost pool by region, station, and area (RSA). The prior, current, and future budget years should be shown for each table.

The bill includes a provision related to management of wild horses and burros from National Forest System lands by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). In future budget submissions, the Forest Service should include actual and projected transfers of funds to the BLM for these activities.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

The bill provides \$3,982,842,000 for Indian Health Services. The agreement includes the following instructions:

Contract Support Costs.—The Committees' disposition of contract support costs is discussed under "Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, Operation of Indian Programs" earlier in this explanatory statement. The Service is directed to follow the instructions therein. The Service is further directed to submit an operating plan to the Committees within 30 days of enactment of this Act displaying funding allocations to the activity level.

Staffing costs for new and expanded health care facilities.—The agreement includes funding for staffing costs for new and expanded health care facilities. Funds are limited to facilities funded through the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System or the Joint Venture Construction Program that are newly opened in fiscal year 2013 or that open in fiscal year 2014. None of the funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

Dental Health.—The agreement includes funding for the early childhood caries initiative. The Service is encouraged to work with the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) and to consult with Tribes about increasing preventive dental care for children by bringing dentists and hygienists into BIE schools. The Service should continue to make significant strides towards completion of electronic dental records. The Service is encouraged to explore establishing a centralized credentialing system to address workforce needs similar to those of the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs, to consider a pilot program for the credentialing of dentists, and to propose funding for fiscal year 2015.

Urban Indian Health.—The Committees continue to support grants for urban Indian health in light of the disparity in health funding for urban Indians.

Coordinated health care for American Indian and Alaska Native veterans.—The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and the Indian Health Service have developed mechanisms to implement and monitor their memorandum of understanding (MOU) regarding the provision of health care to Native American veterans. However, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported that the performance metrics developed to assess the MOU's implementation could limit the ability of VA and Service managers to gauge progress and make decisions relating to the expansion or modification of their programs and activities. Both agencies are encouraged to implement the recommendations contained in the GAO report to the extent possible and provide the Committees with an update by March 1, 2014.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The bill provides \$451,673,000 for Indian Health Facilities. In addition to the funding allocation table at the end of this explanatory statement, the agreement includes the following instruction:

Staffing of New Facilities.—The agreement includes funding for staffing costs for new and expanded health care facilities. The stipulations included in the 'Indian Health Services' account regarding the allocation of funds for the staffing of new facilities pertain to the funds in this account as well.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SCIENCES

The bill provides \$77,349,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS). The Committees direct NIEHS to explore the feasibility of incorporating a nominal fee to recoup administrative or other costs associated with the worker training program. NIEHS should include a report that summarizes findings and recommendations with the fiscal year 2016 budget request.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE
REGISTRY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL
PUBLIC HEALTH

The bill provides \$74,691,000 for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The bill provides \$3,000,000 for the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION
BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$11,000,000 for the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB). The Committees are hopeful that the recent Presidential Executive Order on chemical safety and security will lead to better coordination among the CSB and other agencies in preventing and responding to chemical incidents. The Committees encourage the CSB to work with the authorizing committees on any additional legislative authority needed to effectively carry out its mission.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPÍ INDIAN
RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$7,341,000 for the Office of Navajo and Hopí Indian Relocation (ONHIR). The Committees note with concern that less than half (\$2,600,000) of the Administration's proposal for fiscal year 2014 is for new relocations, despite a long backlog of waiting families. Thus the agreement includes new bill language transferring funds to the Department of the Interior's Office of Inspector General to audit and investigate ONHIR's operations.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA
NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

The bill provides \$9,369,000 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides a total of \$805,000,000 for all Smithsonian Institution accounts, of which \$647,000,000 is provided for salaries and expenses. The Committees support the Smithsonian Latino Center's goal of promoting the inclusion of Latino contributions in Smithsonian Institution programs, exhibitions, collections, and public outreach. The Committees urge greater collaboration between the Smithsonian Latino Center and appropriate Federal and local organizations in order to advance these goals. No funds have been provided for the Smithsonian's participation in the Administration's Science, Technology, Engineering and Math-

ematics (STEM) initiative. The work of the Smithsonian by its very nature supports the STEM initiative. Future STEM proposals that bolster existing Smithsonian programs and outreach activities would be welcomed. The Smithsonian is directed to submit a report to the Committees that describes the achievements and challenges of its Asian Pacific American Center. The report should describe the progress the Center has made in developing partnerships that could establish a physical presence beyond the Washington, DC area and expand the Smithsonian's collections, exhibitions, outreach, and education efforts in a cost-effective manner.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

The bill provides \$158,000,000 for the Facilities Capital account, of which \$55,000,000 is to continue the construction of the National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC).

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$118,000,000 for the Salaries and Expenses account of the National Gallery of Art, of which not to exceed \$3,533,000 is for the special exhibition program.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF
BUILDINGS

The bill provides \$15,000,000 for the Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings account. Within the funds provided, the Gallery is directed to address the highest priority needs relating to critical fire safety and life safety improvements in accordance with the Master Facilities Plan.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING
ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The bill provides \$22,193,000 for the Operations and Maintenance account.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

The bill provides \$12,205,000 for the Capital Repair and Restoration account.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR
SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$10,500,000 for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE
HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

The bill provides \$146,021,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). The Committees urge the NEA to work constructively with States in developing and implementing arts education programs and priorities. The Committees commend the NEA for its collaboration with the Walter Reed National Military Center in creating the NEA/Walter Reed Healing Arts Partnership. The Committees direct that priority be given to providing services and grant funding for projects, productions, or programs that encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts. Any reduction in support to the States for arts education should be no more than proportional to other funding decreases taken in other NEA programs. Reforms originally instituted by the Committees in Public Law 108-447 relating to grant guidelines and program priorities are fully restated in Sections 414 and 415 of Title IV General Provisions. These reforms maintain broad bipartisan support and the Committees expect the NEA to adhere to them fully. The Committees

have also included bill language in Title IV General Provisions addressing grant award matching requirements and waiver procedures.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

The bill provides \$146,021,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). The Committees commend the NEH Federal/State partnership for its ongoing, successful collaboration with State humanities councils in each of the 50 States as well as Washington, DC, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$2,396,000 for the Commission of Fine Arts.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL
AFFAIRS

The bill provides \$2,000,000 for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$6,531,000 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Although the Council has made significant efforts to work with the United States Postal Service (USPS) for almost two years to develop a consistent, transparent, and consultative process to preserve historic post offices, no comprehensive process has been developed. In light of this, the Committees direct the Council to provide, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, a report on how the Council will ensure compliance by the USPS of Section 106 responsibilities for these historic properties.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$8,084,000 for the National Capital Planning Commission.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM
HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The bill provides \$52,385,000 for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$1,000,000 for the Salaries and Expenses account. The Committees urge the Commission to work with all constituencies—including Congress and the Eisenhower family—as partners in the planning and design process. In order for the Committees to remain informed as to the status of fund raising efforts, the Commission is directed to include a table in its fiscal year 2015 congressional justification providing the total amount of private (non-Federal) contributions to date, and the total obligations and total expenditures of those funds. The agreement includes in Section 437 of Title IV General Provisions bill language contained in the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014 (PL 113-46).

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes various legislative provisions in Title IV of the bill. A number of these provisions have been carried in previous years and others are newly proposed this year. The provisions are:

Section 401 continues a provision providing for public availability of information on consulting service contracts.

Section 402 continues a provision providing that appropriations available in the bill shall not be used to produce literature or otherwise promote public support of a legislative proposal on which legislative action is not complete.

Section 403 continues a provision providing for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Section 404 continues a provision providing restrictions on departmental assessments unless approved by the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 405 continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands.

Section 406 continues a provision regarding the payment of contract support costs.

Section 407 continues a provision providing that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered in violation of certain provisions of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of a forest plan, provided that the Secretary is working in good faith to complete the plan revision.

Section 408 continues a provision limiting preleasing, leasing, and related activities within the boundaries of National Monuments.

Section 409 restricts funding appropriated for acquisition of land or interests in land from being used for declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation.

Section 410 continues a provision addressing timber sales involving Alaska western red and yellow cedar.

Section 411 extends certain authorities through fiscal year 2015 allowing the Forest Service and Department of the Interior to renew grazing permits.

Section 412 continues a provision which prohibits no-bid contracts.

Section 413 continues a provision which requires public disclosure of certain reports.

Section 414 continues a provision which delineates the grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 415 continues a provision which delineates the program priorities for the programs managed by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 416 provides guidelines relating to National Endowment for the Arts grant awards to States.

Section 417 extends the Colorado Good Neighbor authority to all western States.

Section 418 requires the Department of the Interior, Environmental Protection Agency, Forest Service and Indian Health Service to provide the Committees on Appropriations quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations.

Section 419 requires the President to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 120 days after submission of the fiscal year 2015 budget request describing Federal agency obligations and expenditures for climate change programs in fiscal years 2013 and 2014.

Section 420 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under Title V of the Clean Air Act for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions.

Section 421 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement any provision in a rule if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

Section 422 prohibits funds from being used to enter into contracts or agreements with any corporation where the agency is aware of a conviction of a felony under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months.

Section 423 prohibits funds for contracts or agreements with any corporation where the agency is aware of any unpaid Federal tax liability that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to a payment agreement.

Section 424 continues current authorities for operations of Indian Health Service programs in Alaska.

Section 425 extends Forest Service cost recovery and rights-of-way authorities.

Section 426 allows interpretive associations to partner with the Forest Service.

Section 427 continues a provision through fiscal year 2015 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

Section 428 extends the authorization for the Chesapeake Bay Initiative.

Section 429 extends the authorization for American Battlefield Protection program grants.

Section 430 modifies the authorities made available to the Secretary of the Interior and the Chief of the Forest Service to conduct joint programs under the Service First initiative to promote customer service and efficiency.

Section 431 clarifies current Appeals Reform Act requirements for Forest Service activities.

Section 432 extends the Forest Service forest botanical products authority.

Section 433 extends the Forest Service's authority to collect marina fees within Shasta-Trinity National Forest.

Section 434 extends the Forest Service's authorities to enter into stewardship end result contracting projects.

Section 435 codifies Forest Service policy related to mining access in Region 10.

Section 436 sets requirements for the use of American iron and steel for certain loans and grants.

Section 437 modifies authorities relating to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission.

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			

Management of Lands and Resources			

Land Resources:			
Soil, water and air management.....	54,822	42,939	-11,883
Range management.....	75,102	79,000	+3,898
Grazing permit administration fee.....	6,500	---	-6,500
Grazing permit offsetting collections.....	-6,500	---	+6,500
Forestry management.....	9,838	9,838	---
Riparian management.....	24,009	21,321	-2,688
Cultural resources management.....	16,329	15,131	-1,198
Wild horse and burro management.....	77,245	77,245	---
Subtotal.....	257,345	245,474	-11,871

Wildlife and Fisheries:			
Wildlife management.....	53,838	52,338	-1,500
Fisheries management.....	13,519	12,530	-989
Subtotal.....	67,357	64,868	-2,489

Threatened and endangered species.....	21,942	21,458	-484

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Recreation Management:			
Wilderness management.....	18,687	18,264	-423
Recreation resources management.....	51,819	48,697	-3,122
Subtotal.....	70,506	66,961	-3,545
Energy and Minerals:			
Oil and gas.....	46,699	80,877	+34,178
Oil and gas permit processing fund.....	32,500	32,500	---
Oil and gas inspection fees.....	47,950	---	-47,950
Subtotal, Oil and gas/permit processing fund....	127,149	113,377	-13,772
Oil and gas offsetting permit processing fees.....	-32,500	-32,500	---
Inspection offsetting collections.....	-47,950	---	+47,950
Subtotal, fees and collections.....	-80,450	-32,500	+47,950
Coal management.....	9,595	9,595	---
Other mineral resources.....	10,586	10,586	---
Renewable energy.....	29,061	29,061	---
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals.....	95,941	130,119	+34,178

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Realty and Ownership Management:			
Alaska conveyance.....	16,976	22,000	+5,024
Cadastral survey.....	12,177	11,276	-901
Land and realty management.....	42,162	34,382	-7,780
Subtotal.....	71,315	67,658	-3,657
Resource Protection and Maintenance:			
Resource management planning.....	42,504	37,125	-5,379
Abandoned mine lands.....	19,947	16,687	-3,260
Resource protection and law enforcement.....	27,283	25,325	-1,958
Hazardous materials management.....	16,823	15,612	-1,211
Subtotal.....	106,557	94,749	-11,808
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:			
Annual maintenance.....	41,692	38,637	-3,055
Deferred maintenance.....	32,369	26,995	-5,374
Subtotal.....	74,061	65,632	-8,429
Workforce and Organizational Support:			
Administrative support.....	50,778	47,127	-3,651
Bureauwide fixed costs.....	92,901	92,901	---
Information technology management.....	25,696	25,696	---
Subtotal.....	169,375	165,724	-3,651
Challenge cost share.....	7,477	2,413	-5,064

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
National landscape conservation system, base program..	38,352	31,819	-6,533
Communication site management.....	2,000	2,000	---
Offsetting collections.....	-2,000	-2,000	---
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources.....	980,228	956,875	-23,353
Mining Law Administration:			
Administration.....	39,696	39,696	---
Offsetting collections.....	-58,000	-58,000	---
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration.....	-18,304	-18,304	---
Total, Management of Lands and Resources.....	961,924	938,571	-23,353
Land Acquisition			
Land Acquisition.....	29,104	15,949	-13,155
Inholding, emergency, and hardship.....	1,616	1,616	---
Acquisition management.....	1,898	1,898	---
Total, Land acquisition.....	32,618	19,463	-13,155
Oregon and California Grant Lands			
Western Oregon resources management.....	102,464	101,423	-1,041
Western Oregon information and resource data systems..	1,940	1,923	-17
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	10,063	10,063	---
Western Oregon construction and acquisition.....	315	310	-5

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Western Oregon national monument.....	761	748	-13
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	115,543	114,467	-1,076
Range Improvements			
Improvements to public lands.....	7,873	7,873	---
Farm Tenant Act lands.....	1,527	1,527	---
Administrative expenses.....	600	600	---
Total, Range Improvements.....	10,000	10,000	---
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures			
Rights-of-way processing.....	16,900	16,900	---
Energy and minerals cost recovery.....	3,320	3,320	---
Recreation cost recovery.....	2,000	2,000	---
Adopt-a-horse program.....	450	450	---
Repair of damaged lands.....	3,550	3,550	---
Cost recoverable realty cases.....	900	900	---
Timber purchaser expenses.....	20	20	---
Commercial film and photography fees.....	225	225	---
Copy fees.....	1,100	1,100	---
Trans Alaska pipeline.....	4,000	4,000	---
Subtotal (gross).....	32,465	32,465	---

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Offsetting fees.....	-32,465	-32,465	---
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures..	---	---	---
Miscellaneous Trust Funds and Permanent Operating Funds			
Current appropriations.....	24,000	24,000	---
=====			
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.....	1,144,085	1,106,501	-37,584
(Mandatory).....	(34,000)	(34,000)	---
(Discretionary).....	(1,110,085)	(1,072,501)	(-37,584)
=====			
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
Resource Management			
Ecological Services:			
Endangered species:			
Candidate conservation.....	11,530	11,530	---
Listing and critical habitat.....	22,622	20,515	-2,107
Consultation and HCPs.....	64,751	61,550	-3,201
Recovery.....	86,543	76,916	-9,627
Subtotal.....	185,446	170,511	-14,935

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Habitat conservation:			
Partners for fish and wildlife.....	56,717	51,776	-4,941
Conservation planning assistance.....	36,968	32,014	-4,954
Coastal program.....	14,948	13,184	-1,764
National wetlands inventory.....	5,774	4,361	-1,413
Subtotal.....	114,407	101,335	-13,072
Environmental contaminants.....			
	13,226	9,557	-3,669
Subtotal, Ecological services.....	313,079	281,403	-31,676
National Wildlife Refuge System:			
Wildlife and habitat management.....	238,507	229,843	-8,664
Visitor services.....	74,246	70,319	-3,927
Refuge law enforcement.....	40,085	37,554	-2,531
Conservation planning.....	6,674	2,988	-3,686
Refuge maintenance.....	139,680	131,498	-8,182
Subtotal.....	499,192	472,202	-26,990
Conservation, Enforcement, and Science:			
Migratory bird management.....	50,062	46,468	-3,594
Law enforcement.....	68,275	64,275	-4,000
International affairs.....	13,506	13,506	---
Science support.....	33,276	17,235	-16,041
Subtotal.....	165,119	141,484	-23,635

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation:			
National fish hatchery system operations.....	46,528	46,528	---
Maintenance and equipment.....	17,997	16,055	-1,942
Aquatic habitat and species conservation.....	76,410	72,736	-3,674
Subtotal.....	140,935	135,319	-5,616
Cooperative Landscape Conservation & Adaptive Science:			
Cooperative landscape conservation.....	17,615	14,416	-3,199
General Operations:			
Central office operations.....	43,339	40,186	-3,153
Regional office operations.....	43,146	37,912	-5,234
Servicewide bill paying.....	37,819	36,430	-1,389
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.....	8,525	7,022	-1,503
National Conservation Training Center.....	26,316	21,965	-4,351
Subtotal.....	159,145	143,515	-15,630
Total, Resource Management.....	1,295,085	1,188,339	-106,746
Construction			
Construction and rehabilitation:			
Line item construction projects.....	6,661	6,661	---
Bridge and dam safety programs.....	1,852	1,852	---
Nationwide engineering service.....	7,209	7,209	---
Total, Construction.....	15,722	15,722	---

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Land Acquisition			
Acquisitions.....	48,071	35,071	-13,000
Inholdings/emergencies and hardships.....	5,047	7,351	+2,304
Exchanges.....	1,500	1,500	---
Acquisition management.....	12,781	10,500	-2,281
Refuge land protection planning.....	3,434	---	-3,434
Total, Land Acquisition.....	70,833	54,422	-16,411
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund			
Grants and administration:			
Conservation grants.....	12,601	10,508	-2,093
HCP assistance grants.....	7,000	9,485	+2,485
Administration.....	2,974	2,702	-272
Subtotal, Grants and administration.....	22,575	22,695	+120
Land acquisition:			
Species recovery land acquisition.....	15,487	9,462	-6,025
HCP land acquisition grants to states.....	17,938	17,938	---
Subtotal, Land acquisition.....	33,425	27,400	-6,025
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.....	56,000	50,095	-5,905

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

National Wildlife Refuge Fund			
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	---	13,228	+13,228
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund			
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.....	39,425	34,145	-5,280
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation			
Migratory bird grants.....	3,786	3,660	-126
Multinational Species Conservation Fund			
African elephant conservation fund.....	1,805	1,582	-223
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund.....	2,632	2,440	-192
Asian elephant conservation fund.....	1,645	1,557	-88
Great ape conservation fund.....	2,059	1,975	-84
Marine turtle conservation fund.....	1,646	1,507	-139
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund..	9,787	9,061	-726

State and Tribal Wildlife Grants			
State wildlife grants (formula).....	44,055	49,124	+5,069
State wildlife grants (competitive).....	13,000	5,487	-7,513

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Tribal wildlife grants.....	4,268	4,084	-184
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants.....	61,323	58,695	-2,628
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.....	1,551,961	1,427,367	-124,594
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Operation of the National Park System			
Park Management:			
Resource stewardship.....	356,099	327,092	-29,007
Visitor services.....	240,557	238,949	-1,608
Park protection.....	366,529	362,113	-4,416
Facility operations and maintenance.....	687,300	682,623	-4,677
Park support.....	463,081	457,057	-6,024
Subtotal.....	2,113,566	2,067,834	-45,732
External administrative costs.....	171,354	168,919	-2,435
Total, Operation of the National Park System....	2,284,920	2,236,753	-48,167
National Recreation and Preservation			
Recreation programs.....	594	594	-10
Natural programs.....	13,637	13,456	-181

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Cultural programs.....	24,771	24,662	-109
International park affairs.....	1,658	1,636	-22
Environmental and compliance review.....	438	430	-8
Grant administration.....	1,933	1,738	-195
Heritage Partnership Programs.....	9,004	18,289	+9,285
Total, National Recreation and Preservation.....	52,035	60,795	+8,760
Urban Park and Recreation Fund			
Urban Park and Recreation Grants.....	10,000	---	-10,000
Historic Preservation Fund			
State historic preservation offices.....	46,925	47,425	+500
Tribal grants.....	8,985	8,985	---
Competitive survey grants.....	3,000	---	-3,000
Total, Historic Preservation Fund.....	58,910	56,410	-2,500
Construction			
General Program:			
Line item construction and maintenance.....	83,063	60,563	-22,500
Emergency and unscheduled.....	3,855	3,855	---
Housing.....	2,200	2,200	---

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Dam safety.....	1,248	1,248	---
Equipment replacement.....	13,500	13,500	---
Planning, construction.....	7,265	7,265	---
Construction program management.....	37,082	37,082	---
General management plans.....	11,748	11,748	---
Total, Construction.....	159,961	137,461	-22,500
Land and Water Conservation Fund (rescission of contract authority).....	-30,000	-28,000	+2,000
Land Acquisition and State Assistance			
Assistance to States:			
State conservation grants (formula).....	36,410	42,000	+5,590
State conservation grants (competitive).....	---	3,000	+3,000
Administrative expenses.....	3,590	3,090	-500
Subtotal.....	40,000	48,090	+8,090
National Park Service:			
Acquisitions.....	32,448	22,067	-10,381
American Battlefield Protection Program.....	8,986	8,986	---
Emergencies and hardships.....	3,093	3,093	---
Acquisition management.....	9,500	9,500	---

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill vs. Request	Final Bill vs. Request
Inholdings, donations, and exchanges.....	6,364	6,364	---
Subtotal.....	60,391	50,010	-10,381
Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance....	100,391	98,100	-2,291
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.....	2,636,217	2,561,519	-74,698

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Surveys, Investigations, and Research

Ecosystems:

Status and trends.....	21,871	20,473	-1,398
Fisheries: Aquatic and endangered resources.....	26,827	20,886	-5,941
Wildlife: Terrestrial and endangered resources.....	50,785	44,757	-6,028
Terrestrial, Freshwater and marine environments.....	44,473	36,244	-8,229
Invasive species.....	18,250	13,080	-5,170
Cooperative research units.....	18,566	17,371	-1,195
Total, Ecosystems.....	180,772	152,811	-27,961

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Climate and Land Use Change:			

Climate variability:			
Climate science centers.....	35,292	23,735	-11,557
Climate research and development.....	25,110	20,495	-4,615
Carbon sequestration.....	11,339	9,359	-1,980
Subtotal.....	71,741	53,589	-18,152

Land Use Change:			
Land remote sensing.....	70,644	67,894	-2,750
Land change science.....	13,607	10,492	-3,115
Subtotal.....	84,251	78,386	-5,865

Total, Climate and Land Use Change.....	155,992	131,975	-24,017

Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health:			
Minerals resources.....	46,357	45,931	-426
Energy resources.....	31,001	25,970	-5,031
Contaminant biology.....	13,955	9,647	-4,308
Toxic substances hydrology.....	16,134	9,967	-6,167
Total, Energy, Minerals, and Env Health.....	107,447	91,515	-15,932

Natural Hazards:			
Earthquake hazards.....	57,924	53,803	-4,121
Volcano hazards.....	24,698	23,121	-1,577
Landslide hazards.....	3,693	3,485	-208

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Global seismographic network.....	5,166	4,853	-313
Geomagnetism.....	2,127	1,888	-239
Coastal and marine geology.....	48,954	41,336	-7,618
Total, Natural Hazards.....	142,562	128,486	-14,076
Water Resources:			
Groundwater resources.....	12,722	8,948	-3,774
National water quality assessment.....	62,043	58,859	-3,184
National streamflow information program.....	36,245	33,701	-2,544
Hydrologic research and development.....	16,365	10,915	-5,450
Hydrologic networks and analysis.....	31,480	28,884	-2,596
Cooperative Water Program.....	63,014	59,474	-3,540
Water Resources Research Act Program.....	1,000	6,500	+5,500
Total, Water Resources.....	222,869	207,281	-15,588
Core Science Systems:			
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research.....	36,143	24,314	-11,829
National cooperative geological mapping.....	28,259	24,397	-3,862
National Geospatial Program.....	72,772	60,096	-12,676
Total, Core Science Systems.....	137,174	108,807	-28,367
Administration and Enterprise Information:			
Science support.....	91,010	86,985	-4,025
Security and technology.....	24,548	23,719	-829
Total, Admin and Enterprise Information.....	115,558	110,704	-4,854

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Facilities:			
Rental payments and operations & maintenance.....	97,201	93,141	-4,060
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement.....	7,280	7,280	---
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Facilities.....	104,481	100,421	-4,060
	=====	=====	=====
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....	1,166,855	1,032,000	-134,855
	=====	=====	=====

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Ocean Energy Management

Renewable energy.....	24,096	23,656	-440
Conventional energy.....	50,941	49,441	-1,500
Environmental assessment.....	63,827	63,218	-609
General support services.....	14,320	14,320	---
Executive direction.....	16,256	16,256	---
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	169,440	166,891	-2,549

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Offsetting rental receipts.....	-95,162	-95,162	---
Cost recovery fees.....	-2,729	-2,729	---
Subtotal, offsetting collections.....	-97,891	-97,891	---
=====			
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT.....	71,549	69,000	-2,549
=====			
 BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT			
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement			
Environmental enforcement.....	8,314	8,314	---
Operations, safety and regulation.....	147,282	132,207	-15,075
Administrative operations.....	19,605	15,560	-4,045
General support services.....	13,911	13,513	-398
Executive direction.....	18,121	18,121	---
Subtotal.....	207,233	187,715	-19,518
Offsetting rental receipts.....	-50,568	-50,568	---
Inspection fees.....	-65,000	-65,000	---

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
-----			-----
Cost recovery fees.....	-8,402	-8,402	---
Subtotal, offsetting collections.....	-123,970	-123,970	---
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	83,263	63,745	-19,518
Oil Spill Research			
Oil spill research.....	14,899	14,899	---
=====			=====
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT.....	98,162	78,644	-19,518
=====			=====
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT			
Regulation and Technology			
Environmental protection.....	82,795	91,832	+9,037
Permit fees.....	2,400	40	-2,360
Offsetting collections.....	-2,400	-40	+2,360
Technology development and transfer.....	15,872	14,455	-1,417
Financial management.....	513	505	-8
Executive direction.....	15,775	15,921	+146
Civil penalties (indefinite).....	100	100	---

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Civil penalties (offsetting collections).....	-100	-100	---
Total, Regulation and Technology.....	114,955	122,713	+7,758
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund			
Environmental restoration.....	9,510	9,480	-30
Technology development and transfer.....	3,994	3,544	-450
Financial management.....	6,490	6,396	-94
Executive direction.....	8,019	7,979	-40
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.....	28,013	27,399	-614
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT.....	142,968	150,112	+7,144
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION			
Operation of Indian Programs			
Operation of Indian Programs.....	2,183,774	2,378,763	+194,989
(Welfare assistance).....	(74,809)	(74,809)	---
(Forward-funded education).....	(596,234)	(591,234)	(-5,000)
(No-year funding for housing improvement, road maintenance, etc.).....	(34,803)	(41,900)	(+7,097)

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Contract Support Costs			
Contract support.....	230,000	---	-230,000
Indian self-determination fund.....	1,000	---	-1,000
Total, Contract Support Costs.....	231,000	---	-231,000
Construction			
Education.....	52,285	55,285	+3,000
Public safety and justice.....	11,306	11,306	---
Resources management.....	32,759	32,759	---
General administration.....	10,774	10,774	---
Total, Construction.....	107,124	110,124	+3,000
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians			
Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments.....	35,655	35,655	---
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account			
Indian guaranteed loan program account.....	5,018	6,731	+1,713
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND INDIAN INDIAN EDUCATION.....	2,562,571	2,531,273	-31,298

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES			
Office of the Secretary			
Leadership and administration.....	127,523	123,053	-4,470
Management services.....	20,285	21,564	+1,279
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	121,060	119,383	-1,677
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	268,868	264,000	-4,868

Insular Affairs			
Assistance to Territories			
Territorial Assistance			
Office of Insular Affairs.....	9,448	9,448	---
Technical assistance.....	17,504	14,504	-3,000
Maintenance assistance fund.....	1,081	1,081	---
Brown tree snake.....	3,500	3,500	---
Coral reef initiative.....	1,000	1,000	---
Empowering Insular Communities.....	2,971	2,971	---
Compact impact.....	3,000	3,000	---
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance.....	38,504	35,504	-3,000

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
American Samoa operations grants.....	22,752	22,752	---
Northern Marianas covenant grants.....	27,720	27,720	---
Total, Assistance to Territories (discretionary).....	88,976	85,976	-3,000
(mandatory).....	(61,256)	(58,256)	(-3,000)
	(27,720)	(27,720)	---
Compact of Free Association			
Compact of Free Association - Federal services.....	2,818	2,818	---
Enewetak support.....	236	500	+264
Compact payments, Palau.....	---	13,147	+13,147
Total, Compact of Free Association.....	3,054	16,465	+13,411
Total, Insular Affairs.....	92,030	102,441	+10,411
(discretionary).....	(64,310)	(74,721)	(+10,411)
(mandatory).....	(27,720)	(27,720)	---
Office of the Solicitor			
Legal services.....	59,658	59,658	---
General administration.....	4,647	4,647	---
Ethics.....	1,495	1,495	---
Total, Office of the Solicitor.....	65,800	65,800	---

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Office of Inspector General			
Audit and investigations.....	36,883	36,883	---
Administrative services and information management....	13,948	13,948	---

Total, Office of Inspector General.....	50,831	50,831	---

Office of Special Trustee for American Indians			
Federal Trust Programs			
Program operations, support, and improvements.....	137,651	137,651	---
(Office of Historical Accounting).....	(23,045)	(23,045)	---
Executive direction.....	2,026	2,026	---

Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians.....	139,677	139,677	---
=====			
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES.....	617,206	622,749	+5,543
(Mandatory).....	(27,720)	(27,720)	---
(Discretionary).....	(589,486)	(595,029)	(+5,543)
=====			

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS			
Wildland Fire Management			
Fire Operations:			
Preparedness.....	281,928	281,928	---
Fire suppression operations.....	285,878	285,878	---
Subtotal, Fire operations.....	567,806	567,806	---
Other Operations:			
Hazardous fuels reduction.....	95,935	145,024	+49,089
Burned area rehabilitation.....	16,035	16,035	---
Fire facilities.....	6,127	6,127	---
Joint fire science.....	5,990	5,990	---
Subtotal, Other operations.....	124,087	173,176	+49,089
General reduction (budget amendment).....	-7,000	---	+7,000
Subtotal, Wildland fire management w/ transfers.	684,893	740,982	+56,089
Additional suppression funding (P.L. 113-46).....	---	36,000	+36,000
Rescission of unobligated balances.....	---	-7,500	-7,500
Total, Wildland fire management.....	684,893	769,482	+84,589

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account			
FLAME wildfire suppression reserve account.....	92,000	92,000	---
Total, all wildland fire accounts (w/ transfers)	776,893	861,482	+84,589

Central Hazardous Materials Fund			
Central hazardous materials fund.....	10,006	9,598	-408

Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund			
Damage assessments.....	3,191	3,157	-34
Program management.....	2,351	1,935	-416
Restoration support.....	4,797	1,171	-3,626
Oil Spill Preparedness.....	2,200	---	-2,200
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund..	12,539	6,263	-6,276

Working Capital Fund.....	62,000	57,000	-5,000
=====			
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS (w/ transfers) ..	861,438	934,343	+72,905
=====			

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
GENERAL PROVISIONS			
State royalty administrative cost deduction.....	-42,000	-39,000	+3,000
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	10,811,012	10,474,508	-336,504
Appropriations.....	(10,841,012)	(10,510,008)	(-331,004)
Rescissions.....	---	(-7,500)	(-7,500)
Rescissions of contract authority.....	(-30,000)	(-28,000)	(+2,000)
(Mandatory).....	(61,720)	(61,720)	---
(Discretionary).....	(10,749,292)	(10,412,788)	(-336,504)

TITLE II - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Science and Technology

Clean Air and Climate.....	125,971	120,429	-5,542
(Climate protection program).....	(8,313)	(8,313)	---
Enforcement.....	15,874	14,125	-1,749
Homeland security.....	40,016	38,360	-1,656
Indoor air and Radiation.....	6,658	6,449	-209
IT / Data management / Security.....	4,029	3,525	-504
Operations and administration.....	75,690	70,370	-5,320
Pesticide licensing.....	6,228	6,228	---

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
-----	-----	-----	-----
Research: Air, climate and energy.....	105,724	94,972	-10,752
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability.....	134,844	130,832	-4,012
(Research: Computational toxicology).....	(21,409)	(21,409)	---
(Research: Endocrine disruptor).....	(15,896)	(16,253)	(+357)
Research: National priorities.....	---	4,234	+4,234
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources.....	117,884	111,018	-6,866
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities.....	147,372	154,978	+7,606
Water: Human health protection.....	3,636	3,636	---
-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Science and Technology.....	783,926	759,156	-24,770
(transfer from Superfund).....	(23,549)	(19,216)	(-4,333)
Environmental Programs and Management			
Brownfields.....	26,002	26,002	---
Clean air and climate.....	308,268	277,491	-30,777
(Climate protection program).....	(106,199)	(95,436)	(-10,763)
Compliance.....	127,540	103,297	-24,243
Enforcement.....	267,842	244,499	-23,343
(Environmental justice).....	(6,954)	(6,737)	(-217)
Environmental protection: National priorities.....	---	12,700	+12,700

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Geographic programs:			
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.....	300,000	300,000	---
Chesapeake Bay.....	72,982	70,000	-2,982
San Francisco Bay.....	4,819	4,819	---
Puget Sound.....	17,150	25,000	+7,850
Long Island Sound.....	2,940	3,940	+1,000
Gulf of Mexico.....	4,482	4,482	---
South Florida.....	1,704	1,704	---
Lake Champlain.....	1,399	1,399	---
Lake Pontchartrain.....	948	948	---
Southern New England Estuaries.....	2,000	2,000	---
Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)...	1,000	---	-1,000
Other geographic activities.....	1,445	1,445	---
Subtotal.....	410,869	415,737	+4,868
Homeland security.....	11,640	10,359	-1,281
Indoor air and radiation.....	33,230	28,081	-5,149
Information exchange / Outreach.....	146,796	128,569	-18,227
(Children and other sensitive populations:			
Agency coordination).....	(8,486)	(6,548)	(-1,938)
(Environmental education).....	---	(8,702)	(+8,702)
International programs.....	19,211	15,647	-3,564
IT / Data management / Security.....	93,538	91,989	-1,549
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review.....	131,478	113,202	-18,276
Operations and administration.....	508,880	480,482	-28,398

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Pesticide licensing.....	111,307	104,006	-7,301
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).....	115,819	107,738	-8,081
Toxics risk review and prevention.....	103,494	93,826	-9,668
(Endocrine disruptors).....	(6,891)	(7,553)	(+662)
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST).....	12,345	12,714	+369
Water: Ecosystems			
National estuary program / Coastal waterways.....	27,227	25,098	-2,129
Wetlands.....	27,656	21,065	-6,591
Subtotal.....	54,883	46,163	-8,720
Water: Human health protection.....	104,757	100,088	-4,669
Water quality protection.....	224,858	211,559	-13,299
Total, Environmental Programs and Management....	2,812,757	2,624,149	-188,608
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund			
E-Manifest System Fund.....	2,000	3,674	+1,674
Office of Inspector General			
Audits, evaluations, and investigations.....	45,227	41,849	-3,378
(transfer from Superfund).....	(11,054)	(9,939)	(-1,115)

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Buildings and Facilities			
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure.....	8,038	6,676	-1,362
Operations and administration.....	46,326	27,791	-18,535
Total, Buildings and Facilities.....	54,364	34,467	-19,897
Hazardous Substance Superfund			
Audits, evaluations, and investigations.....	11,054	9,939	-1,115
Compliance.....	1,182	998	-184
Enforcement.....	185,280	175,518	-9,762
Homeland security.....	41,972	38,067	-3,905
Indoor air and radiation.....	2,476	1,991	-485
Information exchange / Outreach.....	1,433	1,340	-93
IT /data management/security.....	14,593	14,575	-18
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review.....	1,500	1,295	-205
Operations and administration.....	137,528	120,525	-17,003
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability.....	3,197	3,040	-157
Research: Sustainable communities.....	18,243	14,380	-3,863
Superfund cleanup:			
Superfund: Emergency response and removal.....	187,826	177,826	-10,000
Superfund: Emergency preparedness.....	8,150	8,150	---
Superfund: Federal facilities.....	26,866	21,125	-5,741

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
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Superfund: Remedial.....	539,074	500,000	-39,074
Subtotal.....	761,916	707,101	-54,815
-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund.....	1,180,374	1,088,769	-91,605
(transfer to Inspector General).....	(-11,054)	(-9,939)	(+1,115)
(transfer to Science and Technology).....	(-23,549)	(-19,216)	(+4,333)
-----	-----	-----	-----
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST)			
Enforcement.....	816	746	-70
Operations and administration.....	1,405	1,550	+145
Research: Sustainable communities.....	498	320	-178
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST).....	96,523	91,950	-4,573
(LUST/UST).....	(10,195)	(10,195)	---
(LUST cooperative agreements).....	(57,402)	(56,126)	(-1,276)
(Energy Policy Act grants).....	(28,926)	(25,629)	(-3,297)
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund.....	99,242	94,566	-4,676
Inland Oil Spill Program (formerly Oil Spill Response)			
Compliance.....	142	139	-3
Enforcement.....	2,955	2,413	-542
Oil.....	17,068	14,409	-2,659
Operations and administration.....	509	584	+75

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Research: Sustainable communities.....	594	664	+70
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program.....	21,268	18,209	-3,059
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)			
Alaska Native villages.....	10,000	10,000	---
Brownfields projects.....	85,000	90,000	+5,000
Clean water state revolving fund (SRF).....	1,095,000	1,448,887	+353,887
Diesel emissions grants.....	6,000	20,000	+14,000
Drinking water state revolving fund (SRF).....	817,000	906,896	+89,896
Mexico border.....	5,000	5,000	---
Subtotal, Infrastructure assistance grants.....	2,018,000	2,480,783	+462,783
Categorical grants:			
Beaches protection.....	---	9,549	+9,549
Brownfields.....	47,572	47,745	+173
Environmental information.....	21,564	9,646	-11,918
Evidence-based enforcement grants.....	4,000	---	-4,000
Hazardous waste financial assistance.....	102,974	99,693	-3,281
Lead.....	14,512	14,049	-463
Nonpoint source (Sec. 319).....	164,493	159,252	-5,241
Pesticides enforcement.....	18,644	18,050	-594
Pesticides program implementation.....	13,119	12,701	-418
Pollution control (Sec. 106).....	258,664	230,806	-27,858
(Water quality monitoring).....	(18,500)	(17,848)	(-652)
Pollution prevention.....	4,922	4,765	-157
Public water system supervision.....	109,700	101,963	-7,737

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Radon.....		8,051	+8,051
State and local air quality management.....	257,229	228,219	-29,010
Toxics substances compliance.....	5,081	4,919	-162
Tribal air quality management.....	13,252	12,829	-423
Tribal general assistance program.....	72,631	65,476	-7,155
Underground injection control (UIC).....	10,852	10,506	-346
Underground storage tanks.....	1,490	1,498	+8
Wetlands program development.....	15,143	14,661	-482

Subtotal, Categorical grants.....	1,135,842	1,054,378	-81,464

Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants.....	3,153,842	3,535,161	+381,319

Subtotal, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.....	8,153,000	8,200,000	+47,000
=====			
TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	8,153,000	8,200,000	+47,000
=====			
TITLE III - RELATED AGENCIES			
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
FOREST SERVICE			
Forest and Rangeland Research			
Forest inventory and analysis.....	66,805	66,805	---

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Research and development programs.....	243,431	226,000	-17,431
Total, Forest and rangeland research.....	310,236	292,805	-17,431
State and Private Forestry			
Landscape scale restoration.....	20,000	14,000	-6,000
Forest Health Management:			
Federal lands forest health management.....	58,922	58,922	---
Cooperative lands forest health management.....	45,655	45,655	---
Subtotal.....	104,577	104,577	---
Cooperative Forestry:			
Forest stewardship.....	22,398	22,398	---
Forest legacy.....	60,000	50,965	-9,035
Community forest and open space conservation.....	4,001	2,000	-2,001
Urban and community forestry.....	25,326	28,040	+2,714
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry.....	111,725	103,403	-8,322
International forestry.....	3,652	8,000	+4,348
Total, State and Private Forestry.....	239,954	229,980	-9,974

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
National Forest System			
Integrated resource restoration.....	756,788	---	-756,788
Restoration Partnerships.....	10,029	2,000	-8,029
Land management planning.....	---	37,754	+37,754
Inventory and monitoring.....	---	151,019	+151,019
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring...	184,781	---	-184,781
Recreation, heritage and wilderness.....	260,796	261,719	+923
Grazing management.....	35,663	55,356	+19,693
Grazing permit administration fee.....	5,000	---	-5,000
Grazing permit admin offsetting collections.....	-5,000	---	+5,000
Forest products.....	---	339,130	+339,130
Vegetation and watershed management.....	---	184,716	+184,716
Wildlife and fish habitat management.....	---	140,466	+140,466
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.....	39,851	40,000	+149
Minerals and geology management.....	70,970	76,423	+5,453
Landownership management.....	71,131	77,730	+6,599
Law enforcement operations.....	126,653	126,653	---
Valles Caldera National Preserve.....	---	3,364	+3,364
Total, National Forest System.....	1,556,662	1,496,330	-60,332
Capital Improvement and Maintenance			
Facilities:			
Maintenance.....	77,642	59,000	-18,642
Construction.....	16,185	12,000	-4,185
Subtotal.....	93,827	71,000	-22,827

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Roads:			
Maintenance.....	122,758	143,454	+20,696
Construction.....	22,546	22,546	---
Subtotal.....	145,304	166,000	+20,696

Trails:			
Maintenance.....	62,864	58,000	-4,864
Construction.....	19,667	17,000	-2,667
Subtotal.....	82,531	75,000	-7,531

Deferred maintenance.....	7,121	3,000	-4,121
Legacy road and trail remediation.....	---	35,000	+35,000
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance...	328,783	350,000	+21,217

Deferral of road and trail fund payment.....	-18,000	-17,000	+1,000

Total, Capital improvement and maintenance.....	310,783	333,000	+22,217

Land Acquisition			
Acquisitions.....	45,614	31,300	-14,314
Acquisition management.....	9,050	7,500	-1,550
Critical Inholdings/ Cash Equalization/ Recreational Access.....	3,320	4,725	+1,405

Total, Land Acquisition.....	57,984	43,525	-14,459

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts	912	912	---
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges.....	217	217	---
Range betterment fund.....	3,000	3,000	---
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research.....	40	40	---
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses.....	---	2,500	+2,500
Wildland Fire Management			
Fire operations:			
Wildland fire preparedness.....	1,057,580	1,057,580	---
Wildland fire suppression operations.....	680,488	680,488	---
Additional suppression funding (P.L. 113-46).....	---	600,000	+600,000
Subtotal, Fire operations.....	1,738,068	2,338,068	+600,000
Other operations:			
Hazardous fuels.....	201,228	306,500	+105,272
(Hazardous Fuels Base Program).....	(196,228)	(296,500)	(+100,272)
(Biomass Grants).....	(10,500)	(10,000)	(-500)
Fire plan research and development.....	19,795	19,795	---
Joint fire sciences program.....	6,914	6,914	---
State fire assistance.....	69,459	78,000	+8,541

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Volunteer fire assistance.....	11,205	13,025	+1,820
Subtotal, Other operations.....	308,601	424,234	+115,633
Subtotal, Wildland Fire Management (with transfers).....	2,046,669	2,762,302	+715,633
Total, Wildland Fire Management (w/ transfers)...	2,046,669	2,762,302	+715,633
FLAME wildfire suppression Reserve Account			
FLAME wildfire suppression reserve account.....	315,000	315,000	---
Total, all wildland fire accounts (w/ transfers)	2,361,669	3,077,302	+715,633
Total, Forest Service without Wildland fire.....	2,479,788	2,402,309	-77,479
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE (with transfers).....	4,841,457	5,479,611	+638,154
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE			
Indian Health Services			
Indian Health Services.....	3,505,293	3,982,842	+477,549
(Purchased/referred care).....	(878,575)	(878,575)	---
(Loan repayment).....	(36,000)	(36,000)	---

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Contract Support Costs			
Contract support.....	477,205	---	-477,205
Indian Health Facilities			
Maintenance and improvement.....	53,721	53,614	-107
Sanitation facilities construction.....	79,582	79,423	-159
Health care facilities construction.....	85,048	85,048	---
Facilities and environmental health support.....	207,206	211,051	+3,845
Equipment.....	22,582	22,537	-45
Total, Indian Health Facilities.....	448,139	451,673	+3,534
	=====	=====	=====
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE.....	4,430,637	4,434,515	+3,878
	=====	=====	=====
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH			
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences...	79,411	77,349	-2,062

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY			
Toxic substances and environmental public health.....	76,215	74,691	-1,524
	=====	=====	=====
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES..	4,586,263	4,586,555	+292
	=====	=====	=====
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES			
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality.....	3,009	3,000	-9
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD			
Salaries and expenses.....	11,484	11,000	-484
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION			
Salaries and expenses.....	8,100	7,341	-759
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT			
Payment to the Institute.....	11,369	9,369	-2,000

DIVISION 6 - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
Salaries and Expenses			
Museum and Research Institutes:			
National Air and Space Museum.....	18,733	18,123	-610
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.....	24,293	23,946	-347
Major scientific instrumentation.....	4,316	3,918	-398
Universe Center.....	300	184	-116
National Museum of Natural History.....	49,084	47,428	-1,656
National Zoological Park.....	25,196	24,533	-663
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.....	3,903	3,873	-30
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.....	14,095	14,095	---
Biodiversity Center.....	1,867	1,520	-347
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art.....	6,206	6,019	-187
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage.....	2,490	2,490	---
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum.....	4,710	4,710	---
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.....	4,410	4,270	-140
National Museum of African Art.....	4,340	4,209	-131
World Cultures Center.....	300	284	-16
Anacostia Community Museum.....	2,095	2,079	-16
Archives of American Art.....	1,904	1,844	-60
National Museum of African American History and Culture.....	35,955	34,260	-1,695
National Museum of American History.....	23,176	22,433	-743
National Museum of the American Indian.....	32,265	31,293	-972

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
National Portrait Gallery.....	6,076	5,943	-133
Smithsonian American Art Museum.....	9,462	9,153	-309
American Experience Center.....	759	593	-166
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes.....	275,935	267,200	-8,735
Mission enabling: Program support and outreach:			
Outreach.....	34,392	9,121	-25,271
Communications.....	2,780	2,696	-84
Institution-wide programs.....	13,310	7,778	-5,532
Office of Exhibits Central.....	3,048	2,950	-98
Museum Support Center.....	1,897	1,836	-61
Museum Conservation Institute.....	3,276	3,222	-54
Smithsonian Institution Archives.....	2,220	2,149	-71
Smithsonian Institution Libraries.....	10,402	10,239	-163
Subtotal, Program support and outreach.....	71,325	39,991	-31,334
Office of Chief Information Officer.....	49,660	47,994	-1,666
Administration.....	36,779	33,907	-2,872
Inspector General.....	3,231	3,392	+161
Facilities services: Facilities maintenance.....	75,964	69,032	-6,932

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Facilities operations, security and support.....	198,339	185,484	-12,855
Subtotal, Facilities services.....	274,303	254,516	-19,787
Subtotal, Mission enabling.....	435,298	379,800	-55,498
Total, Salaries and expenses.....	711,233	647,000	-64,233
Facilities Capital			
Revitalization.....	89,220	89,220	---
Facilities planning and design.....	13,780	13,780	---
Construction.....	55,000	55,000	---
Total, Facilities Capital.....	158,000	158,000	---
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.....	869,233	805,000	-64,233
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART			
Salaries and Expenses			
Care and utilization of art collections.....	39,835	39,083	-752
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds....	33,979	33,028	-951

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents.....	22,573	22,305	-268
General administration.....	24,828	23,584	-1,244
Total, Salaries and Expenses.....	121,215	118,000	-3,215
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings			
Base program.....	23,000	15,000	-8,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART.....	144,215	133,000	-11,215
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS			
Operations and maintenance.....	22,193	22,193	---
Capital repair and restoration.....	12,205	12,205	---
TOTAL, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS.....	34,398	34,398	---
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS			
Salaries and expenses.....	10,500	10,500	---

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014 (Amounts in Thousands)			
	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES			
National Endowment for the Arts			
Grants and Administration			
Grants:			
Direct grants.....	56,840	56,681	-159
Challenge America grants.....	8,000	7,987	-13
Our Town.....	10,000	4,992	-5,008
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	74,840	69,660	-5,180
State partnerships:			
State and regional.....	39,266	36,816	-2,450
Underserved set-aside.....	10,627	9,812	-815
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	49,893	46,628	-3,265
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Grants.....	124,733	116,288	-8,445
Program support.....	2,250	2,250	---
Administration.....	27,483	27,483	---
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Arts.....	154,466	146,021	-8,445

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
National Endowment for the Humanities			
Grants and Administration			
Grants:			
Bridging cultures.....	9,000	3,494	-5,506
Federal/State partnership.....	43,432	42,435	-997
Preservation and access.....	15,750	15,426	-324
Public programs.....	14,000	13,654	-346
Research programs.....	15,435	14,752	-683
Education programs.....	13,250	13,237	-13
Program development.....	500	499	-1
Digital humanities initiatives.....	4,450	4,388	-62
Subtotal, Grants.....	115,817	107,885	-7,932
Matching Grants:			
Treasury funds.....	2,400	2,381	-19
Challenge grants.....	8,850	8,357	-493
Subtotal, Matching grants.....	11,250	10,738	-512
Administration.....	27,398	27,398	---
Total, Humanities.....	154,465	146,021	-8,444
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES.....	308,931	292,042	-16,889

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS			
Salaries and expenses.....	2,406	2,396	-10
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS			
Grants.....	---	2,000	+2,000
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION			
Salaries and expenses.....	6,531	6,531	---
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses.....	8,084	8,084	---
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM			
Holocaust Memorial Museum.....	52,385	52,385	---

DIVISION G - INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses.....	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Capital construction.....	49,000	---	-49,000
	=====	=====	=====
Total, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION.	51,000	1,000	-50,000
	=====	=====	=====
TOTAL, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES.....	10,949,365	11,444,212	+494,847
	=====	=====	=====
TITLE IV - GENERAL PROVISIONS			
Stewardship contracting (Sec. 431).....	---	1,000	+1,000
GRAND TOTAL.....			
Appropriations.....	29,913,377	30,119,720	+206,343
Rescissions.....	(29,943,377)	(30,155,220)	(+211,843)
Rescissions of contract authority.....	---	(-7,500)	(-7,500)
	(-30,000)	(-28,000)	(+2,000)
(Discretionary total).....	(29,969,657)	(30,058,000)	(+88,343)

DIVISION H—DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, put in place by this division incorporates the following agreements. Funds for the individual programs and activities within the accounts in this division are displayed in the detailed table at the end of the explanatory statement for this division. Funding levels that are not displayed in the detailed table are identified within this explanatory statement.

In implementing this agreement, the Departments and agencies should be guided by the language and instructions set forth in Senate Report 113-71 accompanying the bill, S. 1284, unless specifically addressed in this statement. In cases where the language and instructions in the Senate report specifically address the allocation of funds, each has been reviewed and those that are jointly concurred on have been endorsed in this statement.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

**EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

The agreement modifies a provision increasing the amount of Workforce Investment Act (WIA) State grant funding that may be set aside by Governors to 8.75 percent to support statewide and regional projects. The agreement is supportive of Governors' Reserve funding being used to support on-the-job and incumbent training to improve the skills of workers, avert layoffs, or lead to employment in in-demand occupations or industries.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

Contracts provided for the operation and maintenance of Job Corps facilities are generally let on a two-year basis, with as many as three option years depending on the quality of performance. When evaluating contract renewals or re-bids, due consideration should be provided to the federal investment already made in high-performing incumbent contractors as a part of a full, fair, and open competitive process. As part of this process, the Department of Labor (DOL) should consider documented past performance of student outcomes and cost-effective administration as important factors in Job Corps procurements.

The agreement recognizes that construction on a new Job Corps center will be substantially completed in December 2014 and provides sufficient funds to ensure that competitively awarded contracts will be in place to keep the process of opening the new center on course.

The agreement includes increased funding for Job Corps Administration to strengthen financial management, oversight, and monitoring of the program.

**STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS**

To the extent that funds not needed for workload become available at the end of the fiscal year, the Department is encouraged to make funding available to States for program integrity, performance improvement, and technology investments, with a portion of funds not needed for workload to be distributed to all States proportionally based on each State's base allocation.

**OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
ADMINISTRATION**

The bill continues the exemption of small farming operations from Occupational Safe-

ty and Health Administration (OSHA) regulation. The OSHA is encouraged to work with the Department of Agriculture before moving forward with any attempts to redefine and regulate post-harvest activities, to include, but not limited to, storing, drying, grinding, and other activities necessary to market farm products to subsequent users in the agricultural value chain, and clarify that this exemption shall apply to on farm post-harvest activities.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The agreement includes new language setting aside not less than \$8,441,000 for State assistance grants and modifies language relating to the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)'s existing authority to collect certain fees. The agreement also includes new language relating to relocation of the Office of the Solicitor.

Coal production within the United States has shifted across regions. Unfortunately, mine inspectors are not always distributed in a manner that keeps pace with existing mining activity needs. Certain areas of the country in which mines have closed may have the same number of inspectors that existed when all mines were operational, while some areas opening new mining operations may not have appropriate coverage. MSHA should do a better job in allocating mining inspectors in proportion to the actual mining activity and need occurring in various regions. While MSHA has taken initial steps to address this discrepancy, in part to address a coming retirement wave of inspectors, MSHA is directed to accelerate these efforts to better align enforcement resources with current mining activity and workload demand across regions.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) is currently conducting a study to examine existing technological options for reducing coal mine dust and the costs, advantages and disadvantages of various methods for reducing the concentration of dust in coal mines. The MSHA is directed to provide to GAO any information or assistance requested in connection with this study. In addition, MSHA should take any pertinent information from GAO into account in developing the rule now under consideration regarding lowering miners' exposure to coal dust, to the extent that GAO completes its work before the rule is finalized. In any event, MSHA should take into consideration all relevant information and conclusions from the GAO study when addressing compliance assistance, training, or post-implementation needs in connection with any such rule. The MSHA is further directed to consider the feasibility of all available technologies and work practices that would allow mine operators to comply with the rule in a manner that is not economically prohibitive for the long-term viability of the affected mines, while reducing miners' exposure to respirable mine dust.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The data produced through National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS) are an essential source for both long-term and ongoing analysis of the economic health of America and are an invaluable resource for Congress and the public and private sectors, especially during these times of economic uncertainty. As such, the bill provides sufficient funding necessary to ensure that the frequency of NLS data collection occurs not less than biennially.

Within available resources, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is encouraged to add an annual supplement to the Current Population

Survey, including contingent work and alternative work arrangements, as proposed in the budget request.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Within available resources, agencies of DOL should take steps to improve the quality of information on workplace safety violations, including steps to clearly and correctly identify entities that are penalized for any type of violation of federal labor laws. These improvements could assist federal contracting officers with using accurate data to determine whether or not a prospective contractor has a record of compliance with federal labor law.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

The agreement modifies language relating to Veterans Employment and Training specifying amounts for various activities within this account.

A September 2013 GAO report highlighted that the Department has yet to implement fully the recommendations in its October 2010 report assessing the employment needs of Native American veterans living on tribal lands, including Indian reservations, Alaska Native villages, and Hawaiian Home Lands. The agreement directs the Secretary to submit a report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees by June 30, 2014 that includes a strategy to implement the October 2010 report's recommendations, including goals, benchmarks, costs, and time frames. If recommendations are disputed by the Department, the Committee requests the report include information on why the recommendations cannot be implemented. The agreement encourages the Department to continue to work with the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs and other agencies to develop or obtain data to assess the employment needs of Native American veterans returning to live on tribal lands.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

HI-B VISA PROGRAM

The bill modifies a provision related to the H-1B visa program.

**TRANSFER AUTHORITY FOR TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE**

The bill modifies a provision providing the Employment and Training Administration with authority to transfer funds provided for technical assistance services to grantees to program administration, so that it does not apply to section 173A(f)(2) of the WIA.

**TRANSFER AUTHORITY FOR EVALUATION
PURPOSES**

The bill modifies a provision that allows up to 0.5 percent of discretionary appropriations provided in this act for all DOL agencies to be used by the Chief Evaluation Office for evaluation purposes consistent with the terms and conditions in this act applicable to such office.

**TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE COMMUNITY
COLLEGE AND CAREER TRAINING GRANT PROGRAM**

The bill includes a new provision allowing the Secretary to reserve up to three percent of funds provided for the Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training Grant program to be used for evaluation and technical assistance purposes and to allow grantees to award subgrants.

WAGE AND HOUR SALARY CAP

The bill includes a new provision adjusting the salary level for the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division to reflect a reorganization within the Department.

TEMPORARY NONIMMIGRANT VISA PROGRAMS

The bill includes a new provision related to the H-2A temporary agricultural program.

The bill also includes a provision providing flexibility with respect to the crossing of H-2B nonimmigrants working in the seafood industry.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The agreement includes tables within and at the end of the statement allocating funding for the programs, projects, and activities in this act. The agencies within this act are directed to fully implement these allocations in accordance with the statement, except as permitted by the reprogramming and transfer authorities provided in this act. Any action to eliminate or consolidate programs, projects, and activities should be pursued through a proposal in the President's budget so it can be considered by the Committees on Appropriations.

The Department is directed to include in its fiscal year 2015 congressional budget justification the amount of expired unobligated balances available for transfer to the non-recurring expenses fund (NEF) and the amount of any such balances transferred to the NEF. This should include actual or estimated amounts for the prior, current, and budget years.

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Health Centers.—The agreement includes bill language to require that, of all the funds provided for the Health Center program, not less than \$110,000,000 shall be obligated for base grant adjustments to existing health centers and not less than \$350,000,000 shall be obligated for new access points or expanded medical services. Bill language also requires the aforementioned funding levels to be obligated by October 1, 2014. Within the funds provided for Primary Health Care, the agreement provides not less than the fiscal year 2013 level of funding for the Native Hawaiian Health Care Program.

The Administrator is directed to provide a report within 60 days of enactment outlining the requirements for allowing Community Health Centers to add a new or expand an existing dental facility. This report should address all the factors weighed in the grant making decision process and whether the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) considers the number of private providers available to the population of patients, particularly in rural areas, when evaluating a grant applicant's certificate of need.

HEALTH WORKFORCE

Oral Health Training.—The agreement includes not less than \$8,000,000 for General Dentistry programs and not less than \$8,000,000 for Pediatric Dentistry programs. The agreement includes bill language prohibiting health workforce funds to be used for section 340G-1, the Alternative Dental Health Care Providers Demonstration program.

Alzheimer Disease Outreach and Education.—Within the funds provided for Geriatric Education programs, this agreement includes \$4,000,000 to train health professionals on issues related to Alzheimer's disease. These funds will support Geriatric Education Centers for outreach and education efforts to enhance healthcare providers' knowledge of the disease, improve detection and early intervention, and improve care for people with Alzheimer's disease and their caregivers.

Public Health and Preventive Medicine Training.—The agreement includes not less than \$2,500,000 for Public Health Traineeships, not less than \$3,813,000 for the Preventive Medi-

cine Residency Program and up to \$9,864,000 for Public Health Training Centers. In addition, the bill includes not less than \$2,000,000 for the Integrative Medicine Program for a new competitive award to support a national center of excellence on integrative primary care.

Mental and Behavioral Health.—The agreement provides \$7,916,000 for Mental and Behavioral Health programs and intends not less than \$1,000,000 of the increase over fiscal year 2013 be used to continue and expand the Leadership Training in Social Work program, formerly funded in the Maternal Child Health Bureau of HRSA. The Bureau of Health Professions is directed to work with the Maternal Child Health Bureau to ensure a smooth transition for grantees.

Health Professions Training.—The Administrator of HRSA is directed to provide a briefing to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees within sixty days of enactment to detail the health professions training resources currently available to rural underserved areas with significant Native American populations.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant.—The agreement includes bill language setting aside \$77,093,000 for Special Projects of Regional and National Significance (SPRANS), which is intended to include sufficient funding to continue the set-asides for oral health, epilepsy, sickle cell, and fetal alcohol syndrome at not less than fiscal year 2012 levels. The agreement also provides \$546,632,000 for State grants.

Heritable Disorders Program.—The agreement includes a \$2,000,000 increase to support wider implementation, education, and awareness of newborn screening for Severe Combined Immune Deficiency and related disorders.

RYAN WHITE HIV/AIDS PROGRAMS

The agreement intends that the increase provided for the AIDS Drug Assistance Program be awarded according to the statutory formula. The agreement directs HRSA to allocate funds for the Minority AIDS Initiative within the Ryan White HIV programs at not less than the fiscal year 2013 funding level.

HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

340B Drug Pricing Program.—The agreement provides \$6,000,000 to implement a new program integrity effort within the 340B Drug Pricing Program. The Director of the 340B Program is directed to brief the House and Senate Appropriations Committees within 45 days of enactment regarding the plans to strengthen program oversight to ensure compliance with existing requirements. Further, the briefing should address the timetable for issuing new regulations that address compliance concerns raised by both the Office of Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office.

The agreement includes bill language facilitating the transfer of the Hansen's Disease programs to the Health Care Systems Bureau.

RURAL HEALTH

The agreement includes sufficient funding to continue the five key program areas identified in the President's budget: outreach services grants, rural network development grants, network planning grants, small healthcare provider quality improvement grants, and the Delta States network grant program.

HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS PROGRAM

The agreement includes bill language transferring the Health Education Assist-

ance Loans Program to the Department of Education.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

The agreement includes \$5,807,120,000 in discretionary appropriations for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In addition, \$210,555,000 is made available under section 241 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act and \$831,300,000 in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health (PPH) Fund.

IMMUNIZATION AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES

The agreement includes a total of \$744,700,000 for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, which includes \$571,536,000 in discretionary appropriations, \$12,864,000 that is made available under section 241 of the PHS Act, and \$160,300,000 that is made available from amounts in the PPH Fund.

Within this total, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	FY 2014 agreement
Section 317 Immunization Program	\$588,000,000
National Immunization Survey	12,864,000
Influenza Planning and Response	156,700,000

HIV/AIDS, VIRAL HEPATITIS, SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION

The agreement includes \$1,072,834,000 for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Tuberculosis Prevention, in discretionary appropriations.

Within this total, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	FY 2014 agreement
Domestic HIV/AIDS Prevention and Research	\$760,684,000
HIV Prevention by Health Departments	390,803,000
HIV Surveillance	115,766,000
Activities to Improve Program Effectiveness	94,946,000
National, Regional, Local, Community and Other Organizations	130,192,000
School Health	28,977,000
Viral Hepatitis	28,650,000
Sexually Transmitted Infections	148,500,000
Tuberculosis	135,000,000

EMERGING AND ZOO NOTIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The agreement includes \$339,300,000 for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, which includes \$287,300,000 in discretionary appropriations and \$52,000,000 that is made available from amounts in the PPH Fund.

Within this total, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	FY 2014 agreement
Emerging and Zoonotic core activities	\$18,800,000
Vector-borne Diseases	22,000,000
Lyme Disease	9,000,000
Prion Disease	4,900,000
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	4,500,000
Emerging Infectious Diseases	124,500,000
Food Safety	34,700,000
National Healthcare Safety Network	14,150,000
Quarantine	24,750,000
Advanced Molecular Detection	30,000,000
Epidemiology and Lab Capacity program	40,000,000
Healthcare-Associated Infections	12,000,000

Advanced Molecular Detection.—The agreement provides support for the Advanced Molecular Detection (AMD) initiative. The CDC Director shall publish a 5-year AMD implementation program plan that includes, at a minimum, program metrics that track the initiative, track projected cost savings, and track improved detection speed, savings, and effectiveness as compared to the existing process. Further, the plan shall describe how funds from the proposed AMD State grants will be re-integrated into the ongoing funding streams for laboratory services. A copy

of the plan shall be provided to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and the metrics should be reported in the annual budget request.

Lyme Disease.—The agreement encourages CDC to consider expanding activities related to developing sensitive and more accurate diagnostic tools and tests for Lyme disease, including the evaluation of emerging diagnostic methods and improving utilization of adequate (validated) diagnostic testing to account for the multiple clinical manifestations of Lyme disease. CDC is further encouraged to expand its epidemiological research activities on tick-borne diseases to include an objective to determine the frequency and nature of the possible long-term complications of Lyme disease and to improve surveillance and reporting of Lyme and other tick-borne diseases in order to produce more accurate data on their incidence. Finally, the agreement suggests that CDC evaluate the feasibility of developing a national reporting system on Lyme disease, including laboratory reporting and to expand prevention of Lyme and tick-borne diseases through increased community-based public education as well as physician and healthcare provider programs based on the latest scientific research on the diseases.

CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION

The agreement includes \$1,157,650,000 for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, which includes \$711,650,000 in discretionary appropriations, and \$446,000,000 that is made available from amounts in the PPH Fund.

Within this total, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	FY 2014 agreement
Tobacco	\$205,000,000
Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity	37,500,000
High Obesity Rate Counties	5,000,000
School Health	14,900,000
Food Allergies	486,000
Health Promotion	18,430,000
Community Health Promotion	5,800,000
Glaucoma	3,200,000
Visual Screening Education	485,000
Alzheimer's Disease	3,300,000
Inflammatory Bowel Disease	640,000
Interstitial Cystitis	650,000
Excessive Alcohol Use	2,315,000
Chronic Kidney Disease	2,000,000
Prevention Research Centers	25,000,000
Heart Disease and Stroke	127,850,000
Diabetes	137,300,000
National Diabetes Prevention Program	10,000,000
Cancer Prevention and Control	343,120,000
Breast and Cervical Cancer	204,000,000
WISEWOMAN	20,500,000
Breast Cancer Awareness for Young Women	4,875,000
Cancer Registries	48,200,000
Colorectal Cancer	42,000,000
Comprehensive Cancer	19,150,000
Johanna's Law	4,850,000
Ovarian Cancer	4,750,000
Prostate Cancer	12,750,000
Skin Cancer	2,075,000
Cancer Survivorship Resource Center	470,000
Oral Health	14,750,000
Safe Motherhood/Infant Health	42,000,000
Arthritis	12,550,000
Epilepsy	7,750,000
National Lupus Patient Registry	5,500,000
REACH	50,000,000
Community Prevention Grants	80,000,000
Million Hearts	4,000,000
Workplace Wellness	10,000,000
National Early Child Care Collaboratives	4,000,000
Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding	8,000,000

Cancer Proportionality.—The agreement does not include additional flexibility in the cancer screening programs of CDC. The CDC director is directed to survey State health departments to determine how many States would use flexibility if it were provided. The results of that survey shall be transmitted to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Community Prevention Grants.—The agreement includes bill language for a new initiative to prevent chronic diseases and reduce their impact by awarding three year grants to community coalitions that include businesses, schools, and non-profit organizations.

Consolidated Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.—The CDC is encouraged to continue its efforts to coordinate grant requirements in ways that increase efficiency at the State and local level. The agreement continues to reject the consolidation of CDC chronic disease programs and expects CDC to demonstrate that funds are spent in the exact amounts allocated and for the purposes specified in this statement. The CDC shall ensure any efforts to consolidate include an audit trail, measureable outcomes, monitoring and coordination to all support the funding allocations provided herein.

Diabetes/Heart Disease.—The agreement includes a significant increase for grants to States in these programs. The CDC is urged to put procedures in place to ensure that some portion of the increase in funding is sub-granted to the local level.

Johanna's Law.—Within the funds provided for Johanna's Law, up to \$1,000,000 shall be used for a review of the state of the science on ovarian cancer as described in Senate Report 113-71.

Obesity Outreach.—While some indicators show that slight drops in obesity rates have occurred recently, concern remains that too little is occurring in the areas with the highest obesity rates, particularly in rural areas. For that reason, \$5,000,000 in competitive funding is provided to conduct pilot programs that focus on the use of existing extension and outreach services in the counties with the highest prevalence of obesity. All counties with an obesity prevalence of over 40 percent, as determined by CDC's latest county level data in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, shall be eligible to participate in this extension and outreach program.

REACH.—The CDC is directed to award all increased funds under the terms and conditions by which the funds were awarded prior to fiscal year 2012.

BIRTH DEFECTS AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

The agreement includes \$122,435,000 for Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities.

Within the total for Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	FY 2014 agreement
Child Health and Development	\$59,450,000
Birth Defects	17,700,000
Fetal Death	810,000
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome	9,700,000
Folic Acid	2,800,000
Infant Health	7,750,000
Autism	21,500,000
Health and Development for People with Disabilities	49,985,000
Disability & Health	18,100,000
Limb Loss	2,700,000
Tourette Syndrome	1,610,000
Early Hearing Detection and Intervention	10,250,000
Muscular Dystrophy	5,600,000
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	1,700,000
Fragile X	1,625,000
Spina Bifida	5,500,000
Congenital Heart Failure	2,900,000
Public Health Approach to Blood Disorders	4,000,000
Hemophilia CDC Activities	2,000,000
Hemophilia Treatment Centers	5,000,000
Thalassemia	2,000,000

Congenital Heart Defects.—The agreement includes funding to collect and analyze data as described in Senate Report 113-71.

Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD).—The CDC is urged to conduct a joint review with the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to improve NIH's ability to leverage research in this area.

PUBLIC HEALTH SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

The agreement includes a total of \$432,870,000 for Public Health Scientific Services, which includes \$347,179,000 in discretionary appropriations and \$85,691,000 that is made available under section 241 of the PHS Act.

Within the total for Public Health Scientific Services, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	FY 2014 agreement
Health Statistics	\$140,000,000
Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Informatics	247,000,000
Public Health Workforce	45,870,000

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The agreement includes \$160,555,000 for Environmental Health programs, which includes \$147,555,000 in discretionary appropriations, and \$13,000,000 that is made available from amounts in the PPH Fund.

Within this total, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	FY 2014 agreement
Environmental Health Laboratory	\$48,200,000
Newborn Screening Quality Assurance Program	7,000,000
Newborn Screening/Severe Combined Immuno-deficiency Diseases	1,000,000
Environmental Health Activities	37,655,000
Environmental Health Activities	14,950,000
Safe Water	7,000,000
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Registry	6,500,000
Built Environment & Health Initiative	2,250,000
Climate Change	6,955,000
Environmental and Health Outcome Tracking Network	35,000,000
Asthma	24,700,000
Childhood Lead Poisoning	15,000,000

Environmental Lab.—The agreement includes \$4,200,000 to develop standardized cardiovascular disease biomarkers as described in Senate Report 113-71.

INJURY PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The agreement includes \$142,311,000 for Injury Prevention and Control activities.

Within this total, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	FY 2014 agreement
Intentional Injury	\$87,400,000
Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence	30,000,000
Child Maltreatment	6,650,000
Youth Violence Prevention	14,200,000
Domestic Violence Community Projects	5,200,000
Rape Prevention	38,000,000
National Violent Death Reporting System	11,200,000
Unintentional Injury	7,756,000
Traumatic Brain Injury	5,900,000
Elderly Falls	1,856,000
Injury Prevention Activities	26,500,000
Injury Control Research Centers	9,455,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

The agreement includes a total of \$292,300,000 for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), which includes \$180,300,000 in discretionary appropriations and \$112,000,000 made available under section 241 of the PHS Act.

Within the total for NIOSH, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	FY 2014 agreement
National Occupational Research Agenda	\$112,000,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	24,000,000
Education and Research Centers	27,000,000
Healthier Workforce Centers	4,800,000
Mining Research	52,000,000
Other Occupational Safety and Health Research	96,500,000
Personal Protective Technology	16,000,000
Miners Choice	700,000
National Mesothelioma Registry and Tissue Bank	1,100,000

ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION PROGRAM

The agreement includes \$55,358,000 in mandatory funding for CDC's responsibilities with respect to the Energy Employee Occupational Illness Compensation Program. The agreement deletes without prejudice a long standing provision transferring funds to the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health as it is understood that CDC has the authority to transfer funds to the Board under the authorizing statute.

GLOBAL HEALTH

The agreement includes \$383,000,000 for Global Health activities. Within this total, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	FY 2014 agreement
Global AIDS Program	\$114,250,000
Global Immunization Program	193,250,000
Polio Eradication	146,000,000
Measles and Other Vaccine Preventable Diseases	47,250,000
Global Disease Detection and Emergency Response	40,000,000
Parasitic Diseases/Malaria	19,000,000
Global Public Health Capacity	16,500,000
National Public Health Institutes	7,500,000

Global Health Strategy.—The CDC's Global Health program is expected to take the lead for a CDC, Food and Drug Administration, and NIH joint plan. The agencies are expected to jointly develop, coordinate, plan, and prioritize global health research activities with specific measurable metrics and to track the progress toward agreed upon global health goals that are based on sound scientific methods.

National Public Health Institutes (NPHIs).—The agreement includes \$7,500,000 to assist other nations in setting up and strengthening NPHIs. The agreement intends this initiative to be an organizational effort, and in no way limit capacity building work in other programs of CDC.

Polio Eradication.—The agreement includes an additional investment in the global eradication of polio. Since the worldwide investment ramped up in 1991, over \$1,700,000,000 has been appropriated to the Department for this effort.

PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

The agreement includes \$1,323,450,000 for public health preparedness and response activities.

Within the total for Public Health Preparedness and Response, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	FY 2014 agreement
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreements	\$640,000,000
Academic Centers for Public Health Preparedness	8,000,000
All Other State and Local Capacity	7,750,000
CDC Preparedness and Response	132,700,000
BioSense	19,700,000
Strategic National Stockpile	535,000,000

Public Health Emergency Preparedness Index.—The CDC should continue to coordi-

nate with other federal agencies on the index and provide an update in the fiscal year 2015 budget request on the index, timeline to implement, and how the tool will be used for future budget requests to identify needs for public health emergency preparedness and the strategic national stockpile.

Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).—The agreement directs CDC to initiate a comprehensive Institute of Medicine (IOM) evaluation of the SNS distribution system that compares the current design to methods used by other federally supported stockpiles (at a minimum comparing methods used by Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense), and to make recommendations to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and methods used by HHS to ensure the SNS distribution chain of custody, warm distribution, and other related issues are the most effective and efficient to support measurable SNS goals and objectives. The IOM review should also explore how CDC can undertake public-private collaborations in the purchase, warehousing, management and distribution of countermeasures to increase efficiencies and faster dispensing of medications during times of need. The CDC is encouraged to establish periodic program evaluations conducted by outside organizations like IOM to provide on-going expert third party recommendations for this critical program. The agreement urges CDC to verify that procedures are in place to ensure that adequate supplies of medications for children are part of its ongoing stewardship of the SNS.

CDC-WIDE ACTIVITIES

The agreement includes \$677,570,000 for CDC-wide activities, which includes \$517,570,000 in discretionary appropriations and \$160,000,000 made available through the PPH Fund.

Within this total, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	FY 2014 agreement
Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant	\$160,000,000
Business Services Support/Working Capital Fund	380,000,000
Buildings and Facilities	24,000,000
Public Health Leadership and Support	113,570,000

Budget Information.—The agreement recognizes CDC's value to public health and preparedness and strongly supports budget processes that link programs and activities to measurable public health and preparedness goals. The agreement directs CDC to explain in the congressional budget request how sound scientific data are linked to measurable public health and preparedness goals and objectives for each program, and how those goals directly relate to the budget request. In addition, the agreement directs CDC to provide the following information in the fiscal year 2015 and future budget requests:

Program evaluations.—An identification of the timeframes and criteria used to evaluate each program;

User fee, reimbursement, and other sources of funding.—An itemization of the actual and estimated collections for each activity and the actual annual costs related to each associated user fee, reimbursement, and other funding sources used to support CDC activities;

Accounting.—A more detailed accounting of how funds are spent in each program. The budget justification should not only be an accounting of how funds will be spent in the coming fiscal year, but also how funds have

been spent in the previous fiscal years, potentially under different budget structures or organizations;

Types of activities supported.—The breakdown of intramural and extramural funding for each program; and

Working Capital Fund (WCF).—The object class breakout of annual WCF resource inputs, assets, expenditures, carryover, WCF-supported full-time equivalents, WCF-supported contract full-time equivalents, and WCF-supported overhead for the prior year actual, current year, and budget year at each Center, Institute, or Office, in addition to the CDC aggregate levels. The budget justification should include the projected and actual reserve with a breakout justification to explain the projected use and identification of any reserve and residual funds for the prior year actual, current year, and budget year estimates. Further, the CDC is directed to provide a joint briefing to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees no later than July 15, 2014 on the WCF governance structure and rules in place to ensure appropriate activity and accounting.

Repairs and Improvements.—The categorization of the needed repairs for CDC facilities in areas such as security, life/safety repairs, condition index, and other repairs.

CDC Director's Discretionary Fund.—The CDC Director shall provide timely quarterly reports on all obligations made with the Director's Discretionary Fund to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Community Preventive Task Force.—Within 90 days of enactment, CDC shall provide the House and Senate Appropriations Committees a comprehensive report on the funding and program activities of the Community Preventive Task Force, including 1) annual budgets and funding sources for the previous five fiscal years; 2) details on the procedures and personnel involved in budget allocation, grant selection, and evaluation methods; 3) a list of all grant recipients from the previous five fiscal years; and 4) funded activities related to dissemination of the Community Guide.

Data Reporting.—The agreement notes that significant opportunities exist to create administrative and economic efficiencies in the reporting of public health data. For that reason, the Director of CDC is directed to work with State and local health officials to submit a report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees no later than 180 days after enactment of this act on the opportunities for consolidating the various data collection systems in CDC. The report should include the opportunities and costs, advantages and barriers, and projected timeline to such a consolidated data reporting system, along with recommendations for adoption. The report should include full consideration of a single Web-based data collection information technology platform.

Scientific Research Coordination with NIH.—The CDC programs are directed to actively coordinate with the Institutes and Centers of the NIH to identify scientific gaps to accelerate understanding of diseases and their prevention knowledge across NIH and CDC research portfolios.

Underground and Surface Coal Mining Facilities.—It is vital to ensure good stewardship of public resources, especially buildings and facilities that provide vital research for the nation. It is understood that the underground and surface coal mining research facilities are aging. The Director of CDC shall develop a report evaluating options for the future of their coal mining research facilities within 180 days of enactment. The report

should consider consolidation, making better use of National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health-owned properties that are under-utilized, and other similar measures to reduce operational costs and improve productivity. Further, the report shall provide an update on the steps CDC has taken and a timeline to ensure the research capability lost from the now closed Lake Lynn facility will be relocated to ensure the full level of mine safety research is quickly restored.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) receives a total of \$29,926,104,000 in this agreement. Within this total, increases are generally distributed proportionately among NIH Institutes and Centers (ICs). Additional amounts have been added to the National Institute on Aging (NIA), in recognition of the Alzheimer's disease research initiative throughout NIH, and several institutes have received funding in anticipation of research in connection with the Brain Research through Application of Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) initiative.

Further, within the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) \$273,325,000 is allocated for the Institutional Development Awards (IDEA) program. Amounts have also been added to the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS) to reflect movement of programs from the Common Fund to that center and to consolidate all support for the Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSA) program in NCATS rather than continuing to have part of the core funding provided through other ICs.

In accordance with longstanding tradition, funding is not directed to any specific disease research area. The NIH is expected to base its funding decisions only on scientific opportunities and the peer review process.

The NIH is further expected to adopt a reasonable NIH-wide policy for non-competing and competing inflation rates that is consistent with the overall funding increase. Further, NIH is expected to support as many scientifically meritorious new and competing research project grants as possible, at a reasonable award level.

All NIH ICs are expected to continue to support the Pathways to Independence program, which provides new investigators with mentored grants that later convert into independent research project grants. In addition, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees continue to support New Innovator Awards, Director's Pioneer Awards, and the Transformative R01 Program through the Common Fund. The NIH is directed to provide inflationary increases to research training stipends that are not below the federal pay policy. The Office of the Director (OD) shall ensure the programs and offices within OD receive increases proportional to the overall increase, unless otherwise specified. The NIH Director shall provide timely quarterly reports on all obligations made with the NIH Director's Discretionary Fund to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and any other appropriate committees.

It is recognized that NIH's Intramural program is subject to fixed cost increases, such as a federal pay raise. However, NIH is expected to ensure that the proportion of resources shifted out of the extramural program to intramural, outside of the recognized fixed costs, are based on specific scientific criteria and include advanced consultation with the extramural community. Further, NIH is directed to continue to provide notifications of adjustment to the NIH mechanism tables.

Accelerating Commercialization of Therapies to Patients.—The NIH shall provide an update in the fiscal year 2015 budget request on the models and next steps that resulted from the trans-NIH workshop with key research organizations, venture capitalists, pharmaceutical firms, Patent and Trademark Office, and Food and Drug Administration, which was held to examine ways to work together and foster private sector drug development. The update should identify how market risk and commercial viability criteria are factored into the NIH decisions to create or select projects within its drug repurposing and de-risking activity.

Administrative Burden Reduction Workgroup.—The Director of NIH should establish a workgroup that includes coordination and participation of universities, not-for-profits, and institutes receiving support from the NIH to develop a method to track and measure the administrative burden on entities participating in NIH supported activities with the goal of developing a plan to reduce such administrative burden as practicable.

Alzheimer's Disease.—The fiscal year 2014 budget request calls for a \$80,000,000 increase over the fiscal year 2012 funding level for Alzheimer's disease research at NIA. In keeping with longstanding practice, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees do not recommend a specific amount of NIH funding for this purpose or for any other individual disease. Doing so would establish a dangerous precedent that could politicize the NIH peer review system. Nevertheless, in recognition that Alzheimer's disease poses a serious threat to the Nation's long-term health and economic stability, the agreement expects that a significant portion of the recommended increase for NIA should be directed to research on Alzheimer's. The exact amount should be determined by the scientific opportunity of additional research on this disease and the quality of grant applications that are submitted for Alzheimer's relative to those submitted for other diseases. The NIA is encouraged to continue addressing the research goals set forth in the National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease, as well as the recommendations from the Alzheimer's Disease Research Summit in 2012. In addition, NIH is urged to take advantage of existing well-characterized, longitudinal, population-based cohort studies to provide new insights into risk factors and protective factors related to cognitive decline and dementia. The NIH is encouraged to support additional research in minority populations that are at particularly high risk for cognitive decline and dementia.

Basic Biomedical Research.—The NIH is expected to maintain funding support for basic biomedical research. Basic biomedical research is an important investment in the future health, wealth, and international competitiveness of our Nation and plays a critical role in the Nation's economy. The purpose of basic research is to discover the nature and mechanics of disease and identify potential therapeutic avenues likely to lead to the prevention and treatment of human disease. Without this early scientific investigation, future development of treatments and cures would be impossible. Basic biomedical research must remain a key component of both the intramural and extramural research portfolio at NIH.

Big Data.—The NIH Director shall provide a report on Core Techniques and Technologies for Advancing Big Data within 180 days of enactment to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and appropriate

authorizing committees. The report shall describe the policies, procedures, and processes in place to safeguard all the biomedical data, tools, analysis, and other similar forms of data that are or will be accessible by or through the Big Data initiative. Further, it should detail how NIH plans to ensure that all of the data accessible by or through the initiative are not used for any other purpose than biomedical research. Specifically, it should describe how the policies will ensure the data remains anonymized. Further, it should explain how NIH policies address the ethical, legal, and societal issues surrounding the use of such data. The Director is to provide assurances that safeguards are in-place to ensure that the Big Data Initiative or any similar initiative supported by the NIH does not allow use of biomedical information by law enforcement or any organization not using the data in a manner that benefits biomedical research.

BRAIN Initiative.—The bill provides support to the BRAIN Initiative, a multi-agency effort that also involves the National Science Foundation, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and several private sector partners. This work may take decades before it results in cures or treatments, but it holds promise to unlock the secrets behind diseases such as Alzheimer's and epilepsy. The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke and the National Institute of Mental Health are expected to collaborate with the other ICs that are anticipated to participate in the project. Further, NIH shall provide a detailed report within 120 days of enactment that identifies the overall program manager, detailed timeline, annual goals and annual objectives, detailed five year budget estimates (including anticipated sources of funds), milestones, decision points to continue projects, and the business analysis used to determine annually if this is the best use of research funds given other scientific opportunities.

Buildings and Facilities.—The agreement provides up to \$7,000,000 for the planned demolition of vacant buildings 7 and 9 on the NIH campus. The NIH and HHS are expected to provide the House and Senate Appropriations Committees a plan within 90 days of enactment of this act to address the NIH facility maintenance and repair backlog over the next five years. The plan should include the uses of the NEF and other resources that may reduce the requirement for other discretionary funds.

Clinical Center and Intramural Research (IR).—The NIH Clinical Center and Intramural Research (IR) program are national resources to support bio-medical research. The NIH shall include a non-add sub-line below the IR line on all NIH and IC mechanism tables to display funding provided to operate the NIH Clinical Center (referred to as the "Clinical Center") to improve transparency.

Clinical Trials Patient Enrollment.—The NIH is encouraged to take steps to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of NIH clinical trials related to patient enrollment and retention. Specifically, NIH is directed to conduct a trans-NIH workshop with public foundations currently working in this area, the NIH Foundation, and other appropriate organizations to discuss challenges related to clinical trials enrollment and retention. Topics to be discussed include: outside coordination with NIH supported clinical trials and public foundations, funding models to locate and support clinical trial patients, and potential public-private partnerships. Further, the workshop should examine methods

to increase participation, including under-represented and uninsured populations, in clinical trials. Finally, the workshop participants should explore potential measures to track and monitor participation in NIH supported clinical trials. A summary report of the workshop and next steps should be provided to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees by September 1, 2014.

Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSA).—The agreement provides a specific funding level for the core CTSA program within the NCATS statutory language. This change removes the funding flexibility provided during the establishment years of NCATS. The ICs are expected to continue to use and provide support to the CTSA infrastructure for clinical trials and other scientifically appropriate activity. In addition, NCATS should continue to collaborate with all ICs on the overall CTSA program. The 2013 Institute of Medicine (IOM) report recommends the development of a comprehensive strategic plan with measurable objectives. The NCATS is expected to move forward with implementing the IOM recommendations in consultation with the CTSA community. Any significant changes to the program should be done with transparent and ongoing consultation with the CTSA community and NIH ICs. NCATS shall provide an update in the fiscal year 2015 budget request of all planned and expected changes since the release of the IOM report through fiscal year 2015 to include a specific plan on how NCATS will communicate and coordinate with the CTSA community.

Common Fund.—Specific funding is continued within the NIH Office of the Director account to support the critical incubator research activity. The Drug Repurposing, BRIDGs, and Molecular Libraries programs are transferred fully out of the Common Fund and into NCATS.

Consolidated Communications Activities.—The NIH has an important role in communications activities. The NIH Director is expected to develop an NIH wide process to reduce duplication of effort, consolidate, improve efficiencies, improve coordination of messages and generally reduce costs in this area.

Cures Acceleration Network (CAN).—The NIH shall provide additional details in the fiscal year 2015 and future budget requests. In particular, the request should breakout all CAN supported activity with funding details, performance measures, details on activities and partnerships, and criteria used to select projects. The request should describe the relationship of CAN activities with other NIH programs and projected termination dates.

Dental Materials Research.—The United Nations (UN) Environmental Programme, International Negotiating Committee completed deliberations in January 2013 on a global legally binding treaty on mercury. The UN agreement contains provisions for the reduction in the use of dental amalgam, as a mercury-added product, and calls for increased dental research into alternative materials. Given the global commitment to reduce all uses of mercury, the NIH Director is expected to make the development of alternative dental restorative materials a high priority.

Extramural and Intramural Research.—The NIH has announced plans to impose an additional level of scrutiny on extramural principal investigators with grants of \$1,500,000 or more. The NIH is directed to ensure that this policy, and any other new measures which are intended to improve oversight and accountability for extramural researchers,

should apply equally to intramural researchers as well. The NIH shall include an update on this topic in the fiscal year 2015 budget justifications. In addition, peer reviewers for extramural research would benefit from knowing the scope of intramural activities that are related to the subjects under consideration to reduce the possibility of duplication. Therefore, NIH is directed to make such information available to extramural peer review study sections. The NIH shall include an update in the fiscal year 2015 budget request on this action.

HIV/AIDS Funding and Office of AIDS Research.—The NIH continues to be the world's leader in research in responding to the critical needs of the AIDS pandemic, both in the U.S. and around the world, and is to be commended for supporting the NIH AIDS and non-AIDS funding allocation at the current relative rate and is urged to continue that policy. In addition, with its trans-NIH budget authority and status as a unique "institute without walls", the Office of AIDS Research is to be commended for its leadership in setting trans-NIH AIDS research priorities, including important new basic science initiatives in the area of genomics, and its ongoing support for innovative research and community outreach to address the complex issues of AIDS in racial and ethnic minority populations in the U.S.

Improved Coordination and Dissemination of Research.—The NIH Director and IC Directors are directed to work with the other HHS operating divisions to establish a more systematic means of disseminating research results.

Institute & Center Office of Director Costs.—The NIH is expected to provide, in the fiscal year 2015 and future budget requests, a table that lists the total funding provided to the Director's Office of each IC and the NIH Director that breaks out the cost of travel, personnel, and performance bonuses by IC. The initial table should include the last three years of actual obligations, projections for the current year, and the fiscal year 2015 estimate.

Institutional Development Award (IDeA).—The agreement continues specific support for the IDeA program in bill language. The NIH is expected to maintain the current level for the Centers of Biomedical Research Excellence (COBRE), IDeA Networks of Biomedical Research Excellence, and the IDeA Clinical Trial and Translation Program programs. The NIH is expected to split the increase for IDeA between a new COBRE competition, additional awards for the IDeA Clinical Trial and Translation Program, and support for the INBRE program. In 2012, NIH was urged to give the IDeA Director the flexibility to include all States that qualify for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) program in the IDeA program. Given the lack of a full response, NIH is directed to review whether changes to the eligibility criteria of the EPSCoR program are warranted and to report its recommendations to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and the relevant authorizing committees no later than 120 days after enactment. In addition, NIH and IC Directors should work with the IDeA Director to implement a plan to improve coordination and co-funding in this program. The NIH Director is encouraged to increase opportunities for IDeA designated states participation in the CTSA program.

Kennedy's Disease.—Continued research in this area is encouraged to better understand the causes of this disease, along with animal testing for possible avenues for treatment.

The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke shall provide an update on the state of the science in the fiscal year 2015 budget justification.

NIH Third Party Collection Pilot.—The NIH is expected to implement the third party collection pilot in a manner that allows intramural clinical trial participants the opportunity to opt into this pilot.

Opioid Drug Abuse.—Opioid narcotics are frequently abused through injection, inhalation, crushing, or oral overdose to create a highly addictive euphoria. According to some reports, more than 35 million Americans have abused prescription opioids at some point in their lifetimes. In addition, the June 2011 Institute of Medicine report on relieving pain indicates that such abuse and misuse resulted in an annual estimated cost to the nation of \$72.5 billion. The National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) is expected to support meritorious scientific activities that provide companies with the basic science to develop and implement innovative strategies to reduce opioid drug abuse. Such strategies may include new chemical molecule structures, coatings, agents, or other appropriate scientifically sound processes with a goal of providing barriers to abuse while still providing the pain relief necessary for appropriate patient care. The NIDA is strongly urged to continue its support of research on pain, including the development of pain medications with reduced abuse liability. In addition, NIDA should continue to fund research to better prevent and treat prescription drug abuse. The NIDA shall provide an update in the fiscal year 2015 budget request on activities related to addressing the opioid drug abuse problem.

Oxalosis and Hyperoxaluria.—Oxalate metabolism remains incompletely understood and elucidated in humans. The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases is encouraged to promote the study of additional aspects of oxalate metabolism in humans, especially the newly discovered type PH3, and to fund research into novel pathways with special attention to specific abnormalities in enzymes of the hydroxyproline pathway.

Pediatric Brain Tumors.—The National Cancer Institute (NCI) is encouraged to continue its focus on obtaining high-quality biospecimens for all cancer types and the sharing of tissues for research purposes, while exploring how genetic model and xenograft models can be used for biology studies and drug testing studies. In addition, NCI shall provide an update on the advantages and disadvantages of a time-limited special emphasis panel in the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

Pediatric Cancer Informatics Program.—Efforts to establish a more personalized medicine platform to improve treatment for pediatric cancer research patients in community hospitals may require the development of pediatric cancer informatics systems. The NIH shall provide an update in the fiscal year 2015 budget request on any such effort and how the effort could utilize cost-effective cloud or other types of technologies.

Priority Setting Review.—The House and Senate Appropriations Committees have long supported the peer-review process. The NIH Director is directed to conduct an NIH-wide priority setting review as authorized under sections 402(b)(3) and 402(b)(4) of the PHS Act. The NIH is directed to examine how the post peer review priority setting process, resource allocation process, and the portfolio evaluation data and information ensure that the priority setting process provides decision makers with answers to key questions, such as:

(a) how the proposed activity significantly advance the body of biomedical science;

(b) how the proposed activity could contribute to expanding knowledge to improve human health;

(c) the relationship and impact of the proposed activity to the program goals and objectives; and

(d) how the proposed activity could impact the overall research portfolio of the NIH and the national research institute or national center involved.

The Director of the NIH shall provide a report on the review within 180 days of enactment to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and appropriate authorizing committees. The report should include an executive summary of the review, findings, recommendations, and planned actions with a timeline, including actions related to developing and implementing improved NIH-wide portfolio analysis procedures, policies, and tools.

Research Centers in Minority Institutions Program (RCMI).—Minority institutions play a critical role, especially, at the graduate level in addressing the health research and training needs of the nation. The NIH is expected to continue to support this program at no less than the fiscal year 2013 level.

Scientifically Based Strategic Planning.—The National Institutes of Health Reform Act of 2006 included a provision that requires the NIH Director to ensure implementation of scientifically based strategic planning (Sec. 402(b)(5) of the PHS Act). The agreement directs the NIH Director to provide a report on the actions taken or planned to ensure that the requirement for scientifically based NIH-wide strategic planning is fully implemented. The report should describe: the years to be covered by the NIH-wide plan or proposed planning process; how the long-term goals and annual objectives are measured, tracked, and reported through NIH-wide leadership; how the plan is implemented through resource allocation as described in section 402(b)(6) PHS Act; how the prioritization process addresses rare and neglected diseases while also maintaining a focus balance between translational and basic bio-medical science; and how the plan is harmonized across the NIH ICs to ensure a balanced portfolio that is free of unnecessary duplication and takes advantage of cross-cutting bio-medical research. The Director of NIH shall provide a report on the review within 180 days of enactment to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and appropriate authorizing committees.

STEM Programs.—The President's fiscal year 2014 budget recommends eliminating the Science Education and Partnership Awards (SEPA) program within the Office of the Director (OD) and consolidating it within the Education Department as part of a government wide reorganization of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education activities. The STEM proposed consolidation would also affect the Office of Science Education within OD and several other smaller STEM programs throughout NIH. The NIH is directed to continue funding these programs in fiscal year 2014 and sufficient funding is provided within OD to include the Office of Science Education. The NIH shall continue these programs based on the same policies that existed at the start of fiscal year 2013. The agreement does not support NIH's proposed new educational programs.

Usher Syndrome.—The agreement supports research activities to prevent and correct the health related issues of Usher Syndrome.

An update is requested in the fiscal year 2015 congressional budget request on the planned and on-going activities related to this syndrome. The update should address the funding level and manner in which the various ICs coordinate on common goals and objectives.

Valley Fever.—The upcoming joint NIH and CDC efforts to combat this disease are supported, which includes a field state of the science meeting and workshop. Specifically, the NIH and CDC are encouraged to work together to identify and intensify research into scientific gaps and to maximize public-private partnerships toward the development of a coccidioidomycosis vaccine and more effective treatments, which may include conducting a randomized controlled trial. The NIH shall provide an update in the fiscal year 2015 budget request that outlines the joint NIH and CDC recommendations, on-going efforts, and coordinated plans to further progress toward an effective Valley Fever treatment and vaccine.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The agreement includes bill language instructing the Administrator of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the Secretary to exempt the Mental Health Block Grant and the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant from being used as a source for the PHS evaluation set-aside in fiscal year 2014, as was done prior to fiscal year 2012. Furthermore, the Administrator shall not make changes to any program, project, or activity as outlined by the budget tables included in this statement without prior notification to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

MENTAL HEALTH

Within the total provided for Mental Health Programs of Regional and National Significance, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	Agreement
Seclusion & Restraint	\$1,150,000
Youth Violence Prevention	23,156,000
Project Aware State Grants	40,000,000
Mental Health First Aid	15,000,000
Healthy Transitions	20,000,000
National Traumatic Stress Network	46,000,000
Children and Family Programs	6,474,000
Consumer and Family Network Grants	4,966,000
MH System Transformation & Health Reform	10,582,000
Project LAUNCH	34,640,000
Primary & Behavioral Health Care Integration	50,000,000
National Strategy for Suicide Prevention	0
Prevention Fund	2,000,000
Suicide Lifeline	\$5,512,000
Prevention Fund	1,700,000
GLS—Youth Suicide Prevention—States	29,700,000
Prevention Fund	5,800,000
GLS—Youth Suicide Prevention—Campus	5,000,000
Prevention Fund	1,500,000
AI/AN Suicide Prevention Initiative	2,938,000
Homelessness Prevention Programs	30,772,000
Minority AIDS	9,247,000
Criminal and Juvenile Justice Programs	4,280,000
Tribal Behavioral Health Grants	5,000,000
Science and Service:	
GLS—Suicide Prevention Resource Center	5,000,000
Prevention Fund	1,000,000
Practice Improvement & Training	7,847,000
Consumer & Consumer Support T.A. Centers	1,923,000
Primary/Behavioral Health Integration T.A.	1,996,000
Minority Fellowship Program	8,079,000
Disaster Response	1,958,000
Homelessness	2,302,000
HIV/AIDS Education	773,000

The agreement provides for a new five percent set-aside for the Mental Health Block Grant. The set-aside is for evidence-based programs that address the needs of individuals with early serious mental illness, including psychotic disorders, as proposed in Senate Report 113–71. It is expected that in implementing this set-aside, SAMHSA will

collaborate with NIMH to develop guidance to States so that funds are used for programs showing strong evidence of effectiveness. It is expected that SAMHSA and NIMH brief the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on implementation status of this set-aside no later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

The Administrator is directed to ensure that all new grants awarded for the Primary and Behavioral Health Integration program are funded under the authorities in section 520K of the PHS Act.

The agreement provides funding for suicide prevention grants in American Indian/Alaska Native populations as proposed in Senate Report 113–71.

The Administrator is directed to focus on a broad public safety approach when implementing the Mental Health First Aid program that offers training for both school officials and the range of actors in the public sphere that interact with youth.

The Administrators of SAMHSA and HRSA are directed to brief the House and Senate Appropriations Committees throughout fiscal year 2014 on the implementation timeline for all the Now is the Time initiatives and progress made once such programs are established. Because the success of these programs is dependent upon interagency cooperation, the Department is strongly encouraged to include representatives from the Departments of Education and Justice in such briefings. The implementation briefing should occur within 30 days of enactment.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Within the total provided for Substance Abuse Treatment Programs of Regional and National Significance, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	Agreement
Opioid Treatment Programs/Regulatory Activities	\$8,746,000
Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral, and Treatment	45,000,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	2,000,000
TCE—General	13,256,000
Pregnant & Postpartum Women	15,970,000
Strengthening Treatment Access and Retention	1,668,000
Recovery Community Services Program	2,440,000
Access to Recovery	0
Prevention Fund	50,000,000
Children and Families	29,678,000
Treatment Systems for Homeless	41,488,000
Minority AIDS	65,732,000
Criminal Justice Activities	75,000,000
Science and Service:	
Addiction Technology Transfer Centers	9,046,000
Minority Fellowship Program	2,545,000
Special Initiatives/Outreach	1,436,000

The Administrator is directed to ensure that funds provided for the Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment program are used for existing evidence-based models of providing early intervention and treatment services to those at risk of developing substance abuse disorders.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

Within the total provided for Substance Abuse Prevention Programs of Regional and National Significance, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	Agreement
Capacity:	
Strategic Prevention Framework/Partnerships for Success	\$109,754,000
Mandatory Drug Testing	4,906,000
Minority AIDS	41,307,000
Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking (STOP Act)	7,000,000
National Adult-Oriented Media Public Service Campaign	1,000,000
Community-based Coalition Enhancement Grants	5,000,000
Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking	1,000,000
Science and Service:	
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder	1,000,000
Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies	7,511,000

Budget activity	Agreement
Science and Service Program Coordination	4,082,000
Minority Fellowship Program	71,000

The agreement does not intend for SPFSIG/Partnerships for Success grantees to use funding to address trauma, as this would serve to redirect the program's purpose.

The Administrator is commended for providing funding for the STOP Act within the budget request this year; however, the Administrator is strongly encouraged to eliminate the requirement for Community Enhancement Grant program applicants to provide evidence of State collaboration in the grant application. This program was intended by law to be a community program.

As described in Senate Report 113-71, the update requested in the fiscal year 2015 budget request regarding the use of psychotropic medications should include a description of collaboration between the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and ACF as part of SAMHSA's efforts to promote the most appropriate treatment approaches for children, especially those in foster care settings. HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

Within the total provided for health surveillance and program support, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	Agreement
Health Surveillance	\$17,000,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	30,428,000
Program Management	72,729,000
Behavioral Health Workforce	35,000,000
Public Awareness and Support	13,571,000
Performance and Quality Info. Systems	12,996,000

The agreement provides a funding increase for Minority Fellowship programs in the Centers for Mental Health Services and Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) rather than in this account as proposed by the administration. The increase provided in CSAT is intended for the purpose of increasing the number of addiction counselors with Master's level training.

Eligible entities for the Mental and Behavioral Health Education and Training Grant program shall include accredited programs that train Master's level social workers, psychologists, marriage and family therapists, psychology doctoral interns, as well as behavioral health paraprofessionals. The Administrator is directed to ensure that the funding opportunities are distributed relatively equally amongst the aforementioned health professionals.

AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

The agreement provides \$371,008,000 for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), which includes \$364,008,000 in funds made available through section 241 of the PHS Act and \$7,000,000 made available through the PPH Fund.

Within the total for Health Costs, Quality and Outcomes, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget activity	FY 2014 Agreement
Patient-Centered Health Research	\$0
Prevention/Care Management	15,904,000
Prevention Fund	7,000,000
Value	3,252,000
Health Information Technology (IT)	29,572,000
Patient Safety Research	71,584,000
Crosscutting Activities Related to Quality, Effectiveness and Efficiency Research	111,072,000

Within the total for the Patient Safety portfolio, the agreement provides \$5,000,000

for research grants authorized by section 933 of the PHS Act as proposed in Senate Report 113-71.

Within the total for the Crosscutting Activities Related to Quality, Effectiveness and Efficiency Research portfolio, the agreement provides \$45,882,000 for investigator-initiated research.

Within the total for the Health IT portfolio, the agreement provides \$4,000,000 for research on the impact of health IT on patient safety, as proposed in Senate Report 113-71.

The agreement recognizes that the new AHRQ Director may be interested in refocusing the agency's research away from its traditional core areas such as improving patient safety and preventing healthcare associated infections. However, it is expected that before any such changes take place, they will be proposed in a transparent fashion in the fiscal year 2015 budget request so they can be considered during next year's appropriations process.

CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The agreement includes \$3,669,744,000 for the Program Management account.

Budget Request.—The agreement expects the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to provide the detailed plans for all of the agency's mandatory and discretionary resources. The CMS tables should include the prior year actual, current year request level, current year actual (based on the operating plan) and budget request year level. Further, please include a description in the fiscal year 2015 budget request on CMS's fiscal management processes in place.

CMS Policy Guidance.—The CMS uses Medicare Administrative Contractors (MACs) as its agent in lieu of Federal employees to process reimbursement activity. It is understood that the MACs may develop and implement independent policies, which can be perceived as being inconsistent with CMS guidance. The CMS is requested to provide a detailed description in the fiscal year 2015 budget request of the mechanisms CMS has in place or plans to put in place to ensure its contracting agents consistently adhere to CMS policies.

CMS Testing Industry Solutions Initiative.—The agreement continues support for this initiative and requests an update in the fiscal year 2015 congressional budget request on the status of the initiative.

Critical Access Hospitals.—It is expected that CMS will provide a list of critical access hospitals that would be re-designated under the Administration's proposal to remove critical access hospital status from facilities located less than 10 miles from another hospital. The CMS is encouraged to work with the Office of Rural Health Policy at Health Resources and Services Administration to ensure that rural patients maintain access to necessary health services.

Fraud, Waste, and Abuse.—The agreement urges CMS to implement a process across all operations to increase its focus on preventing improper payments and paying claims right the first time. A 2010 GAO report found that CMS had no formal process in place to ensure that vulnerabilities identified by the Recovery Audit Contractor (RAC) program are addressed. The CMS is directed to include in its annual report to Congress the steps it has taken to implement a systematic process across all operations to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in both federal and contractor-operated program and administrative activities and an accounting of RAC-reported vulnerabilities.

Food Allergies and Disease Management.—In the United States, a patient visits an emergency department every three minutes for the treatment of a food-related allergic reaction. Proper management of food allergies could improve patient outcomes, reduce costs, and decrease the incidence of preventable death. The CMS is encouraged to consider food allergy patients in other disease management pilot programs.

Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System.—There continues to be concern regarding how the CMS 2014 Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System rule may expand packaged payment policies. Recognizing the need to increase efficiency and decrease cost, there is specific concern regarding the criteria under which a drug or biologic associated with a hospital outpatient procedure would be packaged. It is expected that within 90 days after enactment of this act, CMS will provide a briefing for Senate and House Appropriations Committees on the criteria used to form the new rule, specifically how a drug or biologic associated with a hospital outpatient procedure was packaged together.

Recovery Audit Contractors (RACs).—There is concern that the CMS RAC program has created incentives for RACs to take overly aggressive actions. Information received from the Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals (OMHA) indicates that about 50 percent of the estimated 43,000 appeals were fully or partially overturned at its level. The fiscal year 2015 budget request should include a plan with a timeline, goals, and measurable objectives to improve the RAC process. In addition, CMS is expected to work with Congress and stakeholders to identify challenges and additional reforms. Further, CMS should establish a systematic feedback process with the OMHA, CMS programs, and the RACs to prevent the appearance that RACs are selecting determinations to increase their fees. The CMS is urged to stay focused on improvements to all operations that prevent improper payments in lieu of chasing dollars after the fact.

Rural Policy Decisions.—There is concern that CMS does not sufficiently account for the realities of rural health care in rule making. Small and rural hospitals, where medical workforce shortages are most severe, need reasonable flexibility to appropriately staff their facilities so they can continue to provide a full range of services to their communities. It is expected that within 90 days of enactment CMS will brief the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on how they will coordinate with HRSA's Office of Rural Health Policy to balance proper care while allowing small and rural hospitals more flexibility in CMS' rule making process.

HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL ACCOUNT

The agreement includes \$293,588,000 from the Medicare Trust Fund for the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control account.

Medicare Fraud Prevention.—The agreement urges CMS to develop a more robust set of tools to prevent fraud, such as using the latest technology to ensure only valid beneficiaries and valid providers receive benefits. The statement directs GAO to review the feasibility, cost, benefits, and barriers for CMS to implement a Medicare transactional system with "smart card" type technology. The review must examine technology related to beneficiary and provider validation and authentication at point of entry for provider care within the Medicare program and consider ease of implementation, impact on the

beneficiary, provider, ease of use, cost attributes (long and short term), and other criteria relevant to decision making, sourcing, and implementation. The GAO is expected to publish a report within one year of enactment. The CMS is expected to provide a report on its plans for implementing the GAO recommendations within 90 days after the report is published.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

Unaccompanied Alien Children Program.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security, is directed to develop an interagency strategy to address the challenges presented by the growing number of unaccompanied alien children arriving in the United States each year. The Secretary's designee and representatives from the Office of Management and Budget and the Departments of State and Homeland Security are directed to brief the House and Senate Appropriations Committees within 60 days of enactment on the potential solutions available to better manage this multifaceted issue.

In addition, HHS should continue to support efforts that provide pro bono legal representatives and child advocates for unaccompanied alien children. In doing so, HHS should consider the needs of both released and detained children. Given that the vast majority of children are released to a family member or sponsor pending resolution of their immigration status, HHS should ensure a proper balance in services for children accordingly.

Victims of Trafficking.—The Secretary is directed to dedicate a significant amount of the increase for the Victims of Trafficking program to improve services for foreign national trafficking victims.

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

Technical Assistance.—The agreement allows for technical assistance to be provided under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act directly, or through contracts, grants, cooperative agreements or interagency arrangements.

CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

Head Start.—The bill includes language that restores funding for current grantees to their fiscal year 2012 funding level and, in addition, allows for an approximately 1.3 percent cost of living adjustment. The agreement also includes up to \$25,000,000 for transition-related costs associated with the Head Start Designation Renewal System.

Within the total for Head Start, \$500,000,000 is for expanding Early Head Start (EHS), including EHS-Child Care Partnerships where appropriate. In awarding these funds HHS should prioritize organizations that seek to develop a unified birth-to-school-entry continuum through alignment with other federally, State, or locally funded early childhood care and education programs. The Department should allocate these funds to States by considering the number of young children from families whose income is below the poverty line. Further, the Secretary shall reserve no less than 3 percent for Indian Head Start programs and no less than 4.5 percent for migrant and seasonal Head Start programs.

Through EHS-Child Care Partnerships, new or existing EHS providers will partner with local center and family-based child care providers, leveraging current investments through the Child Care and Development Fund, to increase the quality of existing child care programs. The EHS providers shall

enter into contractual relationships with local child care programs to provide training, technical assistance, and funding to raise the bar on the quality of those programs to meet EHS program performance standards. The Department should establish standards to ensure that the responsibilities and expectations of the EHS provider and partnering child care providers, respectively, are clearly defined. The Department should prioritize organizations that seek to partner with local child care providers across settings, including center and home-based programs.

The Department is directed to provide the House and Senate Appropriations Committees a briefing no later than two weeks prior to the release of the Funding Opportunity Announcement regarding how the direction provided above will be fulfilled and the expected timeframe for the award process.

Adoption Opportunities.—Within the total, \$4,000,000 shall be for discretionary grants to test intensive and exhaustive child-focused adoptive parent recruitment strategies for children in foster care, in accordance with the language in Senate Report 113-71.

Child Abuse Discretionary Grants.—Within the total, \$3,000,000 is provided above the request for competitive grants to support the implementation of research-based court team models that include the court system, child welfare agency, and community organizations in order to better meet the needs of infants and toddlers in foster care.

Developmental Disabilities Programs.—The agreement reflects the Department's transfer of Developmental Disabilities programs from ACF to the Administration for Community Living (ACL) and funds these programs within ACL accordingly.

ADMINISTRATION FOR COMMUNITY LIVING AGING AND DISABILITY SERVICES PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement transfers the State Health Insurance Assistance Program from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to the Administration for Community Living (ACL).

The agreement transfers funding and administrative responsibility for the Paralysis Resource Center to ACL from CDC, as requested by the administration.

The agreement includes \$1,000,000 for a competitive grant or contract for the purpose of providing generally available technical assistance to local government and nonprofit transportation providers to ensure the disabled of any age have access to transportation assistance. The agreement concurs with the description of this grant or contract as specified in the Senate Report 113-71.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The Department is directed to include in its annual budget justification for fiscal year 2015 and each year thereafter the amount of administrative and overhead costs spent by the Department for every major budget line.

The agreement includes not less than \$1,500,000 for the Office of Adolescent Health to coordinate activities within the Department with respect to adolescent health, including program design and support, trend monitoring and analysis, research projects, the training of healthcare professionals, and demonstration projects.

The agreement includes \$2,000,000 to continue the national health education program on lupus for healthcare providers, with the goal of improving diagnosis for those with lupus and reducing health disparities. The program is intended to engage healthcare

providers, educators, and schools of health professions in working together to improve lupus diagnosis and treatment through education.

The agreement includes \$2,300,000 to continue the health initiative to prevent violence against women in the Office of Women's Health.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement includes \$71,000,000 for the HHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) account.

The agreement recognizes that the OIG is responsible for more than 300 programs that spend more than \$900 billion, ranging from health care insurance and clinical research to epidemiology, public health services and education. The agreement notes that the complexity of discretionary OIG oversight continues to expand. While the agreement does not direct any specific allocation or resources, the OIG is expected to continue and expand its work on discretionary programs along with its other areas of responsibility.

Enhanced Enforcement Tools.—The agreement requests the OIG develop specific recommendations on methods, tools, and approaches to enhance its oversight and enforcement efforts, particularly for issues related to contract or grant fraud. The OIG should contemplate how authorities similar to the civil money penalties used for Medicare program integrity activities might be beneficial or modified for other programs. If legislative action is required, the OIG is expected to submit technical assistance along with supporting information to the appropriate House and Senate Committees with the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

Health Reform Oversight.—The agreement provides increased support, in part to support the OIG oversight activities related to health reform. The OIG is expected to provide a plan of how it will conduct these oversight activities within 60 days after enactment to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and appropriate authorizing committees.

Top-25 Unimplemented Recommendations.—While HHS accepted about 190 OIG recommendations in fiscal year 2012, it left over 1,200 unimplemented recommendations outstanding. Within 60 days after enactment of this act, the OIG shall prepare a report to the Secretary, as well as the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and appropriate authorizing committees, with the top 25 unimplemented recommendations that, based on the professional opinion of the OIG, would best protect the integrity of departmental programs if implemented. Further, within 60 days of this OIG report, the HHS Secretary is directed to respond in writing to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and appropriate authorizing committees with a plan and timeline to implement these recommendations.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

The agreement includes a new general provision requested by the Administration for extended multi-year contracting authority for Project BioShield. The Secretary is directed to note instances in which this multi-year authority is used as part of its monthly reports on the obligations and status of actions taken for BARDA and Project BioShield. These reports were requested by the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations (P.L. 111-8), but have not been submitted to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees in a timely fashion. The Secretary

should include in these reports a rationale for contracts extending beyond five years and how they are in the best interest of the federal government.

The agreement represents Congress' commitment to ensuring that the nation is adequately prepared against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks, as well as to the use of a public-private partnership to develop medical countermeasures for the Strategic National Stockpile. The agreement provides Project BioShield with no-year funds; therefore, BARDA is expected to issue multi-year contracts providing for cancellation as appropriate. The Secretary is directed to submit the Project BioShield spend plan referenced in Senate report 113-71 no later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

Public trust requires that personal information collected from citizens must be safeguarded. The agreement recognizes that HHS has greatly expanded the amount and volume of information it collects from the public. The Secretary shall ensure that all information technology (IT) systems, data accessible through such systems, and data stored on any HHS system is fully protected, to include appropriate IT security safeguards, procedures, policies, and guidelines to ensure the security of all information collected from the public.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

PREVENTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH FUND

The agreement includes a modification to a provision requiring a publicly available website that details expenditures from the Prevention and Public Health Fund.

PREVENTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH TRANSFER TABLE

The agreement includes a new provision that directs the transfer of all available Prevention and Public Health (PPH) funds. In fiscal year 2014, the level appropriated for the fund is \$1,000,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 2013 level. The provision prohibiting further transfer of funds is not intended to affect reimbursable agreements. Agencies receiving PPH funds may execute the programs using standard execution mechanisms.

The agreement includes bill language in section 219 of this act requiring funds be transferred within 45 days of enactment to the following accounts, for the following activities, and in the following amounts:

Agency	Budget activity	FY 2014 agreement
ACL	Alzheimer's Disease Prevention Education and Outreach	\$14,700,000
ACL	Chronic Disease Self Management	8,000,000
ACL	Falls Prevention	5,000,000
AHRQ	US Preventive Services Task Force	7,000,000
CDC	Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding	8,000,000
CDC	Cancer Prevention & Control	104,000,000
CDC	Diabetes Prevention	73,000,000
CDC	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity Grants	40,000,000
CDC	Healthcare Associated Infections	12,000,000
CDC	Heart Disease & Stroke Prevention Program	73,000,000
CDC	Million Hearts Program	4,000,000
CDC	National Early Care Collaboratives	4,000,000
CDC	Nutrition, Physical Activity & Obesity Base Activities	35,000,000
CDC	Office of Smoking and Health	105,000,000
CDC	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grants	160,000,000
CDC	Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health	30,000,000
CDC	Section 317 Immunization Grants	160,300,000
CDC	Lead Poisoning Prevention ..	13,000,000

Agency	Budget activity	FY 2014 agreement
CDC	Workplace Wellness Grants	10,000,000
SAMHSA	Access to Recovery	50,000,000
SAMHSA	Suicide Prevention	12,000,000
Sequestered Funds	72,000,000

BARDA

The agreement includes a new provision that provides BARDA with authority to enter into a multi-year contract for up to ten years.

FTE INFORMATION

The agreement includes a new provision requiring fiscal year 2015 budget justifications to include certain FTE information with respect to the Affordable Care Act.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS CONTRACTS

The agreement includes a new provision allowing National Health Service Corps contracts to be cancelled up to 60 days after award.

ACA EXCHANGE FUNDING TRANSPARENCY

The agreement includes a new provision related to ACA exchange funding transparency.

SUPPORT FOR SENIORS IN TRADITIONAL MEDICARE

The agreement includes a new provision to support CMS administrative costs related to the growth in Medicare beneficiaries and implementation of the Medical Sustainable Growth Rate formula adjustment. The language prohibits the use of these funds for the Affordable Care Act.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

The agreement extends the authorization for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ANALYSIS

The agreement includes a new provision requiring that, in the FY 2016 budget justification, the Secretary include an analysis of how section 2713 of the Public Health Service Act will impact discretionary HHS programs.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

The agreement recognizes the federal trust responsibility to provide education for American Indians and Alaska Natives. It is noted that over the past decade Bureau of Indian Education schools have received approximately 0.7 percent of each year's appropriation for Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Title I Grants to local educational agencies (LEAs). The Department is urged to continue to use its existing formula in allocating these funds and to follow this practice in any relevant future emergency funding that provides it the same authority and discretion.

The bill includes a new provision clarifying that title I funds may be used to address the transportation needs of homeless children and youth, as well as support homeless liaisons.

The bill includes new language under the School Improvement Grants (SIG) program that allows funds to be used to implement a research-proven, whole-school reform model; enables State educational agencies, with the approval of the Secretary of Education, to establish an alternative State-determined school improvement strategy that may be used by LEAs; and provides flexibility to LEAs eligible to receive services under the Rural Education Achievement program.

The bill also includes new language allowing States to make 5-year awards under the SIG program. This language will allow

schools additional time to plan, effectively implement and sustain their turnaround efforts. The language is not intended to allow schools to delay any action necessary to improve outcomes for its students. The Department shall provide effective guidance, support and oversight related to this provision.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

The bill modifies a set-aside for the Supporting Effective Educator Development program under the Improving Teacher Quality State Grants program, which provides competitive awards to national not-for-profit organizations for recruiting and training, or providing professional enhancement activities for teachers or school leaders, particularly for high-need schools most likely to face shortages in these areas. These funds may be used to support such activities in civic learning.

INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT

The bill includes \$250,000,000 for Race to the Top, which shall be available for obligation through December 31, 2014. Funds may be used for competitive awards to States to develop, enhance, or expand high-quality preschool programs and early childhood education programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, including children with disabilities. If awards are made to States to build capacity related to high-quality preschool programs, the Secretary of Education shall award two types of grants to States, one to low-capacity States with small or no State-funded preschool programs and another to high-capacity States that have a larger State-funded preschool program. Additionally, new bill language specifies that high-quality preschool programs should include comprehensive services and family engagement. As such, it is expected that funds will be used to help programs meet and sustain nationally recognized standards in those areas. Funds may also be used to help early childhood educators to attain higher credentials and degrees. The bill does not provide authority for funding to be used for construction, renovation, modernization, or related activities.

In addition, the bill permits States to determine the amount of funding distributed in subgrants to eligible entities for implementation of high-quality preschool programs from low- and moderate-income families. A State receiving an award for this purpose shall ensure that any use of assessment conforms with the recommendations of the National Research Council's reports on early childhood. The bill also requires that the Secretary submit a report outlining the proposed competition and priorities to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. It is expected that the Department will consult with the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, Committee on Education and Workforce, and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP), prior to the submission of the required report, including on the criteria to be used under a competition to define a high-quality preschool infrastructure and program. In addition, the Secretary shall continue to provide, on a timely and periodic basis, the findings from evaluations, including impact evaluations and interim progress evaluations, of activities conducted using any Race to the Top funds to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Within the Fund for the Improvement of Education, the agreement includes funding for the following activities in the following amounts:

Budget activity	Agreement
Arts in Education	\$25,000,000

Budget activity	Agreement
Data Quality Initiative	1,276,000
Full Service Community Schools	10,000,000
Educational Facilities Clearinghouse	1,000,000
Peer Review	100,000
Innovative Approaches to Literacy	25,000,000
Javits Gifted and Talented Education	5,000,000
TOTAL	67,376,000

Within the funds provided for the Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education program, the Department is directed to support a National Research Center on the Gifted and Talented.

The bill also includes new language related to the educational facilities clearinghouse, the use of charter school funds for preschool, and the availability of performance-based awards of up to a total of six years under the Investing in Innovation program. Lastly, it modifies existing language related to charters or performance based contracts between schools and charter authorizers.

SAFE SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

Not later than 30 days after enactment of this act, the Department shall provide to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees an operating plan describing the use of funds available for safe and drug free national activities. The Department also is directed to consult the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on possible uses of these funds prior to the submission of the plan.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

The bill includes new language clarifying that the level of effort under Part B that a LEA must meet in the year after it fails to maintain its fiscal effort is the level that it should have met in the prior year. This language clarifies congressional intent and is consistent with the Office of Special Education Program's April 4, 2012, informal guidance letter on this issue. The bill also includes new language clarifying that funds reserved under section 611(c) of the IDEA may be used to help improve State capacity to meet data collection requirements under IDEA and improve data collection, quality and use under the act.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH

The agreement modifies language allowing Vocational Rehabilitation State grant unmatched funds in excess of any funds requested during the reallotment process to be available for the Promoting Readiness of Minors in Supplemental Security Income program's continuation and technical assistance costs and for other innovative activities. Such funds used for these purposes will remain available for obligation through September 30, 2015.

The agreement includes \$5,796,000 for Demonstration and Training programs. Within this amount, the agreement provides \$750,000 to support a new competition for the parent information and training program.

The agreement includes increased funding for the Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights and Client Assistance programs to help individuals with disabilities receive the services and supports they need to be able to work in competitive, integrated workplaces.

The agreement continues to support the Traumatic Brain Injury Model Systems (TBIMS) program funded by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research so that the Nation's valuable TBI research capacity is not diminished and to build upon the 18 existing competitively-awarded Centers across the country. The

TBIMS program is the only source of non-proprietary longitudinal data on what happens to people with brain injury. The Centers are a key source of evidence-based medicine, and will benefit both the civilian and military populations.

The agreement includes \$33,000,000 for the Assistive Technology program. This includes \$25,704,000 for State grant activities authorized under section 4 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; \$4,300,000 for protection and advocacy systems authorized under section 5; and \$996,000 for technical assistance activities authorized under section 6. The agreement also includes \$2,000,000 within the Assistive Technology program for competitive grants to support alternative financing programs that provide for the purchase of assistive technology devices. The goal in providing these funds is to allow greater access to affordable financing to help people with disabilities purchase the specialized technologies needed to live independently, to succeed at school and work, and to otherwise live active and productive lives. Applicants should incorporate credit building activities in their programs, including financial education and information about other possible funding sources. Successful applicants must emphasize consumer choice and control and build programs that will provide financing for the full array of assistive technology devices and services and ensure that all people, regardless of type of disability or health condition, age, level of income and residence have access to the program.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The agreement includes \$66,291,000 for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. Funding for construction will be considered in the future as needs may warrant.

CAREER, TECHNICAL, AND ADULT EDUCATION

The Department is urged to strengthen adult education programs to increase the focus on adults with the lowest literacy and numeracy skills. The Department should work with national adult literacy organizations to identify and promote new capacity building initiatives on adult learner leadership and advisory roles in local programs and assist in evaluating program effectiveness.

The agreement provides \$13,712,000 for national leadership activities, including \$3,000,000 to support new awards for prisoner re-entry education models as described in Senate Report 113-71.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Department shall provide \$8,390,000 within the Federal Work-Study program for the Work Colleges program authorized under section 448 of the Higher Education Act (HEA).

The National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) is the Department's central database for the tracking of student aid, including the enrollment status of student aid recipients. In March 2012, the Department announced changes to the NSLDS Enrollment Reporting roster files to allow for improved evaluation of the Pell Grant program. Beginning with the 2012-2013 Pell Grant Award Year, the NSLDS Enrollment Reporting roster files will include, in addition to an institution of higher education's Title IV loan recipients, a separate category for an institution's Pell Grants-only recipients. This revision is aimed at improving the enrollment reporting process for Pell Grant recipients to the Department, which is responsible for overseeing the performance and effectiveness of the Pell Grant program.

Recognizing the importance of improving the enrollment reporting process, the De-

partment is directed to submit a report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this act, on enrollment and graduation information for Pell Grant recipients for the 2012-2013 Pell Grant Award Year. The Department is also directed to continue to provide enrollment and graduation information to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees in the future as more robust and useful information becomes available. Since Pell Grant recipient enrollment and graduation information was not included until the 2012-2013 Pell Grant Award Year, it is understood that six year graduation cohort rates will not be available for analysis until 2019.

Additionally, while understanding the limitation of the data as the Department will only be able to report on student enrollment and graduation information for the 2012-2013 Pell Grant Award Year, the report should include enrollment and graduation information for Pell Grant recipients included in the NSLDS Enrollment Reporting roster files by each institution of higher education. The report should also include a plan to minimize the burden of these recent changes on institutions of higher education, a proposal to improve the tracking of enrollment and graduation rates for students that transfer and nontraditional students, and strategies to increase enrollment rates and improve graduation rates for Pell Grant recipients.

STUDENT AID ADMINISTRATION

The Department is directed to continue to provide quarterly reports detailing its obligation plan by quarter for spending discretionary funding for student aid administrative activities broken out by servicer and activity.

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (BBA) eliminated sections of the HEA that required the Department to enter into contracts with not-for-profit (NFP) student loan servicers; the definition of eligible NFPs; and, the NFP mandatory funding source, which supported the NFP program and two of the Title IV Additional Servicers (TIVAs) contracts. The Department recently announced that as long as discretionary funding is provided, it will continue the existing NFP contracts. This agreement provides sufficient funding to continue the servicing of student loans by NFPs. The Secretary shall continue to comply with the terms of the Department's existing contracts with NFP servicers or teams of NFP servicers to service student loans through fiscal year 2014.

Congressional colloquies stated that the BBA permits NFPs to compete with TIVAs for additional accounts. This agreement directs the Secretary to develop a plan that streamlines the metrics by which NFP servicers and the TIVAs are measured to ensure consistency among and demonstrated effectiveness of all servicing contracts as authorized under the HEA, in order to inform future competitions. The Secretary is directed to submit a report detailing the plan to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees as well as to the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Committee on HELP no later than March 31, 2014, and before any new proposed metrics (or modified metrics) are announced or implemented.

The report shall also include the following information:

(1) How the Secretary will ensure consistent application of any proposed performance metrics to both the NFP servicers and the TIVAs given differing portfolios;

(2) The timeline by which the proposed metrics will be implemented and the evaluation process by which all existing servicers

will be measured in accordance with these new metrics in order to move forward on a competitive basis;

(3) The anticipated challenges in moving servicers to one set of metrics and recommended solutions to those challenges; and

(4) The impact of the plan on borrowers and the steps the Secretary will take to ensure any new metrics will be implemented with minimum disruption or negative effect to borrowers.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The agreement includes \$72,164,000 for International Education and Foreign Language Studies and encourages the Department to look for ways to support study abroad programs as authorized by section 604(b) of the HEA.

The agreement includes \$79,400,000 for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE). Within the amount for FIPSE, the bill includes \$75,000,000 for the First in the World initiative, which will provide grants to institutions of higher education to help ensure that they have access to and implement innovative strategies and practices shown to be effective in improving educational outcomes and making college more affordable for students and families. The agreement includes up to \$20,000,000 to be set aside for minority-serving institutions to improve their students' persistence and completion rates while keeping costs under control. The agreement expects the Department to prioritize applications that target innovative strategies at low-income students. The agreement directs the Department to provide a briefing and submit a report detailing information on priorities and the proposed competition to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees not later than 30 days prior to announcing the competition.

Within the remaining amounts for FIPSE, the bill includes \$1,126,000 for the Training of Realtime Writers program; \$1,500,000 for Centers for the Study of Distance Education and Technological Advancements as authorized by section 741(a)(3) of the HEA and described in Senate Report 113-71; \$500,000 for a Center for Best Practices to Support Single Parent Students as authorized by section 741(c) of the HEA; \$1,000,000 for the Secretary to enter into an agreement with the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study on the impact of Federal regulations and reporting requirements on institutions of higher education as authorized under section 1106 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 and described in Senate Report 113-71; and, \$274,000 in continuation costs for the FIPSE database.

The agreement continues language allowing funds awarded under the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need program to be used to fund continuation costs for the Javits Fellowship program.

The agreement includes new language allowing the Department to increase the Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP) evaluation set-aside to up to 1.5 percent to work with the GEAR UP community and grantees to standardize data collection, including through the use of third-party data systems.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY (HBCU) CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The agreement includes new language allowing funds for the HBCU Capital Financing Program to remain available through September 30, 2015.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

OFFICE OF CAREER, TECHNICAL, AND ADULT EDUCATION

The agreement includes a new general provision renaming the Office of Vocational and Adult Education as the Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education.

EVALUATION AUTHORITY

The agreement includes a new general provision that clarifies the Department's authority to reserve up to 0.5 percent of each ESEA appropriation in the bill, except for titles I and III of the ESEA, for evaluation of ESEA programs funded in this act. The Department is directed to provide the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, Committee on Education and Workforce, and Committee on HELP an operating plan describing the proposed uses of this new evaluation authority, as well as the source appropriation for such activities. In addition, not later than 45 days prior to the submission of the required operating plan, the Department shall brief the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, the Committee on Education and Workforce, and Committee on HELP on the programs and activities being considered for inclusion in the plan. Further, the operating plan shall be submitted to the relevant committees not later than 10 days prior to the obligation of funds for this purpose. The Department is expected to include in future congressional budget justifications a discussion of the planned use of this new authority.

IMPACT AID

The bill includes a new general provision allowing a district to carry its section 8002 eligibility to a new school district that was formed as a result of district consolidation.

FREE APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL STUDENT AID

The agreement includes a new general provision that modifies the Free Application for Federal Student Aid and requires the Department to inform foster youth of their eligibility for certain financial aid programs.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

The increase provided for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program is intended to rebuild capacity that was lost due to the sequestration cuts in fiscal year 2013. The CNCS is directed to provide a description of the proposed use of funds for Pay for Success activities 30 days in advance of making any obligations under this authority.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

The bill includes \$400,000 for activities authorized by the Labor-Management Cooperation Act.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

Within the total for IMLS, the bill includes funds for the following activities in the following amounts:

Budget activity	Agreement
Library Services Technology Act:	
Grants to States	\$154,848,000
Native American Library Services	3,861,000
National Leadership: Libraries	12,200,000
Laura Bush 21st Century Librarian	10,000,000
Museum Services Act:	
Museums for America	20,200,000
Native American/Hawaiian Museum Services	924,000,000
National Leadership: Museums	7,600,000
African American History and Culture Act:	
Museum Grants for African American History & Culture	1,407,000
Program Administration	15,820,000
Total	226,860,000

Within the amount provided for Program Administration, the bill includes \$1,820,000

for research, data collection, and evaluation activities.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The bill includes language giving the Railroad Retirement Board the authority to hire new attorneys in the excepted service.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

Research and Demonstration.—The Social Security Administration (SSA) is encouraged to test the impact of providing community outreach on Social Security programs, particularly to students, individuals just entering the workforce, and new parents, on the public's understanding of Social Security programs.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Work Incentives Planning and Assistance (WIPA) and Protection and Advocacy for Beneficiaries of Social Security (PABSS).—The bill includes not less than \$23,000,000 for the WIPA program and \$7,000,000 for the PABSS program.

Social Security Statements.—The Commissioner is directed to develop a plan to significantly increase the number of individuals receiving Social Security Statements annually, either electronically or by mail. This should include a significant restoration of the mailing of statements to ensure that individuals are informed of their contributions and benefits under Social Security programs and have an opportunity to review their earnings records and correct any errors in a timely manner. The Commissioner or her designee is directed to brief the House and Senate Appropriations Committees within 60 days of enactment of this act on this plan, including the intended plan for mailing statements in fiscal year 2014.

Field Office Closings.—Concerns remain that in recent years SSA has lacked comprehensive, transparent policies regarding field office closings, including data on specific populations impacted by office closures and plans to mitigate the effects of closures. The Commissioner is directed to submit a report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees within 90 days of enactment of this act on its policies and procedures for closing and consolidating field offices, including any policies and procedures related to assessing the community impacts of closing or consolidating offices, and the metrics used to calculate short- and long-term cost savings. In addition, the Commissioner is directed to provide a readily available public notice of proposed field office closures to ensure that impacted communities are aware of proposed changes and allow an opportunity for public input on the proposed changes and possible mitigation to ensure continued access to SSA services.

Social Security Number (SSN) Printouts and Benefit Verification Letters.—The Commissioner is directed to continue to make SSN Printouts available at field offices through at least July 31, 2014 and Benefit Verification Letters available at field offices through at least September 30, 2014. The SSA should continue to encourage third parties that currently require these documents to use alternative means and existing online tools to verify the same information provided in these documents. However, concerns remain that third parties will not significantly change their behavior in a short period of time and instead individuals who are expected to provide these documents, for a variety of purposes, will be adversely impacted. The Commissioner or her designee is directed to brief the House and Senate Appropriations Committees within 30 days of enactment of this act on planned initiatives to

decrease the reliance on field offices providing these documents, including a detailed explanation of what assurances will be provided that individuals will not be adversely impacted. Further, the Commissioner shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than two weeks prior to any announcement of significant changes to current policies regarding the availability of these documents at field offices.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

REPROGRAMMING AUTHORITY

The bill modifies the general provision related to reprogramming authority.

HEAL TRANSFER

The agreement includes a new general provision that permanently transfers the Health Education Assistance Loan program from the Department of Health and Human Services to the Department of Education.

PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIPS

The agreement includes a new general provision establishing performance partnership

pilots related to discretionary funds available in this act.

PUBLIC ACCESS

The agreement includes a new general provision to promote public access to research supported by federal funding.

COMPUTER RESTRICTIONS

The bill includes a new general provision requiring computer networks supported with funds under this act to block pornography.

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION			
Training and Employment Services			
Grants to States:			
Adult Training, current year.....	79,644	54,080	-25,564 FF
Advance from prior year.....	(712,000)	(712,000)	---
FY 2015.....	712,000	712,000	---
Subtotal.....	791,644	766,080	-25,564
Youth Training.....			
Dislocated Worker Assistance, current year.....	846,632	820,430	-26,202 FF
Advance from prior year.....	185,490	141,598	-43,892 FF
FY 2015.....	(860,000)	(860,000)	---
Subtotal.....	860,000	860,000	---
Subtotal.....	1,045,490	1,001,598	-43,892
Subtotal, Grants to States.....			
Current Year.....	2,683,766	2,588,108	-95,658
FY 2015.....	(1,111,766)	(1,016,108)	(-95,658)
	(1,572,000)	(1,572,000)	---

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DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request	

Federally Administered Programs:				
Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve:				
Current year.....	20,859	20,859	---	FF
Advance from prior year.....	(200,000)	(200,000)	---	---
FY 2015.....	200,000	200,000	---	---
Subtotal.....	220,859	220,859	---	---
Subtotal, Dislocated Worker Assistance.....	1,266,349	1,222,457	-43,892	
Native American Programs.....				
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker programs.....	47,562	46,082	-1,480	FF UA
Women in Apprenticeship.....	84,291	81,896	-2,395	FF UA
YouthBuild activities.....	---	994	+994	FF
Workforce Innovation Fund.....	79,689	77,534	-2,155	FF
Subtotal, Federally Administered Programs (FAP). Current Year.....	150,000	47,304	-102,696	
FY 2015.....	582,401	474,669	-107,732	
	(382,401)	(274,669)	(-107,732)	
	(200,000)	(200,000)	---	

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
National Activities:			
Pilots, Demonstrations, and Research.....	25,000	---	-25,000
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders.....	90,238	80,078	-10,160
Evaluation.....	---	---	---
Workforce Data Quality Initiative.....	6,000	6,000	---
Subtotal.....	121,238	86,078	-35,160
			FF UA
Total, Training and Employment Services (TES)...	3,387,405	3,148,855	-238,550
Current Year.....	(1,615,405)	(1,376,855)	(-238,550)
FY 2015.....	(1,772,000)	(1,772,000)	---
Office of Job Corps			
Administration.....	30,147	30,147	---
Operations.....	1,586,776	1,578,008	-8,768
Construction, Rehabilitation and Acquisition.....	75,000	80,000	+5,000
Total, Office of Job Corps.....	1,691,923	1,688,155	-3,768
			UA
Community Service Employment For Older Americans 1/...	380,000	434,371	+54,371
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances.....	656,000	656,000	---
			FF

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT				
SERVICE OPERATIONS				

Unemployment Compensation (UI):				
State Operations.....	TF	2,881,575	2,881,575	---
Demonstration grants.....	TF	25,000	---	-25,000
National Activities.....	TF	11,297	10,676	-621
		-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation.....		2,917,872	2,892,251	-25,621

Employment Service (ES):				
Allotments to States:				
Federal Funds.....	D	22,595	21,413	-1,182
Trust Funds.....	TF	708,247	642,771	-65,476
		-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....		730,842	664,184	-66,658 FF

ES National Activities.....	TF	20,912	19,818	-1,094
		-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Employment Service.....		751,754	684,002	-67,752
Federal Funds.....		(22,595)	(21,413)	(-1,182)
Trust Funds.....		(729,159)	(662,589)	(-66,570)

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Foreign Labor Certification:				
Federal Administration.....	TF	50,501	47,691	-2,810
Grants to States.....	TF	15,099	14,282	-817
		-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification.....		65,600	61,973	-3,627

One-Stop Career Centers/Labor Market Information.....	D	90,473	60,153	-30,320 FF
		-----	-----	-----
Total, State UI and ES.....		3,825,699	3,698,379	-127,320
Federal Funds.....		(113,068)	(81,566)	(-31,502)
Trust Funds.....		(3,712,631)	(3,616,813)	(-95,818)

State Paid Leave Fund.....	D	5,000	---	-5,000 UA

Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds 2/.....	M	600,000	600,000	---

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Program Administration				
Training and Employment	D	60,325	60,074	-251
Trust Funds.....	TF	8,639	8,639	---
Employment Security.....	D	3,522	3,469	-53
Trust Funds.....	TF	39,856	39,264	-592
Apprenticeship Services.....	D	28,015	30,000	+1,985
Executive Direction.....	D	7,147	7,034	-113
Trust Funds.....	TF	2,113	2,079	-34
Total, Program Administration.....		149,617	150,559	+942
Federal Funds.....		(99,009)	(100,577)	(+1,568)
Trust Funds.....		(50,608)	(49,982)	(-626)
Total, Employment and Training Administration...		10,695,644	10,376,319	-319,325
Federal Funds.....		6,932,405	6,709,524	-222,881
Current Year.....		(5,160,405)	(4,937,524)	(-222,881)
FY 2015.....		(1,772,000)	(1,772,000)	---
Trust Funds.....		3,763,239	3,666,795	-96,444

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (EBSA)			
Salaries and Expenses			
Enforcement and Participant Assistance	146,032	145,000	-1,032
Policy and Compliance Assistance.....	26,329	26,901	+572
Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration.....	6,743	6,599	-144
	-----	-----	-----
Total, EBSA.....	179,104	178,500	-604
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION (PBGC)			
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation Fund			
Pension Insurance Activities.....	(80,000)	(80,000)	---
Pension Plan Termination.....	(268,230)	(268,230)	---
Operational Support.....	(157,211)	(157,211)	---
	-----	-----	-----
Total, PBGC (program level).....	(505,441)	(505,441)	---

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION.....	D	243,254	224,330	-18,924
OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS.....	D	46,891	39,129	-7,762
OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS.....	D	108,467	104,976	-3,491
OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS	D			
Salaries and Expenses.....	D	118,458	109,641	-8,817
Trust Funds.....	TF	2,142	2,142	---
Total, Salaries and Expenses.....		120,600	111,783	-8,817
Federal Funds.....		(118,458)	(109,641)	(-8,817)
Trust Funds.....		(2,142)	(2,142)	---
Special Benefits				
Federal Employees' Compensation Benefits.....	M	393,000	393,000	---
Longshore and Harbor Workers' Benefits.....	M	3,000	3,000	---
Total, Special Benefits.....		396,000	396,000	---

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners				
Benefit Payments.....	M	128,000	128,000	---
Administration.....	M	5,235	5,235	---
Subtotal, FY 2014 program level.....		133,235	133,235	---
Less funds advanced in prior year.....	M	-40,000	-40,000	---
Total, Current Year.....		93,235	93,235	---
New advances, 1st quarter, FY 2015.....	M	24,000	24,000	---
Total, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners		117,235	117,235	---
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund				
Part B Administrative Expenses.....	M	55,176	55,176	---

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund			
Benefit Payments and Interest on Advances.....	257,478	257,478	---
Workers' Compensation Programs, Salaries and Expenses.....	32,906	33,033	+127
Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses.....	25,217	25,365	+148
Departmental Management, Inspector General.....	327	327	---
Subtotal, Black Lung Disability.....	315,928	316,203	+275
Treasury Department Administrative Costs.....			
	356	356	---
Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.....	316,284	316,559	+275
Total, Workers' Compensation Programs.....			
Federal Funds.....	1,005,295	996,753	-8,542
Current year.....	1,003,153	994,611	-8,542
FY 2015.....	(979,153)	(970,611)	(-8,542)
Trust Funds.....	(24,000)	(24,000)	---
	2,142	2,142	---

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA)			
Salaries and Expenses			
Safety and Health Standards.....	22,071	20,000	-2,071
Federal Enforcement.....	207,785	207,785	---
Whistleblower enforcement.....	21,883	17,000	-4,883
State Programs.....	104,196	100,000	-4,196
Technical Support.....	24,767	24,344	-423
Compliance Assistance:			
Federal Assistance.....	75,294	69,433	-5,861
State Consultation Grants.....	57,890	57,775	-115
Training Grants.....	10,709	10,687	-22
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Compliance Assistance.....	143,893	137,895	-5,998
Safety and Health Statistics.....	34,349	34,250	-99
Executive Direction and Administration.....	11,575	10,973	-602
	=====	=====	=====
Total, OSHA.....	570,519	552,247	-18,272

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries and Expenses				
Coal Enforcement.....	D	168,871	167,859	-1,012
Metal/Non-Metal Enforcement.....	D	92,870	91,697	-1,173
Standards Development.....	D	5,619	5,416	-203
Assessments.....	D	8,358	6,976	-1,382
Educational Policy and Development.....	D	29,230	36,320	+7,090
Technical Support.....	D	34,113	33,791	-322
Program Evaluation and Information Resources (PEIR)...	D	20,268	17,990	-2,278
Program Administration.....	D	21,392	15,838	-5,554
		=====	=====	=====
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration....		380,721	375,887	-4,834
		=====	=====	=====
Total, Worker Protection Agencies.....		1,649,556	1,586,852	-62,704
Federal Funds.....		(1,647,414)	(1,584,710)	(-62,704)
Trust Funds.....		(2,142)	(2,142)	---

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS			
Salaries and Expenses			
Employment and Unemployment Statistics.....	209,481	204,788	-4,693
Labor Market Information.....	67,176	65,000	-2,176
Prices and Cost of Living.....	209,699	200,000	-9,699
Compensation and Working Conditions.....	82,128	78,000	-4,128
Productivity and Technology.....	10,313	11,424	+1,111
Executive Direction and Staff Services.....	34,997	33,000	-1,997
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	613,794	592,212	-21,582
Federal Funds.....	546,618	527,212	-19,406
Trust Funds.....	67,176	65,000	-2,176
OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY			
Salaries and Expenses.....	42,432	37,745	-4,687

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT			
Salaries and Expenses			
Executive Direction.....	31,812	31,482	-330
Departmental Program Evaluation.....	9,000	8,040	-960
Legal Services.....	127,684	125,136	-2,548
Trust Funds.....	326	308	-18
International Labor Affairs.....	95,425	91,125	-4,300
Administration and Management.....	30,435	28,698	-1,737
Adjudication.....	30,352	29,113	-1,239
Women's Bureau.....	9,214	11,536	+2,322
Civil Rights Activities.....	8,268	6,430	-1,838
Chief Financial Officer.....	5,440	5,061	-379
Total, Departmental Management.....	347,956	336,929	-11,027
Federal Funds.....	(347,630)	(336,621)	(-11,009)
Trust Funds.....	(326)	(308)	(-18)

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Veterans Employment and Training			
State Administration, Grants.....	203,081	175,000	-28,081
Transition Assistance Program.....	14,000	14,000	---
Federal Administration.....	41,838	39,000	-2,838
National Veterans Training Institute.....	3,414	3,414	---
Homeless Veterans Program.....	38,185	38,109	-76
Total, Veterans Employment and Training.....	300,518	269,523	-30,995
Federal Funds.....	38,185	38,109	-76
Trust Funds.....	262,333	231,414	-30,919
Information Technology Modernization			
Departmental support systems.....	4,898	4,898	---
Infrastructure technology modernization.....	15,689	14,880	-809
Total, IT Modernization.....	20,587	19,778	-809
Office of Inspector General			
Program Activities.....	79,805	74,721	-5,084
Trust Funds.....	5,909	5,590	-319
Total, Office of Inspector General.....	85,714	80,311	-5,403

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
<hr/>			
Total, Departmental Management.....	754,775	706,541	-48,234
Federal Funds.....	486,207	469,229	-16,978
Current Year.....	(486,207)	(469,229)	(-16,978)
Trust Funds.....	268,568	237,312	-31,256
<hr/>			
Total, Workforce Investment Act Programs.....	5,079,328	4,836,016	-243,312
Current Year.....	(3,307,328)	(3,064,016)	(-243,312)
FY 2015.....	(1,772,000)	(1,772,000)	---
<hr/>			
Total, Title I, Department of Labor.....	14,640,896	14,184,639	-456,257
Federal Funds.....	10,539,771	10,213,390	-326,381
Current Year.....	(8,743,771)	(8,417,390)	(-326,381)
FY 2015.....	(1,796,000)	(1,796,000)	---
Trust Funds.....	4,101,125	3,971,249	-129,876

Title I Footnotes:

- 1/ Budget request includes funds under the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living.
2/ Two year availability

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (HRSA)				
Primary Health Care				
Community Health Centers.....	D	1,566,892	1,495,236	-71,656
Free Clinics Medical Malpractice.....	D	40	40	--
Subtotal, Primary Health Care.....		1,566,932	1,495,276	-71,656
Health Professions				
Training for Diversity:				
Centers of Excellence.....	D	22,909	21,711	-1,198
Health Careers Opportunity Program.....	D	--	14,189	+14,189
Faculty Loan Repayment.....	D	1,243	1,190	-53
Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students.....	D	47,452	44,970	-2,482
Subtotal, Training for Diversity.....		71,604	82,060	+10,456
Training in Primary Care Medicine.....	D	50,962	36,924	-14,038

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Pediatric Loan Repayment.....	5,000	---	-5,000
Oral Health Training.....	32,392	32,008	-384
Interdisciplinary Community-Based Linkages:			
Area Health Education Centers.....	---	30,326	+30,326
Geriatric Programs.....	30,629	33,321	+2,692
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	(5,300)	---	(-5,300)
Mental and Behavioral Health.....	2,892	7,916	+5,024
Subtotal, Interdisciplinary Community Linkages...	33,521	71,563	+38,042
Subtotal, Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.	(5,300)	---	(-5,300)
Total, Interdisciplinary Community Linkages...	38,821	71,563	+32,742
Workforce Information and Analysis.....	5,000	4,663	-337
Public Health and Preventive Medicine programs.....	3,226	18,177	+14,951
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	(4,776)	---	(-4,776)

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Nursing Programs:			
Advanced Education Nursing.....	83,469	61,581	-21,888
Nurse Education, Practice, and Retention.....	39,638	38,008	-1,630
Nursing Workforce Diversity.....	15,819	15,343	-476
Loan Repayment and Scholarship Program.....	83,135	79,986	-3,149
Comprehensive Geriatric Education.....	4,485	4,361	-124
Nursing Faculty Loan Program.....	24,553	24,562	+9
Subtotal, Nursing programs.....	251,099	223,841	-27,258
Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education.....			
National Practitioner Data Bank.....	88,000	265,000	+177,000
User Fees.....	28,016	27,456	-560
	-28,016	-27,456	+560
Subtotal, Health Professions.....	540,804	734,236	+193,432
Subtotal, Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/..	(10,076)	---	(-10,076)
Total, Health Professions.....	550,880	734,236	+183,356

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request	
Maternal and Child Health				
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant.....	638,646	634,000	-4,646	UA
Sickle Cell Anemia Demonstration Program.....	4,665	4,466	-199	UA
Traumatic Brain Injury.....	9,760	9,344	-416	
Autism and Other Developmental Disorders.....	47,142	47,218	+76	
Heritable Disorders.....	---	11,913	+11,913	
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	(9,834)	---	(-9,834)	
Healthy Start.....	103,532	101,000	-2,532	
Universal Newborn Hearing Screening.....	---	17,863	+17,863	UA
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	(18,660)	---	(-18,660)	UA
Emergency Medical Services for Children.....	21,116	20,213	-903	
Subtotal, Maternal and Child Health.....	824,861	846,017	+21,156	
Subtotal, Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/..	(28,494)	---	(-28,494)	UA
Total, Maternal and Child Health.....	853,355	846,017	-7,338	

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Ryan White HIV/AIDS				
Ryan White HIV/AIDS:				
Emergency Assistance.....	D	666,071	655,876	-10,195
Comprehensive Care Programs.....	D	1,370,827	1,315,005	-55,822
AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (NA).....	NA	(943,299)	(900,313)	(-42,986)
Early Intervention Program.....	D	225,086	201,079	-24,007
Children, Youth, Women, and Families.....	D	77,167	75,088	-2,079
AIDS Dental Services.....	D	13,485	13,122	-363
Education and Training Centers.....	D	34,542	33,611	-931
Subtotal, Ryan White HIV/AIDS program.....		2,387,178	2,293,781	-93,397
Subtotal, Evaluation Tap Funding (NA).....	NA	(25,000)	(25,000)	---
Total, Ryan White HIV/AIDS program level.....		(2,412,178)	(2,318,781)	(-93,397)
Health Care Systems				
Organ Transplantation.....	D	26,015	23,549	-2,466
National Cord Blood Inventory.....	D	11,887	11,266	-621
Bone Marrow Program.....	D	23,330	22,109	-1,221
Office of Pharmacy Affairs.....	D	4,472	10,238	+5,766
340B Drug Pricing User Fees.....	D	6,000	---	-6,000
User Fees.....	D	-6,000	---	+6,000
				UA

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request	
Poison Control.....	---	18,846	+18,846	
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	(18,830)	---	(-18,830)	
National Hansen's Disease Program.....	16,045	15,206	-839	
Hansen's Disease Program Buildings and Facilities.....	127	122	-5	
Payment to Hawaii, Treatment of Hansen's.....	1,960	1,857	-103	
Subtotal, Health Care Systems.....	83,836	103,193	+19,357	UA
Subtotal, Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/..	(18,830)	---	(-18,830)	
Total, Health Care Systems.....	102,666	103,193	+527	
Rural Health				
Rural Outreach Grants.....	55,553	57,000	+1,447	UA
Rural Health Research/Policy Development.....	9,866	9,351	-515	
Rural Hospital Flexibility Grants.....	26,200	40,609	+14,409	UA
Rural and Community Access to Emergency Devices.....	---	3,364	+3,364	UA
State Offices of Rural Health.....	10,036	9,511	-525	UA
Black Lung Clinics.....	7,140	6,766	-374	UA
Radiation Exposure Screening and Education Program....	1,935	1,834	-101	UA
Telehealth.....	11,502	13,900	+2,398	UA
Total, Rural Health.....	122,232	142,335	+20,103	

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Family Planning.....	327,402	286,479	-40,923
Program Management.....	161,794	153,061	-8,733
HEAL Liquidating Account.....	(1,000)	(1,000)	---
Health Education Assistance Loans Program Account.....	2,807	2,687	-120
Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Trust Fund			
Post-FY 1988 Claims.....	235,000	235,000	---
HRSA Administration.....	6,477	6,464	-13
Total, Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund...	241,477	241,464	-13
Total, Health Resources & Services Administration	6,259,323	6,298,529	+39,206
Total, Evaluation Tap Funding.....	(25,000)	(25,000)	---
Total, Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	(57,400)	---	(-57,400)
Total, HRSA program level.....	(6,341,723)	(6,323,529)	(-18,194)

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request	
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION					
Immunization and Respiratory Diseases.....	D	668,696	571,536	-97,160	UA
Evaluation Tap Funding.....	NA	(12,864)	(12,864)	---	
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	NA	(72,460)	(160,300)	(+87,840)	
Subtotal		(754,020)	(744,700)	(-9,320)	
HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention.....	D	1,173,942	1,072,834	-101,108	UA
Evaluation Tap Funding.....	NA	(3,000)	---	(-3,000)	
Subtotal.....		1,176,942	1,072,834	-104,108	
Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases.....	D	380,664	287,300	-93,364	
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	NA	(51,750)	(52,000)	(+250)	
Subtotal.....		432,414	339,300	-93,114	

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request	
Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.....	D 620,189	711,650	+91,461	UA
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	NA (415,904)	(446,000)	(+30,096)	
Subtotal.....	1,036,093	1,157,650	+121,557	
Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disabilities, and Health.....	D 67,148	122,435	+55,287	UA
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	NA (74,796)	---	(-74,796)	
Subtotal.....	141,944	122,435	-19,509	
Public Health Scientific Services.....	D 144,416	347,179	+202,763	
Evaluation Tap Funding.....	NA (324,889)	(85,891)	(-239,198)	
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	NA (70,000)	---	(-70,000)	
Subtotal.....	(539,305)	(432,870)	(-106,435)	
Environmental Health.....	D 126,126	147,555	+21,429	UA
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	NA (29,000)	(13,000)	(-16,000)	
Subtotal.....	155,126	160,555	+5,429	

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request	
Injury Prevention and Control.....	D	176,585	142,311	-34,274	UA
Evaluation Tap Funding.....	NA	(5,000)	---	(-5,000)	
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	NA	---	---	---	
Subtotal.....		181,585	142,311	-39,274	
National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health 1/	D	---	180,300	+180,300	
Evaluation Tap Funding.....	NA	(271,911)	(112,000)	(-159,911)	
Subtotal.....		(271,911)	(292,300)	(+20,389)	
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program.....	M	55,358	55,358	---	
Global Health.....	D	393,024	383,000	-10,024	
Public Health Preparedness and Response.....	D	1,334,316	1,323,450	-10,866	

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

CDC-wide Activities and Program Support				
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	NA	(41,200)	(160,000)	(+118,800)
Business Services.....	D	---	380,000	+380,000
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant.....	D	---	---	---
Buildings and facilities.....	D	14,591	24,000	+9,409
Office of the Director.....	D	116,812	113,570	-3,242
		-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, CDC-Wide Activities.....		(172,603)	(677,570)	(+504,967)
=====				
Total, Centers for Disease Control.....		6,026,977	6,693,778	+666,801
Discretionary		5,216,509	5,807,120	+590,611
Evaluation Tap Funding (NA).....	NA	(617,664)	(210,555)	(-407,109)
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	NA	(755,110)	(831,300)	(+76,190)
		-----	-----	-----
Total, Centers for Disease Control Program Level		(6,644,641)	(6,904,333)	(+259,692)

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DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH			
National Cancer Institute.....	5,125,951	4,923,238	-202,713
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.....	3,098,508	2,988,605	-109,903
National Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Research...	411,515	398,650	-12,865
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK).....	1,811,786	1,744,274	-67,512
National Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke.	1,642,619	1,587,982	-54,637
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.	4,578,813	4,358,841	-219,972
National Institute of General Medical Sciences.....	2,401,011	2,364,147	-36,864
National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	1,339,360	1,282,595	-56,765
National Eye Institute.....	699,216	682,077	-17,139
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences...	691,348	665,439	-25,909
National Institute on Aging.....	1,193,370	1,171,038	-22,332
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases.....	540,993	520,053	-20,940
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders.....	422,936	404,049	-18,887

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
National Institute of Nursing Research.....	146,244	140,517	-5,727
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.....	463,848	446,025	-17,823
National Institute on Drug Abuse.....	1,071,612	1,025,435	-46,177
National Institute of Mental Health.....	1,465,782	1,446,172	-19,610
National Human Genome Research Institute.....	517,319	497,813	-19,506
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering.....	338,892	329,172	-9,720
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine.....	129,041	124,296	-4,745
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities.....	283,299	268,322	-14,977
John E. Fogarty International Center.....	72,864	67,577	-5,287
National Center for Advancing Translation Sciences.....	665,688	633,267	-32,421
National Library of Medicine (NLM).....	382,252	327,723	-54,529
Evaluation Tap Funding.....	(8,200)	(8,200)	---
Subtotal.....	390,452	335,923	-54,529

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Office of the Director	1,473,398	1,400,134	-73,264
Common fund.....	(572,948)	(533,039)	(-39,909)
Buildings and Facilities.....	126,111	128,663	+2,552
	=====	=====	=====
Total, National Institutes of Health (NIH).....	31,093,776	29,926,104	-1,167,672
Total, Evaluation Tap Funding.....	(8,200)	(8,200)	---
	-----	-----	-----
Total, NIH Program Level.....	(31,101,976)	(29,934,304)	(-1,167,672)
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (SAMHSA)			
Mental Health			
Programs of Regional and National Significance.....	333,277	374,295	+41,018
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	(28,000)	(12,000)	(-16,000)
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	361,277	386,295	+25,018

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DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Mental Health block grant.....	438,717	462,705	+23,988
Evaluation Tap Funding.....	(21,039)	(21,039)	---
Subtotal.....	(459,756)	(483,744)	(+23,988)
Children's Mental Health.....	117,315	117,315	---
Grants to States for the Homeless (PATH).....	64,794	64,794	---
Protection and Advocacy.....	36,238	36,238	---
Subtotal, Mental Health.....	990,341	1,055,347	+65,006
Subtotal, Mental Health program level.....	(1,039,380)	(1,088,386)	(+49,006)
Substance Abuse Treatment			
Programs of Regional and National Significance.....	304,794	312,005	+7,211
Evaluation Tap Funding.....	---	(2,000)	(+2,000)
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	(30,000)	(50,000)	(+20,000)
Subtotal.....	(334,794)	(364,005)	(+29,211)

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Substance Abuse block grant.....	1,748,132	1,740,656	-7,476
Evaluation Tap Funding.....	(71,724)	(79,200)	(+7,476)
Subtotal.....	(1,819,856)	(1,819,856)	---
Subtotal, Substance Abuse Treatment.....	2,052,926	2,052,661	-265
Subtotal, Program level.....	(2,154,650)	(2,183,861)	(+29,211)
Substance Abuse Prevention			
Programs of Regional and National Significance.....	175,560	175,631	+71
Health Surveillance and Program Support.....	129,124	151,296	+22,172
Evaluation Tap Funding (NA).....	(71,995)	(30,428)	(-41,567)
Subtotal.....	201,119	181,724	-19,395
Total, SAMHSA.....	3,347,951	3,434,935	+86,984
Total, Evaluation Tap Funding.....	(164,758)	(132,667)	(-32,091)
Total, Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	58,000	62,000	+4,000
Total, SAMHSA Program Level.....	(3,570,709)	(3,629,602)	(+58,893)

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DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY (AHRQ)			
Healthcare Research and Quality			
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes:			
Patient Safety Research and Health (NA).....	(88,186)	(101,156)	(+12,970)
Preventive/Care Management (NA).....	(208,890)	(124,060)	(-84,830)
Evaluation Tap funding.....	(20,704)	(15,904)	(-4,800)
(Prevention and Public Health Fund) 1/.....	---	(7,000)	(+7,000)
Value Research (NA).....	(3,252)	(3,252)	---
Crosscutting (NA).....	(88,931)	(111,072)	(+22,141)

Subtotal, Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes...	(301,073)	(238,384)	(-62,689)
Subtotal, Evaluation Tap Funding.....	(201,073)	(231,384)	(+30,311)
Subtotal, Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/..	---	(7,000)	(+7,000)
Medical Expenditures Panel Surveys:			
Evaluation Tap Funding (NA).....	(63,811)	(63,811)	---

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Program Support:			
Evaluation Tap Funding (NA).....	(68,813)	(68,813)	---
Total, AHRQ Program Level.....	(333,697)	(371,008)	(+37,311)
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	---	(7,000)	(+7,000)
Total, Public Health Service (PHS) appropriation	45,972,917	45,522,046	-450,871
Total, Public Health Service Program Level.....	(48,093,746)	(47,163,776)	(-929,970)
=====			
CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES			
Grants to States for Medicaid			
Medicaid Current Law Benefits.....	263,462,118	263,462,118	---
State and Local Administration.....	16,453,115	16,453,115	---
Vaccines for Children.....	4,293,383	4,293,383	---
Subtotal, Medicaid Program Level.....	284,208,616	284,208,616	---
Less funds advanced in prior year.....	-106,335,631	-106,335,631	---
Total, Grants to States for Medicaid.....	177,872,985	177,872,985	---
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2015.....	103,472,323	103,472,323	---

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Payments to Health Care Trust Funds			
Supplemental Medical Insurance.....	194,565,000	194,565,000	---
Federal Uninsured Payment.....	136,000	204,000	+68,000
Program Management.....	1,260,000	1,319,000	+59,000
General Revenue for Part D Benefit.....	58,596,000	58,596,000	---
General Revenue for Part D Administration.....	373,000	373,000	---
HCFAC Reimbursement.....	255,000	128,000	-127,000
Total, Payments to Trust Funds, Program Level...	255,185,000	255,185,000	---
Program Management			
Research, Demonstration, Evaluation.....	---	20,054	+20,054
Program Operations.....	4,011,200	2,519,823	-1,491,377
State Survey and Certification.....	412,353	375,330	-37,023
High Risk Insurance Pools.....	22,004	22,004	---
Federal Administration.....	771,800	732,533	-39,267
Total, Program management.....	5,217,357	3,669,744	-1,547,613

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
<hr/>			
Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account			
<hr/>			
Part D Drug Benefit/Medicare Advantage (MIP).....	214,117	207,636	-6,481
HHS Office of Inspector General.....	29,790	28,122	-1,668
Medicaid/CHIP.....	37,303	29,708	-7,595
Department of Justice.....	29,790	28,122	-1,668
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control.....	311,000	293,588	-17,412
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services			
Federal funds.....	542,058,665	540,493,640	-1,565,025
Current year.....	536,530,308	536,530,308	---
New advance, FY 2015.....	(433,057,985)	(433,057,985)	---
Trust Funds.....	(103,472,323)	(103,472,323)	---
	5,528,357	3,963,332	-1,565,025

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES (ACF)			
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs			
Payments to Territories.....	33,000	33,000	---
Repatriation.....	1,000	1,000	---
Subtotal.....	34,000	34,000	---
Child Support Enforcement:			
State and Local Administration.....	3,480,340	3,480,340	---
Federal Incentive Payments.....	540,905	540,905	---
Access and Visitation.....	10,000	10,000	---
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement.....	4,031,245	4,031,245	---
Total, Family Support Payments Program Level.....	4,065,245	4,065,245	---
Less funds advanced in previous years.....	-1,100,000	-1,100,000	---
Total, Family Support Payments, current year.....	2,965,245	2,965,245	---
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2015.....	1,250,000	1,250,000	---

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request	
Low Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP)				
Formula Grants.....	2,820,000	3,424,549	+604,549	
Contingency Fund.....	150,000	---	-150,000	
Energy burden reduction grants.....	50,000	---	-50,000	
Total, LIHEAP, Program Level.....	3,020,000	3,424,549	+404,549	
Refugee and Entrant Assistance				
Transitional and Medical Services.....	391,477	391,477	---	UA
Victims of Trafficking.....	19,775	13,755	-6,020	UA
Social Services.....	153,407	149,927	-3,480	UA
Preventive Health.....	4,730	4,600	-130	UA
Targeted Assistance.....	48,401	47,601	-800	UA
Unaccompanied Minors.....	494,597	888,000	+373,403	UA
Victims of Torture.....	11,045	10,735	-310	UA
Total, Refugee and Entrant Assistance.....	1,123,432	1,486,095	+362,663	

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request	
Child Care and Development Block Grant.....	2,478,313	2,360,000	-118,313	UA
Social Services Block Grant (Title XX).....	1,700,000	1,700,000	---	
Children and Families Services Programs				
Programs for Children, Youth and Families:				
Head Start, current funded.....	9,621,070	8,598,095	-1,022,975	
Consolidated Runaway, Homeless Youth Program.....	100,355	97,000	-3,355	
Prevention Grants to Reduce Abuse of Runaway Youth	17,901	17,141	-760	
Child Abuse State Grants.....	26,432	25,310	-1,122	UA
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities.....	25,744	28,744	+3,000	
Community Based Child Abuse Prevention.....	41,527	39,764	-1,763	
Abandoned Infants Assistance.....	11,553	11,063	-490	UA
Child Welfare Services.....	280,650	268,735	-11,915	
Child Welfare Training/				
Innovative Approaches to Foster Care.....	26,092	24,984	-1,108	
Adoption Opportunities.....	39,179	40,622	+1,443	UA
Adoption Incentive.....	39,346	37,943	-1,403	

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request	
Social Services and Income Maintenance Research.....	44,000	---	-44,000	
Evaluation Tap Funding.....	(5,762)	(5,762)	---	
Subtotal, Program Level.....	(49,762)	(5,762)	(-44,000)	
Native American Programs.....	48,583	46,520	-2,063	UA
Community Services:				
Community Services Block Grant Act programs:				
Grants to States for Community Services.....	350,000	674,000	+324,000	UA
Economic Development.....	---	29,883	+29,883	UA
Rural Community Facilities.....	---	5,971	+5,971	UA
Subtotal.....	350,000	709,854	+359,854	
Individual Development Account Initiative.....	19,469	19,026	-443	UA
Subtotal, Community Services.....	369,469	728,880	+359,411	

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request	
Domestic Violence Hotline.....	4,500	4,500	---	UA
Family Violence/Battered Women's Shelters.....	135,000	133,521	-1,479	UA
Independent Living Training Vouchers.....	45,174	43,257	-1,917	
Faith-Based Center.....	1,370	1,299	-71	
Disaster Human Services Case Management.....	1,992	1,864	-128	
Program Direction.....	203,245	197,701	-5,544	
Total, Children and Families Services Programs..	11,083,182	10,346,943	-736,239	
Current Year.....	(11,083,182)	(10,346,943)	(-736,239)	
Evaluation Tap Funding.....	(5,762)	(5,762)	---	
Total, Program Level.....	(11,088,944)	(10,352,705)	(-736,239)	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families.....	345,000	345,000	---	
Discretionary Funds.....	63,065	59,765	-3,300	
Total, Promoting Safe and Stable Families.....	408,065	404,765	-3,300	

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency				
Foster Care.....	M	4,279,000	4,279,000	---
Adoption Assistance.....	M	2,463,000	2,463,000	---
Kinship Guardianship.....	M	124,000	124,000	---
Independent Living.....	M	140,000	140,000	---
Total, Payments to States.....		7,006,000	7,006,000	---
Less Advances from Prior Year.....	M	-2,200,000	-2,200,000	---
Total, payments, current year.....		4,806,000	4,806,000	---
New Advance, 1st quarter, FY 2015.....	M	2,200,000	2,200,000	---
Total, ACF.....		31,034,237	30,943,597	-90,640
Current year.....		(27,584,237)	(27,493,597)	(-90,640)
FY 2015.....		(3,450,000)	(3,450,000)	---
Evaluation Tap Funding.....		(5,762)	(5,762)	---
Total, ACF Program Level.....		31,039,999	30,949,359	-90,640

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
ADMINISTRATION FOR COMMUNITY LIVING			
Aging Services Programs			
Grants to States:			
Home and Community-based Supportive Services.....	366,916	347,724	-19,192
Preventive Health.....	20,944	19,848	-1,096
Protection of Vulnerable Older Americans-Title VII	21,797	20,658	-1,139
Subtotal.....	409,657	388,230	-21,427
Family Caregivers.....	153,621	145,586	-8,035
Native American Caregivers Support.....	6,364	6,031	-333
Subtotal, Caregivers.....	159,985	151,617	-8,368
Nutrition:			
Congregate Meals.....	439,070	438,191	-879
Home Delivered Meals.....	216,830	216,397	-433
Nutrition Services Incentive Program.....	160,389	160,069	-320
Subtotal.....	816,289	814,657	-1,632
Subtotal, Grants to States.....	1,385,931	1,354,504	-31,427

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Grants for Native Americans.....	27,601	26,158	-1,443
Aging Network Support Activities.....	7,873	7,461	-412
Alzheimer's Disease Demonstrations.....	9,537	3,800	-5,737
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	(10,500)	(14,700)	(+4,200)
Lifespan Respite Care.....	2,490	2,360	-130
Chronic Disease Self-Management Program.....	---	---	---
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	(10,000)	(8,000)	(-2,000)
Elder Falls.....	---	---	---
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	---	(5,000)	(+5,000)
Adult Protective Services Demonstration.....	8,000	---	-8,000
Senior Medicare Patrol Program.....	9,402	8,910	-492
Elder Rights Support Activities.....	4,088	3,874	-214
Aging and Disability Resources.....	---	6,119	+6,119
State Health Insurance Program.....	52,115	52,115	---
National Clearinghouse for Long-Term Care Information.....	3,000	---	-3,000
Paralysis Resource Center.....	6,700	6,700	---

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DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Developmental Disabilities Programs 2/:			
State Councils.....	74,774	70,876	-3,898
Protection and Advocacy.....	40,865	38,734	-2,131
Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities...	5,235	4,963	-272
Developmental Disabilities Projects of National Significance.....	8,317	8,880	+563
University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities.....	38,792	36,769	-2,023
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	(4,200)	---	(-4,200)
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Developmental Disabilities Programs...	167,983	160,222	-7,761
			UA

Program Administration.....	30,035	30,035	---
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Administration for Community Living (ACL)	1,714,755	1,662,258	-52,497
Federal funds.....	1,662,640	1,610,143	-52,497
Trust Funds.....	(52,115)	(52,115)	---
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	(24,700)	(27,700)	(+3,000)
	-----	-----	-----
Total, ACL program level.....	1,739,455	1,689,958	-49,497

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
General Departmental Management			
General Departmental Management, Federal Funds.....	234,067	208,112	-25,955
Teen Pregnancy Prevention and Abstinence Education Community Grants.....	---	101,000	+101,000
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	(104,790)	---	(-104,790)
Evaluation Tap Funding.....	(4,232)	(8,455)	(+4,223)
Subtotal, Grants.....	(109,022)	(109,455)	(+433)
Abstinence Education.....	---	5,000	+5,000
Minority Health.....	40,560	56,670	+16,110
Office of Women's Health.....	26,808	34,050	+7,242
Minority HIV/AIDS.....	---	52,224	+52,224
Evaluation Tap Funding.....	(53,891)	---	(-53,891)
Embryo Adoption Awareness Campaign.....	---	1,000	+1,000
Planning and Evaluation, Evaluation Tap Funding	(61,718)	(60,756)	(-962)
Total, General Departmental Management.....	301,435	458,056	+156,621
Federal Funds.....	(301,435)	(458,056)	(+156,621)
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	(104,790)	---	(-104,790)
Evaluation Tap Funding (NA).....	(119,841)	(69,211)	(-50,630)
Total, General Departmental Management Program..	526,066	527,267	+1,201

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
-----	-----	-----	-----
Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals.....	82,381	82,381	---
Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology.....	20,576	15,556	-5,020
Evaluation Tap Funding.....	(56,307)	(44,811)	(-11,496)
Total, Program Level.....	(76,883)	(60,367)	(-16,516)
Office of Inspector General			
Inspector General Federal Funds.....	68,879	71,000	+2,121
HIPAA/HCFAC funding (NA).....	(278,030)	(186,269)	(-91,761)
HCFAC funding (NA).....	(29,790)	(28,122)	(-1,668)
HCFAC collections (NA).....	(12,000)	(11,388)	(-612)
Total, Inspector General Program Level.....	(388,699)	(296,779)	(-91,920)

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

			FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
Office for Civil Rights					
Federal Funds.....	D		42,205	38,798	-3,407
Retirement Pay and Medical Benefits for Commissioned Officers					
Retirement Payments.....	M		415,331	415,331	---
Survivors Benefits.....	M		28,239	28,239	---
Dependents' Medical Care.....	M		106,802	106,802	---
Total, Medical Benefits for Commissioned Officers			550,372	550,372	---
Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (PHSSEF)					
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response					
Operations.....	D		33,213	31,305	-1,908
Preparedness and Emergency Operations.....	D		24,789	28,079	+3,290
National Disaster Medical System.....	D		52,502	50,054	-2,448

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Hospital Preparedness Cooperative Agreement Grants:			
Formula Grants.....	239,555	254,555	+15,000
Other Costs.....	15,000	---	-15,000
Emergency Systems for Advanced Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals (ESAR-VHP).....	505	505	---
Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA).....	415,130	415,000	-130
Medical Countermeasure Dispensing.....	5,000	5,000	---
Policy and Planning.....	15,253	14,877	-376
Project BioShield.....	250,000	255,000	+5,000
Subtotal, Preparedness and Response.....	1,050,947	1,054,375	+3,428
Assistant Secretary for Administration			
Assistant Secretary for Administration, Cybersecurity	41,125	41,125	---
Office of Security and Strategic Information.....	7,470	6,118	-1,352
Public Health and Science			
Medical Reserve Corps.....	8,979	10,672	+1,693

(Amounts in Thousands)

Title II Footnotes:
1/ Sec. 4002 of Public Law 111-148
2/ FY 2013 funds provided under Administration for Children and Families.

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED			
Grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs)			
Basic Grants:			
Advance from prior year.....	(3,313,597)	(3,313,597)	---
Forward funded.....	2,830,575	3,539,641	+709,066
Current funded.....	3,984	3,984	---
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Basic grants current year approp..	2,834,559	3,543,625	+709,066
Subtotal, Basic grants total funds available	(6,148,156)	(6,857,222)	(+709,066)
	-----	-----	-----
Basic Grants FY 2015 Advance.....	3,743,345	2,915,776	-827,569
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Basic grants, program level.....	6,577,904	6,459,401	-118,503
Concentration Grants:			
Advance from prior year.....	(1,293,919)	(1,293,919)	---
FY 2015 Advance.....	1,362,301	1,362,301	---

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Targeted Grants:			
Advance from prior year.....			
FY 2015 Advance.....	(3,116,831)	(3,116,831)	---
	3,288,126	3,281,550	-6,576
Subtotal.....	3,288,126	3,281,550	-6,576

Education Finance Incentive Grants:			
Advance from prior year.....			
FY 2015 Advance.....	(3,116,831)	(3,116,831)	---
	3,288,126	3,281,550	-6,576
Subtotal.....	3,288,126	3,281,550	-6,576
	=====	=====	=====
Subtotal, Grants to LEAs, program level.....	14,516,457	14,384,802	-131,655

School Improvement Grants.....	658,552	505,756	-152,796
Striving Readers.....	---	158,000	+158,000
			FF
			FF

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

State Agency Programs:			
Migrant.....			
Neglected and Delinquent/High Risk Youth.....	393,236	374,751	-18,485 FF
	50,231	47,614	-2,617 FF
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, State Agency programs.....	443,467	422,365	-21,102
Evaluation.....			
High School Graduation Initiative.....	---	880	+880
Migrant Education:			
High School Equivalency Program.....			
	36,526	34,623	-1,903
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Education for the disadvantaged.....	15,655,002	15,552,693	-102,309
Current Year.....	(3,973,104)	(4,711,516)	(+738,412)
FY 2015.....	(11,681,898)	(10,841,177)	(-840,721)
Subtotal, Forward Funded.....	(3,932,594)	(4,625,762)	(+693,168)
PRESCHOOL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS.....	750,000	---	-750,000

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DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
IMPACT AID			
Basic Support Payments.....	1,153,540	1,151,233	-2,307
Payments for Children with Disabilities.....	48,413	48,316	-97
Facilities Maintenance (Sec. 8008).....	4,845	4,835	-10
Construction (Sec. 8007).....	17,441	17,406	-35
Payments for Federal Property (Sec. 8002).....	---	66,813	+66,813
Total, Impact aid.....	1,224,239	1,288,603	+64,364
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS			
Effective Teaching and Learning: Literacy.....	186,892	---	-186,892
Effective Teaching and Learning: STEM.....	414,716	---	-414,716
Effective Teaching and Learning for Well-Rounded Educ. College Pathways.....	75,000	---	-75,000
State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality.....	102,200	---	-102,200
Current funded.....	---	668,389	+668,389
Advance from prior year.....	2,466,567	---	-2,466,567
FY 2015.....	(1,681,441)	(1,681,441)	---
Subtotal, State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality, program level.....	2,466,567	2,349,830	-116,737
Mathematics and Science Partnerships.....	---	149,717	+149,717

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Supplemental Education Grants.....	17,619	16,699	-920
21st Century Community Learning Centers.....	1,251,673	1,149,370	-102,303
State Assessments/Enhanced Assessment Instruments.....	389,214	378,000	-11,214
Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth programs.....	65,173	65,042	-131
Training and Advisory Services (Civil Rights).....	6,962	6,598	-364
Education for Native Hawaiians.....	34,181	32,397	-1,784
Alaska Native Education Equity.....	33,185	31,453	-1,732
Rural Education.....	179,193	169,840	-9,353
Comprehensive Centers.....	51,113	48,445	-2,668
Total, School Improvement Programs.....	5,273,688	4,397,391	-876,297
Current Year.....	(5,273,688)	(2,715,950)	(-2,557,738)
FY 2015.....	---	(1,681,441)	(+1,681,441)
Subtotal, Forward Funded.....	(1,885,253)	(2,580,358)	(+695,105)
INDIAN EDUCATION			
Grants to Local Educational Agencies.....	105,921	100,381	-5,540
Federal Programs:			
Special Programs for Indian Children.....	18,986	17,993	-993
National Activities.....	5,872	5,565	-307
Subtotal, Federal Programs.....	24,858	23,558	-1,300
Total, Indian Education.....	130,779	123,939	-6,840

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT			
Race to the Top.....	1,000,000	250,000	-750,000
Investing in Innovation Fund.....	215,000	141,602	-73,398
High School redesign.....	300,000	---	-300,000
Teacher and Leader Innovation Fund.....	400,000	---	-400,000
Expanding Educational Options.....	294,836	---	-294,836
Transition to Teaching.....	---	13,762	+13,762
School Leadership.....	97,994	25,763	-72,231
Charter Schools Grants.....	---	248,172	+248,172
Magnet Schools Assistance.....	99,611	91,647	-7,964
Fund for the Improvement of Education (FIE).....	46,276	67,376	+21,100
Teacher Incentive Fund.....	---	288,771	+288,771
Ready-to-Learn television.....	---	25,741	+25,741
Advanced Placement.....	---	28,483	+28,483
Total, Innovation and Improvement.....	2,453,717	1,181,317	-1,272,400

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
SAFE SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION			
Successful, Safe and Healthy Students.....	280,000	---	-280,000
Promise Neighborhoods.....	300,000	56,754	-243,246
National Programs.....	---	90,000	+90,000
Elementary and Secondary School Counseling.....	---	49,561	+49,561
Carol M. White Physical Education Program.....	---	74,577	+74,577
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Safe Schools and Citizenship Education...	580,000	270,892	-309,108
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION			
Current funded.....	47,589	47,021	-568
Forward funded.....	684,555	676,379	-8,176
	-----	-----	-----
Total, English Language Acquisition.....	732,144	723,400	-8,744

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

SPECIAL EDUCATION			

State Grants:			
Grants to States Part B current year.....	1,453,752	2,189,465	+735,713
Part B advance from prior year.....	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)	---
Grants to States Part B (FY 2015).....	10,124,103	9,283,383	-840,720
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, program level.....	11,577,855	11,472,848	-105,007
Preschool Grants.....	372,646	353,238	-19,408
Grants for Infants and Families.....	462,710	438,498	-24,212
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, program level.....	12,413,211	12,264,584	-148,627

IDEA National Activities (current funded):			
State Personnel Development.....	45,011	41,630	-3,381
Technical Assistance and Dissemination.....	54,781	51,928	-2,853
Personnel Preparation.....	85,799	83,700	-2,099
Parent Information Centers.....	28,917	27,411	-1,506
Technology and Media Services.....	29,588	28,047	-1,541
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, IDEA special programs.....	244,096	232,716	-11,380
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Special education.....	12,657,307	12,497,300	-160,007
Current Year.....	(2,533,204)	(3,213,917)	(+680,713)
FY 2015.....	(10,124,103)	(9,283,383)	(-840,720)
Subtotal, Forward Funded.....	(2,289,108)	(2,981,201)	(+692,093)

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH				
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants.....	M	3,302,053	3,302,053	---
Client Assistance State grants.....	D	12,240	12,000	-240
Training.....	D	30,188	33,657	+3,469
Demonstration and Training programs.....	D	5,750	5,796	+46
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers.....	D	---	1,196	+1,196
Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights (PAIR)...	D	18,031	17,650	-381
Supported Employment State grants.....	D	---	27,548	+27,548
Independent Living:				
State Grants.....	D	23,359	22,878	-481
Centers.....	D	79,953	78,305	-1,648
Services for Older Blind Individuals.....	D	34,018	33,317	-701
Subtotal.....		137,330	134,500	-2,830

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Helen Keller National Center for Deaf/Blind Youth and Adults.....	9,145	9,127	-18
National Inst. Disability and Rehab. Research (NIDRR).....	110,000	103,970	-6,030
Assistive Technology.....	30,840	33,000	+2,160
Subtotal, Discretionary programs.....	353,524	378,444	+24,920
Total, Rehabilitation services.....	3,655,577	3,680,497	+24,920
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES			
American Printing House for the Blind.....	24,505	24,456	-49
National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID):			
Operations.....	63,422	66,291	+2,869
Construction.....	2,000	---	-2,000
Total, NTID.....	65,422	66,291	+869

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
-----	-----	-----	-----
Gallaudet University:			
Operations.....	117,541	119,000	+1,459
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities.....	207,468	209,747	+2,279
CAREER, TECHNICAL, AND ADULT EDUCATION			
Career Education:			
Basic State Grants/Secondary & Technical Education			
State Grants, current funded.....	332,030	326,598	-5,432
Advance from prior year.....	(791,000)	(791,000)	---
FY 2015.....	791,000	791,000	---
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Basic State Grants, program level.	1,123,030	1,117,598	-5,432
National Programs.....	17,829	7,421	-10,408
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Career Education.....	1,140,859	1,125,019	-15,840

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
-----	-----	-----	-----
Adult Education:			
State Grants/Adult Basic and Literacy Education: D			
State Grants, current funded..... D	594,993	563,955	-31,038 FF
National Leadership Activities..... D	14,302	13,712	-590 FF
Subtotal, Adult education.....	609,295	577,667	-31,628
=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Career, Technical, and Adult Education...	1,750,154	1,702,686	-47,468
Current Year.....	(959,154)	(911,686)	(-47,468)
FY 2015.....	(791,000)	(791,000)	---
Subtotal, Forward Funded.....	(959,154)	(911,686)	(-47,468)
=====	=====	=====	=====
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE			
Pell Grants -- maximum grant (NA)..... NA	(4,860)	(4,860)	---
Pell Grants..... D	22,824,000	22,778,352	-45,648
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants... D	734,599	733,130	-1,469
Federal Work Study..... D	1,126,682	974,728	-151,954
=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Student Financial Assistance (SFA).....	24,685,281	24,486,210	-199,071

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
STUDENT AID ADMINISTRATION			
Salaries and Expenses	733,224	663,251	-69,973
Servicing Activities.....	316,867	502,749	+185,882
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Student Aid Administration.....	1,050,091	1,166,000	+115,909
HIGHER EDUCATION			
Aid for Institutional Development:			
Strengthening Institutions.....	80,623	79,139	-1,484
Hispanic Serving Institutions.....	100,432	98,583	-1,849
Promoting Post-Baccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans.....	9,011	8,845	-166
Strengthening Historically Black Colleges (HBCUs). Strengthening Historically Black Graduate Institutions.....	227,980	223,783	-4,197
Strengthening Predominantly Black Institutions.....	58,958	57,872	-1,086
Asian American Pacific Islander.....	9,262	9,092	-170
Strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions.....	3,119	3,062	-57
Strengthening Native American-Serving Nontribal Institutions.....	12,859	12,622	-237
Strengthening Tribal Colleges.....	3,119	3,062	-57
	25,713	25,239	-474
	=====	=====	=====
Subtotal, Aid for Institutional development.....	531,076	521,299	-9,777

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
International Education and Foreign Language:			
Domestic Programs.....	73,487	65,103	-8,384
Overseas Programs.....	7,451	7,061	-390
Subtotal, International Education & Foreign Lang	80,938	72,164	-8,774
Fund for the Improvement of Postsec. Ed. (FIPSE).....	260,000	79,400	-180,600
Postsecondary Program for Students with Intellectual Disabilities.....	---	10,384	+10,384
Minority Science and Engineering Improvement.....	9,466	8,971	-495
Tribally Controlled Postsec Voc/Tech Institutions.....	8,131	7,705	-426
Federal TRIO Programs.....	839,932	838,252	-1,680
GEAR UP.....	302,244	301,639	-605
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need.....	30,909	29,293	-1,616
Teacher Quality Partnerships.....	---	40,592	+40,592
Child Care Access Means Parents in School.....	15,970	15,134	-836
GPRA Data/HEA Program Evaluation.....	67,607	575	-67,032
Total, Higher Education.....	2,146,273	1,925,408	-220,865

UA

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

HOWARD UNIVERSITY			
Academic Program.....	201,637	191,091	-10,546
Endowment Program.....	3,593	3,405	-188
Howard University Hospital.....	28,834	27,325	-1,509
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Howard University.....	234,064	221,821	-12,243
COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS.....	459	435	-24
HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY (HBCU) CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM			
HBCU Federal Administration.....	352	334	-18
HBCU Loan Subsidies.....	20,150	19,096	-1,054
	=====	=====	=====
Total, HBCU Capital Financing Program.....	20,502	19,430	-1,072

UA

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCES (IES)			
Research, Development and Dissemination.....	202,273	179,860	-22,413
Statistics.....	122,748	103,060	-19,688
Regional Educational Laboratories.....	57,426	54,423	-3,003
Research in Special Education.....	59,905	54,000	-5,905
Special Education Studies and Evaluations.....	11,415	10,818	-597
Statewide Data Systems.....	85,000	34,539	-50,461
Assessment:			
National Assessment.....	124,616	132,000	+7,384
National Assessment Governing Board.....	7,690	8,235	+545
Subtotal, Assessment.....	132,306	140,235	+7,929
Total, IES.....	671,073	576,935	-94,138
	=====	=====	=====

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT			
Program Administration:			
Salaries and Expenses.....	461,450	421,917	-39,533
Building Modernization.....	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Total, Program administration.....	463,450	422,917	-40,533
Office for Civil Rights.....	107,500	98,356	-9,144
Office of the Inspector General.....	62,347	57,791	-4,556
Total, Departmental management.....	633,297	579,064	-54,233
Total, Title III, Department of Education.....	74,511,115	70,603,768	-3,907,347
Current Year.....	(51,914,114)	(48,006,767)	(-3,907,347)
FY 2015.....	(22,597,001)	(22,597,001)	---

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

Final Bill
vs. Request

FY 2014
Request

Final Bill

TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR
SEVERELY DISABLED..... D

5,396

5,257

-139

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Operating Expenses

Domestic Volunteer Service Programs:

Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)..... D

94,820

92,364

-2,456

National Senior Volunteer Corps:

Foster Grandparents Program..... D

110,565

107,702

-2,863

Senior Companion Program..... D

46,722

45,512

-1,210

Retired Senior Volunteer Program..... D

50,204

48,903

-1,301

Subtotal, Senior Volunteers.....

207,491

202,117

-5,374

Subtotal, Domestic Volunteer Service.....

302,311

294,481

-7,830

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

National and Community Service Programs:			
AmeriCorps State and National Grants.....	345,800	335,430	-10,370
Innovation, Assistance, and Other Activities.....	61,830	76,900	+15,070
Evaluation.....	5,000	5,000	---
National Civilian Community Corps.....	29,882	30,000	+118
State Commissions Support Grants.....	14,841	15,038	+197
Training and Technical Assistance.....	600	---	-600
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, National and Community Service.....	457,953	462,368	+4,415
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Operating expenses.....	760,264	756,849	-3,415
	-----	-----	-----
National Service Trust.....	207,293	207,368	+75
Salaries and Expenses.....	87,109	80,737	-6,372
Office of Inspector General.....	6,466	5,000	-1,466
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Corp. for National and Community Service.	1,061,132	1,049,954	-11,178

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING:			
FY 2016 (current) with FY 2015 comparable.....	445,000	445,000	---
FY 2015 advance with FY 2014 comparable (NA).....	(445,000)	(445,000)	---
FY 2014 advance with FY 2013 comparable (NA).....	(445,000)	(445,000)	---

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE.....	47,620	45,149	-2,471
FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION.....	16,423	16,423	---
INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES.....	225,813	226,860	+1,047
MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION.....	12,087	11,519	-568
MEDICAID AND CHIP PAYMENT AND ACCESS COMMISSION.....	9,500	7,500	-2,000
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY.....	3,345	3,186	-159
NATIONAL HEALTH CARE WORKFORCE COMMISSION.....	3,000	---	-3,000
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD.....	284,991	274,224	-10,767
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD.....	13,347	13,116	-231
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION.....	12,635	11,411	-1,224
			UA
			UA

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

				FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD						
Dual Benefits Payments Account.....	D			39,000	39,000	---
Less Income Tax Receipts on Dual Benefits.....	D			-3,000	-3,000	---
Subtotal, Dual Benefits.....				36,000	36,000	---
Federal Payment to the RR Retirement Accounts.....	M			150	150	---
Limitation on Administration.....	TF			111,739	110,300	-1,439
Limitation on the Office of Inspector General.....	TF			8,877	8,272	-605
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						
Payments to Social Security Trust Funds.....	M			16,400	16,400	---
Supplemental Security Income Program						
Federal Benefit Payments.....	M			55,579,000	55,579,000	---
Beneficiary Services.....	M			3,000	3,000	---
Research and Demonstration.....	M			54,000	47,000	-7,000
Administration.....	D			4,401,000	4,920,064	+519,064
Subtotal, SSI program level.....				60,037,000	60,549,064	+512,064
Less funds advanced in prior year.....	M			-19,300,000	-19,300,000	---
Subtotal, regular SSI current year.....				40,737,000	41,249,064	+512,064
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2015.....	M			19,700,000	19,700,000	---
Total, SSI program.....				60,437,000	60,949,064	+512,064

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Limitation on Administrative Expenses				
OASDI/DI Trust Funds.....	TF	5,091,671	4,225,519	-866,152
HI/SMI Trust Funds.....	TF	1,960,838	1,807,407	-153,431
Social Security Advisory Board.....	TF	2,300	2,300	---
SSI.....	D	3,568,037	4,292,814	+724,777
		-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, regular LAE.....		10,622,846	10,328,040	-294,806
User Fees:				
SSI User Fee activities.....	D	173,000	171,000	-2,000
SSPA User Fee Activities.....	D	1,000	1,000	---
		-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, User fees.....		174,000	172,000	-2,000
		-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Limitation on administrative expenses.		10,796,846	10,500,040	-296,806
Program Integrity:				
OASDI Trust Funds.....	TF	27,037	569,750	+542,713
SSI.....	TF	245,963	627,250	+381,287
		-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Program integrity funding.....		273,000	1,197,000	+924,000
		=====	=====	=====
Total, Limitation on Administrative Expenses....		11,069,846	11,697,040	+627,194

DIVISION H - DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

RECAP			

Mandatory, total in bill.....	612,132,581	612,125,856	-6,725
Less advances for subsequent years.....	-126,646,323	-126,646,323	---
Plus advances provided in prior years.....	128,975,631	128,975,631	---

Total, mandatory, current year.....	614,461,889	614,455,164	-6,725

Discretionary, total in bill.....	169,680,416	163,852,524	-5,827,892
Less advances for subsequent years.....	-24,814,001	-24,814,001	---
Plus advances provided in prior years.....	24,814,001	24,814,001	---

Subtotal, discretionary, current year.....	169,680,416	163,852,524	-5,827,892

Discretionary Scorekeeping adjustments:			
MSHA spending of receipts (CHIMP).....	2,000	2,000	---
SSI/SSPA User Fee Collection.....	-174,000	-172,000	+2,000
Average Weekly Insured Unemployment (AWIU) Conting	10,000	10,000	---
Medicare Eligible Accruals (permanent, indefinite).	26,476	26,476	---
Performance bonus payments (rescission).....	-3,779,000	---	+3,779,000
Childrens Health Insurance Program (rescission)...	---	-6,317,000	-6,317,000
Independent Payment Advisory Board (rescission)...	---	-10,000	-10,000
Traditional Medicare program.....	---	305,000	+305,000
Adjustment to balance with CBO scoring.....	47,000	---	-47,000

Total, discretionary.....	165,812,892	157,697,000	-8,115,892
=====			
Grand Total, current year.....	780,274,781	772,152,164	-8,122,617
=====			

DIVISION I—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

The following is an explanation of the effects of Division I, which makes appropriations for the Legislative Branch for fiscal year 2014. Unless otherwise noted, reference to the House and Senate reports are to House Report 113-173 and Senate Report 113-70. The language included in House Report 113-173 and Senate Report 113-70 should be complied with and carry the same emphasis as the language included in the explanatory statement, unless specifically addressed to the contrary in this explanatory statement. While repeating some report language for emphasis, this explanatory statement does not intend to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein.

Reprogramming Guidelines.—It is expected that all agencies notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate of any significant departures from budget plans presented to the Committees in any agency's budget justifications. In particular, agencies funded through this bill are required to notify the Committees prior to each reprogramming of funds in excess of the lesser of 10 percent or \$500,000 between programs, projects or activities, or in excess of \$500,000 between object classifications (except for shifts within the pay categories, object class 11, 12, and 13 or as further specified in each agency's respective section). This includes cumulative reprogrammings that together total at least \$500,000 from or to a particular program, activity, or object classification as well as reprogramming FTEs or funds to create new organizational entities within the Agency or to restructure entities which already exist. The Committees desire to be notified of reprogramming actions which involve less than the above-mentioned amounts if such actions would have the effect of changing an agency's funding requirements in future years or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committees' reports are affected.

TITLE I—SENATE

The agreement includes \$859,118,054 for Senate operations. This item relates solely to the Senate, and is in accordance with long practice under which each body determines its own housekeeping requirements and the other concurs without intervention.

Within the account titled "Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Inquiries and Investigations", \$720,000 is provided to enhance oversight of intelligence matters. A report, classified and unclassified, regarding findings shall be provided to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The agreement provides authority to use prior year funds for workers compensation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PAYMENT TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The agreement includes \$174,000 for payment to the widow of Bill Young, late a Representative from the State of Florida.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$1,180,736,000 for House operations. This item relates solely to the House, and is in accordance with long practice under which each body determines its own housekeeping requirements and the other concurs without intervention.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The agreement provides for unspent amounts remaining in Members' Representative Allowances account to be used for deficit or debt reduction.

The agreement provides authority to use prior year funds for unemployment compensation.

The agreement provides for transfer among the accounts disbursed by the House Chief Administrative Officer.

JOINT ITEMS

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The agreement includes \$4,203,000 for salaries and expenses.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

The agreement includes \$10,004,000 for salaries and expenses.

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

The agreement includes \$3,400,000.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$1,387,000.

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

The agreement includes \$279,000,000 for salaries of the Capitol Police. This will support a staffing level of 1,775 sworn officers and 370 civilian personnel.

New Posts.—The Capitol Police is directed to notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate when new posts are created, including the annualized cost of maintaining the new post, and how the cost will be offset.

Overtime.—The agreement recommends no more than \$22,802,195 for overtime in fiscal year 2014, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate are notified of plans to exceed that amount. These funds support the base, unscheduled, Library of Congress non-reimbursable, and training. Included is \$740,000 for overtime within the AOC account for requirements associated with the rehabilitation of the U.S. Capitol Dome and West Refrigeration Plant Revitalization. The Capitol Police is encouraged to stay within that amount and directed to provide for any additional requirement costs beyond the \$740,000 out of the Capitol Police overtime allocation.

GENERAL EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$59,459,000 for general expenses of the Capitol Police.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement authorizes transfers between the Salaries and General Expenses accounts of the Capitol Police.

The agreement provides a technical correction for the payment to the Employees' Compensation Fund.

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$3,868,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The agreement makes permanent the authorization for the payment of awards and settlements.

The agreement requires a semiannual report of disbursements.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$45,700,000 for salaries and expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The agreement gives authority for the Congressional Budget Office to accept the services of student volunteers.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The agreement includes \$90,276,946 for General Administration, of which \$599,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

With respect to operations and projects, the House and Senate have agreed to the following:

Operating Budget:	\$89,677,946
Project Budget:	
1. Conservation of Fine and Architecture Art	599,000
Total, General Administration	90,276,946

CAPITOL BUILDING

The agreement includes \$61,376,000, for maintenance, care, and operation of the Capitol, of which \$21,400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018 and \$15,940,000 shall remain available until expended solely for expenses related to the rehabilitation of the U. S. Capitol Dome.

With respect to operations and projects, the following is agreed to:

Operating Budget:	\$24,036,000
Project Budget:	
1. Dome Restoration, Interior, Phase IIB	15,940,000
2. Exterior Stone & Metal Preservation, North Extension, Exterior Lighting, Phase I	16,600,000
3. Brumidi Corridors Restoration and Conservation Plan	800,000
4. Minor Construction	4,000,000
Total, Capitol Building	61,376,000

CAPITOL GROUNDS

The agreement includes \$13,860,000 for the care and improvements of the grounds surrounding the Capitol, House and Senate office buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant, of which \$4,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

With respect to operations and projects, the following was agreed to:

Operating Budget:	\$9,860,000
Project Budget:	
1. Union Square Stabilization	2,500,000
2. Minor Construction	1,500,000
Total, Capitol Grounds	13,860,000

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

The agreement includes \$72,990,000 for the maintenance, care and operation of the Senate office buildings, of which \$16,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

This item relates solely to the Senate and is in accordance with long practice under which each body determines its own housekeeping requirements, and the other concurs without intervention.

Operating Budget:	\$56,990,000
Project Budget:	
1. Exterior Envelope Repair & Restoration, RSOB	8,700,000
2. Kitchen Exhaust System Upgrade, Phase I, DSOB	3,300,000
3. Minor Construction	4,000,000
Total, Senate Office Buildings	72,990,000

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

The agreement includes \$71,622,000 for the basic and recurring needs of the House within the House Office Buildings account, of which \$9,100,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

Operating Budget:	\$62,522,000
Project Budget:	
1. CAO Project Support	3,600,000
2. Minor Construction	5,500,000
Total, House Office Buildings (base program)	71,622,000

House Historic Buildings Revitalization Trust Fund.— In addition to funding for core facility needs, the agreement includes \$70,000,000 for the Historic Buildings Revitalization Trust Fund, to remain available until expended.

As these funds relate solely to the House, and is in accordance with long practice under which each body determines its own housekeeping requirements and the other concurs without intervention.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

In addition to the \$9,000,000 made available from receipts credited as reimbursements to this appropriation, the agreement includes \$116,678,000 for maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Power Plant, of which \$32,500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

With respect to operations and project differences, the agreement includes the following:

Operating Budget:	\$93,178,000
Project Budget:	
1. WRPE Cooling Tower Addition, RPR, Phase IIB	13,200,000
2. WRPE Chiller Addition	13,000,000
3. Cogeneration Management Program	2,300,000
4. Minor Construction	4,000,000
Subtotal, Capitol Power Plant	125,678,000
Offsetting Collections	(9,000,000)
Total, Capitol Power Plant	116,678,000

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The agreement includes \$53,391,000 for Library of Congress buildings and grounds, of which \$28,531,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

With respect to operations and projects, the following is agreed to:

Operating Budget:	\$24,860,000
Project Budget:	
1. Fire Door Improvements, Phase II, LOC	3,781,000
2. Secured Storage Facilities, Phase IV of IV, Basement, JMMB	2,400,000
3. Direct Digital Controls Upgrade, Phase I, JMMB	2,150,000
4. Collection Storage Module 5, LOC	18,200,000
5. Minor Construction	2,000,000
Total, Library Buildings and Grounds	53,391,000

CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND SECURITY

The agreement includes \$19,348,000 for Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds, and Security, of which \$1,814,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

With respect to operations and projects, the following is agreed to:

Operating Budget:	\$17,534,000
Project Budget:	
1. Chiller Replacement and Chilled Water System Expansion, Alternate Computer Facility	814,000
2. Minor Construction	1,000,000
Total, Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds, and Security	19,348,000

BOTANIC GARDEN

The agreement includes \$11,856,000 for salaries and expenses for the Botanic Garden, of which \$2,082,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

With respect to operations and projects, the following is agreed to:

Operating Budget:	\$9,774,000
Project Budget:	
1. Minor Construction	2,082,000
Total, Botanic Garden	11,856,000

CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

The agreement includes \$20,632,000 for the Capitol Visitor Center.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The agreement includes provisions requiring a semi-annual disbursement report, providing certain authority to the House Office Building Commission, and providing for collection and sale of recyclable materials.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$405,702,000 in direct appropriations, of which \$7,119,000 is to remain available until expended for digital collections and educational curricula program.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$18,180,000 in direct appropriations to the Copyright Office. An additional \$33,444,000 is made available from receipts for salaries and expenses.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$105,350,000 for salaries and expenses.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$49,750,000 for salaries and expenses. This amount includes \$650,000 for costs to provide recorded newspaper services for the blind and physically handicapped.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The agreement authorizes obligational authority for reimbursable and revolving funds.

The agreement authorizes permanent transfer authority between categories of appropriations under the heading "Library of Congress".

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes \$79,736,000 for authorized printing and binding for the Congress. This agreement does not include language that allows the Architect of the Capitol to use the Congressional Printing and Binding appropriation.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes \$31,500,000.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE REVOLVING FUND

The agreement includes \$8,064,000.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$505,383,000 in direct appropriations for salaries and expenses of the Government Accountability Office. In addition, \$32,368,000 is available from offsetting collections.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The agreement provides for the collection of fees for bid protests.

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER TRUST FUND

The agreement includes \$6,000,000 for payment to the Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund.

JOHN C. STENNIS CENTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

The agreement includes \$430,000.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The agreement continues eleven routine provisions carried in prior years. In addition the agreement includes provisions related to reducing copies of the United States Code and commercial activity on Union Square.

DIVISION I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
SENATE			
Payment to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress.....	---	174	+174
Expense allowances:			
Vice President.....	19	19	---
President Pro Tempore of the Senate.....	38	38	---
Majority Leader of the Senate.....	40	40	---
Minority Leader of the Senate.....	40	40	---
Majority Whip of the Senate.....	10	10	---
Minority Whip of the Senate.....	10	10	---
Chairman of the Majority Conference Committee.....	5	5	---
Chairman of the Minority Conference Committee.....	5	5	---
Chairman of the Majority Policy Committee.....	5	5	---
Chairman of the Minority Policy Committee.....	5	5	---
Subtotal, expense allowances.....	177	177	---
Representation allowances for the Majority and Minority Leaders.....	28	28	---
Total, Expense allowances and representation....	205	205	---

DIVISION I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Salaries, Officers and Employees			
Office of the Vice President.....	2,414	2,393	-21
Office of the President Pro Tempore.....	722	715	-7
Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders.....	5,202	5,202	---
Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips.....	3,359	3,321	-38
Committee on Appropriations.....	15,140	14,942	-198
Conference committees.....	3,316	3,278	-38
Offices of the Secretaries of the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority.....	813	805	-8
Policy Committees.....	3,386	3,348	-38
Office of the Chaplain.....	417	411	-6
Office of the Secretary.....	24,887	24,524	-363
Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.....	75,157	68,000	-7,157
Offices of the Secretaries for the Majority and Minority.....	1,764	1,740	-24
Agency contributions and related expenses.....	46,710	47,271	+561
Total, Salaries, officers and employees.....	183,287	175,950	-7,337
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate			
Salaries and expenses.....	7,150	5,192	-1,958
Office of Senate Legal Counsel			
Salaries and expenses.....	1,480	1,109	-371

DIVISION I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
-----			-----
Expense Allowances of the Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, and Secretaries for the Majority and Minority of the Senate: Expenses allowances.....	28	28	---
Contingent Expenses of the Senate			
Inquiries and investigations.....	134,000	132,000	-2,000
Expenses of United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control.....	520	494	-26
Secretary of the Senate 1/.....	5,816	6,250	+434
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.....	145,240	128,210	-17,030
Miscellaneous items.....	19,553	19,400	-153
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account.....	394,202	390,000	-4,202
Official Mail Costs			
Expenses.....	300	281	-19
Total, Contingent expenses of the Senate.....	699,631	676,635	-22,996
Total, Senate 1/.....	891,781	859,293	-32,488

DIVISION I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
Payment to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress.....	---	174	+174
Salaries and Expenses			
House Leadership Offices			
Office of the Speaker.....	6,985	6,645	-340
Office of the Majority Floor Leader.....	2,292	2,180	-112
Office of the Minority Floor Leader.....	7,478	7,114	-364
Office of the Majority Whip.....	1,983	1,887	-96
Office of the Minority Whip.....	1,534	1,460	-74
Republican Conference.....	1,582	1,505	-77
Democratic Caucus.....	1,563	1,487	-76
Subtotal, House Leadership Offices.....	23,417	22,278	-1,139
Members' Representational Allowances Including Members' Clerk Hire, Official Expenses of Members, and Official Mail Expenses.....			
	577,452	554,318	-23,134

DIVISION I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Committee Employees			
Standing Committees, Special and Select.....	126,736	123,903	-2,833
Committee on Appropriations (including studies and investigations).....	26,829	23,271	-3,558
Subtotal, Committee employees.....	153,565	147,174	-6,391
Salaries, Officers and Employees			
Office of the Clerk.....	24,009	24,009	---
Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....	12,862	14,777	+2,115
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.....	123,558	113,100	-10,458
Office of the Inspector General.....	4,742	4,742	---
Office of General Counsel.....	1,424	1,341	-83
Office of the Parliamentarian.....	2,073	1,952	-121
Office of the Parliamentarian.....	(1,475)	(1,952)	(+477)
Compilation of precedents of the House of Representatives.....	(598)	---	(-598)

DIVISION I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House.....	5,069	3,088	-1,981
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House.....	9,728	8,353	-1,375
Office of Interparliamentary Affairs.....	864	814	-50
Other authorized employees.....	442	479	+37
Subtotal, Salaries, officers and employees.....	184,571	172,655	-11,916
Allowances and Expenses			
Supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims.....	3,719	3,503	-216
Official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House.....	202	190	-12
Government contributions.....	266,469	258,081	-8,388
Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery.....	17,217	16,217	-1,000
Transition activities.....	1,732	1,631	-101
Wounded Warrior program.....	2,515	2,500	-15
Office of Congressional Ethic.....	1,557	1,467	-90
Miscellaneous items.....	765	720	-45
Subtotal, Allowances and expenses.....	294,176	284,309	-9,867
Total, House of Representatives.....	1,233,181	1,180,908	-52,273

DIVISION I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

JOINT ITEMS			
Joint Economic Committee.....	4,279	4,203	-76
Joint Committee on Taxation.....	10,065	10,004	-61
Office of the Attending Physician			
Medical supplies, equipment, expenses, and allowances.	3,421	3,400	-21
Office of Congressional Accessibility Services.....	1,387	1,387	---
=====			
Total, Joint items.....	19,152	18,994	-158
=====			
CAPITOL POLICE			
Salaries.....	297,863	279,000	-18,863
General expenses.....	65,433	59,459	-5,974
=====			
Total, Capitol Police.....	363,296	338,459	-24,837
=====			
OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE			
Salaries and expenses.....	4,482	3,868	-614

DIVISION I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE			
Salaries and expenses.....	45,700	45,700	---
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
General administration.....	100,099	90,277	-9,822
Capitol building.....	61,575	61,376	-199
Capitol grounds.....	13,452	13,860	+408
Senate office buildings.....	76,404	72,990	-3,414
House of Representatives buildings:			
House office buildings.....	109,089	71,622	-37,467
House Historic buildings revitalization fund.....	70,000	70,000	---
Capitol Power Plant.....	122,259	125,678	+3,419
Offsetting collections.....	-9,000	-9,000	---
Subtotal, Capitol Power Plant.....	113,259	116,678	+3,419
Library buildings and grounds.....	77,016	53,391	-23,625
Capitol police buildings, grounds and security.....	26,935	19,348	-7,587
Botanic garden.....	12,136	11,856	-280
Capitol Visitor Center:			
CVC Operations.....	21,702	20,632	-1,070
Total, Architect of the Capitol.....	681,667	602,030	-79,637

DIVISION I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS			
Salaries and expenses.....	433,830	412,052	-21,778
Authority to spend receipts.....	-6,350	-6,350	---
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses.....	427,480	405,702	-21,778
Copyright Office, salaries and expenses.....	52,952	51,624	-1,328
Authority to spend receipts.....	-33,619	-33,444	+175
Subtotal, Copyright Office.....	19,333	18,180	-1,153
Congressional Research Service, Salaries and expenses. Books for the blind and physically handicapped	109,979	105,350	-4,629
Salaries and expenses.....	51,927	49,750	-2,177
Total, Library of Congress.....	608,719	578,982	-29,737
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE			
Congressional printing and binding.....	79,736	79,736	---
Office of Superintendent of Documents, Salaries and expenses.....	35,823	31,500	-4,323
Government Printing Office Revolving Fund.....	12,919	8,064	-4,855
Total, Government Printing Office.....	128,478	119,300	-9,178

DIVISION I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE			
Salaries and expenses.....	556,257	537,751	-18,506
Offsetting collections.....	-31,918	-32,368	-450
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Government Accountability Office.....	524,339	505,383	-18,956
OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER			
Payment to the Open World Leadership Center			
Trust Fund.....	10,061	6,000	-4,061
JOHN C. STENNIS CENTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT			
Stennis Center for Public Service.....	430	430	---
	=====	=====	=====
Grand total 1/.....	4,511,286	4,259,347	-251,939
	=====	=====	=====

1/ A FY 2014 budget request amendment of \$6.15 million for the Secretary of the Senate was considered.

DIVISION I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
RECAPITULATION			
Senate 1/.....	891,781	859,293	-32,488
House of Representatives.....	1,233,181	1,180,908	-52,273
Joint Items.....	19,152	18,994	-158
Capitol Police.....	363,296	338,459	-24,837
Office of Compliance.....	4,482	3,868	-614
Congressional Budget Office.....	45,700	45,700	---
Architect of the Capitol.....	681,667	602,030	-79,637
Library of Congress.....	608,719	578,982	-29,737
Government Printing Office.....	128,478	119,300	-9,178
Government Accountability Office.....	524,339	505,383	-18,956
Open World Leadership Center.....	10,061	6,000	-4,061
Stennis Center for Public Service.....	430	430	---
Grand total 1/.....	4,511,286	4,259,347	-251,939

1/ A FY 2014 budget request amendment of \$6.15 million for the Secretary of the Senate was considered.

DIVISION J—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

Matters Addressed by Only One Committee.—The language and allocations set forth in House Report 113-90 and Senate Report 113-48 should be complied with unless specifically addressed to the contrary in this explanatory statement. Report language included by the House, which is not changed by the report of the Senate or this explanatory statement, and Senate report language, which is not changed by this explanatory statement, is approved by the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress. This explanatory statement, while repeating some report language for emphasis, does not intend to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein. In cases where the House or the Senate has directed the submission of a report, such report is to be submitted to both Houses of Congress. House or Senate reporting requirements with deadlines prior to, or within 15 days after, enactment of this Act shall be submitted no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act. All other reporting deadlines not changed by this explanatory statement are to be met.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Incrementally Funded Projects.—The Administration requested several large military construction projects that can be incrementally funded, but were instead submitted as large single-year requests, in accordance with a directive from the Office of Management and Budget to the Department of Defense to severely restrict the use of incremental funding for military construction. The Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress have previously notified the Administration that they reserve the prerogative to provide incremental funding where appropriate, in accordance with authorizing legislation. In general, the Committees support full funding for military construction projects. In some cases, however, incremental funding makes fiscal and programmatic sense. The agreement therefore incrementally funds the following projects: Fort Knox Ambulatory Health Center, Kentucky; Fort Bliss Hospital Replacement, Texas and Rhine Ordnance Barracks Medical Center Replacement, Germany.

Additional reductions.—The military construction funding allocation resulting from the congressional budget agreement is \$1,203,633,000 below the fiscal year 2014 budget request. The agreement reflects the necessity to reduce or eliminate funding for a number of otherwise meritorious projects to meet the budget constraints. Of note, many of these projects are authorized in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014. In accordance with section 115 of this title, the Committees encourage the Department of Defense to submit reprogramming requests for authorized projects that under other circumstances would have been funded should adequate funding become available within the Department.

European Consolidation Study.—The Committees are aware that the Department of Defense (DOD) is conducting a European Consolidation Study in an effort to reduce DOD's infrastructure in Europe. The study is ongoing, and the projected completion date remains uncertain. Nevertheless, DOD's fiscal year 2014 budget request included nearly \$631,000,000 for 14 projects in Germany and the United Kingdom that could be affected by the outcome of the study. The agreement does not provide funding for several of these

projects which require further strategic evaluation, and fences funding for the remaining projects pending completion of the consolidation study and certification by the Secretary of Defense of the continued requirement of each of the relevant projects.

Pacific Air Resiliency (PAR) Initiative.—The Department of Defense is conducting a PAR study to assess requirements to protect U.S. air assets in the Pacific, including Anderson Air Force Base in Guam. The study is focused on a three-pronged approach including hardening of key facilities, dispersal of aircraft, and rapid runway repair. Although the study has not been completed or its findings validated, the budget request included six Air Force PAR projects in Guam and Saipan. The Committees believe it is premature to assess air resiliency priorities without the final results of the PAR plan encompassing the entire Pacific Command Area of Responsibility. The agreement therefore fences funding for the pertinent Air Force projects in Guam and Saipan until the final PAR plan is transmitted to Congress, and the Secretary of Defense certifies the requirement for each of the projects.

Special Operations Command Resiliency and Human Performance Centers.—The agreement does not include funding for the three Performance Centers requested in the budget submission. While the Committees support the overall concept of the Centers there are still questions as to the requirements of the program and the associated facility requirements. As requested in House Report 113-90, the Command Surgeon US Special Operations Command is directed to provide the congressional defense committees a master plan for these facilities by installation and fiscal year including unit cost, square footage and how treatment will be incorporated into the servicemembers' Service Treatment Record no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

Real Property.—The Committees recognize the importance of eliminating wasteful spending on unused Department of Defense (DOD) facilities and properties that have been rated at zero percent utilization. The DOD is urged to manage its facilities and properties in a responsible manner that does not waste taxpayer resources.

Competitive Contracts.—The Committees note the importance of competitive bidding for Department of Defense construction projects. The Department, including the Military Services and related agencies, is encouraged to award contracts through the use of competitive procedures as appropriate. The Secretary of Defense is urged to use these and other duly established legislative and regulatory guidelines for construction contracts and to keep accurate records of contracts that receive multiple bids.

DOD Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) Implementation Report Update.—The agreement urges the Department to provide an assessment of the progress and barriers to the implementation of UFC 2-100-01. This assessment should include the status of each installation's master plan and its plan elements; the status of compliance with Military Development Sustainability criteria for all completed area development plans; and the status of master planning training for installation commanders and master planners.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

The agreement provides \$1,104,875,000 for Military Construction, Army. Within this amount, the agreement provides \$64,575,000 for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services, and host nation support.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

The agreement provides \$1,629,690,000 for Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps. Within this amount, the agreement provides \$80,638,000 for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

The agreement provides \$1,052,796,000 for Military Construction, Air Force. Within this amount, the agreement provides \$11,314,000 for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services.

**MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

The agreement provides \$3,445,423,000 for Military Construction, Defense-Wide. Within this amount, the agreement provides \$205,185,000 for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services.

Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP).—The agreement provides \$150,000,000 for ECIP. Additionally, the agreement provides \$10,000,000 in dedicated funding for ECIP planning and design. The Committees strongly support the efforts of the Department of Defense to promote energy conservation, green building initiatives, energy security, and investment in renewable energy resources, and commend the leadership of the Department and the Services for making energy efficiency a key component of construction on military installations. The Department is urged to use the dedicated planning and design funds to invest in innovative renewable energy projects as well as projects that enhance energy security at military installations.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The agreement provides \$314,740,000 for Military Construction, Army National Guard. Within this amount, the agreement provides \$22,930,000 for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The agreement provides \$119,800,000 for Military Construction, Air National Guard. Within this amount, the agreement provides \$13,400,000 for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE

The agreement provides \$156,560,000 for Military Construction, Army Reserve. Within this amount, the agreement provides \$14,212,000 for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY RESERVE

The agreement provides \$29,000,000 for Military Construction, Navy Reserve. Within this amount, the agreement provides \$2,540,000 for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE RESERVE

The agreement provides \$45,659,000 for Military Construction, Air Force Reserve. Within this amount, the agreement provides \$2,229,000 for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services.

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM**

The agreement provides \$199,700,000 for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

The agreement provides \$27,408,000 for Family Housing Construction, Army.

**FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND
MAINTENANCE, ARMY**

The agreement provides \$512,871,000 for Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Army.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND
MARINE CORPS

The agreement provides \$73,407,000 for Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND
MAINTENANCE, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

The agreement provides \$379,444,000 for Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

The agreement provides \$76,360,000 for Family Housing Construction, Air Force.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND
MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

The agreement provides \$388,598,000 for Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Air Force.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND
MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

The agreement provides \$55,845,000 for Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FAMILY HOUSING
IMPROVEMENT FUND

The agreement provides \$1,780,000 for the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund.

CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION CONSTRUCTION,
DEFENSE-WIDE

The agreement provides \$122,536,000 for Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense-Wide.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE
ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$451,357,000 for the Department of Defense Base Closure Account.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSIONS OF
FUNDS)

The agreement includes section 101 limiting the use of funds under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract.

The agreement includes section 102 allowing the use of construction funds in this title for hire of passenger motor vehicles.

The agreement includes section 103 allowing the use of construction funds in this title for advances to the Federal Highway Administration for the construction of access roads.

The agreement includes section 104 prohibiting construction of new bases in the United States without a specific appropriation.

The agreement includes section 105 limiting the use of funds for the purchase of land or land easements that exceed 100 percent of the value.

The agreement includes section 106 prohibiting the use of funds, except funds appropriated in this title for that purpose, for family housing.

The agreement includes section 107 limiting the use of minor construction funds to transfer or relocate activities.

The agreement includes section 108 prohibiting the procurement of steel unless American producers, fabricators, and manufacturers have been allowed to compete.

The agreement includes section 109 prohibiting the use of construction or family housing funds to pay real property taxes in any foreign nation.

The agreement includes section 110 prohibiting the use of funds to initiate a new installation overseas without prior notification.

The agreement includes section 111 establishing a preference for American architectural and engineering services for overseas projects.

The agreement includes section 112 establishing a preference for American contractors in United States territories and possessions in the Pacific and on Kwajalein Atoll and in countries bordering the Arabian Sea. The Department's military construction program remains key to advancing U.S. security interests in these regions. The Government Accountability Office is therefore directed to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act that examines the potential benefits/problems with expanding the geographical area for American contractor preference to include countries within the United States Central Command Area of Responsibility.

The agreement includes section 113 requiring congressional notification of military exercises when construction costs exceed \$100,000.

The agreement includes section 114 limiting obligations in the last two months of the fiscal year.

The agreement includes section 115 allowing funds appropriated in prior years for new projects authorized during the current session of Congress.

The agreement includes section 116 allowing the use of expired or lapsed funds to pay the cost of supervision for any project being completed with lapsed funds.

The agreement includes section 117 allowing military construction funds to be available for five years.

The agreement includes section 118 allowing the transfer of proceeds between BRAC accounts.

The agreement includes section 119 allowing the transfer of funds from Family Housing Construction accounts to the Family Housing Improvement Fund.

The agreement includes section 120 allowing transfers to the Homeowners Assistance Fund.

The agreement includes section 121 limiting the source of operation and maintenance funds for flag and general officer quarters and allowing for notification by electronic medium.

The agreement includes section 122 extending the availability of funds in the Ford Island Improvement Account.

The agreement includes section 123 placing limitations on the expenditure of funds for projects impacted by BRAC 2005.

The agreement includes section 124 allowing the transfer of expired funds to the Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Construction, Defense account.

The agreement includes section 125 restricting the obligation of funds for relocating an Army unit that performs a testing mission.

The agreement includes section 126 allowing for the reprogramming of construction funds among projects and activities subject to certain criteria.

The agreement includes section 127 prohibiting the obligation or expenditure of funds provided to the Department of Defense for military construction for projects at Arlington National Cemetery.

The agreement includes section 128 prohibiting the use of funds made available in this Act for decommissioning an Air Force power plant pending a review by the Government Accountability Office.

The agreement includes section 129 allowing the Secretary of the Army to obligate from available funds to complete a prior year project.

The agreement includes section 130 rescinding unobligated balances from the Military Construction, Army account.

The agreement includes section 131 rescinding unobligated balances from the Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps account.

The agreement includes section 132 rescinding unobligated balances from the Military Construction, Air Force account.

The agreement includes section 133 rescinding unobligated balances from the Military Construction, Defense-Wide account.

The agreement includes section 134 rescinding unobligated balances from the Military Construction, Air National Guard account.

The agreement includes section 135 rescinding unobligated balances from the fund established by Sec. 103(d) of 42 U.S.C. 3374 for expenses associated with the Homeowners Assistance Program.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL

Note: The State Table contains several projects that were included in the fiscal year 2014 budget request without specifying location. The Department of Defense has since provided those locations as Kansas, Oklahoma, and Japan.		
ALABAMA		
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
DECATUR		
NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER ADD/ALT.....	4,000	4,000
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
BIRMINGHAM IAP		
ADD TO AND ALTER DISTRIBUTED GROUND STATION F.....	8,500	8,500
ALASKA		
ARMY		
FORT WAINWRIGHT		
AVIATION BATTALION COMPLEX.....	45,000	45,000
AVIATION STORAGE HANGAR.....	58,000	58,000
DEFENSE-WIDE		
CLEAR AFS		
BMDS UPGRADE EARLY WARNING RADAR.....	17,204	17,204
FORT GREELY		
MECHANICAL-ELECTRICAL BLDG MISSILE FIELD #1.....	82,000	82,000
ARIZONA		
AIR FORCE		
LUKE AFB		
F-35 FIELD TRAINING DETACHMENT.....	5,500	5,500
F-35 SQ OPS/AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE UNIT #3.....	21,400	21,400
ARKANSAS		
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
FORT CHAFFEE		
SCOUT/RECCE GUNNERY COMPLEX.....	21,000	21,000
CALIFORNIA		
NAVY		
BARSTOW		
ENGINE DYNAMOMETER FACILITY.....	14,998	---
CAMP PENDLETON		
AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT UPGRADE.....	13,124	13,124
CORONADO		
H-60 TRAINER FACILITY.....	8,910	8,910
POINT MUGU		
AIRCRAFT ENGINE TEST PADS.....	7,198	7,198
BAMS CONSOLIDATED MAINTENANCE HANGAR.....	17,469	17,469
PORT HUENEME		
UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING CONVERSION.....	33,600	33,600
SAN DIEGO		
STEAM PLANT DECENTRALIZATION.....	34,331	34,331
TWENTYNINE PALMS		
CAMP WILSON INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES.....	33,437	---
AIR FORCE		
BEALE AFB		
DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND STATION OPS BLDG.....	62,000	62,000
DEFENSE-WIDE		
BRAWLEY		
SOF DESERT WARFARE TRAINING CENTER.....	23,095	23,095
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT-TRACY		
GENERAL PURPOSE WAREHOUSE.....	37,554	37,554
MIRAMAR		
REPLACE FUEL PIPELINE.....	6,000	6,000
ARMY RESERVE		
CAMP PARKS		
ARMY RESERVE CENTER.....	17,500	17,500

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)		
	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
.....
FORT HUNTER LIGGETT		
TASS TRAINING CENTER (TTC).....	16,500	16,500
NAVY RESERVE		
MARCH AFB		
NOSC MORENO VALLEY RESERVE TRAINING CENTER.....	11,086	9,086
AIR FORCE RESERVE		
MARCH AFB		
JOINT REGIONAL DEPLOYMENT PROCESSING CENTER.....	19,900	19,900
COLORADO		
ARMY		
FORT CARSON		
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR.....	73,000	73,000
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR.....	66,000	66,000
CENTRAL ENERGY PLANT.....	34,000	34,000
FIRE STATION.....	12,000	12,000
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING.....	33,000	33,000
RUNWAY.....	12,000	12,000
SIMULATOR BUILDING.....	12,200	12,200
DEFENSE-WIDE		
FORT CARSON		
SOF GROUP SUPPORT BATTALION.....	22,282	22,282
FLORIDA		
ARMY		
EGLIN AFB		
AUTOMATED SNIPER FIELD FIRE RANGE.....	4,700	4,700
NAVY		
JACKSONVILLE		
P-8A TRAINING & PARKING APRON EXPANSION.....	20,752	20,752
KEY WEST		
AIRCRAFT CRASH/RESCUE & FIRE HEADQUARTERS.....	14,001	14,001
MAYPORT		
LCS LOGISTICS SUPPORT FACILITY.....	16,093	16,093
AIR FORCE		
TYNDALL AFB		
F-22 MUNITIONS STORAGE COMPLEX.....	9,100	9,100
DEFENSE-WIDE		
HURLBURT FIELD		
SOF ADD/ALTER OPERATIONS FACILITY.....	7,900	7,900
JACKSONVILLE		
REPLACE FUEL PIPELINE.....	7,500	7,500
KEY WEST		
SOF BOAT DOCKS.....	3,600	3,600
PANAMA CITY		
REPLACE GROUND VEHICLE FUELING FACILITY.....	2,600	2,600
TYNDALL AFB		
REPLACE FUEL PIPELINE.....	9,500	9,500
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
PINELLAS PARK		
READY BUILDING.....	5,700	5,700
AIR FORCE RESERVE		
HOMESTEAD AFS		
ENTRY CONTROL COMPLEX.....	9,800	9,800
GEORGIA		
ARMY		
FORT GORDON		
ADV INDIVIDUAL TRAINING BARRACKS CPLX, PH2.....	61,000	61,000
NAVY		
ALBANY		
CERS DISPATCH FACILITY.....	1,010	1,010
WEAPONS STORAGE AND INSPECTION FACILITY.....	15,600	15,600
SAVANNAH		
TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE LAND ACQ - PHASE 1.....	61,717	61,717

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)		
	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
DEFENSE-WIDE		
FORT BENNING		
FAITH MIDDLE SCHOOL ADDITION.....	6,031	6,031
WHITE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT.....	37,304	37,304
FORT STEWART		
DIAMOND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT.....	44,504	44,504
HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD		
REPLACE FUEL ISLAND.....	13,500	13,500
MOODY AFB		
REPLACE GROUND VEHICLE FUELING FACILITY.....	3,800	3,800
HAWAII		
ARMY		
FORT SHAFTER		
COMMAND AND CONTROL FACILITY - ADMIN.....	75,000	70,000
NAVY		
KANEHOE BAY		
3RD RADIO BN MAINTENANCE/OPERATIONS COMPLEX.....	25,336	25,336
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE EXPANSION.....	16,968	16,968
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR UPGRADES.....	31,820	31,820
ARMORY ADDITION AND RENOVATION.....	12,952	---
AVIATION SIMULATOR MODERNIZATION/ADDITION.....	17,724	17,724
MV-22 HANGAR.....	57,517	57,517
MV-22 PARKING APRON AND INFRASTRUCTURE.....	74,665	74,665
PEARL CITY		
WATER TRANSMISSION LINE.....	30,100	30,100
PEARL HARBOR		
DRYDOCK WATERFRONT FACILITY.....	22,721	22,721
SUBMARINE PRODUCTION SUPPORT FACILITY.....	35,277	35,277
AIR FORCE		
JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM		
C-17 MODERNIZE HGR 35, DOCKS 1&2.....	4,800	4,800
DEFENSE-WIDE		
FORD ISLAND		
DISA PACIFIC FACILITY UPGRADES.....	2,615	2,615
JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM		
ALTER WAREHOUSE SPACE.....	2,800	2,800
ILLINOIS		
NAVY		
GREAT LAKES		
UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING.....	35,851	35,851
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
KANKAKEE		
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR.....	28,000	28,000
READINESS CENTER.....	14,000	14,000
INDIANA		
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
HULMAN REGIONAL AIRPORT		
ADD/ALTER BLDG 37 FOR DIST COMMON GROUND STA.....	7,300	7,300
KANSAS		
ARMY		
FORT LEAVENWORTH		
SIMULATIONS CENTER.....	17,000	17,000
AIR FORCE		
MCCONNELL AFB		
KC-46A 2-BAY CORROSION CONTROL FUEL HANGAR.....	---	82,000
KC-46A 3-BAY GENERAL PURPOSE MAINTENANCE HANGAR...	---	80,000
KC-46A AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON ALTERATION.....	---	2,200
KC-46A APRONS FUELS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.....	---	12,800
KC-46A FLIGHT SIMULATOR FACILITY PHASE 1.....	---	2,150
KC-46A GENERAL MAINTENANCE HANGAR.....	---	32,000
KC-46A MISCELLANEOUS FACILITIES ALTERATION.....	---	970
KC-46A PIPELINE STUDENT DORMITORY.....	---	7,000

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)		
	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL

KENTUCKY		
ARMY		
FORT CAMPBELL		
BATTLEFIELD WEATHER SUPPORT FACILITY.....	4,800	4,800
AIR FORCE		
FORT CAMPBELL		
19TH AIR SUPPORT OPERATIONS SQDRN EXPANSION.....	8,000	8,000
DEFENSE-WIDE		
BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT		
AMMUNITION DEMILITARIZATION FACILITY, PH XIV.....	122,536	122,536
FORT CAMPBELL		
FORT CAMPBELL HIGH SCHOOL REPLACEMENT.....	59,278	59,278
MARSHALL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT.....	38,591	38,591
SOF GROUP SPECIAL TROOPS BATTALION.....	26,342	26,342
FORT KNOX		
AMBULATORY HEALTH CENTER.....	265,000	145,000
CONSOLIDATE/REPLACE VAN VOORHIS-MUDGE ES.....	38,023	38,023
MAINE		
NAVY		
NSS PORTSMOUTH NAVY SHIPYARD		
NCTAMS VLF COMMERCIAL POWER CONNECTION.....	13,800	13,800
STRUCTURAL SHOPS CONSOLIDATION.....	11,522	11,522
MARYLAND		
ARMY		
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND		
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES.....	21,000	21,000
FORT DETRICK		
ENTRY CONTROL POINT.....	2,500	2,500
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL STORAGE BUILDING.....	4,600	4,600
NAVY		
FORT MEADE		
MARFORCYBERCOM HQ-OPS BUILDING.....	83,988	83,988
AIR FORCE		
FORT MEADE		
CYBERCOM JOINT OPERATIONS CENTER, INCREMENT 1.....	85,000	85,000
JOINT BASE ANDREWS		
HELICOPTER OPERATIONS FACILITY.....	30,000	30,000
DEFENSE-WIDE		
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND		
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMAND LAB REPLACEMENT.....	210,000	210,000
BETHESDA (WRNMMC)		
MECH & ELECTRICAL IMPROVEMENTS BLDG C.....	46,800	46,800
PARKING GARAGE.....	20,000	20,000
FORT DETRICK		
USAMRIID REPLACEMENT STAGE 1, INCR 8.....	13,000	13,000
FORT MEADE		
HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING CAPACITY INC 3.....	431,000	431,000
NSAW RECAPITALIZE BUILDING #1/SITE M INC 2.....	58,000	58,000
JOINT BASE ANDREWS		
AMBULATORY CARE CENTER INC 2.....	76,200	76,200
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
FORT MEADE		
175TH NETWORK WARFARE SQUADRON FACILITY.....	4,000	4,000
MARTIN STATE AIRPORT		
CYBER/ISR FACILITY.....	8,000	8,000
ARMY RESERVE		
BOWIE		
ARMY RESERVE CENTER.....	25,500	25,500
MASSACHUSETTS		
DEFENSE-WIDE		
HANSCOM AFB		
HANSCOM PRIMARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT.....	36,213	36,213

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)		
	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP EDWARDS		
ENLISTED BARRACKS, TRANSIENT TRAINING ADD.....	19,000	19,000
MICHIGAN		
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP GRAYLING		
ENLISTED BARRACKS, TRANSIENT TRAINING.....	17,000	17,000
MINNESOTA		
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
STILLWATER		
READINESS CENTER.....	17,000	17,000
MISSISSIPPI		
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP SHELBY		
WATER SUPPLY/TREATMENT BUILDING, POTABLE.....	3,000	3,000
PASCAGOULA		
READINESS CENTER.....	4,500	4,500
MISSOURI		
ARMY		
FORT LEONARD WOOD		
ADV INDIVIDUAL TRAINING BARRACKS CPLX, PH1.....	86,000	86,000
SIMULATOR BUILDING.....	4,700	4,700
AIR FORCE		
WHITEMAN AFB		
WSA MOP IGLOOS AND ASSEMBLY FACILITY.....	5,900	5,900
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
MACON		
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP.....	9,100	9,100
WHITEMAN AFB		
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR.....	5,000	5,000
NAVY RESERVE		
KANSAS CITY		
RESERVE TRAINING CENTER - BELTON, MISSOURI.....	15,020	15,020
MONTANA		
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
GREAT FALLS IAP		
INTRA-THEATER AIRLIFT CONVERSION.....	22,000	22,000
NEBRASKA		
AIR FORCE		
OFFUTT AFB		
USSTRATCOM REPLACEMENT FACILITY, INCR 3.....	136,000	136,000
NEVADA		
NAVY		
FALLON		
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT.....	11,334	11,334
AIR FORCE		
NELLIS AFB		
ADD RPA WEAPONS SCHOOL FACILITY.....	20,000	20,000
DORMITORY (240 RM).....	35,000	35,000
F-35 ALT MISSION EQUIP (AME) STORAGE.....	5,000	5,000
F-35 FUEL CELL HANGAR.....	9,400	9,400
F-35 PARTS STORE.....	9,100	9,100
NEW JERSEY		
DEFENSE-WIDE		
JOINT BASE MCGUIRE-DIX-LAKEHURST		
REPLACE FUEL DISTRIBUTION COMPONENTS.....	10,000	10,000

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)		
	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL

ARMY RESERVE		
JOINT BASE MCGUIRE-DIX-LAKEHURST		
AUTOMATED MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN (MPMG).....	9,500	9,500
CENTRAL ISSUE FACILITY.....	7,900	7,900
CONSOLIDATED DINING FACILITY.....	13,400	13,400
MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE.....	5,400	5,400
NEW MEXICO		
AIR FORCE		
CANNON AFB		
AIRMEN AND FAMILY READINESS CENTER.....	5,500	---
DORMITORY (144 RM).....	22,000	22,000
SATELLITE DINING FACILITY.....	6,600	6,600
HOLLOMAN AFB		
F-16 AIRCRAFT COVERED WASHRACK AND PAD.....	2,250	2,250
KIRTLAND AFB		
NUCLEAR SYSTEMS WING & SUSTAINMENT CENTER (PH)....	30,500	30,500
DEFENSE-WIDE		
HOLLOMAN AFB		
MEDICAL CLINIC REPLACEMENT.....	60,000	60,000
REPLACE HYDRANT FUEL SYSTEM.....	21,400	21,400
NEW YORK		
ARMY		
U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY		
CADET BARRACKS, INCR 2.....	42,000	42,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
NEW YORK		
READINESS CENTER ADD/ALT.....	31,000	31,000
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
FORT DRUM		
MQ-9 FLIGHT TRAINING UNIT HANGAR.....	4,700	4,700
ARMY RESERVE		
BULLVILLE		
ARMY RESERVE CENTER.....	14,500	14,500
NORTH CAROLINA		
ARMY		
FORT BRAGG		
COMMAND AND CONTROL FACILITY.....	5,900	5,900
NAVY		
CAMP LEJEUNE		
LANDFILL - PHASE 4.....	20,795	20,795
OPERATIONS TRAINING COMPLEX.....	22,515	22,515
STEAM DECENTRALIZATION - BEQ NODES.....	18,679	18,679
STEAM DECENTRALIZATION - CAMP JOHNSON.....	2,620	2,620
STEAM DECENTRALIZATION - HADNOT POINT.....	13,390	13,390
NEW RIVER		
CH-53K MAINTENANCE TRAINING FACILITY.....	13,218	13,218
CORROSION CONTROL HANGAR.....	12,547	12,547
REGIONAL COMMUNICATION STATION.....	20,098	20,098
DEFENSE-WIDE		
CAMP LEJEUNE		
SOF PERFORMANCE RESILIENCY CENTER.....	14,400	---
SOF SUSTAINMENT TRAINING COMPLEX.....	28,977	28,977
FORT BRAGG		
CONSOLIDATE/REPLACE POPE HOLBROOK ELEMENTARY.....	37,032	37,032
SOF CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION ANNEX.....	37,689	37,689
SOF COMBAT MEDIC SKILLS SUSTAIN. COURSE BLDG.....	7,600	7,600
SOF ENGINEER TRAINING FACILITY.....	10,419	10,419
SOF LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL CENTER.....	64,606	64,606
SOF UPGRADE TRAINING FACILITY.....	14,719	14,719
ARMY RESERVE		
FORT BRAGG		
ARMY RESERVE CENTER.....	24,500	24,500

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)		
	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL

NORTH DAKOTA		
AIR FORCE		
MINOT AFB		
B-52 ADAL AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE UNIT.....	15,530	15,530
B-52 MUNITIONS STORAGE IGLOOS.....	8,300	8,300
DEFENSE-WIDE		
MINOT AFB		
REPLACE FUEL PIPELINE.....	6,400	6,400
OHIO		
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
RAVENNA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT		
SANITARY SEWER.....	5,200	5,200
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
SPRINGFIELD BECKLEY-MAP		
ALTER INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS FACILITY.....	7,200	7,200
OKLAHOMA		
NAVY		
TINKER AFB		
TACAMO E-6B HANGAR.....	14,144	14,144
AIR FORCE		
ALTUS AFB.....		
KC-46A FTU ADAL FUEL SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE DOCK.....	---	3,350
KC-46A FTU ADAL SQUAD OPS/AMU.....	---	7,400
KC-46A FTU FLIGHT TRAINING CENTER SIMULATORS		
FACILITY, PHASE I.....	---	12,600
KC-46A FTU FUSELAGE TRAINER, PHASE I.....	---	6,300
KC-46A FTU RENOVATE FACILITY.....	---	1,200
TINKER AFB		
KC-46A LAND ACQUISITION.....	8,600	---
DEFENSE-WIDE		
ALTUS AFB		
REPLACE REFUELER PARKING.....	2,100	2,100
TINKER AFB		
REPLACE FUEL DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES.....	36,000	36,000
AIR FORCE RESERVE		
TINKER AFB		
AIR CONTROL GROUP SQUADRON OPERATIONS.....	12,200	12,200
PENNSYLVANIA		
DEFENSE-WIDE		
DEF DISTRIBUTION DEPOT NEW CUMBERLAND		
UPGRADE HAZARDOUS MATERIAL WAREHOUSE.....	3,100	3,100
UPGRADE PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITY.....	5,900	5,900
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP		
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONAL BUILDING.....	40,000	40,000
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP		
COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS AND TRAINING FACILI.....	7,700	7,700
RHODE ISLAND		
NAVY		
NEWPORT		
HEWITT HALL RESEARCH CENTER.....	12,422	12,422
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
QUONSET STATE AIRPORT		
C-130J FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRAINING FACILITY.....	6,000	6,000
SOUTH CAROLINA		
NAVY		
CHARLESTON		
NUCLEAR POWER OPERATIONAL TRAINING FACILITY.....	73,932	73,932

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)		
	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
DEFENSE-WIDE		
BEAUFORT		
BOLDEN ELEMENTARY/MIDDLE SCHOOL REPLACEMENT.....	41,324	41,324
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
GREENVILLE		
READINESS CENTER.....	13,000	13,000
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP.....	13,000	13,000
TENNESSEE		
DEFENSE-WIDE		
ARNOLD AIR FORCE BASE		
REPLACE GROUND VEHICLE FUELING FACILITY.....	2,200	2,200
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
MCGHEE-TYSON AIRPORT		
TEC EXPANSION- DORMITORY & CLASSROOM FACILITY.....	18,000	18,000
NAVY RESERVE		
MEMPHIS		
RESERVE BOAT MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY.....	4,330	2,354
TEXAS		
ARMY		
FORT BLISS		
CONTROL TOWER.....	10,800	10,800
UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE COMPLEX.....	36,000	36,000
AIR FORCE		
FORT BLISS		
F-16 BAK 12/14 AIRCRAFT ARRESTING SYSTEM.....	3,350	3,350
DEFENSE-WIDE		
FORT BLISS		
HOSPITAL REPLACEMENT INCR 5.....	252,100	100,000
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO		
SAHMC HYPERBARIC FACILITY ADDITION.....	12,600	12,600
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
FORT WORTH		
ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER ADD.....	14,270	14,270
UTAH		
AIR FORCE		
HILL AFB		
F-35 AIRCRAFT MX UNIT HANGAR 45E OPS #1.....	13,500	---
FIRE CRASH RESCUE STATION.....	18,500	---
VIRGINIA		
ARMY		
JOINT BASE LANGLEY-EUSTIS		
ADV INDIVIDUAL TRAINING BARRACKS CPLX, PH3.....	50,000	50,000
NAVY		
DAM NECK		
AERIAL TARGET OPERATION CONSOLIDATION.....	10,587	10,587
NORFOLK		
PIER 11 POWER UPGRADES FOR CVN-78.....	3,380	3,380
QUANTICO		
ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION FACILITY TECOM SCHOOLS.....	25,731	25,731
ATC TRANSMITTER/RECEIVER RELOCATION.....	3,630	3,630
FULLER ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.....	9,013	9,013
YORKTOWN		
SMALL ARMS RANGES.....	18,700	18,700
AIR FORCE		
JOINT BASE LANGLEY-EUSTIS		
4-BAY CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS INSPECTION BLDG.....	4,800	---
DEFENSE-WIDE		
DAM NECK		
SOF HUMAN PERFORMANCE CENTER.....	11,147	---
DEF DISTRIBUTION DEPOT RICHMOND		
OPERATIONS CENTER PHASE 1.....	87,000	87,000

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)		
	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
JOINT EXPEDITIONARY BASE LITTLE CREEK-STORY SOF LOGSU TWO OPERATIONS FACILITY.....	30,404	30,404
PENTAGON		
ARMY NAVY DRIVE TOUR BUS DROP OFF.....	1,850	---
BOUNDARY CHANNEL ACCESS CONTROL POINT.....	6,700	6,700
PFPA SUPPORT OPERATIONS CENTER.....	14,800	14,800
RAVEN ROCK ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITY UPGRADE.....	32,000	32,000
RAVEN ROCK EXTERIOR COOLING TOWER.....	4,100	4,100
QUANTICO		
QUANTICO MIDDLE/HIGH SCHOOL REPLACEMENT.....	40,586	40,586
WASHINGTON		
ARMY		
JOINT BASE LEWIS-MCCHORD		
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR.....	79,000	79,000
AIRFIELD OPERATIONS COMPLEX.....	37,000	37,000
AVIATION BATTALION COMPLEX.....	28,000	28,000
YAKIMA		
AUTOMATED MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN RANGE.....	9,100	9,100
NAVY		
BREMERTON		
INTEGRATED WATER TREATMENT SYS DRY DOCKS 3&4.....	18,189	18,189
KITSAP		
EXPLOSIVES HANDLING WHARF #2 (INC).....	24,880	24,880
WHIDBEY ISLAND		
EA-18G FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS.....	32,482	32,482
P-8A HANGAR AND TRAINING FACILITIES.....	85,167	85,167
DEFENSE-WIDE		
WHIDBEY ISLAND		
REPLACE FUEL PIER BREAKWATER.....	10,000	10,000
WISCONSIN		
ARMY RESERVE		
FORT MCCOY		
ACCESS CONTROL POINT/MAIL/FREIGHT CENTER.....	17,500	---
NCO ACADEMY DINING FACILITY.....	5,900	5,900
WYOMING		
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
AFTON		
NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER.....	10,200	10,200
BAHRAIN ISLAND		
DEFENSE-WIDE		
SW ASIA		
MEDICAL/DENTAL CLINIC REPLACEMENT.....	45,400	45,400
BELGIUM		
DEFENSE-WIDE		
BRUSSELS		
NATO HEADQUARTERS FACILITY.....	38,513	38,513
NATO HEADQUARTERS FIT-OUT.....	29,100	29,100
DJIBOUTI		
NAVY		
CAMP LEMONIER		
ARMORY.....	6,420	6,420
UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING.....	22,580	22,580
GERMANY		
DEFENSE-WIDE		
KAISERLAUTERN AB		
KAISERSLAUTERN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT.....	49,907	49,907
RAMSTEIN AB		
RAMSTEIN HIGH SCHOOL REPLACEMENT.....	98,762	98,762

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)		
	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL

RHINE ORDNANCE BARRACKS		
MEDICAL CENTER REPLACEMENT, INCR 3.....	151,545	66,545
WIESBADEN		
HAINERBERG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT.....	58,899	58,899
WIESBADEN MIDDLE SCHOOL REPLACEMENT.....	50,756	50,756
GREENLAND		
AIR FORCE		
THULE AB		
THULE CONSOLIDATION, PHASE 2.....	43,904	43,904
GUAM		
NAVY		
JOINT REGION MARIANAS		
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR - NORTH RAMP.....	85,673	85,673
BAMS FORWARD OPERATIONAL & MAINTENANCE HANGAR.....	61,702	61,702
DEHUMIDIFIED SUPPLY STORAGE FACILITY.....	17,170	17,170
EMERGENT REPAIR FACILITY EXPANSION.....	35,860	35,860
MODULAR STORAGE MAGAZINES.....	63,382	63,382
SIERRA WHARF IMPROVEMENTS.....	1,170	1,170
X-RAY WHARF IMPROVEMENTS.....	53,420	53,420
AIR FORCE		
JOINT REGION MARIANAS		
PAR - FUEL SYS HARDENED BLDGS.....	20,000	20,000
PAR - STRIKE TACTICAL MISSILE MXS FACILITY.....	10,530	10,530
PAR - TANKER GP MX HANGAR/AMU/SQD OPS.....	132,600	132,600
PRTC RED HORSE AIRFIELD OPERATIONS FACILITY.....	8,500	---
PRTC SF FIRE RESCUE & EMERGENCY MGT.....	4,600	---
JAPAN		
ARMY		
KYOGA MISAKI		
COMPANY OPERATIONS COMPLEX.....	---	33,000
NAVY		
CAMP BUTLER		
AIRFIELD SECURITY UPGRADES.....	5,820	5,820
YOKOSUKA		
COMMUNICATION SYSTEM UPGRADE.....	7,568	7,568
DEFENSE-WIDE		
ATSUGI		
REPLACE GROUND VEHICLE FUELING FACILITY.....	4,100	4,100
IWAKUNI		
CONSTRUCT HYDRANT FUEL SYSTEM.....	34,000	34,000
KADENA AB		
KADENA MIDDLE SCHOOL ADDITION/RENOVATION.....	38,792	38,792
KYOGA MISAKI		
AN/TPY-2 RADAR SITE.....	---	15,000
TORRI COMMO STATION		
SOF FACILITY AUGMENTATION.....	71,451	63,621
YOKOSUKA		
UPGRADE FUEL PUMPS.....	10,600	10,600
KOREA		
DEFENSE-WIDE		
CAMP WALKER		
DAEGU MIDDLE/HIGH SCHOOL REPLACEMENT.....	52,164	52,164
KWAJALEIN		
ARMY		
KWAJALEIN ATOLL		
PIER.....	63,000	63,000
MARIANA ISLANDS		
AIR FORCE		
SAIPAN		
PAR - AIRPORT POL/BULK STORAGE AST.....	18,500	18,500

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)		
	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
PAR - HAZARDOUS CARGO PAD.....	8,000	8,000
PAR - MAINTENANCE FACILITY.....	2,800	2,800
PUERTO RICO		
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP SANTIAGO		
MANEUVER AREA TRAINING & EQUIPMENT SITE ADDIT.....	5,600	5,600
ROMANIA		
DEFENSE-WIDE		
DEVESELU		
AEGIS ASHORE MISSILE DEF SYS CMPLX, INCREM. 2.....	85,000	50,000
UNITED KINGDOM		
AIR FORCE		
RAF CROUGHTON		
MAIN GATE COMPLEX.....	12,000	---
RAF LAKENHEATH		
GUARDIAN ANGEL OPERATIONS FACILITY.....	22,047	---
DEFENSE-WIDE		
RAF LAKENHEATH		
LAKENHEATH HIGH SCHOOL REPLACEMENT.....	69,638	69,638
RAF MILDENHALL		
REPLACE FUEL STORAGE.....	17,732	17,732
SOF AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS AND HANGAR/AMU.....	48,448	---
SOF HRSP AND PARTS STORAGE.....	6,797	---
SOF SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY.....	11,652	---
WORLDWIDE CLASSIFIED		
ARMY		
CLASSIFIED LOCATION		
COMPANY OPERATIONS COMPLEX.....	33,000	---
DEFENSE-WIDE		
CLASSIFIED LOCATION		
AN/TPY-2 RADAR SITE.....	15,000	---
NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM.....	239,700	199,700
WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED		
ARMY		
HOST NATION SUPPORT.....		
MINOR CONSTRUCTION.....	33,000	23,000
PLANNING AND DESIGN.....	25,000	25,000
	41,575	41,575
NAVY		
PLANNING AND DESIGN.....		
MINOR CONSTRUCTION.....	89,830	80,638
	19,740	19,740
AIR FORCE		
KC-46A FTU FACILITY PROJECTS.....		
KC-46A MOB #1 FACILITY PROJECTS.....	63,000	---
PLANNING AND DESIGN.....	192,700	---
UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION.....	11,314	11,314
	20,448	20,448
DEFENSE-WIDE		
CONTINGENCY CONSTRUCTION.....		
ENERGY CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAM.....	10,000	---
PLANNING AND DESIGN	150,000	150,000
DEFENSE-WIDE		
ENERGY CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAM.....	50,192	25,192
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT EDUCATION.....	---	10,000
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.....	75,905	75,905
SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND.....	57,053	39,400
WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICE.....	36,866	36,866
	6,931	6,931

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY.....	10,891	10,891
SUBTOTAL, PLANNING AND DESIGN.....	237,838	205,185
UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION		
DEFENSE-WIDE.....	3,000	---
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY.....	7,430	7,430
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT EDUCATION.....	5,409	5,409
MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY.....	2,000	2,000
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.....	1,500	1,500
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.....	9,730	9,730
SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND.....	5,170	5,170
TRICARE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY.....	9,578	9,578
SUBTOTAL, UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION.....	43,817	40,817
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
PLANNING AND DESIGN.....	29,005	22,930
MINOR CONSTRUCTION.....	12,240	12,240
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
PLANNING AND DESIGN.....	13,400	13,400
MINOR CONSTRUCTION.....	13,000	13,000
ARMY RESERVE		
PLANNING AND DESIGN.....	14,212	14,212
MINOR CONSTRUCTION.....	1,748	1,748
NAVY RESERVE		
PLANNING AND DESIGN.....	2,540	2,540
AIR FORCE RESERVE		
PLANNING AND DESIGN.....	2,229	2,229
MINOR CONSTRUCTION.....	1,530	1,530
FAMILY HOUSING, ARMY		
WISCONSIN		
FT. MCCOY		
FAMILY HOUSING NEW CONSTRUCTION (56 UNITS).....	23,000	23,000
GERMANY		
SOUTH CAMP VILSECK		
FAMILY HOUSING NEW CONSTRUCTION (29 UNITS).....	16,600	---
PLANNING AND DESIGN.....	4,408	4,408
SUBTOTAL, CONSTRUCTION.....	44,008	27,408
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
UTILITIES ACCOUNT.....	96,907	96,907
SERVICES ACCOUNT.....	13,536	13,536
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.....	54,433	54,433
MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.....	646	646
FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT.....	33,125	33,125
LEASING.....	180,924	180,924
MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY.....	107,639	107,639
PRIVATIZATION SUPPORT COSTS.....	25,661	25,661
SUBTOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.....	512,871	512,871
FAMILY HOUSING, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS		
CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS.....	68,969	68,969
PLANNING AND DESIGN.....	4,438	4,438
SUBTOTAL, CONSTRUCTION.....	73,407	73,407

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	FINAL BILL
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
UTILITIES ACCOUNT.....	94,313	94,313
SERVICES ACCOUNT.....	20,596	20,596
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.....	60,782	60,782
MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.....	362	362
FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT.....	21,073	21,073
LEASING.....	74,962	64,562
MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY.....	90,122	90,122
PRIVATIZATION SUPPORT COSTS.....	27,634	27,634
SUBTOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.....	389,844	379,444
FAMILY HOUSING, AIR FORCE		
CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS.....	72,093	72,093
PLANNING AND DESIGN.....	4,267	4,267
SUBTOTAL, CONSTRUCTION.....	76,360	76,360
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
UTILITIES ACCOUNT.....	70,532	70,532
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.....	53,044	53,044
SERVICES ACCOUNT.....	16,862	16,862
FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT.....	39,470	39,470
MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.....	1,954	1,954
LEASING.....	54,514	54,514
MAINTENANCE.....	110,786	110,786
PRIVATIZATION SUPPORT COSTS.....	41,436	41,436
SUBTOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.....	388,598	388,598
FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE-WIDE		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY		
UTILITIES.....	12	12
FURNISHING.....	67	67
LEASING.....	10,994	10,994
MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY.....	74	74
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY		
FURNISHINGS.....	3,196	3,196
LEASING.....	40,433	40,433
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY		
UTILITIES.....	288	288
FURNISHINGS.....	20	20
SERVICES.....	32	32
MANAGEMENT.....	418	418
MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY.....	311	311
SUBTOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.....	55,845	55,845
DOD FAMILY HOUSING IMPROVEMENT FUND.....	1,780	1,780
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE		
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACCOUNT.....	451,357	451,357
RESCISSIONS FROM PRIOR YEAR UNOBLIGATED BALANCES		
ARMY.....	---	-200,000
NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.....	---	-12,000
AIR FORCE.....	---	-39,700
DEFENSE-WIDE.....	---	-14,000
AIR NATIONAL GUARD.....	---	-14,200
42 USC 3374 (Sec. 135).....	---	-99,949

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Disability Claims Backlog.—The backlog of veterans compensation claims for service-connected disabilities remains one of the most pressing problems at the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). Despite progress made over the past six months and the efforts of the VA to improve its processes, increase staffing, and increase automation, it is clear that problems persist, and more needs to be done to ensure that veterans are receiving timely access to the benefits they have earned. To that end, the agreement incorporates the Senate-proposed 10-point action plan to give VA additional tools to address the backlog and strengthen accountability by enhancing equipment and access to electronic medical records, and by strengthening training, personnel resources, quality oversight, and accountability. This plan is focused not only on production but also on accuracy in an effort to ensure veterans receive fair compensation at the outset and do not encounter additional delays by having to appeal decisions.

The plan includes the following elements:

Provides \$20,000,000 above the budget request to upgrade computer hardware, such as servers, at regional offices to handle the advanced program requirements of the Veterans Benefits Management System (VBMS). Hardware upgrades are needed to achieve maximum VBMS system performance, now that VBMS has been installed in all regional offices.

Makes available a total of \$90,000,000, as requested, for overtime for claims processors, as well as an additional \$10,000,000 over the budget request for training of claims processors and resources to maintain office functions during periods of training, in order to increase production and help eliminate the claims backlog.

Directs the VA to increase training of claims processors to achieve not only expedited production but also to ensure quality and accuracy to reduce claims appeals. Additionally, training programs are to be accompanied by regular testing and monitoring of poorly performing regional offices to identify and remediate performance problems.

Directs the VA to provide quality review teams and to conduct spot audits at regional offices to assess the performance of claims processing operations and flag any management or operational weaknesses.

Directs the VA to create specialized staff functions at selected regional offices for certain types of complex claims, such as claims for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or traumatic brain injury (TBI) compensation. With the VBMS paperless claims system, these specialized staff will be able to use their expertise to field targeted claims nationwide.

Directs the VA to have the data management capability to receive all Department of Defense (DOD) records in an electronic format by February, 2014. The DOD is implementing a program to have all service treatment records digitized and sent electronically to VA. DOD must accelerate this effort to achieve full electronic transmission of records by February, 2014, and VA must be prepared to accept them.

Requires the VA to provide rigorous, publicly available Web-based monthly reports to the Committees on performance measures for each regional office, including the number of backlogged claims, the average number of days to complete a claim, and error rates.

Requires the VA to submit quarterly reports that include the number of claims per-

sonnel in each regional office, corrective action taken to remedy any problems at poorly performing offices, training programs undertaken by regional offices, and quality review team audits performed during the quarter.

Directs the VA Inspector General, in coordination with the DOD Inspector General, to examine the processes and procedures involved in the transmission of medical and other records from DOD to VA to identify any problem areas and provide recommendations for improvements. Similar language is included in the DOD appropriations division.

Provides \$88,294,000 for the Board of Veterans Appeals, \$12,862,000 over the request, to support additional personnel to address the backlog of appeals.

The Committees strongly believe that eradicating the veterans benefits claims backlog must remain a top priority of the VA, and will continue to closely monitor the agency's progress on this front. The initiatives outlined above are intended to provide the necessary resources and checkpoints to assist the VA in expediting the processing of claims while ensuring the accuracy and oversight of the process.

Military Sexual Trauma.—The agreement incorporates the language in the Senate report directing the Department to submit a report to the Committees regarding the Veterans Benefits Administration's (VBA) review of denied military sexual trauma cases in which posttraumatic stress disorder was the condition claimed by the veteran. In addition, the agreement incorporates House language strongly encouraging the VA to strengthen the resources provided to veterans who were victims of military sexual assault and directs the Department to submit to the Committees within 180 days of enactment of this Act a report detailing the VA's strategy to ensure that appropriate mental health services are readily available for these veterans.

Budget Justifications.—The agreement incorporates the directions given in the House report regarding the medical care obligations budget display; provision of an expenditure plan within 20 days of receiving a full-year appropriation; and quarterly full-time equivalent (FTE) employee reporting. The FTE quarterly reports should include FTE funded through reimbursement as well as FTE supported through direct appropriation. The agreement also incorporates the directions given in the Senate report regarding data modifications for the updated actuarial model; actual operational savings; and a zero-based budget build for components within the Medical Support and Compliance account. The direction given in both the House and Senate reports regarding the allocation of health funding distributed to the Veterans Integrated Service Networks (VISNs), headquarters, and medical centers is expanded to include Medical Support and Compliance and Medical Facilities funding.

VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$71,476,104,000 for Compensation and Pensions, reflecting new estimates provided in the Administration's mid-session review. Of the amount provided, not more than \$17,049,000 is to be transferred to General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration and Information Technology Systems for reimbursement of necessary expenses in implementing provisions of title 38.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

The agreement provides \$13,135,898,000 for Readjustment Benefits.

VETERANS INSURANCE AND INDEMNITIES

The agreement provides \$77,567,000 for Veterans Insurance and Indemnities.

VETERANS HOUSING BENEFIT PROGRAM FUND

The agreement provides such sums as may be necessary for costs associated with direct and guaranteed loans for the Veterans Housing Benefit Program Fund. The agreement limits obligations for direct loans to not more than \$500,000 and provides that \$158,430,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION LOANS PROGRAM
ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$5,000 for the cost of direct loans from the Vocational Rehabilitation Loans Program Account, plus \$354,000 to be paid to the appropriation for General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration. The agreement provides for a direct loan limitation of \$2,500,000.

NATIVE AMERICAN VETERAN HOUSING LOAN
PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$1,109,000 for administrative expenses of the Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program Account.

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
MEDICAL SERVICES

The agreement provides \$45,015,527,000 in advance for fiscal year 2015 for Medical Services. The agreement also provides \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2014 in addition to the advance appropriation provided last year. The agreement incorporates direction given in the House and Senate reports with regard to vet centers, suicide prevention outreach, and the National Centers for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. As such, the agreement has provided an additional \$15,000,000 in fiscal year 2014 for vet centers, \$20,000,000 for suicide prevention outreach, and additional funds for the National Centers for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder.

The agreement includes \$250,000,000 for rural health care, as requested. This funding continues the Rural Health Initiative established by Congress in fiscal year 2009 to ensure that the VA dedicates sufficient resources to reach veterans residing in rural and highly rural areas who do not have immediate access to a veterans medical center or community based outpatient clinic. The Committees strongly encourage the VA to continue to improve the accessibility, efficiency and effectiveness of care for rural veterans, including an expansion of telemedicine, mobile clinics, vet centers, and, in the case of medically underserved areas, contracting with local providers, particularly in the area of mental health.

Mental Health Community Service Demonstrations.—The agreement incorporates the mental health demonstration to expand services through community partnerships described in the House report. Applicants and awardees should be evaluated on the basis of service improvement metrics that include (1) reductions in access time to routine and urgent treatment; (2) reductions in readmission rates to behavioral and chemical dependency treatment programs; (3) reductions in the level of substance abuse and related co-occurring behavioral health conditions; and (4) improved linkages to employment and housing services.

Opioid Prescription Drug Abuse Among Veterans.—To address the serious problem of opioid prescription overuse and misuse for the veterans population, the VA is directed to provide data no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act identifying the number and percentage of all VA physicians who

have taken continuing medical education courses on opioid prescribing in the management of acute and chronic pain, as well as the mechanisms used to track how and when physicians complete courses related to pain management or opioid prescribing.

MEDICAL SUPPORT AND COMPLIANCE

The agreement provides \$5,879,700,000 in advance for fiscal year 2015 for Medical Support and Compliance.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The agreement provides \$4,739,000,000 in advance for fiscal year 2015 for Medical Facilities. The agreement also provides \$85,000,000 for fiscal year 2014 in addition to the advance appropriation provided last year, to be used to address the backlog of non-recurring maintenance needs at existing VA hospitals and clinics.

MEDICAL AND PROSTHETIC RESEARCH

The agreement provides \$585,664,000 for Medical and Prosthetic Research.

Traumatic Brain Injury Research.—In recognition of the tremendous toll TBI and PTSD take on veterans, the agreement provides increased resources for research to identify innovative new medicines and enhanced diagnostics for these disabling conditions.

Annual Disease Areas Research Spending Report.—To increase the transparency of how research funding is allocated, the Department is directed to submit on an annual basis a report detailing how funding provided within the Medical and Prosthetic Research account is allocated by disease area.

NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION

The agreement provides \$250,000,000 for the National Cemetery Administration. Of the amount provided, \$25,000,000 is available until September 30, 2015.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$415,885,000 for General Administration. Of the amount provided, \$20,151,000 is available for obligation until September 30, 2015. The agreement includes language permitting the transfer of funds from this account to General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration.

The agreement includes bill language designating not less than \$88,294,000 for the Board of Veterans Appeals, an increase of \$12,862,000 above the budget request for additional personnel to address the backlog of appeals. The Department is directed to provide to the Committees within 30 days of enactment of this Act a fiscal year 2014 staffing plan for the Board.

The agreement includes the following funding levels:

(In thousands of dollars)	
Office	Amount
Office of the Secretary	10,032
Board of Veterans Appeals	88,294
Office of General Counsel	80,365
Office of Management	44,098
Office of Human Resources and Administration	68,064
Office of Policy and Planning	25,009
Office of Operations, Security and Preparedness	17,901
Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs	22,279
Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs	5,969
Office of Acquisition, Logistics and Construction	53,874
Total	415,885

Board of Veterans Appeals Backlog.—The agreement provides \$88,294,000 for the Board of Veterans Appeals to support increased staffing levels and provide additional staff training. However, current projections esti-

mate a 229 percent increase in the year-end remaining inventory of appeals by 2017—a situation that additional staffing alone will not be able to manage. Therefore, process inefficiencies must be identified to decrease the length of time to process appeals. VA is directed to extend and expand the one-year pilot launched in 2012 which identified six areas of efficiencies that were possible. This pilot resulted in a decrease in appeal processing time from 1,445 to 193 days—a decrease equivalent to three years. In addition, VA is directed to conduct a review of the variation in the length of time it takes veterans service organizations (VSOs) to assist veterans in their appeals—which averages 194 days, but is as high as 360 days at some VSOs. The VA review should identify the successful practices used by some VSOs to minimize delays and prioritize their adoption by the VSOs.

The VA Departmental Strategic Plan does not address efforts to reduce appeals backlogs, and the Board does not have an official strategic plan for addressing the current backlog or the projected wave of future case receipts. Since 76 percent of the time it takes to resolve appeals is under control of the VBA rather than the Board, it is essential that the Secretary's office be the entity to develop the appeals strategic plan. The plan should address issues such as whether the regional offices should retain their authority to allocate staff resources between claims processing and appeals activities. The strategic plan approved by the Secretary should be provided to the Committees no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

VA Contractor Problems.—There continue to be issues with the contracting practices of the VA. The agreement directs the Department to submit a report not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act describing the number of active prime contractors that, despite alleged review by VA, do not have a satisfactory performance record; do not have a satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics; or have a pending civil lawsuit or have had a lawsuit brought by subcontractors and material suppliers for failure to make timely payments.

Third Party Health Billing Collection.—The Department is required to submit an annual report identifying the amount of third party health billings that are owed to VA and the annual amount collected. The report should describe VA's plan to capture the third party billings that currently go uncollected.

Senior VA Staff Performance Lapses.—Congress has been alarmed by instances of VA Senior Executive Service (SES) employees receiving performance bonuses even when negligence in medical care or failure to meet performance standards have been identified within the employee's facility or office. Members in both the House and Senate have expressed their serious concern about particular awards, and multiple oversight hearings have highlighted the Department's flawed evaluation process. However, recent actions taken by VA have attempted to address Congress's concerns. All Senior Executive award decisions are now centrally managed, using a new award methodology that makes meaningful distinctions within each of the five rating levels. The Secretary emphasized the linkage between organizational results (or lack thereof) when he made the decision to withhold performance awards for the entire Veterans Benefits Administration Senior Executive cadre based on its failure to meet targets to reduce the claims backlog. This message was also communicated

when the Secretary elected not to submit any Senior Executive nominations to the Presidential Rank Award program in 2013. The Department also added a step prior to the issuance of final ratings—conducting a review across the Department to determine if any issues had surfaced which would indicate that a final rating should be deferred. The central office is responsible for conducting this review to ensure its breadth and depth. In addition, the Inspector General, the General Counsel, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission are contacted to determine if issues have been reported concerning any SES employees. Finally, VA has reduced the value of its highest award and average award by almost 50 percent since 2009. These are positive steps, but the Congress will remain vigilant in the coming months to ensure that this corrective action is sufficient.

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES, VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

The agreement provides \$2,465,490,000 for General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration and makes available not to exceed \$123,000,000 of this funding until the end of fiscal year 2015. The agreement includes \$10,000,000 above the budget request to train claims processors in the lowest performing regional offices and to provide personnel resources to keep those offices open during the time period training occurs.

Claims Backlog Reporting Requirements.—The VA is directed to provide monthly reports to the Committees on claims processing performance measures for each regional office, including the number of backlogged claims, the percentage of total pending claims that are backlogged, the average number of days to complete a claim, the accuracy rate, and the origination date of the oldest claim in each regional office's inventory. This report should be submitted electronically in a computable spreadsheet format and posted on the agency's Web site. Each report is due no later than 10 calendar days after the end of the month. In addition, the agreement includes administrative provision section 230 requiring the VA to submit quarterly reports for each regional office describing claims processing performance, size of workforce, error rates, training programs, and audit measures.

The VA is directed to submit a report to the Committees no later than April 1, 2014, identifying the percentage of all records that are transmitted electronically from the DOD to VA.

The agreement requires VA to submit a report to the Committees no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act on the agency's plans to implement both mandatory and voluntary overtime for claims processors and the metric to be used to allocate these overtime resources by regional office. Following this initial report, VA should report quarterly about the actual execution of its overtime plans.

The VA is directed to provide a report to the Committees no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on the pilot conducted in the Newark, NJ regional office to implement a completely paperless claims processing system. This report shall include description of the pilot's impact on staff workload and distribution, changes in length of processing time and accuracy, and changes in physical environment requirements.

Job Training Efforts.—The agreement highlights the important job training and placement opportunities the VA provides for veterans through its Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment program, its Transition

Goals, Plans, Success (GPS) program, and the VetSuccess Web site.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$3,703,344,000 for Information Technology (IT) Systems. The agreement identifies separately the funding available for pay (\$1,026,400,000); operations and maintenance (\$2,181,653,000); and systems development, modernization, and enhancement (\$495,291,000). The agreement makes \$30,792,000 of pay funding available until the end of fiscal year 2015; \$151,316,000 of operations and maintenance funding available until the end of fiscal year 2015; and all IT systems development, modernization and enhancement funding available until the end of fiscal year 2015.

The agreement provides \$20,000,000 above the budget request in the operations and maintenance subaccount for VBA to increase server capacity and provide other hardware upgrades at all regional offices.

The agreement includes language prohibiting the obligation of IT development, modernization, and enhancement funding until the VA submits a certification of the amounts to be obligated, in part or in full, for each development project.

The agreement includes language permitting funding made available for the three IT subaccounts to be transferred among them after the VA requests and receives approval from the Committees.

The agreement includes language providing that funding may be transferred between development projects or to new projects subject to the Committees' approval.

Interoperable Health Record.—The actions of the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs in developing an electronic health record continue to be of concern to the Committees. In February 2013, citing cost and schedule issues, both Department Secretaries announced an agreement to take the electronic health record in a different direction by focusing on creating an interoperable health record by pursuing individual Department core systems rather than building a single integrated core system and subsequent integrated electronic health record as previously agreed. The Committees understand the Departments may still end up with the same operating system, however, each Department is moving forward independently at this time: one to procure a new system and the other to evolve an existing system.

The Committees want to be very clear with both Departments: an interoperable record between the two Departments is the chief end-goal for Congress. The evolution and/or procurement of new health record systems is an important project for the Departments to undertake, but it will end up being a futile exercise if the result is not the development of systems that will be interoperable, defined as the ability to exchange computable information electronically. There is rising concern the Departments will spend years and billions of dollars on their own electronic health record systems and lose sight of the end-goal of an interoperable record. The Committees direct the Department of Veterans Affairs to remain dedicated to the development of a core system that is interoperable with the core system procured by the Department of Defense.

The fiscal year 2014 budget request included a \$251,882,000 request for the integrated Electronic Health Record (iEHR). Since this project no longer exists and has taken a new form, the agreement instead ap-

propriates funding at the same level as the original request for iEHR in two different lines for (1) the Department to evolve its current health record system, Vista ("Vista Evolution") at \$219,000,000, and (2) the interoperability actions taking place within the Interagency Program Office and the execution of the Virtual Lifetime Electronic Health Record (VLER) Health at \$32,882,000. Like the fiscal year 2013 bill, the fiscal year 2014 agreement includes a prohibition on obligation or expenditure of more than 25 percent of fiscal year 2014 funds for Vista Evolution until the Department meets the requirements outlined below. The Committees believe it is prudent for the Department to submit a detailed plan for Vista Evolution before allowing funds to be obligated.

Therefore, the agreement directs that of the funds provided for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement of the Department's Vista electronic health record not more than 25 percent may be obligated until the Department submits a plan for expenditure to the Committees which is signed by the Secretary and approved by the Committees that: defines the budget and cost for full operating capability and the total lifecycle cost of the project; identifies the deployment timeline, including benchmarks for full operating capability; describes how Vista Evolution will adhere to data standardization as defined by the Interagency Program Office (IPO) and how testing will be conducted in order to ensure interoperability between current and future DOD and VA systems; has been submitted to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) for review; and complies with the acquisition rules, requirements, guidelines, and systems acquisition management practices of the Federal Government.

The GAO is further directed to provide a quarterly review to the Committees throughout project development to ensure that the electronic health record systems of the two Departments will be interoperable.

The agreement for the Department of Defense appropriations bill includes similar electronic health record requirements, including a requirement that the request for proposals for the new system DOD intends to procure include the data standardization defined by the IPO.

Since the Department has expressed confidence in its ability to provide the above information to the Committees in a relatively quick timeframe, the Committees believe these requirements should not adversely affect the Department's internal timeline to evolve its current version of Vista.

The Committees believe that an accurate accounting of the total cost of evolving VA's current electronic health record and developing interoperability with the Department of Defense must be transparent to ensure proper budget oversight and protect against dramatic cost escalations. While funding provided to the Information Technology Systems account for past efforts to develop an integrated electronic health record was readily apparent, related costs associated with the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) was not. Therefore, the agreement also includes bill language limiting the amount of funds the VHA may obligate for the electronic health record interoperability project and Vista Evolution to \$70,943,000. However, the Department may obligate funds in addition to this amount upon written notification to the Committees stating the total amount intended to be obligated in excess of the cap and the reasons for the additional amount.

The Committees continue to expect quarterly briefings from the IPO on the electronic health record interoperability project, including the development and timeline for the creation of the standard data terminology reference model, and the execution of VLER Health.

Bill language is included making funds available for IT development, modernization, and enhancement for the projects and in the amounts specified in the following table:

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

Project	Amount
Access to Healthcare	3,645
Electronic Health Record Interoperability/VLER Health	32,882
Vista Evolution	219,000
New Models of Care	32,647
Veterans Benefits Management System (VBMS)	32,834
Virtual Lifetime Electronic Record (VLER)	11,352
Veterans Relationship Management (VRM)	120,157
Health Management Platform	7,774
International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10)	4,600
Other IT Systems Development	30,400
Total All Development	495,291

This table is intended to serve as the Department's approved list of development projects; any requested changes are subject to reprogramming guidelines.

The agreement directs the Department to continue to provide an IT expenditure plan to the Committees within 30 days of enactment of this Act and on a monthly basis thereafter. This plan should be in the same format as the table above.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement appropriates \$121,411,000 for the Office of Inspector General. Of the amount provided, \$10,000,000 is available for obligation until September 30, 2015. The increase above the budget request is intended to be used for review of the transmittal of service treatment and other records from DOD to VA and for VHA audit and field review activities.

The agreement includes bill language requiring the VA Inspector General, in conjunction with the DOD Inspector General, to examine the procedures currently in place to transmit service treatment and other records from DOD to VA. VA is directed to submit a report by September 8, 2014, on this bill language directive.

CONSTRUCTION, MAJOR PROJECTS

The agreement provides \$342,130,000 for Construction, Major Projects. The agreement makes this funding available for five years, except that \$20,000,000 is made available until expended.

The agreement funds the following items as requested in the budget submission:

CONSTRUCTION, MAJOR PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

Location and description	Final agreement amount
Veterans Health Admin. (VHA):	
Seattle, WA mental health clinic	149,130
Advance Planning Fund	33,000
Asbestos	5,000
Major Construction Staff	21,000
Claims Analysis	2,000
Hazardous Waste	5,000
Total VHA	215,130
National Cemetery Admin. (NCA):	
Central East, FL	40,000
Tallahassee, FL	40,000
Omaha, NE	36,000
Advance Planning Fund	5,000
Total NCA	121,000

Veterans Benefits Admin. (VBA).

CONSTRUCTION, MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Location and description	Final agree- ment amount
Advance Planning Fund	1,000
General Admin.:	
Staff Offices Advance Planning Fund	5,000
Major Construction total	342,130

The VA is directed to submit a master plan at the time of the budget submission describing each major construction project included in the budget. The plan should include the projected timeline for completion of each component of each of the projects and the annual and total cost of each project. The format of the DOD Form 1391 is a good model for the VA to use to describe clearly and completely the expected obligations for each project.

CONSTRUCTION, MINOR PROJECTS

The agreement provides \$714,870,000 for Construction, Minor Projects. The agreement makes this funding available for five years.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STATE
EXTENDED CARE FACILITIES

The agreement provides \$85,000,000 for Grants for Construction of State Extended Care Facilities, to remain available until expended.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VETERANS
CEMETERIES

The agreement provides \$46,000,000 for Grants for Construction of Veterans Cemeteries, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSIONS OF
FUNDS)

The agreement includes section 201 allowing for transfer of funds among the three mandatory accounts.

The agreement includes section 202 allowing for the transfer of funds among the three medical accounts.

The agreement includes section 203 allowing salaries and expenses funds to be used for related authorized purposes.

The agreement includes section 204 restricting the accounts that may be used for the acquisition of land or the construction of any new hospital or home.

The agreement includes section 205 limiting the use of funds in the Medical Services account only for entitled beneficiaries unless reimbursement is made to the Department.

The agreement includes section 206 allowing for the use of certain mandatory appropriations accounts for payment of prior year accrued obligations for those accounts.

The agreement includes section 207 allowing the use of appropriations available in this title to pay prior year obligations.

The agreement includes section 208 allowing the Department to use surplus earnings from the National Service Life Insurance Fund, the Veterans' Special Life Insurance Fund, and the United States Government Life Insurance Fund to administer these programs.

The agreement includes section 209 allowing the Department to cover the administrative expenses of enhanced-use leases and provides authority to obligate these reimbursements in the year in which the proceeds are received.

The agreement includes section 210 limiting the amount of reimbursement the Office of Resolution Management and the Office of Employment Discrimination Complaint Adjudication can charge other offices of the Department for services provided.

The agreement includes section 211 limiting the use of funds for any lease with an estimated annual rental cost of more than \$1,000,000 unless approved by the Committees.

The agreement includes section 212 requiring the Department to collect third-party payer information for persons treated for a non-service connected disability.

The agreement includes section 213 allowing for the use of enhanced-use leasing revenues for Construction, Major Projects and Construction, Minor Projects.

The agreement includes section 214 outlining authorized uses for Medical Services funds.

The agreement includes section 215 allowing for funds deposited into the Medical Care Collections Fund to be transferred to the Medical Services account.

The agreement includes section 216 which allows Alaskan veterans to use medical facilities of the Indian Health Service or tribal organizations.

The agreement includes section 217 permitting the transfer of funds from the Department of Veterans Affairs Capital Asset Fund to the Construction, Major Projects and Construction, Minor Projects accounts and makes those funds available until expended.

The agreement includes section 218 prohibiting the use of funds for any policy prohibiting the use of outreach or marketing to enroll new veterans.

The agreement includes section 219 requiring the Secretary to submit quarterly reports on the financial status of the Veterans Health Administration.

The agreement includes section 220 requiring the Department to notify and receive approval from the Committees of any proposed transfer of funding to or from the Information Technology Systems account.

The agreement includes section 221 prohibiting any funds from being used in a manner that is inconsistent with statutory limitations on outsourcing.

The agreement includes section 222 limiting the obligation of non-recurring maintenance funds during the last two months of the fiscal year.

The agreement includes section 223 providing up to \$254,257,000 for transfer to the joint DOD-VA Medical Facility Demonstration Fund.

The agreement includes section 224 which authorizes transfers from the Medical Care Collections Fund to the joint DOD-VA Demonstration Fund.

The agreement includes section 225 which transfers at least \$15,000,000 from VA medical accounts to the DOD-VA healthcare sharing incentive fund.

The agreement includes section 226 which rescinds fiscal year 2014 medical account funding and re-appropriates it to be available for two years. The provision rescinds and re-appropriates \$1,400,000,000 for Medical Services, rescinds \$150,000,000 for Medical Support and Compliance and re-appropriates \$100,000,000 for that account, and rescinds and re-appropriates \$250,000,000 for Medical Facilities.

The agreement includes section 227 requiring that the Department notify the Committees of bid savings in major construction projects of at least \$5,000,000 or five percent within 14 days of a contract identifying the programmed amount.

The agreement includes section 228 which prohibits the VA from increasing the scope of work for a major construction project above the scope specified in the original budget request.

The agreement includes section 229 requiring the Secretary to report to the Committees each quarter about any single national outreach and awareness marketing campaign exceeding \$2,000,000.

The agreement includes section 230 requiring a quarterly report from each VBA regional office on pending disability claims, error rates, the number of claims processing personnel, corrective actions taken, training programs and review audit results.

The agreement includes section 231 requiring the VA to submit a reprogramming request whenever funding allocated in the expenditure plan for a Medical Care initiative differs by more than \$25,000,000 from the allocation shown in the 2014 congressional budget justification.

The agreement includes section 232 limiting the funding from the Medical Services and Medical Support and Compliance accounts for the Vista Evolution and electronic health record interoperability projects.

The agreement includes section 233 requiring VA to notify the Committees 15 days prior to any staff office relocations within VA of 25 or more FTE.

The agreement includes section 234 rescinding \$182,000,000 of prior year unobligated funds, with the allocation of the rescissions to be determined by the Secretary.

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$63,200,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC). The agreement provides an additional \$5,000,000 above the budget request to support ABMC's interpretive program and nonrecurring maintenance needs.

FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS ACCOUNT

The agreement includes such sums as necessary, estimated at \$14,100,000 for the Foreign Currency Fluctuations Account.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
VETERANS CLAIMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$35,408,000 for Salaries and Expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL
CEMETERIAL EXPENSES, ARMY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The budget request proposed to fund Arlington National Cemetery through two accounts: \$25,000,000 to be provided through Operation and Maintenance, Army and \$45,800,000 to be provided through Cemeterial Expenses, Army for a total of \$70,800,000. The agreement provides \$65,800,000 for Salaries and Expenses, which includes \$20,000,000 to address the maintenance and infrastructure repairs proposed for funding through Operation and Maintenance, Army. Language is included to make \$7,000,000 available until September 30, 2015.

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME TRUST
FUND

The agreement includes \$67,800,000 for the Armed Forces Retirement Home, to be derived from the Trust Fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The agreement includes section 301 permitting funds to be provided to Arlington County, Virginia, for the relocation of a water main located on the Arlington National Cemetery property.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The agreement includes section 401 prohibiting the obligation of funds in this Act beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided.

The agreement includes section 402 prohibiting the use of the funds in this Act for programs, projects or activities not in compliance with Federal law relating to risk assessment, the protection of private property rights, or unfunded mandates.

The agreement includes section 403 prohibiting the use of funds in this Act to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

The agreement includes section 404 encouraging all Departments to expand their use of “E-Commerce.”

The agreement includes section 405 specifying the Congressional Committees that are to receive all reports and notifications.

The agreement includes section 406 prohibiting the transfer of funds to any instrumentality of the United States Government without authority from an appropriations Act.

The agreement includes section 407 prohibiting the use of funds for a project or program named for a serving Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of the United States House of Representatives.

The agreement includes section 408 requiring all reports submitted to the Congress to be posted on official Web sites of the submitting agency.

The agreement includes section 409 prohibiting the use of funds to establish or maintain a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography, except for law enforcement investigation, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

The agreement includes section 410 prohibiting funds in this Act for the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now or its subsidiaries or successors.

The agreement includes section 411 prohibiting the use of funds for the payment of first-class travel by an employee of the executive branch.

The agreement includes section 412 prohibiting the use of funds in this Act for the renovation, expansion, or construction of any facility in the continental United States for the purpose of housing any individual who has been detained at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

The agreement includes section 413 prohibiting the use of funds in this Act for any contract where the contractor has not complied with E-Verify requirements.

The agreement includes section 414 prohibiting the use of funds in this Act for any contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with any corporation convicted of a felony criminal violation within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction.

The agreement includes section 415 prohibiting the use of funds in this Act for any contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with any corporation with an unpaid tax liability.

The agreement includes section 416 prohibiting the use of funds in this Act by the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Affairs for the purchase or lease of a new vehicle except in accordance with Presidential Memorandum—Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011.

DIVISION J - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
Military construction, Army.....	1,119,875	1,104,875	-15,000
Military construction, Navy and Marine Corps.....	1,700,269	1,629,690	-70,579
Military construction, Air Force.....	1,156,573	1,052,796	-103,777
Military construction, Defense-Wide.....	3,985,300	3,445,423	-539,877
Total, Active components.....	7,962,017	7,232,784	-729,233
Military construction, Army National Guard.....	320,815	314,740	-6,075
Supplemental (P.L. 113-2) (Emergency).....	---	---	---
Subtotal.....	320,815	314,740	-6,075
Military construction, Air National Guard.....	119,800	119,800	---
Military construction, Army Reserve.....	174,060	156,560	-17,500
Military construction, Navy Reserve.....	32,976	29,000	-3,976
Military construction, Air Force Reserve.....	45,659	45,659	---
Total, Reserve components.....	693,310	665,759	-27,551
Total, Military construction.....	8,655,327	7,898,543	-756,784
North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program.....	239,700	199,700	-40,000

DIVISION J - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Family housing construction, Army.....	44,008	27,408	-16,600
Family housing operation and maintenance, Army.....	512,871	512,871	---
Family housing construction, Navy and Marine Corps....	73,407	73,407	---
Family housing operation and maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps.....	389,844	379,444	-10,400
Family housing construction, Air Force.....	76,360	76,360	---
Family housing operation and maintenance, Air Force...	388,598	388,598	---
Family housing operation and maintenance, Defense-Wide	55,845	55,845	---
Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund.....	1,780	1,780	---
Total, Family housing.....	1,542,713	1,515,713	-27,000
Chemical demilitarization construction, Defense-Wide..	122,536	122,536	---
Base realignment and closure:			
Base realignment and closure account, 1990.....	---	---	---
Base realignment and closure account, 2005.....	---	---	---
Base realignment and closure account.....	451,357	451,357	---
Total, Base realignment and closure.....	451,357	451,357	---
Military Construction, Army (Sec. 130).....	---	-200,000	-200,000
Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps (Sec.131)	---	-12,000	-12,000

DIVISION J - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Military Construction, Air Force (Sec. 132).....	---	-39,700	-39,700
Military Construction, Defense-Wide (Sec. 133).....	---	-14,000	-14,000
Military Construction, Air National Guard (Sec. 134).. <td>---</td> <td>-14,200</td> <td>-14,200</td>	---	-14,200	-14,200
42 USC 3374 (Sec. 135).....	---	-99,949	-99,949
	=====	=====	=====
Total, title I, Department of Defense.....	11,011,633	9,808,000	-1,203,633
Appropriations.....	(11,011,633)	(10,187,849)	(-823,784)
Rescissions.....	---	(-379,849)	(-379,849)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---
	=====	=====	=====

TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans Benefits Administration

Compensation and pensions.....	71,248,171	71,476,104	+227,933
Readjustment benefits.....	13,135,898	13,135,898	---
Veterans insurance and indemnities.....	77,567	77,567	---
Veterans housing benefit program fund: (Limitation on direct loans).....	(500)	(500)	---
Administrative expenses.....	158,430	158,430	---
Vocational rehabilitation loans program account.....	5	5	---
(Limitation on direct loans).....	(2,500)	(2,500)	---
Administrative expenses.....	354	354	---

DIVISION J - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Native American veteran housing loan program account..	1,109	1,109	---
Total, Veterans Benefits Administration.....	84,621,534	84,849,467	+227,933
Veterans Health Administration			
Medical services:			
Advance from prior year.....	(43,557,000)	(43,557,000)	---
Current year request.....	157,500	40,000	-117,500
Advance appropriation, FY 2015.....	45,015,527	45,015,527	---
Subtotal.....	45,173,027	45,055,527	-117,500
Medical support and compliance:			
Advance from prior year.....	(6,033,000)	(6,033,000)	---
Advance appropriation, FY 2015.....	5,879,700	5,879,700	---
Subtotal.....	5,879,700	5,879,700	---
Medical facilities:			
Advance from prior year.....	(4,872,000)	(4,872,000)	---
Current year request.....	---	85,000	+85,000
Advance appropriation, FY 2015.....	4,739,000	4,739,000	---
Subtotal.....	4,739,000	4,824,000	+85,000

DIVISION J - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Medical and prosthetic research.....	585,664	585,664	---
Medical care cost recovery collections:			
Offsetting collections.....	-2,485,000	-2,485,000	---
Appropriations (indefinite).....	2,485,000	2,485,000	---
Subtotal.....	---	---	---
DoD-VA Joint Medical Funds (transfers out).....	(-254,257)	(-254,257)	---
DoD-VA Joint Medical Funds (by transfer).....	(254,257)	(254,257)	---
DoD-VA Health Care Sharing Incentive Fund (Transfer out).....	(-15,000)	(-15,000)	---
DoD-VA Health Care Sharing Incentive Fund (by transfer).....	(15,000)	(15,000)	---
Total, Veterans Health Administration.....	56,377,391	56,344,891	-32,500
Appropriations.....	(743,164)	(710,664)	(-32,500)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---
Advance appropriations, FY 2015.....	(55,634,227)	(55,634,227)	---
Advances from prior year appropriations.....	(54,462,000)	(54,462,000)	---
National Cemetery Administration			
National Cemetery Administration.....	250,000	250,000	---

DIVISION J - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Departmental Administration			
General administration.....	403,023	415,885	+12,862
General operating expenses, VBA.....	2,455,490	2,465,490	+10,000
Information technology systems.....	3,683,344	3,703,344	+20,000
Office of Inspector General.....	116,411	121,411	+5,000
Construction, major projects.....	342,130	342,130	---
Construction, minor projects.....	714,870	714,870	---
Grants for construction of State extended care facilities.....	82,650	85,000	+2,350
Grants for the construction of veterans cemeteries....	44,650	46,000	+1,350
Total, Departmental Administration.....	7,842,568	7,894,130	+51,562
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---
Administrative Provisions			
Prior Year Rescissions (Sec. 234).....	---	-182,000	-182,000
Section 226			
Medical services.....	1,400,000	1,400,000	---
(Rescission).....	-1,400,000	-1,400,000	---
Medical support and compliance.....	100,000	100,000	---
(Rescission).....	-100,000	-150,000	-50,000

DIVISION J - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
-----			-----
Medical facilities.....	250,000	250,000	---
(Rescission).....	-250,000	-250,000	---
Total. Administrative Provisions.....	---	-232,000	-232,000
=====			=====
Total, title II.....	149,091,493	149,106,488	+14,995
Appropriations.....	(95,207,266)	(95,454,261)	(+246,995)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---
Rescissions.....	(-1,750,000)	(-1,982,000)	(-232,000)
Advance appropriations, FY 2015.....	(55,634,227)	(55,634,227)	---
Advances from prior year appropriations.....	(54,462,000)	(54,462,000)	---
(Limitation on direct loans).....	(3,000)	(3,000)	---
Discretionary.....	(64,629,857)	(64,416,919)	(-212,938)
Advances from prior year less FY 2015 advances	-1,172,227	-1,172,227	---
Less emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---
Net discretionary.....	(63,457,630)	(63,244,692)	(-212,938)
Mandatory.....	(84,461,636)	(84,689,569)	(+227,933)
Total mandatory and net discretionary.....	147,919,266	147,934,261	+14,995
=====			=====

DIVISION J - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE III - RELATED AGENCIES			
American Battle Monuments Commission			
Salaries and expenses.....	58,200	63,200	+5,000
Foreign currency fluctuations account.....	14,100	14,100	---
	-----	-----	-----
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission.....	72,300	77,300	+5,000
U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims			
Salaries and expenses.....	35,408	35,408	---
Department of Defense - Civil			
Cemeterial Expenses, Army			
Salaries and expenses.....	45,800	65,800	+20,000
Armed Forces Retirement Home - Trust Fund			
Operation and maintenance.....	66,800	66,800	---

DIVISION J - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Capital program.....	1,000	1,000	---
Total, Armed Forces Retirement Home.....	67,800	67,800	---
Total, title III.....	221,308	246,308	+25,000
Grand total.....	160,324,434	159,160,796	-1,163,638
Appropriations.....	(106,440,207)	(105,888,418)	(-551,789)
Rescissions.....	(-1,750,000)	(-2,361,849)	(-611,849)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---
Advance appropriations, FY 2015.....	(55,634,227)	(55,634,227)	---
Overseas contingency operations.....	---	---	---
Advances from prior year appropriations.....	(54,462,000)	(54,462,000)	---
(By transfer).....	(269,257)	(269,257)	---
(Transfer out).....	(-269,257)	(-269,257)	---
(Limitation on direct loans).....	(3,000)	(3,000)	---

**DIVISION K—DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014**

In implementing this agreement, Federal departments, agencies, and other entities shall comply with the directives, reporting requirements, and allocations contained in H. Rept. 113-185 (House report) accompanying H.R. 2855 (House bill) and S. Rept. 113-81 (Senate report) accompanying S. 1372 (Senate bill) as though stated in this explanatory statement unless specifically directed to the contrary. This explanatory statement, while repeating some House and Senate report language for emphasis or clarification, does not negate such language unless expressly provided herein.

With respect to reporting requirements in prior years that were submitted prior to the enactment of this Act that were also referenced in the House and Senate reports, the reporting agency shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations to determine if an additional report is required in fiscal year 2014.

The Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and other agencies are directed to submit their respective congressional budget justifications (CBJs) concurrent with the President's fiscal year 2015 budget request. Such documents must also include information on funding available from proceeds of sale, including the total amount available and the amounts for each of the proposed uses of such funding. The Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator are expected to continue to consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the content of the fiscal year 2015 and future CBJs.

The following information, as applicable, shall be included in the CBJs: estimated savings from any proposed office or mission closing; prior year actual representation expenses for each department and agency that is authorized representation expenses; justification for any multi-year funding that is requested for an operations account; and the information on the Working Capital Funds specified in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 112-74.

The regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, including CBJ documents and operating and spend plans shall not suffice for purposes of satisfying special notification requirements contained in this Act.

Prior to the submission of any operating or spend plan or congressional notification (CN), Federal departments and agencies shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the content, format, and manner of submission of such documents, and such plans and notifications for funds that expire at the end of this fiscal year should be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations not later than July 31, 2014. Operating and spend plans and CNs shall provide, as applicable, a comparison between the most recent congressional directives or approved funding levels and the funding level proposed by the department or agency; integrate information on title VIII funds with enduring operations and assistance funds; identify applicable legislative references, including the authority to spend funds in a manner notwithstanding any other provision of law; and include a clear, concise, and informative description/justification. Regarding the requirements of sections 7015 and 7019 of this Act, the Department of State, USAID, and other agencies shall notify the Committees on Appropriations at the most detailed level specified in

this Act, explanatory statement, or the CBJ. The departments and agencies funded by this Act shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of any significant departure from the CBJ, the final report submitted pursuant to section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or of any new commitment that will require significant funding in future years.

The agreement continues to support the merging of assistance for countries formerly funded under Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia into the traditional funding accounts: Global Health Programs, Economic Support Fund, and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement. This modification does not diminish congressional interest in and support for the region or the coordinating role of the Office of the Coordinator of United States Assistance to Europe and Eurasia.

For purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended, with respect to appropriations contained in this Act, the term "program, project, and activity" shall mean any item for which a dollar amount is specified in this Act or explanatory statement. In addition, the definition of "program, project, and activity" in section 7023 of this Act shall apply to the accounts listed in that section.

The term "appropriate congressional committees" is defined in section 7034(t) of this Act.

**TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND
RELATED AGENCY**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$6,605,701,000 for Diplomatic and Consular Programs. The agreement provides an additional \$1,391,109,000 in title VIII under this heading designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (OCO/GWOT) pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Within the total provided, up to \$1,867,251,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) and may remain available until expended, and the remaining \$4,738,450,000 is for operations, of which \$710,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2015. The agreement does not designate the funds to remain available for two years by category or bureau. The Secretary of State is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations on projected amounts that are to remain available for operations beyond fiscal year 2014 by category and bureau no later than September 1, 2014.

Funds for activities, bureaus and offices under this heading are allocated according to the following table and are subject to subparagraph (6)(A) under such heading and section 7019 of this Act.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)

Category	Budget authority
Human Resources	2,360,312
Public Diplomacy	[131,713]
Worldwide Security Protection	[255,866]
Overseas Programs	1,760,255
Public Diplomacy	[369,589]
Diplomatic Policy and Support	769,534
Security Programs	1,715,600
Worldwide Security Protection	[1,611,385]
Total, Diplomatic and Consular Programs	6,605,701

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS—Continued

(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)

Category	Budget authority
Offices/Programs	
Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons	6,521
Office of the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues	1,000
Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	5,750
Cultural Antiquities Task Force	1,000
Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	5,000
Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	27,956
Human Rights Vetting	[2,750]
Office for Global Women's Issues	7,330
Office of Terrorism Financing and Economic Sanctions Policy	4,000

The agreement provides \$1,867,251,000 for WSP under this heading and an additional \$900,274,000 for WSP is provided in title VIII and designated for OCO/GWOT, for a total of \$2,767,525,000 for WSP in the Act. The Secretary of State is directed to fulfill the requirements detailed under "Security Programs" in the Senate report. Funds provided above the request for WSP are for the normalization of Iraq operations and to more accurately reflect the full costs of security.

The Secretary is also directed to fulfill the requirements detailed under "Administration of Foreign Affairs" in the House report, except the resubmission of the report required by section 1707(c) of Public Law 113-6 shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act. The Secretary is directed to consult with the Committees on Appropriations on additional information to be included in reporting requirements regarding security programs and the Increased Security Proposal.

In lieu of the directive under "Warehousing alternatives" in the House report, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive report detailing the policies and regulations regarding the furnishing of Department of State offices and residences in the United States and overseas, including purchase, rental, storage, and transport.

The agreement reaffirms support for the Department of State's efforts to monitor United States assistance for foreign security forces. In addition to funds made available for such activities, not less than \$2,750,000 under this heading is included to implement section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

The agreement endorses the language under "The Arctic" in the Senate report, but the agreement does not include section 7034(t) from the Senate bill. The agreement includes up to \$1,000,000 under Diplomatic and Consular Programs to facilitate the participation of indigenous communities and scientists in the application of science and technology to foreign policy, pursuant to section 504 of Public Law 95-426.

The Secretary of State is directed to develop, in coordination with the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) Service Center and participating agencies, an efficient process by which an agency participating in the ICASS program provides a cost analysis and justification for the agency's decision to opt out of any ICASS services. The Secretary is also directed to conduct a review of ICASS services provided by the Department to identify cost savings and program efficiencies, including reevaluating the number of overseas United States officials necessary to provide ICASS services and whether non-Department of State ICASS providers (including USAID) could improve cost effectiveness

at individual posts. The Secretary is directed to submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, detailing steps taken to implement these directives.

The agreement includes section 7034(m)(1), which extends the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative surcharge authority through fiscal year 2014.

Section 7034(m)(7) of this Act continues the Foreign Service overseas pay comparability authority, but, as in prior years, prohibits implementation of the third phase of the authority and does not include funds requested for such implementation.

The agreement does not specifically designate funds for the requested new non-security positions related to the Department-wide hiring initiatives included in the fiscal year 2014 budget request. The Secretary of State is directed to examine the assignment of existing lower priority positions, including vacancies and those identified by the Department of State's Office of Inspector General, to meet higher priority staffing requirements, including those enumerated under this heading in the Senate report. If, however, the Secretary determines that it is in the national interest of the United States to redirect the funds appropriated under this heading for additional positions, the Committees on Appropriations will consider such request as part of the operating plan required by section 7076 of this Act. Such plan shall include a detailed description of any new or reassigned Foreign or Civil Service positions requested by a bureau or office, a justification of the request, and the salary and benefit costs for fiscal years 2014 and 2015.

The agreement includes authority to transfer up to \$34,000,000 from funds appropriated under this heading to funds available under Conflict Stabilization Operations. In addition, \$8,500,000 is included under Conflict Stabilization Operations in title VIII.

The Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues, Department of State, and the Senior Coordinator for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, USAID, are directed to jointly consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the initial allocation of funds in this Act for gender-related programs and activities.

The agreement does not include the requested authority to transfer \$1,000,000 of the funds available under this heading to funds available under Representation Expenses.

The agreement does not include a prohibition on the use of funds appropriated under this heading for the Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation that was included in the House bill. Instead, the agreement continues the limitation on the use of funds for the preservation of religious sites contained under this heading in Public Law 112-74.

The Secretary of State is directed to continue to provide to the Committees on Appropriations notifications required by existing law concerning agreements for transfer and release of detainees at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

The agreement provides \$76,900,000 for Capital Investment Fund.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement provides \$69,406,000 for Office of Inspector General, of which \$10,400,000 may remain available until September 30, 2015, and an additional \$49,650,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. The

agreement also waives the requirement of section 209(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as included in the Senate bill and in prior years.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

The agreement provides \$560,000,000 for Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs, and an additional \$8,628,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

To improve oversight and management of the Department of State's summer work travel program, the agreement does not include the limitation carried in prior years on the use of fees or other payments received from or in connection with English teaching, educational advising, counseling, and exchange visitor programs. The Secretary of State is directed to include projected fee revenue amounts in the operating plan required by section 7076 of this Act.

The Department of State shall consider designating a portion of the Washington Fellowship for Young African Leaders for a Nelson Mandela Fellowship for Young African Leaders.

No detailed justification was included in the Department of State's fiscal year 2014 CBJ for the Global University Innovation program and the agreement does not include the funds requested for such program.

Funds in this account are allocated according to the following table and are subject to section 7019 of this Act:

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)

Program/Activity	Budget authority
Academic Programs	307,766
Global Academic Exchanges	(53,970)
Special Academic Exchanges	(20,520)
Professional and Cultural Exchanges	188,734
Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges	(575)
Program Evaluation and Performance	3,500
Exchanges Support	60,000
Total, Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	560,000
OCO/GWOT	8,628
Total, Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs with OCO/GWOT	568,628

REPRESENTATION EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$7,300,000 for Representation Expenses, formerly named Representation Allowances, and includes modified language in section 7020 of this Act regarding the use of such funds.

The Secretary of State is directed to continue the submission of a semi-annual report to the Committees on Appropriations on the allotment and expenditure of representation funds.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

The agreement provides \$28,200,000 for Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials.

Section 7034(j) of this Act includes authority for the Secretary of State to transfer expired unobligated balances from funds made available under Diplomatic and Consular Programs, which is similar to language proposed in both the House and Senate bills. The Secretary of State is directed to more accurately request resources under this heading in future CBJs to better reflect the historic level of annual certified claims for extraordinary protection requirements.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

The agreement provides \$2,399,351,000 for Embassy Security, Construction, and Main-

tenance, of which \$1,614,000,000 is for worldwide security upgrades and \$785,351,000 is for other construction, operations, and maintenance. The agreement provides an additional \$275,000,000 in title VIII under this heading designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Funds available under this heading provide personnel working in United States diplomatic missions overseas with secure, safe, and functional facilities. The agreement provides the full amount requested for the Department of State's share of the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program, as well as for other operations and maintenance activities of the Department of State's Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations, and includes \$25,000,000 above the budget request for embassy security to be allocated pursuant to section 7004(f)(1) of this Act.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The agreement provides \$9,242,000 for Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$1,537,000 for Repatriation Loans Program Account.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

The agreement provides \$31,221,000 for Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The agreement provides \$158,900,000 for Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The agreement provides \$1,265,762,000 for Contributions to International Organizations, and an additional \$74,400,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

The agreement does not include funds for an assessed contribution to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which is prohibited due to the application of Public Law 101-246 and Public Law 103-236.

The Secretary of State is directed to continue to include in the Department of State's CBJ the justification for funding assessed contributions to the United Nations (UN) and its affiliated agencies, and other international organizations. The justification for each organization should include the total assessment for such contributions for all members, the United States share, exchange rate assumptions, and any offsets that will be used, such as Tax Equalization Fund (TEF) credits.

The Secretary of State is also directed to include information on all available credits, including TEF credits, in the annual operating plan required by section 7076 of this Act and to update such information in subsequent reprogrammings or notifications.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

The agreement provides \$1,765,519,000 for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities.

The Department of State should evaluate and prioritize peacekeeping missions, and consider phase-out and withdrawal when mission goals have been substantially achieved.

The Secretary of State is also directed to include information on all available credits, including TEF and peacekeeping credits, in the annual operating plan required by section 7076 of this Act and to update such information in subsequent reprogrammings or notifications.

The agreement includes a limitation on the assessed peacekeeping rate, which is the same as the prior fiscal year. The United States contributions to each UN peacekeeping mission, including through the application of credits, should not exceed the percentage specified in the document referenced under this heading. However, sufficient funding is provided should the most recent assessed percentage for the United States be authorized by a subsequent act of Congress.

The agreement does not include funding requested for a UN peacekeeping mission in Syria. If such a mission is established during the fiscal year, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to making a contribution.

Any transfers into this account from other accounts in title I of this Act are subject to the limitations in section 7009 of this Act and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The agreement includes a limitation of \$6,000 on representation expenses of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico (IBWC).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$44,000,000 for salaries and expenses of IBWC.

CONSTRUCTION

The agreement provides \$33,438,000 for planning, preparation, and construction.

Funds in this account are allocated according to the following table, and are subject to section 7019 of this Act:

CONSTRUCTION

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

Program/activity	Budget authority
Water Quality Program	9,778
Water Quantity Program	20,760
Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation	[8,760]
Resource & Asset Management Program	2,900
Total, Construction	33,438

The report required under International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico in the Senate report shall be provided to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The agreement provides \$12,499,000 for American Sections, International Commissions to support the International Boundary Commission, International Joint Commission, and Border Environment Cooperation Commission.

Funds in this account are allocated according to the following table and are subject to section 7019 of this Act:

AMERICAN SECTIONS

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

Program/activity	Budget authority
International Boundary Commission	2,449

AMERICAN SECTIONS—Continued

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

Program/activity	Budget authority
International Joint Commission	7,664
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,386
Total, American Sections	12,499

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The agreement provides \$35,980,000 for International Fisheries Commissions at the levels requested, with the exception of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission.

Funds in this account are allocated according to the following table and are subject to section 7019 of this Act:

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

Commission/activity	Budget authority
Great Lakes Fishery Commission	23,709
Lake Champlain Basin	[3,000]
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission	1,822
Pacific Salmon Commission	3,050
International Pacific Halibut Commission	4,350
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	3,049
Total, International Fisheries Commissions	35,980

RELATED AGENCY

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

The agreement provides \$721,080,000 for International Broadcasting Operations, and an additional \$4,400,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

The agreement provides up to \$41,734,000 to be available until expended under International Broadcasting Operations for satellite transmission lease costs and for the Broadcasting Board of Governors' (BBG) Internet freedom and circumvention program. Of this amount, not less than \$25,500,000 is to provide unrestricted access to information via the Internet and other secure communication technologies. The BBG is directed to detail amounts planned for Internet freedom in fiscal year 2014 as part of the operating plan required by section 7076 of this Act and to expand upon the planned activities in the Internet freedom spend plan required by section 7080(c) of this Act.

In addition to language in the House and Senate reports regarding Internet freedom, any reprogramming of funds by the BBG for such purposes, including from savings and efficiencies, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

The agreement includes sufficient funding to establish a Chief Executive Officer position, if authorized by a subsequent act of Congress. In the interim, the BBG may take necessary steps within existing authorities to prepare for the establishment of such position.

The agreement includes a one year extension of the personal services contract authority of the BBG, as included in the Senate bill and in prior years.

Funds in this account are allocated according to the following table and are subject to section 7019 of this Act:

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

BBG entity	Budget authority
Federal Entities	
BBG/International Broadcasting Bureau	67,000

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS—Continued

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

BBG entity	Budget authority
Voice of America (VOA)	200,006
OCO/GWOT—Afghanistan/Pakistan	2,200
Subtotal, VOA Program Level	202,206
Office of Cuba Broadcasting	27,043
Technology, Services and Innovation	187,818
Internet Freedom and Circumvention Activities	[25,500]
Subtotal, Federal Entities	481,867
Subtotal, Federal Entities with OCO/GWOT	484,067
Independent Grantee Organizations	
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL)	93,750
OCO/GWOT—Afghanistan/Pakistan	2,200
Subtotal, RFE/RL Program Level	95,950
Radio Free Asia	35,950
Middle East Broadcasting Networks	109,513
Subtotal, Independent Grantee Organizations	239,213
Subtotal, Independent Grantee Organizations with OCO/GWOT	241,413
Total, BBG Entities	721,080
Total, BBG Entities Program Level with OCO/GWOT	725,480
Title VIII—OCO/GWOT	4,400

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The agreement provides \$8,000,000 for Broadcasting Capital Improvements.

RELATED PROGRAMS

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

The agreement provides \$17,000,000 for The Asia Foundation.

The Asia Foundation is directed to comply with section 7051 (International Conferences) of this Act and the reporting requirement in section 7078 of the Senate bill.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The agreement provides \$30,984,000 for United States Institute of Peace (USIP), and an additional \$6,016,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

USIP is directed to comply with section 7051 (International Conferences) of this Act and the reporting requirement in section 7078 of the Senate bill. In addition, USIP is directed to submit the operating plan required by section 7076 of this Act.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE TRUST FUND

The agreement provides \$90,000 from interest and earnings from the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund.

The Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue is directed to comply with section 7051 (International Conferences) of this Act and the reporting requirement in section 7078 of the Senate bill.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$400,000 from interest and earnings from the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$13,000 from interest and earnings from the Israeli Arab Scholarship Endowment Fund.

EAST-WEST CENTER

The agreement provides \$16,700,000 for East-West Center.

The East-West Center is directed to comply with section 7051 (International Conferences) of this Act and the reporting requirement in section 7078 of the Senate bill.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

The agreement provides \$135,000,000 for National Endowment for Democracy.

Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the President of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed uses of funds appropriated under this heading on a regional and country basis.

The allocation of additional funding for the NED above the budget request shall be guided by the table in the Senate report.

The NED is directed to comply with section 7051 (International Conferences) of this Act and the reporting requirement in section 7078 of the Senate bill.

OTHER COMMISSIONS

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$690,000 for Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad.

The Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad is directed to comply with section 7051 (International Conferences) of this Act and the reporting requirement in section 7078 of the Senate bill.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$3,500,000 for United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, and includes a limitation of \$4,000 on representation expenses and modified language in section 7020 of this Act regarding the use of such funds. Funds provided under this heading are available until September 30, 2014, except that funds may remain available for another fiscal year if the Commission is authorized by a subsequent act of Congress.

The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom is directed to comply with section 7051 (International Conferences) of this Act and the reporting requirement in section 7078 of the Senate bill.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$2,579,000 for Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and includes a limitation of \$4,000 on representation expenses and modified language in section 7020 of this Act regarding the use of such funds.

The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe is directed to comply with section 7051 (International Conferences) of this Act and the reporting requirement in section 7078 of the Senate bill.

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$2,000,000 for Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China.

The Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China is directed to comply with section 7051 (International Conferences) of this Act and the reporting requirement in section 7078 of the Senate bill.

UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$3,500,000 for United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission.

The United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission is directed to comply with section 7051 (International Con-

ferences) of this Act and the reporting requirement in section 7078 of the Senate bill.

TITLE II—UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$1,059,229,000 for USAID Operating Expenses, of which \$158,900,000 may remain available until September 30, 2015, and an additional \$81,000,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. With an additional \$335,211,000 available from other sources, the funding level for fiscal year 2014 for USAID Operating Expenses totals \$1,475,440,000.

The USAID Administrator is directed to fulfill the requirements under "Procurement Reform" in the Senate report and under "Procurement" in the House report.

The agreement includes section 7028, which modifies section 7077 of Public Law 112-74 by establishing standards that must be met prior to USAID limiting competition and awards to local entities, requiring that the USAID Administrator report to the Committees on Appropriations and post on the USAID Web site, on a semi-annual basis, such awards above certain funding thresholds, and making technical changes to the pilot program first initiated in fiscal year 2012.

The USAID Administrator is directed to provide to the Committees on Appropriations a description of how USAID is monitoring compliance and evaluating performance of entities selected through limited competition.

The agreement includes up to \$9,100,000 under this heading for mandatory incurred cost audits, which shall be used for both overdue audits and future audits.

The agreement expands the scope of section 7015 of this Act to include all title II accounts, and not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act and prior to submission of the spend plan required by section 7076 of this Act, the USAID Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the appropriate application of the provisions included in such section. For purposes of applying this section to funds under this heading, "new program" shall be defined as a new administrative initiative, and "program, project, and activity" shall be the cost categories listed in the table under this heading.

USAID is directed to consult with the Committees on Appropriations regarding funds generated through program income, including procedures to address expiring availability of such funds.

Funds in this account are allocated according to the following table and are subject to section 7019 of this Act:

USAID OPERATING EXPENSES

(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)

Program	Budget authority
Non-Frontline States Operations (including headquarters)	1,041,869
Development Leadership Initiative	(32,834)
Oversight of Acquisition and Assistance	(9,100)
Frontline States Operations	126,422
Central Support	226,149
Less other sources ¹	-335,211
Total, USAID Operating Expenses	1,059,229
OCO/GWOT	81,000
Total, USAID Operating Expenses with OCO/GWOT	1,140,229

¹ Other sources include trust funds, reimbursements, and unobligated balances carried forward from prior years.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

The agreement provides \$117,940,000 for Capital Investment Fund.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement provides \$45,000,000 for Office of Inspector General, of which \$6,750,000 may remain available until September 30, 2015, and an additional \$10,038,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Inspector General shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the staff and funding resources required in fiscal years 2012 and 2013 to conduct oversight of programs implemented under section 7077 of Public Law 112-74. The Inspector General is also directed to report on estimated staff and funding requirements for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 to conduct oversight of the programs implemented under section 7028 of this Act.

TITLE III—BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$8,439,450,000 for Global Health Programs.

The agreement provides \$51,000,000 for programs to combat polio under this heading, and an additional \$8,000,000 is provided under Economic Support Fund for such programs in Pakistan and Afghanistan. The USAID Administrator is directed to consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the use of funds provided for polio eradication prior to the initial obligation of funds.

The Secretary of State is directed to consult with the Committees on Appropriations on all reporting requirements under this heading in the Senate and House reports.

The agreement requires that the Committees on Appropriations be included in the distribution of an annual report prepared by the Office of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC) for the period during which the report is prepared, which is needed for oversight purposes.

In implementing the challenge grants pilot program, the Secretary of State shall follow the directives in section 7058(c) of the Senate bill, the guidance in the Senate report under "HIV/AIDS", and consult with the appropriate congressional committees.

OGAC shall provide the Committees on Appropriations a description of the transition strategy for each regional and bilateral partnership framework country within the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, including projected timelines for country ownership, and details on host country and multilateral organization capacity to sustain the achievements of United States-funded HIV/AIDS and related programs. This is in addition to the description of transition metrics required in section 5(K) of Public Law 113-56.

Beginning in fiscal year 2015, the annual Department of State CBJ shall include a budgetary overview of the HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund with estimates from prior fiscal years and projections for fiscal year 2015 including unobligated balances, starting balances, reimbursements, total disbursements by commodity, disbursements for non-commodities, travel and other administrative expenses, and budgetary resources by agency or other donor. Additionally, the USAID Administrator shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the annual

estimate of the cost savings realized as a result of child survival, malaria, and tuberculosis products being included in the HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund.

Funds in this account are allocated according to the following table and are subject to section 7019 of this Act:

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS
(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)

Program/activity	Budget authority
Maternal and Child Health	705,000
Polio	[51,000]
The GAVI Alliance	[175,000]
Nutrition (USAID)	115,000
Micronutrients	[33,000]
[Of which, Vitamin A]	[22,500]
Iodine Deficiency Disorder	[2,500]
Vulnerable Children (USAID)	22,000
Blind Children	[2,500]
HIV/AIDS (USAID)	330,000
Microbicides	[45,000]
HIV/AIDS (Department of State)	5,670,000
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	[1,650,000]
UNAIDS	[45,000]
Family Planning/Reproductive Health (USAID)	523,950
Other Infectious Diseases (USAID)	1,073,500
Pandemic Preparedness	[72,500]
Malaria	[665,000]
Tuberculosis	[236,000]
[Of which, Global TB Drug Facility]	[15,000]
Neglected Tropical Diseases	[100,000]
Total, Global Health Programs	8,439,450

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The agreement provides \$2,507,001,000 for Development Assistance.

PROGRAMS

The USAID Administrator shall report to the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, on the impact of USAID programs in sub-Saharan Africa to support agriculture research to increase crop yields and promote disease, drought, and insect resistance, including opportunities for collaboration with philanthropic foundations and the private sector.

The agreement provides not less than \$10,000,000 for USAID cooperative development programs within the Office of Innovation and Development Alliances or a successor office.

The USAID Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to a contribution being made to the Global Partnership for Education.

The agreement includes not less than \$25,000,000 for higher education programs in Africa, of which \$15,000,000 is for partnerships between higher education institutions in Africa and the United States. The USAID Administrator should continue to partner with land grant institutions of higher learning with specialized capabilities, including through the competitively awarded Africa-United States Higher Education Initiative Partnerships.

USAID is directed to consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the initial allocation of funds for microenterprise and microfinance programs and activities.

The Secretary of State, in coordination with the USAID Administrator, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on any funding made available for Power Africa by this Act.

The agreement includes \$10,000,000 under this heading and \$10,000,000 under Economic Support Fund for trade capacity building programs in the Western Hemisphere.

The agreement includes \$365,000,000 for water and sanitation supply projects pursuant to the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-121), of

which not less than \$135,000,000 is for programs and activities in sub-Saharan Africa.

COUNTRIES

The agreement provides \$5,000,000 to improve labor conditions in Bangladesh as described in the Senate report, to be provided through an open and competitive process, and not less than the budget request for democracy and governance programs.

The agreement does not provide funds requested for Mexico under this heading but addresses the request under Economic Support Fund.

The agreement includes \$22,000,000 under Economic Support Fund for environmental remediation of dioxin contamination in Vietnam and an additional \$7,000,000 under this heading for health and disability programs in areas sprayed with Agent Orange or otherwise contaminated by dioxin.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

The agreement provides \$876,828,000 for International Disaster Assistance, and an additional \$924,172,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Not later than October 30, 2014, the USAID Administrator shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on funds used for emergency food security during fiscal year 2014, including the amounts, justification, and criteria for each activity. USAID should consult with the Committees on Appropriations not later than 45 days after the enactment of this Act on the content of the report.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

The agreement provides \$48,177,000 for Transition Initiatives, and an additional \$9,423,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

The agreement requires that all funds made available under this heading be administered by the USAID Office of Transition Initiatives.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$20,000,000 for Complex Crises Fund, and an additional \$20,000,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For purposes of implementing this agreement, the USAID Administrator shall have responsibility for the uses of funds appropriated under this heading, in consultation with the Secretary of State, and the Secretary shall have responsibility for the uses of funds appropriated under this heading in title VIII of this Act.

DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides a \$40,000,000 limitation on funds that may be transferred from other programs in this title to the Development Credit Program, \$8,041,000 for administrative expenses, and a cap on total loan principal of \$1,500,000,000.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$2,982,967,000 for Economic Support Fund, and an additional \$1,656,215,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For purposes of reporting on United States assistance for Haiti, the Secretary of State,

in consultation with the USAID Administrator, is directed to submit a report consistent with the guidance provided under Economic Support Fund in the House and Senate reports, and shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to submission.

The agreement recommends up to \$1,900,000 from this and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the House Democracy Partnership.

The agreement provides \$45,000,000 for Mexico under this heading, which includes the \$10,000,000 requested under Development Assistance. The Department of State and USAID are directed to consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the uses of such funds.

The agreement provides \$141,500,000 for Colombia under this heading to be directly apportioned to USAID to continue alternative development/institution building activities, of which not less than \$7,000,000 shall be transferred to Migration and Refugee Assistance.

The agreement provides \$75,000,000 for the Middle East Partnership Initiative, of which not less than \$10,000,000 shall be made available to continue scholarships for students in countries with significant Muslim populations at not-for-profit educational institutions, in a manner consistent with prior fiscal years, and the awarding of funds should be through an open and competitive process.

The agreement provides \$26,000,000 under this heading and Development Assistance for Reconciliation Programs, of which \$10,000,000 should be for such programs in the Middle East and North Africa. The USAID Administrator is directed to ensure a rigorous vetting and evaluation process is in place and that the programs and activities are consistent with United States foreign policy objectives in the region.

The agreement provides \$32,000,000 for Near East Regional Democracy-funded activities, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the budget request that is intended to support programs to increase women's participation in politics, specifically as candidates in parliamentary elections.

The agreement provides funds, to be awarded through an open and competitive process, for United States institutions of higher education and nongovernmental organizations for programs and activities in the People's Republic of China (PRC) relating to democracy, rule of law, and the environment. No funds are provided for direct support for the central government of the PRC.

The agreement provides not less than \$15,000,000 under this heading, Democracy Fund, and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement for assistance to eliminate inhumane prison conditions in foreign countries. The Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations, pursuant to section 7065 of this Act, regarding the uses of such funds.

The Secretary of State is directed to consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to providing funds in support of the economic and social development and reconciliation goals of Public Law 99-415, and any funds made available for such purposes should be through an open and competitive process.

The Secretary of State should review United States assistance provided to the central government of any country that admits President Omar al-Bashir of Sudan and

should consider reducing such assistance if the admission was for any reason other than to bring President Bashir to justice or to further the peace process between South Sudan and Sudan.

Funds in this account are allocated according to the following table, and are subject to section 7019 of this Act:

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)

Country/program	Budget authority
Africa	
Counter-Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)	10,000
Djibouti	5,000
Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone	1,600
East Asia and the Pacific	
PRC (Democracy, rule of law, and environment)	15,000
Tibet	7,900
Vietnam (Environmental remediation of dioxin contamination)	22,000
Europe and Eurasia	
Belarus	12,700
Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia Regional Democracy	35,000
Near East	
Bahrain (Democracy and governance)	3,000
Lebanon Scholarships	12,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative	75,000
Scholarships	(10,000)
Middle East Regional Cooperation Program	5,000
Morocco	20,896
Near East Regional Democracy	32,000
USAID Middle East Regional	5,000
Tunisia	30,000
Yemen	45,000
Western Hemisphere	
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)	29,200
Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)	61,500
Colombia	141,500
Transfer to MRA	(7,000)
Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities	(15,000)
Human rights	(6,500)
Biodiversity	(3,000)
Children disabled by violence	(500)
Mexico	45,000
Global Programs	
Polio	8,000
Trade Capacity Building—Western Hemisphere	10,000
Disability Programs	5,000

DEMOCRACY FUND

The agreement provides \$130,500,000 for Democracy Fund, of which \$70,500,000 is for the Department of State Human Rights and Democracy Fund and \$60,000,000 is for the USAID Center of Excellence for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

The agreement provides \$1,774,645,000 for Migration and Refugee Assistance, and an additional \$1,284,355,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Section 7034(r) of this Act directs that funds should be made available by the Secretary of State or USAID Administrator, as appropriate, to provide for the systematic collection and reporting of feedback data obtained directly from beneficiaries of humanitarian programs funded under this heading and International Disaster Assistance, to maximize effectiveness of programs and accountability to beneficiaries. Summaries of the findings shall be posted on each agency's Web site.

The agreement includes modified language in section 7048(e) regarding a report on the UN Relief and Works Agency included under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

The agreement provides \$50,000,000 for United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

PEACE CORPS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$379,000,000 for Peace Corps.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

The agreement provides \$898,200,000 for Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), including up to \$105,000,000 for administrative expenses.

The agreement includes a prohibition on funds for threshold countries that do not meet the requirements to be a candidate country in fiscal year 2014, including candidate countries from prior years such as Tunisia. Efforts by the Administration to provide MCC assistance to countries that do not meet MCC criteria undermine the integrity of the MCC model.

Weak judicial systems and official and private sector corruption are significant impediments to democratic institutions and economic development and growth in many potential MCC compact countries. There is concern that anti-corruption indicators for eligibility are not sufficiently rigorous, and do not properly reflect adherence to the rule of law in candidate countries including the influence of criminal enterprises and enforcement of private sector contracts. The MCC is directed to improve its eligibility criteria in this area, and to closely consult and coordinate with relevant offices at the Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and USAID regarding their assessments and evaluations of corruption and rule of law in MCC candidate countries. This information, including data on barriers to investment and financial crimes, should be provided to the MCC Board as supplemental information as it reviews existing and potential country partnerships.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

The agreement provides \$22,500,000 for Inter-American Foundation.

UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

The agreement provides \$30,000,000 for United States African Development Foundation, formerly the African Development Foundation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The agreement provides \$23,500,000 for International Affairs Technical Assistance.

TITLE IV—INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

The agreement provides \$1,005,610,000 for International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, and an additional \$344,390,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

The Secretary of State shall fulfill the reporting requirement contained in the second proviso under this heading in the House bill, except that such report shall also include a description of cost-matching resources for the International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support Program.

The Secretary of State shall follow the directives and guidance under "Rule of Law Programs" in the Senate report, except that the agreement provides \$5,000,000, to be

awarded through a competitive process, to carry out the activities described in the first paragraph.

The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed funding level for rule of law programs globally, and the funding level under this heading for programs to strengthen independent judiciaries and the administration of justice, particularly in countries confronting corruption, organized crime, and drug trafficking.

The agreement intends that up to 12 percent of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for program development and support (PD&S) and directs that not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the amount of PD&S expended in fiscal years 2011 and 2012. The report shall include data for all Washington-based and overseas personnel (including those categorized as United States Direct Hires, When Actually Employed, Personal Service Contractors, Third Party Contractors, and non-United States personnel), ICASS fees, and major equipment and administrative purchases. The report shall also include rates of obligation and expenditure of funds.

Funds in this account are allocated according to the following table and are subject to section 7019 of this Act:

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)

Country/program	Budget authority
Country	
Colombia	149,000
Office of the Attorney General Human Rights Unit	(10,000)
Mexico	148,131
Global Programs	
CBSI	25,000
CARSI	100,000
International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala	5,000
International Law Enforcement Academies	31,300
Regional Training Partnerships	3,000
Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking	15,000

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

The agreement provides \$630,000,000 for Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs, and an additional \$70,000,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

The agreement provides \$159,000,000 for humanitarian demining programs. Of this amount, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be made available for unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance in the countries of Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands above the amount provided for these countries for these activities in fiscal year 2013. These funds are to support a multi-year strategy to substantially reduce within ten years the danger caused by UXO in this region, including UXO resulting from past United States military operations.

The agreement includes funding for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) programs, which should be prioritized for programs addressing and reversing the root causes of radicalism. Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, after consultation with the heads of relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a definition of CVE and a description of the programs, projects, and activities that are currently, or

could potentially, be carried out under such definition by the Department of State and USAID.

Funds in this account are allocated according to the following table, and are subject to section 7019 of this Act:

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS	
[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]	
Programs	Budget authority
Nonproliferation Programs	298,369
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	[30,000]
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance ..	[64,000]
Global Threat Reduction	[77,369]
Anti-terrorism Programs	152,631
Anti-terrorism Assistance	[99,540]
Terrorist Interdiction Program	[25,091]
Counterterrorism Financing	[15,000]
Regional Stability & Humanitarian Assistance	
Conventional Weapons Destruction	179,000
Humanitarian Demining	[159,000]
[of which, UXO Laos]	[12,000]
[of which, additional UXO Southeast Asia and Pacific Islands]	[10,000]
Total, Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs	630,000
OCO/GWOT	70,000
Total, Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs with OCO/GWOT	700,000

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

The agreement provides \$235,600,000 for Peacekeeping Operations, and an additional \$200,000,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The agreement provides \$105,573,000 for International Military Education and Training.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$5,389,280,000 for Foreign Military Financing Program, and an additional \$530,000,000 in title VIII under this heading is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Funds in this account are allocated according to the following table, and are subject to section 7019 of this Act:

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM	
[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]	
Country/program	Budget authority
Colombia	28,500
Egypt	1,300,000
Indonesia	14,000
Israel	3,100,000
Jordan	300,000
Mexico	7,000
Morocco	7,000

TITLE V—MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

The agreement provides \$344,020,000 for International Organizations and Programs.

The agreement does not include a direct contribution for UNESCO, which is prohibited due to the application of Public Law 101–246 and Public Law 103–236.

Prior to the obligation of funds provided under this heading for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Secretary of State is directed to consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the funding recommendations in the Senate report.

Funds in this account are allocated according to the following table and are subject to section 7019 of this Act:

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

Programs	Budget authority
International Civil Aviation Organization	800
International Conservation Programs	7,900
International Development Law Organization	600
International Maritime Organization	360
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change/UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	10,000
International Chemicals and Toxin Programs	3,610
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500
OAS Development Assistance Programs	3,400
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500
Inter-American Commission on Human Rights	[2,000]
Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,000
UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,250
UN Women	7,500
UN Human Settlements Program	1,400
UN Capital Development Fund	900
UN Democracy Fund	4,200
UN Development Program	80,000
UN Environment Program	7,550
UN Children's Fund	132,000
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	5,500
UN Population Fund	35,000
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	6,350
World Meteorological Organization	1,650
World Trade Organization Technical Assistance	1,000
Total, International Organizations and Programs	344,020

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The agreement does not include a general provision requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to submit a report on progress that certain international financial institutions are making on a number of reforms related to general capital increases. However, this report shall continue to be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations through September 30, 2014, and the agreement includes a provision supporting independent evaluations conducted by entities external to such institutions of loans, grants, and certain other activities.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

The agreement provides \$143,750,000 for Global Environment Facility.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

The agreement provides \$1,355,000,000 for Contribution to the International Development Association.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The agreement provides \$186,957,000 for Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The agreement provides \$2,928,990,899 for Limitation on Callable Capital Subscriptions.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND

The agreement provides \$184,630,000 for Contribution to the Clean Technology Fund.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRATEGIC CLIMATE FUND

The agreement provides \$49,900,000 for Contribution to the Strategic Climate Fund.

GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$133,000,000 for Global Agriculture and Food Security Program.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The agreement provides \$102,000,000 for Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The agreement provides \$4,098,794,833 for Limitation on Callable Capital Subscriptions.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT FUND
The agreement provides \$6,298,000 for Contribution to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The agreement provides \$106,586,000 for Contribution to the Asian Development Bank.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The agreement provides \$2,558,048,769 for Limitation on Callable Capital Subscriptions.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

The agreement provides \$109,854,000 for Contribution to the Asian Development Fund.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The agreement provides \$32,418,000 for Contribution to the African Development Bank.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The agreement provides \$507,860,808 for Limitation on Callable Capital Subscriptions.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

The agreement provides \$176,336,000 for Contribution to the African Development Fund.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The agreement provides \$30,000,000 for Contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

TITLE VI—EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement provides \$5,100,000 for the Inspector General for the Export-Import Bank.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The agreement recommends that 20 percent of program authority made available should be used to finance exports by United States small businesses.

Six months after enactment of this Act and every six months thereafter until September 30, 2015, the President of the Export-Import Bank is directed to provide to the Committees on Appropriations a report detailing the percentage of the aggregate loan, guarantee, and insurance authority, and the total dollar amount, that has been used to finance small business exports; a comparison of the small business exports generated over the prior 6 month and 12 month periods; and funding and staffing for, and the level of small business exports generated by, each regional office. The President is further directed to include a description of steps implemented to increase the level of export financing for small businesses above 20 percent of programs.

The Export-Import Bank is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations, and post on its Web site, any proposed use in fiscal year 2014 of the aggregate loan, guarantee, and insurance authorities available to

the Export-Import Bank that would result in greenhouse gas emissions from the extraction or production of fossil fuels or the use of fossil fuels in electricity generation that exceeds the average of total emissions in the previous 5 fiscal years resulting from the use of such authorities, and the amount of the increase.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$115,500,000 for Administrative Expenses for the Export-Import Bank.

The President of the Export-Import Bank shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the funding recommendations under this heading in the Senate report prior to the obligation of funds.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

NONCREDIT ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$62,574,000 for Non-credit Account of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$27,371,000 for Program Account of OPIC.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The agreement provides \$55,073,000 for Trade and Development Agency.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The following general provisions are continued in this Act substantively unchanged from the fiscal year 2012 Act (division I of Public Law 112-74), as carried forward or modified by the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (division F of Public Law 113-6):

- Sec. 7001. Allowances and Differentials
- Sec. 7002. Unobligated Balances Report
- Sec. 7003. Consulting Services
- Sec. 7005. Personnel Actions
- Sec. 7007. Prohibition Against Direct Funding for Certain Countries
- Sec. 7008. Coups d'état
- Sec. 7009. Transfer Authority
- Sec. 7010. Reporting Requirement
- Sec. 7011. Availability of Funds
- Sec. 7012. Limitation on Assistance to Countries in Default
- Sec. 7014. Reservations of Funds
- Sec. 7016. Notification on Excess Defense Equipment
- Sec. 7018. Prohibition on Funding for Abortions and Involuntary Sterilization
- Sec. 7019. Allocations
- Sec. 7021. Prohibition on Assistance to Governments Supporting International Terrorism
- Sec. 7022. Authorization Requirements
- Sec. 7023. Definition of Program, Project, and Activity
- Sec. 7024. Authorities for the Peace Corps, Inter-American Foundation and United States African Development Foundation
- Sec. 7025. Commerce, Trade and Surplus Commodities
- Sec. 7026. Separate Accounts
- Sec. 7027. Eligibility for Assistance
- Sec. 7030. Debt-for-Development
- Sec. 7033. Multi-Year Pledges
- Sec. 7035. Arab League Boycott of Israel
- Sec. 7036. Palestinian Statehood
- Sec. 7037. Restrictions Concerning the Palestinian Authority
- Sec. 7038. Prohibition on Assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation
- Sec. 7039. Assistance for the West Bank and Gaza
- Sec. 7046. Prohibition of Payments to United Nations Members
- Sec. 7047. War Crimes Tribunals
- Sec. 7049. Community-Based Police Assistance

Sec. 7050. Prohibition on Promotion of Tobacco

Sec. 7051. International Conferences

Sec. 7053. Parking Fines and Real Property Taxes Owed by Foreign Governments

Sec. 7055. Prohibition on Publicity or Propaganda

Sec. 7056. Limitation on Residence Expenses

Sec. 7057. United States Agency for International Development Management (Including Transfer of Funds)

Sec. 7061. Uzbekistan

Sec. 7062. Requests for Documents

Sec. 7063. United Nations Population Fund

Sec. 7064. Overseas Private Investment Corporation

Sec. 7067. Extradition

Sec. 7068. Commercial Leasing of Defense Articles

Sec. 7072. Prohibition on First-Class Travel

Sec. 7078. Use of Funds in Contravention of this Act

The following general provisions are new or substantively modified from those included in division I of Public Law 112-74, and as carried forward or modified by division F of Public Law 113-6:

Sec. 7004. Diplomatic Facilities (Modified)

Sec. 7006. Local Guard Contracts (Modified)

The Secretary of State is directed to consult with the appropriate congressional committees on plans to use the expanded best value authority conferred in this section.

Sec. 7013. Prohibition on Taxation of United States Assistance (Modified)

The agreement modifies this provision to strengthen the requirements that are intended to prevent the taxation of United States foreign assistance or ensure it is reimbursed to the United States Government. The Secretary of State shall include in the report required in subsection (h) a plan to improve the Department of State's tracking of tax-related changes included in updated or new bilateral agreements, and the report in subsection (b) shall include all taxes that were not reimbursed, including taxes on funds allocated for the central government of a country.

Sec. 7015. Notification Requirements (Modified)

Sec. 7017. Limitation on Availability of Funds for International Organizations and Programs (Modified)

Sec. 7020. Representation and Entertainment Expenses (Modified)

Sec. 7028. Local Competition (Modified)

Sec. 7029. International Financial Institutions (Modified)

Sec. 7031. Financial Management and Budget Transparency (Modified)

Subsection (b) is modified to require an annual "Fiscal Transparency Report" and such report shall include a two-tiered list of countries, with rankings based on the level of compliance by a country to meet the requirements of subsection (b), similar to the annual Trafficking in Persons report.

Sec. 7032. Democracy Programs (Modified)

Sec. 7034. Special Provisions (Modified)

In implementing subsection (f) of this section, the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator are directed to comply with the reporting requirement included in the House report, and shall address in such report the items listed under Development Assistance in the Senate report. Such consultation shall also include consideration of direct vetting and a strategy for evaluation of the pilot program.

In addition to the directives in subsection (k) of this section and with respect to the implementation of section 203(a)(2) of Public

Law 110-457, the Secretary of State is directed to consider the failure to provide a replacement passport within a reasonable period of time to a T-visa recipient; the existence of multiple concurrent civil suits against members of the diplomatic mission; or failure to satisfy a civil judgment against an employee of the diplomatic mission as sufficient to determine that such mission "tolerated such actions".

Subsection (1) modifies section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of consistency, and is not intended to modify the current vetting procedures of the Department of State. Not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing such vetting procedures.

Sec. 7040. Limitation on Assistance for the Palestinian Authority (Modified)

The agreement includes language modifying a prior year certification requirement for assistance for the Palestinian Authority. All parties to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict should refrain from incitement of violence in order to promote peaceful coexistence in the region.

Sec. 7041. Middle East and North Africa (Modified)

Egypt.—The agreement includes conditions, limitations, and exceptions in subsection (a) related to assistance for Egypt made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

Paragraph (1) requires the Secretary of State to certify that the Government of Egypt is sustaining the strategic relationship with the United States and meeting its obligations under the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty prior to the availability of funds appropriated by this Act.

Paragraph (2) recommends assistance for Egypt under Economic Support Fund, and includes funding for higher education programs, including scholarships. Funds may also be made available for democracy programs.

Such assistance made available by this Act and prior Acts is provided for education and economic growth programs in Egypt, notwithstanding any provision of law restricting assistance for Egypt, including restrictions contained in this subsection, and subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees. If such assistance is provided for higher education programs, including scholarships, the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator should prioritize educational opportunities for Egyptian students that focus on public sector management, business administration, and entrepreneurship. Cash transfer assistance and budget support made available by this Act and prior Acts may not be made available unless the Secretary of State certifies that the Government of Egypt is taking steps to stabilize the economy and implement economic reforms. The Secretary of State shall consider whether such economic reforms are market-based and promote individual property rights and the rule of law.

In addition, the Secretary of State may reduce funds provided under Economic Support Fund to the central Government of Egypt by an amount equivalent to that expended by the United States Government for bail, and by nongovernmental organizations for legal and court fees, associated with democracy-related trials in Egypt.

Paragraph (3) recommends assistance for Egypt under Foreign Military Financing

Program, to remain available for two years, and which may be transferred to an interest bearing account in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, if the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that Egypt is meeting its commitments to a democratic transition, as described in paragraph (6). However, if the Secretary is unable to make such certifications, authority is provided to continue existing contracts at the minimum rate necessary with fiscal year 2014 funds, notwithstanding any provision of law restricting assistance for Egypt, subject to consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, except that defense articles and services from such contracts shall not be delivered until the certifications in subparagraph (6)(A) or (B) are made.

Paragraph (4) provides that prior year funds under Foreign Military Financing Program may be available at the minimum rate necessary to continue existing contracts, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

Paragraph (5) provides for certain security exemptions for assistance made available for Egypt in this and prior acts, including for counterterrorism, border security, and non-proliferation programs, and development activities in the Sinai.

Paragraph (6) provides that assistance for the Government of Egypt appropriated by this Act may only be made available in the following manner: up to \$975,000,000 may be made available if the Secretary of State certifies that the Government of Egypt has held a constitutional referendum, and is taking steps to support a democratic transition in Egypt; and up to \$576,800,000 is made available if the Secretary certifies that the Government of Egypt has held parliamentary and presidential elections, and that a newly elected Government of Egypt is taking steps to govern democratically. The amounts provided by subparagraph (6)(A) should be sufficient to allow payment of existing contracts at the minimum rate necessary through fiscal year 2014.

For purposes of this paragraph, the certification in subparagraph (6)(A) should also include consideration of the conduct of the referendum, including voter participation, and the support by the Government of Egypt for the development of democratic political processes and basic freedoms, including civil society and the media. The certification in subparagraph (6)(B) should include consideration of the conduct of parliamentary and presidential elections, including voter participation and election monitoring, and steps taken by the newly elected Government to protect human rights and the rule of law, including the rights of women and religious minorities. The Secretary of State should encourage the Government of Egypt to continue to support religious minority communities and the places where they congregate.

Funds from this Act may be made available for the Secretary of State to conduct a multi-year strategic review of military and economic assistance for Egypt, if authorized by a subsequent act of Congress.

Not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing the defense articles withheld from delivery to Egypt as of the date of enactment of this Act, and the conditions and timeline under which the delivery of such items will resume.

Not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2014, the Secretary of State shall submit an analysis to the Committees

on Appropriations of actions by the Government of Egypt to prosecute and bring to trial officials of previous Egyptian governments. The report should take into consideration the views of relevant human rights and other organizations monitoring such trials.

Iran.—The Secretary of State shall fulfill the requirements contained in section 7041(b)(1) and (2) of the Senate bill, including consulting with the appropriate congressional committees.

Iraq.—The Secretary of State is directed to continue to implement cost-matching requirements on assistance for Iraq in a manner similar to prior years, and should require the Government of Iraq to assume a greater share of such costs.

Lebanon.—The Secretary of State shall regularly consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the activities of the Lebanese Armed Forces and assistance provided by the United States.

Libya.—The Secretary of State is directed to include in any notification for assistance for Libya from funds made available in title IV of this Act a detailed justification for such assistance and a description of the vetting procedures used for any individual or unit receiving such assistance.

Loan Guarantees and Enterprise Funds.—The third proviso of section 7041(b) of division I of Public Law 112-74 shall apply to this section annually.

Yemen.—Assistance for the Armed Forces of Yemen should be made available only if such forces are cooperating with the United States on counterterrorism efforts against Al Qaeda and other terrorist organizations.

Sec. 7042. Africa (Modified)

Africa Programs.—In implementing subsection (g) of this section, the Secretary of State shall follow the directives contained in the provisos in section 7042(f)(3) of the Senate bill, and the guidance in the Senate report under “Africa Pilot Programs”.

Lord's Resistance Army.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the USAID Administrator, shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing progress toward implementation of the Administration's counter-LRA strategy and the policy objectives included in Public Law 111-172, and shall include the amounts and description of the assistance provided for such purposes.

Natural Resource Transparency.—The agreement does not include the House provision on Natural Resource Transparency under this section, but does make funds available for such purposes under section 7060(c) of this Act.

Somalia.—The agreement modifies the Senate provision on Somalia and funds made available for assistance for Somalia shall be programmed in a manner that does not exacerbate regional, clan, or ethnic tensions in the country.

Rwanda and Uganda.—The Department of State is directed to inform the Committees on Appropriations of any credible information that the governments of Rwanda or Uganda are providing political, military, financial, or other support to armed groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo, including M23 or its successors, that have violated human rights or are involved in other illegal activity.

South Sudan.—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the impact of ongoing violence on United States assistance for South Sudan and plans for such assistance in fiscal year

2014. The Department of State and USAID should continue to update the Committees on efforts to mitigate such unrest and to address the humanitarian needs of the people of South Sudan.

Sec. 7043. East Asia and the Pacific (Modified)

Burma.—Section 7043(b) of the Act includes language similar to that proposed by the House and Senate regarding assistance for Burma.

In addition to programs specified in section 7043(b)(2) of this Act, the Department of State and USAID shall support programs for former political prisoners (including health, education, and vocational training activities); women's development and empowerment; and programs to monitor the number of political prisoners in Burma.

The President did not request assistance for Burma under International Military Education and Training and Foreign Military Financing Program, and the agreement includes no such assistance. Consideration for such assistance shall be based on submission of such a request by the President in subsequent fiscal years and the continuation of reform in Burma, including progress by the armed forces of Burma to address human rights violations, particularly against ethnic groups; efforts to bring to justice military officials involved in such violations; and the adherence to conditions of ceasefire agreements.

Section 7043(b)(6) of the Act continues the requirement that any new program or activity in Burma initiated in fiscal year 2014 is subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, including for programs for ethnic groups and civil society to help sustain ceasefire agreements and further prospects for reconciliation and peace.

Cambodia.—Section 7043(c) includes language similar to that proposed in the Senate bill regarding assistance for Cambodia, which is intended to continue to assist the people of Cambodia. Assistance to the central government is conditioned on resolution of disputes in the conduct of July 2013 parliamentary elections, or the seating in parliament of winning political parties.

Section 7043(c)(5) of the Act requires the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Committees on Appropriations regarding World Bank agreements with Cambodia and appropriate redress for Boeung Kak Lake families, as defined in the Senate report under Economic Support Fund.

People's Republic of China.—The Secretary of State and USAID Administrator are directed to provide no assistance to the central government of the PRC under Global Health Programs, Development Assistance, and Economic Support Fund, except for assistance to detect, prevent, and treat infectious diseases.

Philippines.—Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act under Foreign Military Financing Program that are available for assistance for the Philippines, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing steps taken by the Government of the Philippines, including the military, during the previous 12 months to—

(1) prosecute and punish those responsible for extrajudicial executions and forced disappearances, and strengthen government institutions working to eliminate such crimes;

(2) implement a policy of promoting military personnel who demonstrate professionalism and respect for human rights, and investigate, prosecute, and punish military

personnel who have been credibly alleged to have violated such rights; and

(3) prevent acts of violence or intimidation against journalists or members of legal and other civil society organizations and communities who advocate for human rights.

Sec. 7044. South and Central Asia (Modified)

Afghanistan.—Funds carried forward from prior years, in addition to the funds made available by this Act, will provide the Department of State and USAID with the resources necessary to meet the requested operating levels in fiscal year 2014 for Afghanistan. These funding levels support the anticipated security costs and the planned Department and agency staff for fiscal year 2014. In addition, the Department of State and the USAID Offices of Inspectors General and the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR), which are critical for proper oversight, are fully funded at the request level.

The agreement includes a total of \$1,123,193,000 for assistance for Afghanistan, which represents a fifty percent reduction from the fiscal year 2013 level. The agreement takes the necessary step of reducing new budget authority for Afghanistan to a more sustainable level that can be responsibly programmed and subject to effective oversight. In developing this agreement, data was reviewed for programs funded in previous appropriations Acts indicating that many assistance programs have significant funding pipelines that could take many years to obligate and expend.

The mobility of Department of State and USAID personnel is severely limited due to security constraints, and oversight of programs will become increasingly difficult as the United States military draws down its forces. The ability of third party monitors to adequately monitor assistance programs in such a challenging environment may be restricted and programs should not be initiated in areas where the security situation precludes adequate oversight. The Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of assistance for Afghanistan on the use of third party monitors for oversight of programs and activities.

The funding provided by this Act reflects what can be effectively programmed during this fiscal year, and demonstrates a continued commitment to the people of Afghanistan. The Department of State and USAID should prioritize programs that have a record of success that support women and girls, the rule of law, free and fair elections, education, health, trade and investment, counter-narcotics, and anti-trafficking. No new major infrastructure projects should be undertaken with fiscal year 2014 funds.

Transfer authority is provided to the Department of State in title VIII of this Act to increase humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan should the security situation deteriorate. In addition, transfer authority is provided for up to \$150,000,000 for programs in Central and South Asia relating to the transition in Afghanistan.

For the purposes of paragraph (1) in subsection (a), the determination required in the House report on security requirements for implementing partners in Afghanistan shall include organizations implementing programs for USAID and the Department of State.

The spend plan required for Afghanistan by section 7076 of this Act shall include achievable and sustainable goals, benchmarks for

measuring progress, and expected results. The Secretary of State is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations 6 months after the spend plan is submitted on the status of achieving these goals and benchmarks.

Submission of CNs for assistance for water, energy, and transportation programs in excess of \$5,000,000 shall include criteria on how projects are based on best development practices and will be sustained by the Government of Afghanistan.

The agreement does not include the directive proposed by the Senate to include security-related assistance in calculations of budget support provided by the United States to the Government of Afghanistan. The Department of State should refrain from establishing arbitrary percentages for budget support levels at future donor coordinating conferences.

Pakistan.—Subsection (d) of the agreement includes certification requirements for assistance for Pakistan. Due to a significant and continuing concern about the capabilities of the Haqqani Network, the Secretary of State is directed to coordinate a government-wide effort to use all appropriate measures available to disrupt and degrade the operations and finances of the Haqqani Network.

Sec. 7045. Western Hemisphere (Modified)

Colombia.—The agreement recommends assistance for Colombia in accordance with the requirements of section 7045(a)(2) of this Act. Of the funds appropriated by this Act under Foreign Military Financing Program that are available for assistance for Colombia, 25 percent may be obligated only if the Secretary of State consults with, and subsequently certifies and submits a report to, the Committees on Appropriations that—

(1) cases involving members of the Colombian military who have been credibly alleged to have violated human rights, or to have aided, abetted, or benefitted from criminal or illegal armed groups are subject only to civilian jurisdiction during investigation and prosecution, and the Colombian military is not opposing civilian jurisdiction in such cases and is cooperating with civilian prosecutors and judicial authorities;

(2) the Government of Colombia is upholding its international obligations by investigating, prosecuting, and punishing persons responsible for crimes against humanity, war crimes, and other gross violations of human rights, and is not offering amnesty to such persons; and

(3) the Government of Colombia is taking effective steps to dismantle paramilitary successor groups and to protect the rights of human rights defenders, journalists, trade unionists, and other social activists, and is respecting the rights and territory of indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities.

Cuba.—In subsection (b), the agreement includes up to \$17,500,000 for programs and activities in Cuba, and of such funds, not less than \$7,500,000 shall be provided directly to the NED. Not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be administered by DRL and the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs at the Department of State. Funds should be programmed at a rate that allows for proper management and oversight.

Guatemala.—There is concern with the failure of the Government of Guatemala to implement the Reparations Plan for Damages Suffered by the Communities Affected by the Construction of the Chixoy Hydroelectric Dam (April 2010). Section 7045(c) of this Act restricts assistance for the Guatemalan army and requires a certification by the Sec-

retary of State. In addition, funds appropriated under Foreign Military Financing Program may be obligated for assistance for the army only if the Secretary of State also certifies that the army—

(1) has a narrowly defined mission focused on border security and external threats, and a credible plan to end the army's involvement in internal law enforcement;

(2) is cooperating with civilian investigations and prosecutions of human rights cases involving current and retired military officers, with the Inter-American Court on Human Rights, and with the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala, including providing timely access for investigators to witnesses, documents, forensic evidence, and other relevant information; and

(3) is publicly disclosing all military archival documents relating to the internal armed conflict in a timely manner in response to requests by civilian judicial authorities.

The agreement includes additional conditions on assistance for the Guatemalan Armed Forces relating to international adoption cases.

Honduras.—The agreement modifies language in the Senate bill regarding Honduras in subsection (e). There is concern with the security challenges facing Honduras, which has become a transit hub for illicit drugs from South America. The assistance provided by this Act is intended to help stem the trafficking and address related violence, corruption, and impunity.

The agreement recognizes the need for fundamental reform of Honduran law enforcement and judicial systems. In accordance with section 7045(e) of this Act, 35 percent of funds that are available for assistance for the Honduran military and police may be obligated only if the Secretary of State certifies that—

(1) the Government of Honduras is reducing corruption including by prosecuting corrupt officials and removing them from office;

(2) agreements between the United States and Honduras concerning counter-narcotics operations, including assistance for innocent victims of such operations, are being implemented;

(3) the Government of Honduras is protecting freedom of expression, association, and assembly, and due process of law, including in the Bajo Aguan Valley;

(4) the Government of Honduras is investigating and prosecuting in the civilian justice system military and police personnel who are credibly alleged to have violated human rights, including forced evictions, or to have aided or abetted other armed groups involved in such acts; and

(5) the Honduran military and police are cooperating with civilian judicial authorities in such cases.

Mexico.—The agreement supports assistance for Mexico to combat drug trafficking and related violence and corruption, and for law enforcement and judicial reform. There is concern with reports of abuses by Mexican security forces, and subsection (f) requires that of the funds appropriated by this Act under International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement and Foreign Military Financing Program that are available for assistance for the Mexican military and police, 15 percent may be obligated only if the Secretary of State reports in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(1) the Government of Mexico is investigating and prosecuting military personnel who are credibly alleged to have committed human rights violations, and is taking the

necessary steps to codify this practice into law by reforming Mexico's military code of justice, in accordance with rulings by Mexico's Supreme Court and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights;

(2) the Government of Mexico is enforcing prohibitions against torture and the use of testimony obtained through torture;

(3) the Mexican military and police are promptly transferring detainees to the custody of civilian judicial authorities, in accordance with Mexican law, and are cooperating with such authorities in such cases; and

(4) the Government of Mexico is searching for the victims of forced disappearances and is investigating and prosecuting those responsible for such crimes.

Sec. 7048. United Nations (Modified)

Sec. 7052. Aircraft Transfer and Coordination (Modified)

Sec. 7054. Landmines and Cluster Munitions (Modified)

Sec. 7058. Global Health Activities (Modified)

Sec. 7059. Gender Equality (Modified)

Sec. 7060. Sector Allocations (Modified)

The agreement provides not less than \$1,153,500,000 for bilateral and multilateral environment programs in this Act, including not less than \$123,500,000 for sustainable landscapes, not less than \$212,500,000 for biodiversity, and not less than \$45,000,000 to combat wildlife poaching and trafficking. Funds for certain bilateral environment programs are allocated according to the following table and are subject to section 7019 of this Act:

ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMS

(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)

Program/activity	Budget authority
Andean Amazon	20,000
Brazilian Amazon	10,500
United States Forest Service	3,500
Mayan Biosphere—Department of Interior	1,000
Lacey Act	2,000
Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)	31,000
of which, USAID	[13,500]
of which, USFWS	[17,500]

The rapid increase in the destruction of wildlife habitat and wildlife poaching and trafficking has serious implications for endangered species and international security and stability. The agreement includes additional funding to address this crisis and support implementation of the United States strategy to address these challenges. Expertise from across the United States Government should be coordinated and used to maximize the impact of these efforts. Funds are directed to support regional wildlife enforcement networks; address consumer demand, including in Asia; strengthen law enforcement; and enhance regional cooperation and anti-trafficking networks. The Secretary of State, USAID Administrator, and Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) are directed to consult with the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, on the uses of funds for these purposes. The Secretary of State is further directed to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, on implementation of the United States strategy.

The agreement includes funds to support the work of the Department of State Bureaus of Counterterrorism, International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, and Political and Military Affairs in strengthening the capacity of law enforcement and

security services to combat wildlife poaching and trafficking.

The agreement includes not less than \$31,000,000 for CARPE, including \$17,500,000 apportioned directly to the USFWS. Funds made available for CARPE should be used to support programs and activities as described under this section in the House report and under Development Assistance in the Senate report.

The agreement includes not less than \$5,000,000 from funds appropriated under title III of this Act, to be administered by USAID, for small grants to support recycling initiatives in poor countries to reduce waste, improve sanitation and health, and generate income.

The agreement includes not less than \$5,000,000 from funds appropriated under title III of this Act, to be administered by USAID, for small grants to support initiatives in poor countries where the air, soil and/or water is polluted by toxic chemicals to eliminate the threats to health and the environment caused by such pollution.

The agreement provides not less than \$50,521,000 for programs and activities to combat trafficking in persons internationally, including for assistance as provided in the following table:

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)

Account	Budget authority
Development Assistance	7,722
Economic Support Fund	12,142
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,136

The agreement includes \$6,521,000 under Diplomatic and Consular Programs for the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State. Pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, as amended by Public Law 113-4, \$5,000,000 of the funds made available under International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement shall be made available for child protection compacts.

The directive in the Senate report for a Government Accountability Office review of the methodology and effectiveness of the Trafficking in Persons Report shall be delayed until any new or modified requirements impacting the Report's methodology resulting from the enactment of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Reauthorization Act of 2008 and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2000, as amended by Public Law 113-4, can be appropriately assessed.

Sec. 7065. International Prison Conditions (Modified)

Sec. 7066. Prohibition on Use of Torture (Modified)

Sec. 7069. Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (Modified)

Sec. 7070. International Monetary Fund (Modified)

Sec. 7071. Sovereignty of the Post-Soviet States (New)

Sec. 7073. Limitation on Certain Awards (New)

Sec. 7074. Enterprise Funds (Modified)

Sec. 7075. Arms Trade Treaty (New)

Sec. 7076. Budget Documents (Modified)

Sec. 7077. Special Defense Acquisition Fund (Modified)

Sec. 7079. Disability Programs (Modified)

Sec. 7080. Global Internet Freedom (New)

Sec. 7081. Impact on Jobs in the United States (Modified)

The agreement includes a provision to allow support by the Export-Import Bank of

the United States and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for coal-fired and other power generation projects in International Development Association (IDA) and IDA-blend eligible countries. This provision is expected to increase affordable electricity, especially to those without current access to electricity, as well as to support increased exports from the United States and prevent the loss of United States jobs.

Sec. 7082. Death Gratuity and other Benefits (New)

Sec. 7083. Preadoption Visitation Requirement (New)

The following general provisions included in division I of Public Law 112-74, as carried forward or modified in division F of Public Law 113-6, have been modified and merged with other provisions in this Act: Sections 7061 and 7086.

The agreement does not continue the following general provisions included in division I of Public Law 112-74, as carried forward or modified by division F of Public Law 113-6: Sections 7032, 7042, 7076, 7081, 7082, 7083, and 7084.

TITLE VIII—OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

Funds designated as OCO/GWOT under this title address the extraordinary costs of contingency operations in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq; stabilization and response efforts, including in the Middle East and North Africa; and other programs that address counterterrorism, counterinsurgency, and humanitarian crises.

The account funding levels contained in this explanatory statement for Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq should guide the Department of State and USAID in lieu of such levels contained in the House and Senate reports. Reporting requirements and other directives should be implemented as contained in the House report and Senate report. Account and programmatic funding levels established by the Secretary of State for Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq shall be reported to the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the spend plans required by section 7076(b) of this Act. The Secretary of State and USAID Administrator are directed to consult with the Committees on Appropriations on a regular and ongoing basis on operations and assistance for Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides an additional \$1,391,109,000 for Diplomatic and Consular Programs, of which \$900,274,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection, for the extraordinary costs of operations in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and other areas of unrest, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Within the total, up to \$490,835,000 is for ongoing operations (excluding Worldwide Security Protection) in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq. This amount, combined with \$419,078,000 of funds carried forward from unobligated fiscal year 2013 appropriations, provides up to \$909,913,000 to meet the current requirements for such operations in fiscal year 2014.

The agreement rescinds \$427,296,000 from prior year unobligated balances appropriated under this heading for operations that resulted from reduced diplomatic and development footprints in Afghanistan and Iraq. Not

later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, the Department of State is directed to consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the allocation of the remaining unobligated fiscal year 2013 balances under this heading, including funds reserved for areas of unrest.

Sections 7041(c) and 7044(a) of this Act include additional directives and limitations related to operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, respectively.

CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS

The agreement provides an additional \$8,500,000 for Conflict Stabilization Operations for deployment costs, including to Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement provides an additional \$49,650,000 for Office of Inspector General at the Department of State for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction and is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

The agreement provides an additional \$8,628,000 for Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs for the costs of exchange and public diplomacy programs in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

The agreement provides an additional \$275,000,000 for Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance, of which \$250,000,000 is for the construction of a New Consulate Compound in Erbil, Iraq and \$25,000,000 is for physical security improvements at expeditionary, interim, and temporary facilities, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The agreement provides an additional \$74,400,000 for Contributions to International Organizations for the extraordinary costs of UN missions in Afghanistan and Iraq, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCY

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

The agreement provides an additional \$4,400,000 for International Broadcasting Operations for the extraordinary costs of United States international broadcasting to Afghanistan and Pakistan, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED PROGRAMS

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The agreement provides an additional \$6,016,000 for United States Institute of Peace for the extraordinary costs of USIP programs in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and the Middle East, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT OPERATING EXPENSES

The agreement provides an additional \$81,000,000 for Operating Expenses for the extraordinary costs of operations in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement provides an additional \$10,038,000 for Office of Inspector General at USAID for the extraordinary costs of oversight activities of programs and operations in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

The agreement provides an additional \$924,172,000 for International Disaster Assistance for the extraordinary costs of the United States response to international disasters and crises, including those resulting from conflict, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

The agreement provides an additional \$9,423,000 for Transition Initiatives for the extraordinary costs of contingency operations in conflict countries and countries emerging from conflict, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND

The agreement provides an additional \$20,000,000 for Complex Crises Fund for the extraordinary costs of addressing security and stabilization requirements in conflict countries, including Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and countries of the Middle East and North Africa, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Section 8003(c) provides authority to the Secretary of State to transfer funds, not to exceed a total of \$460,000,000, from funds made available by this title under Economic Support Fund, International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, and Foreign Military Financing Program to funds available under this heading. The Department of State should include specific amounts planned to be obligated by account and the amounts planned to be transferred to Complex Crises Fund in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to the extent possible.

For purposes of implementing this agreement, the USAID Administrator shall have responsibility for the uses of funds appropriated under this heading in title III of this Act, in consultation with the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State shall have responsibility for the uses of funds appropriated under this heading in this title.

Funds made available under this heading should be allocated mainly for the prevention of complex crises and to respond to unanticipated contingencies, and the Department of State and USAID, as appropriate, shall ensure proper oversight of the uses of such funds.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

The agreement provides an additional \$1,656,215,000 for Economic Support Fund for

the extraordinary costs of contingency operations in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq and other areas of unrest. The full amount provided is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

The agreement includes funds for priority activities including democracy programs, civilian assistance programs in Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Marla Ruzicka Iraqi War Victims Fund, and the Iraqi women's democracy initiative.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

The agreement provides an additional \$1,284,355,000 for Migration and Refugee Assistance for the extraordinary costs of the United States response to humanitarian crises resulting from conflict, including in Africa, the Near East, and South Asia, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

The funds provided under this heading are above the budget request to address acute humanitarian needs, particularly the large number of individuals and families who have fled Syria to neighboring countries, such as Jordan, Turkey, and Lebanon.

The impact of Syrian refugees on countries in the region is growing, and the implications for neighboring countries are severe. Jordan and Lebanon, in particular, are challenged by the conflict and the agreement provides assistance for these countries in humanitarian and economic accounts. The Department of State is to consult with the Committees on Appropriations on an appropriate strategy to address the increasing challenges to Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, and Turkey posed by such refugees.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

The agreement provides an additional \$344,390,000 for International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement for the extraordinary costs of contingency operations, including in Afghanistan, and for areas in conflict or crisis. The amount provided is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM,

DEMING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

The agreement provides an additional \$70,000,000 for Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs for the extraordinary costs of anti-terrorism and other assistance, including in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

The agreement provides an additional \$200,000,000 for Peacekeeping Operations, including funding for the extraordinary cost of the United States share of UN Operations in Somalia and funds for the Central African Republic, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

The agreement provides an additional \$530,000,000 for Foreign Military Financing Program for the extraordinary costs of contingency operations, including in Iraq and for complex crises, which is designated for OCO/GWOT pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 8001. Additional Appropriations

This section clarifies that amounts appropriated by this title are in addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act for fiscal year 2014.

Sec. 8002. Extension of Authorities and Conditions

This section makes applicable to funds appropriated in this title the authorities and conditions applicable to such accounts elsewhere in the Act.

Sec. 8003. Transfer Authority

Subsection (a) provides authority for the Secretary of State to transfer funds appropriated by this title in this Act under Diplomatic and Consular Programs and Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance between such headings.

Subsection (b) provides authority for the Secretary of State to transfer funds appropriated by this title under Economic Support Fund; International Narcotics Control and

Law Enforcement; Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs; Peacekeeping Operations; and Foreign Military Financing Program between such headings and to International Disaster Assistance and Migration and Refugee Assistance. Funds may not be transferred out of International Disaster Assistance and Migration and Refugee Assistance.

Subsection (c) provides authority for the Secretary of State to transfer from funds appropriated by this title in this Act, not to exceed \$400,000,000 from Economic Support Fund, not to exceed \$10,000,000 from International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, and not to exceed \$50,000,000 from Foreign Military Financing Program to funds made available under Complex Crises Fund and requires notification prior to executing any such transfers.

Subsection (d) provides authority for the Secretary of State to transfer funds appropriated by this title in this Act under Inter-

national Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, Peacekeeping Operations, and Foreign Military Financing Program at a level that shall not exceed \$25,000,000 to funds previously made available under Global Security Contingency Fund and requires the Secretary of State to notify the Committees on Appropriations on the implementation plans and timelines for such funds.

Subsection (e) requires that any transfers pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of this section only be exercised to address unanticipated contingencies and prohibits any transfer reducing an account by more than 15 percent or increasing any account by more than 25 percent.

Subsection (f) subjects the transfer authority provided by this section to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

Sec. 8004. Rescission of Funds

DIVISION K - DEPARTMENT OF STATE - FOREIGN OPERATIONS - AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY			

Department of State			

Administration of Foreign Affairs			

Diplomatic and consular programs.....	5,491,189	4,738,450	-752,739
Worldwide security protection.....	1,791,174	1,867,251	+76,077
Total, Diplomatic and consular programs...	7,282,363	6,605,701	-676,662

Conflict stabilization operations.....	45,207	---	-45,207
Capital investment fund.....	76,900	76,900	---
Office of Inspector General.....	69,406	69,406	---
Educational and cultural exchange programs.....	562,659	560,000	-2,659
Representation allowances.....	7,679	7,300	-379
Protection of foreign missions and officials.....	28,200	28,200	---

Embassy security, construction, and maintenance.....	785,351	785,351	---
Worldwide security upgrades.....	1,614,000	1,614,000	---
Total, Embassy security.....	2,399,351	2,399,351	---

Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service....	9,652	9,242	-410

Repatriation Loans Program Account:			
Direct loans subsidy.....	1,700	1,537	-163

Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan.....	36,221	31,221	-5,000

DIVISION K - DEPARTMENT OF STATE - FOREIGN OPERATIONS - AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
-----	-----	-----	-----
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	158,900	158,900	---
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs.....	10,678,238	9,947,758	-730,480
-----	-----	-----	-----
International Organizations			
Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment.....	1,573,454	1,265,762	-307,692
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year assessment.....	2,094,661	1,765,519	-329,142
Total, International Organizations.....	3,668,115	3,031,281	-636,834
-----	-----	-----	-----
International Commissions			
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:			
Salaries and expenses.....	45,618	44,000	-1,618
Construction.....	31,400	33,438	+2,038
Total, Boundary and Water Commission.....	77,018	77,438	+420
-----	-----	-----	-----
American sections, international commissions.....	12,499	12,499	---
International fisheries commissions.....	31,445	35,980	+4,535
Total, International commissions.....	120,962	125,917	+4,955

DIVISION K - DEPARTMENT OF STATE - FOREIGN OPERATIONS - AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
<hr/>			
Related Agency			
Broadcasting Board of Governors			
International broadcasting operations.....	722,580	721,080	-1,500
Broadcasting capital improvements.....	8,500	8,000	-500
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, Broadcasting Board of Governors.....	731,080	729,080	-2,000
<hr/>			
Related Programs			
The Asia Foundation.....	17,000	17,000	---
United States Institute of Peace, Operating expenses...	35,687	30,984	-4,703
Center for Middle Eastern-Western dialogue.....	90	90	---
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship program.....	400	400	---
Israeli Arab scholarship program.....	13	13	---
International Chancery Center.....	5,970	---	-5,970
East-West Center.....	10,800	16,700	+5,900
National Endowment for Democracy.....	103,450	135,000	+31,550
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, Related programs.....	173,410	200,187	+26,777
<hr/>			
Other Commissions			
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad			
Salaries and expenses.....	690	690	---

DIVISION K - DEPARTMENT OF STATE - FOREIGN OPERATIONS - AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
-----	-----	-----	-----
Commission on International Religious Freedom			
Salaries and expenses.....	3,500	3,500	---
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe			
Salaries and expenses.....	2,579	2,579	---
Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China			
Salaries and expenses.....	2,000	2,000	---
United States - China Economic and Security Review Commission			
Salaries and expenses.....	3,500	3,500	---
=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, title I, Department of State and Related Agency.....	15,384,074	14,046,492	-1,337,582
=====	=====	=====	=====

DIVISION K - DEPARTMENT OF STATE - FOREIGN OPERATIONS - AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE II - ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
Funds Appropriated to the President			
US Agency for International Development (USAID)			
Operating expenses, USAID.....	1,328,200	1,059,229	-268,971
Capital Investment Fund.....	117,940	117,940	---
Office of Inspector General, USAID.....	54,200	45,000	-9,200
	=====	=====	=====
Total, title II, Administration of Foreign Assistance.....	1,500,340	1,222,169	-278,171
	=====	=====	=====
TITLE III - BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE			
Funds Appropriated to the President			
Global Health Programs:			
U.S. Agency for International Development.....	2,645,000	2,769,450	+124,450
Department of State.....	5,670,000	5,670,000	---
(Global fund contribution).....	(1,650,000)	(1,650,000)	---
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Global Health Programs.....	8,315,000	8,439,450	+124,450
Development assistance.....	2,837,812	2,507,001	-330,811

DIVISION K - DEPARTMENT OF STATE - FOREIGN OPERATIONS - AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Transfer out.....	(-40,000)	(-40,000)	---
Total, Development Assistance.....	2,837,812	2,507,001	-330,811
International disaster assistance.....	2,045,000	876,828	-1,168,172
Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund.....	75,000	---	-75,000
Transition initiatives.....	57,600	48,177	-9,423
Complex Crises fund.....	40,000	20,000	-20,000
Development Credit Authority: (By transfer).....	(40,000)	(40,000)	---
Administrative expenses.....	8,200	8,041	-159
Economic Support Fund.....	4,076,054	2,982,967	-1,093,087
Democracy Fund.....	---	130,500	+130,500
Middle East and North Africa incentive fund.....	580,000	---	-580,000
Department of State			
Migration and refugee assistance.....	1,760,960	1,774,645	+13,685
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund.....	250,000	50,000	-200,000
Total, Department of State.....	2,010,960	1,824,645	-186,315
Independent Agencies			
Peace Corps.....	378,800	379,000	+200
Millennium Challenge Corporation.....	898,200	898,200	---

DIVISION K - DEPARTMENT OF STATE - FOREIGN OPERATIONS - AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Inter-American Foundation.....	18,100	22,500	+4,400
African Development Foundation.....	24,000	30,000	+6,000
Total, Independent Agencies.....	1,319,100	1,329,700	+10,600
Department of the Treasury			
International Affairs Technical Assistance.....	23,500	23,500	---
Total, title III, Bilateral economic assistance. Appropriations..... (By transfer).....	21,388,226 (21,388,226) (40,000)	18,190,809 (18,190,809) (40,000)	-3,197,417 (-3,197,417) ---

TITLE IV - INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

Department of State

International narcotics control and law enforcement...	1,129,727	1,005,610	-124,117
Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs.....	616,125	630,000	+13,875
Peacekeeping operations.....	347,000	235,600	-111,400
Funds Appropriated to the President			
International Military Education and Training.....	105,573	105,573	---

DIVISION K - DEPARTMENT OF STATE - FOREIGN OPERATIONS - AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Foreign Military Financing Program:			
Grants:			
Israel.....	3,100,000	3,100,000	---
Egypt.....	1,300,000	1,300,000	---
Other.....	1,045,959	989,280	-56,679
Limitation on Administrative Expenses.....	(62,800)	(60,000)	(-2,800)
Total, Foreign Military Financing Program.	5,445,959	5,389,280	-56,679
Global security contingency fund.....	25,000	---	-25,000
Total, title IV, Security assistance.....	7,669,384	7,366,063	-303,321
TITLE V - MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE			
Funds Appropriated to the President			
International Organizations and Programs.....	320,645	344,020	+23,375
International Financial Institutions			
World Bank Group			
Clean Technology Fund.....	215,700	184,630	-31,070
Strategic Climate Fund.....	68,000	49,900	-18,100

DIVISION K - DEPARTMENT OF STATE - FOREIGN OPERATIONS - AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):			
Contribution to the IBRD paid in capital.....	186,957	186,957	---
(Limitation on callable capital).....	(2,928,991)	(2,928,991)	---
Global Environment Facility.....	143,750	143,750	---
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund.....	5,000	---	-5,000
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, IBRD.....	335,707	330,707	-5,000
Contribution to the International Development Association.....	1,358,500	1,355,000	-3,500
Multilateral debt relief initiative.....	145,300	---	-145,300
	-----	-----	-----
Total, World Bank Group.....	2,123,207	1,920,237	-202,970
Contribution to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund.....	6,298	6,298	---
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank paid in capital.....	102,020	102,000	-20
(Limitation on callable capital).....	(4,098,795)	(4,098,795)	---
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Inter-American Development Bank.....	102,020	102,000	-20
Contribution to the Asian Development Fund.....	115,250	109,854	-5,396
Asian development bank paid in capital.....	106,586	106,586	---
(Limitation on callable capital).....	(2,558,049)	(2,558,049)	---

DIVISION K - DEPARTMENT OF STATE - FOREIGN OPERATIONS - AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Contribution to the African Development Bank:			
Paid in capital.....	32,418	32,418	---
(Limitation on callable capital).....	(507,861)	(507,861)	---
Contribution to the African Development Fund.....	195,000	176,336	-18,664
Multilateral debt relief initiative.....	30,000	---	-30,000
	-----	-----	-----
Total, African Development Bank.....	257,418	208,754	-48,664
Contribution to the International Fund for			
Agricultural Development.....	30,000	30,000	---
Global agriculture and food security program.....	135,000	133,000	-2,000
	-----	-----	-----
Total, International Financial Institutions...	2,875,779	2,616,729	-259,050
	=====	=====	=====
Total, title V, Multilateral assistance.....	3,196,424	2,960,749	-235,675
(Limitation on callable capital).....	(10,093,696)	(10,093,696)	---
	=====	=====	=====
TITLE VI - EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE			
Export-Import Bank of the United States			
Administrative expenses.....	114,900	115,500	+600
Administrative expenses- Headquarters renovation.....	10,500	---	-10,500

DIVISION K - DEPARTMENT OF STATE - FOREIGN OPERATIONS - AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Inspector General.....	5,100	5,100	---
Offsetting collections.....	-1,090,000	-1,090,000	---
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States..	-959,500	-969,400	-9,900
Overseas Private Investment Corporation			
Noncredit account:			
Administrative expenses.....	71,800	62,574	-9,226
Insurance fees and other offsetting collections...	-323,000	-323,000	---
Subtotal.....	-251,200	-260,426	-9,226
Program account.....	31,000	27,371	-3,629
Total, Overseas Private Investment Corporation....	-220,200	-233,055	-12,855
Funds Appropriated to the President			
Trade and Development Agency.....	62,662	55,073	-7,589
Total, title VI, Export and investment assistance	-1,117,038	-1,147,382	-30,344
TITLE VII - GENERAL PROVISIONS			
Special immigrant visa proposal sec. 7034(o).....	5,000	1,000	-4,000

DIVISION K - DEPARTMENT OF STATE - FOREIGN OPERATIONS - AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Reappropriation of funds in Title 3 - 6 sec. 7013.....	2,000	---	-2,000
Death gratuity and other benefits (Sec. 7082)(d)(3)...	---	23,000	+23,000
Export-Import Bank (Sec. 7082(d)(3)) (rescission).....	---	-23,000	-23,000
	=====	=====	=====
Total, title VII, General Provisions.....	7,000	1,000	-6,000
	=====	=====	=====

TITLE VIII - OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)

Diplomatic and consular programs (OCO).....	1,199,491	1,391,109	+191,618
(Worldwide security protection) (OCO).....	(390,961)	(900,274)	(+509,313)
(Transfer to other agencies).....	(-100,000)	(-100,000)	---
Rescission (OCO).....	---	-427,296	-427,296
Conflict stabilization operations (OCO).....	---	8,500	+8,500
Office of Inspector General (OCO).....	49,650	49,650	---
Education and cultural exchange programs (OCO).....	---	8,628	+8,628
Embassy security, construction, and maintenance (OCO).	250,000	275,000	+25,000
Contributions to int'l organizations (OCO).....	---	74,400	+74,400
Broadcasters board of governors (OCO).....	---	4,400	+4,400
United States Institute of Peace (USIP) (OCO).....	---	6,016	+6,016
Operating expenses of USAID (OCO).....	71,000	81,000	+10,000
Operating expenses of USAID OIG (OCO).....	---	10,038	+10,038
International Disaster Assistance (OCO).....	---	924,172	+924,172
Transition Initiatives (OCO).....	---	9,423	+9,423
Complex Crises fund (OCO).....	---	20,000	+20,000
Economic Support Fund (OCO).....	1,382,200	1,656,215	+274,015

DIVISION K - DEPARTMENT OF STATE - FOREIGN OPERATIONS - AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT - 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Migration and Refugee assistance (MRA) (OCO).....	---	1,284,355	+1,284,355
International narcotics control and law enforcement (OCO).....	344,000	344,390	+390
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related programs (NADR) (OCO).....	---	70,000	+70,000
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) (OCO).....	---	200,000	+200,000
Foreign Military Financing program (OCO).....	511,000	530,000	+19,000
=====			
Total, Title VIII, Overseas Contingency Operations	3,807,341	6,520,000	+2,712,659
=====			
Grand total.....	51,835,751	49,159,900	-2,675,851
Appropriations.....	(48,028,410)	(42,662,900)	(-5,365,510)
Overseas contingency operations.....	(3,807,341)	(6,520,000)	(+2,712,659)
(By transfer).....	(40,000)	(40,000)	---
(Transfer out).....	(-40,000)	(-40,000)	---
(Limitation on callable capital).....	(10,093,696)	(10,093,696)	---
=====			

DIVISION L—TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES

Report language included in House Report 113-136 (“the House report”) or Senate Report 113-45 (“the Senate report”) that is not changed by this explanatory statement or this Act is approved. The explanatory statement, while repeating some language for emphasis, is not intended to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein. In cases where both the House report and the Senate report address a particular issue not specifically addressed in the explanatory statement, the House report and the Senate report should be read as consistent and are to be interpreted accordingly. In cases where the House report or the Senate report directs the submission of a report, such report is to be submitted to both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. The Department of Transportation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development are directed to notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations seven days prior to the announcement of a new program or authority. Any reprogramming requests must be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations no later than June 30, 2014.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$107,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the Secretary. The agreement includes funding by office as specified below. Funds are available for transfer between all offices under certain conditions.

Immediate Office of the Secretary	\$2,652,000
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	1,000,000
Office of the General Counsel	19,900,000
Office of the Under Secretary for Transportation Policy	10,271,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs	12,676,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Government Affairs	2,530,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	26,378,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs	2,020,000
Office of the Executive Secretariat	1,714,000
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	1,386,000
Office of Intelligence, Security, and Emergency Response	10,778,000
Office of the Chief Information Officer	15,695,000

The Office of the General Counsel is funded at \$19,900,000, which includes an additional \$2,500,000 to fund aviation enforcement activities. The Office of Budget is funded at \$12,676,000, which includes \$2,000,000 to establish a credit oversight office. Of the funds provided to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, \$800,000 is for procurement reviews and \$150,000 is for a diversity workforce plan. No additional funds are provided for sustainability requirements. The agreement funds the Office of the Under Secretary for Transportation Policy at \$10,271,000, but does not provide additional funds for new full-time equivalents (FTE) or enforcement workshops.

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

The agreement provides \$14,765,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology.

NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

The agreement provides \$600,000,000 for capital investments in surface transpor-

tation infrastructure, commonly known as the “TIGER” program.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPITAL

The agreement provides \$7,000,000 for the financial management capital program.

CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVES

The agreement provides \$4,455,000 for departmental cyber security initiatives.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

The agreement provides \$9,551,000 for the office of civil rights.

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

The agreement provides \$7,000,000 for planning, research and development activities, and rescinds \$2,750,000 from prior year funds.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The agreement limits expenditures for working capital fund activities to \$178,000,000.

MINORITY BUSINESS RESOURCE CENTER PROGRAM

The agreement provides a total appropriation of \$925,000 for the minority business center program: \$333,000 for the cost of guaranteed loans and \$592,000 for the administrative expenses of the program. The bill limits loan guarantees to \$18,367,000.

MINORITY BUSINESS OUTREACH

The agreement provides \$3,088,000 for minority business outreach.

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

The agreement provides \$149,000,000 for payments to air carriers. In addition to these funds, the program will receive approximately \$100,000,000 in overflight fees pursuant to the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012.

The agreement includes a provision which prohibits the Secretary from renewing a contract with a participating community that is less than forty miles from a hub airport unless the Secretary has negotiated with the community over a local cost share.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

Section 101 prohibits funds available to the Department of Transportation from being obligated for the Office of the Secretary of Transportation to approve assessments or reimbursable agreements pertaining to funds appropriated to the modal administrations, except for activities underway on the date of enactment of this Act, unless such assessments or agreements have completed the normal reprogramming process for Congressional notification.

Section 102 allows the Secretary of Transportation or his designee to engage with states to consider proposals related to the reduction of motorcycle fatalities.

Section 103 allows the Department of Transportation Working Capital Fund to provide payments in advance to vendors for the Federal transit pass fringe benefit program.

Section 104 requires the Secretary of Transportation to post on the web a schedule of all Credit Council meetings, agendas, and meeting minutes.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

The agreement includes \$9,651,422,000 for the operations of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Of the total amount

provided, \$6,495,208,000 is to be derived from the airport and airway trust fund. Funds are distributed in the bill by budget activity.

The following table compares the agreement to the levels proposed in the budget request by activity:

	Budget request	Agreement
Air Traffic Organization	7,311,790,000	7,311,790,000
Aviation Safety	1,204,777,000	1,204,777,000
Commercial Space Transportation	16,011,000	16,011,000
Finance and management	807,646,000	762,462,000
Staff offices	306,994,000	296,600,000
NextGen and operations planning	59,782,000	59,782,000
Total	9,707,000,000	9,651,422,000

Air traffic controller and safety inspector hiring.—The agreement includes funding to maintain the FAA’s workforce of air traffic controllers and safety inspectors, and to restore controller and inspector staffing losses associated with prior funding shortfalls. The funding level will allow the FAA to replace controllers and inspectors who retire or leave the agency for other reasons, and to train new hires and developmental controllers. Further, the FAA is expected to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a request for approval before redirecting any of the funding provided to restore controller or inspector staffing levels.

Controller staffing.—The Inspector General is expected to conduct a follow-up review of its fiscal year 2012 study of controller staffing at the FAA’s most critical facilities and provide an update to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

AeroNav.—The agreement prohibits AeroNav from implementing new charges on AeroNav products until the FAA provides the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a report that describes: (1) the estimated cost of producing only its digital products, on a product-by-product basis for use on computers, tablets, and other displays; (2) the cost of producing both digital products and paper products, on a product-by-product basis; (3) safety and operational benefits of using digital products; and (4) how AeroNav’s actions conform with the direction in Executive Order 13642 to support open data for entrepreneurship, innovation, and scientific discovery.

Unmanned aerial systems (UAS).—The primary mission of the FAA is to protect the safety of civil aviation and provide an efficient national airspace. Nothing in the agreement is intended to change that mission or hinder the FAA’s ability to fulfill it. However, the FAA also has a responsibility to provide the Congress with information and analysis on civil aviation issues. The FAA’s unique role in supporting our civil aviation system places the agency in a position to inform the Congress on the policy considerations of developing technologies. Without adequate safeguards, expanded use of UAS and their integration into the national airspace raise a host of concerns with respect to the privacy of individuals. For this reason, the FAA is directed to conduct a study on the implications of UAS integration into national airspace on individual privacy. The study should address the application of existing privacy law to UAS integration; identify gaps in existing law, especially with regard to the use and retention of personally identifiable information and imagery; and recommend next steps for how the FAA can address the impact of widespread use of UAS on individual privacy as it prepares to facilitate the integration of UAS into the national airspace. The FAA shall consult other federal agencies with expertise

in privacy protections and submit a report on its findings to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than eighteen months after enactment. In conducting its work, the agency may partner with an organization such as the National Academy of Sciences. This requirement is included in the agreement with the understanding that it will not disrupt the FAA's work with UAS test sites or current certification processes, and that the report will be completed well in advance of the FAA's schedule for developing final regulations on the integration of UAS into the national airspace.

Drug and alcohol intervention programs.—The agreement includes \$2,103,000 for the Human Intervention Motivation Study and the Flight Attendant Drug and Alcohol Program.

Asiana Airlines Flight 214.—The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) continues to investigate the human and technological factors that contributed to the Asiana Airlines Flight 214 crash that occurred on July 6, 2013. Although the NTSB will determine the probable cause of the

crash, one potential factor could be that the speed of the aircraft may have been too low on its final approach into the airport. The FAA is directed to carefully consider the recommendations of the NTSB, including the efficacy and appropriateness of low airspeed audible and visual alert systems. The FAA is directed to provide a letter report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the agency's evaluation of low airspeed alert systems and response to the NTSB's recommendations.

Automatic deployable flight recorders.—In accordance with Public Law 110-53, "Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007", the Transportation Security Administration conducted a pilot program that successfully tested in concept, the ability of automatic deployable flight recorders (ADFRs) to improve rapid access to flight data following commercial aviation crashes, while also providing the location of downed aircraft and potential survivors. These findings were confirmed by international studies following the Air France Flight 447 tragedy. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) currently has

efforts underway to enable the installation of ADFRs on international commercial passenger aircraft as one method of providing rapid access to data and location of wreckage. The FAA is encouraged to carefully evaluate the costs and benefits of ADFR technology and to work with NTSB to support U.S. and international initiatives in the development of standards for this safety technology on commercial passenger aircraft.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

The agreement includes \$2,600,000,000 for FAA facilities and equipment. Of the total amount available, \$450,250,000 is available until September 30, 2014 and \$2,149,750,000 is available until September 30, 2016. The agreement includes language directing FAA to transmit a detailed five-year capital investment plan to Congress with its fiscal year 2015 budget submission.

The following table provides a breakdown of the agreement by program:

Program	Request	Agreement
Activity 1—Engineering, Development, Test and Evaluation		
Advanced Technology Development and Prototyping	33,500,000	32,000,000
NAS Improvement of System Support Laboratory	1,000,000	1,000,000
William J. Hughes Technical Center Facilities	12,000,000	11,000,000
William J. Hughes Technical Center Infrastructure Sustainment	6,000,000	6,000,000
Data Communications in Support of NG Air Transportation System	115,450,000	115,450,000
Next Generation Air Transportation System—Infrastructure Development	24,674,500	20,000,000
Next Generation Air Transportation System—Systems Development	61,500,000	58,075,883
Next Generation Air Transportation System—Trajectory Based Operations	18,000,000	15,988,063
Next Generation Air Transportation System—Reduce Weather Impact	6,000,000	2,729,354
Next Generation Air Transportation System—High Density/Arrivals/Departures	7,000,000	5,484,247
Next Generation Air Transportation System—Collaborative ATM	41,000,000	20,250,589
Next Generation Air Transportation System—Flexible Terminals and Airports	15,000,000	12,923,385
Next Generation Air Transportation System—System Network Facilities	9,000,000	5,094,032
Next Generation Air Transportation System—Future Facilities	10,000,000	10,000,000
Performance Based Navigation/RNAV/RNP	32,200,000	32,200,000
Total Activity 1	392,324,500	347,195,553
Activity 2—Air Traffic Control Facilities and Equipment		
a. En Route Programs		
En Route Automation Modernization (ERAM) (FY13 \$5M Act 3 Repro)	26,100,000	66,800,000
En Route Automation Modernization (ERAM)—System Enhancements and Tech Refresh	64,974,000	35,000,000
En Route Communications Gateway (ECG)	2,200,000	2,200,000
Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD)—Provide	4,100,000	4,100,000
ARTCC Building Improvements/Plant Improvements	53,000,000	45,160,377
Air Traffic Management (ATM)	13,800,000	13,800,000
Air/Ground Communications Infrastructure	5,500,000	5,500,000
Air Traffic Control En Route Radar Facilities Improvements	5,900,000	5,900,000
Voice Switching and Control System (VSCS)	20,000,000	19,000,000
Oceanic Automation System	4,800,000	4,800,000
Next Generation Very High Frequency Air/Ground Communications System (NEXCOM)	20,250,000	20,250,000
System-Wide Information Management	70,500,000	66,550,000
ADS-B NAS Wide Implementation	282,100,400	282,100,400
Windshear Detection Service	2,000,000	2,000,000
Weather and Radar Processor (WARP)	700,000	700,000
Collaborative Air Traffic Management Technologies Portfolio	29,390,800	28,200,000
Colorado ADS-B/WAM Cost Share	3,400,000	3,400,000
Time Based Flow Management (TBFM)	10,500,000	10,500,000
ATC Beacon Interrogator (ATCBI)—Sustainment	1,000,000	1,000,000
NextGen Weather Processors	23,510,000	11,475,000
Subtotal En Route Programs	643,725,200	628,435,777
b. Terminal Programs		
Airport Surface Detection Equipment—Model X (ASDE-X)	12,100,000	12,100,000
Terminal Doppler Weather Radar (TDWR)—Provide	3,600,000	3,600,000
Standard Terminal Automation Replacement System (STARS) (TAMR Phase 1)	45,500,000	45,500,000
Terminal Automation Modernization/Replacement Program (TAMR Phase 3)	136,550,000	155,550,000
Terminal Automation Program	2,600,000	2,600,000
Terminal Air Traffic Control Facilities—Replace	71,998,300	69,000,000
ATCT/Terminal Radar Approach Control (TRACON) Facilities—Improve	53,200,000	48,228,833
Terminal Voice Switch Replacement (TVSR)	5,000,000	5,000,000
NAS Facilities OSHA and Environmental Standards Compliance	26,000,000	21,000,000
Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR-9)	10,900,000	10,900,000
Terminal Digital Radar (ASR-11) Tech Refresh and Mobile Airport Surveillance Radar (MASR)	19,400,000	19,400,000
Runway Status Lights	35,250,000	35,250,000
National Airspace System Voice Switch (NVS)	16,000,000	16,000,000
Integrated Display System (IDS)	4,100,000	4,100,000
Remote Monitoring and Logging System (RMIS)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mode S Service Life Extension Program (SLEP)	7,300,000	7,300,000
Surveillance Interface Modernization	6,000,000	6,000,000
Tower Flight Data Manager (TFDM)	23,500,000	19,250,000
Voice Recorder Replacement Program (VRRP)	6,200,000	6,200,000
Precision Runway Monitor Replacement (PRMR)	5,000,000	5,000,000
Integrated Terminal Weather System (ITWS)	1,300,000	1,300,000
Subtotal Terminal Programs	492,498,300	494,278,833
c. Flight Service Programs		
Aviation Surface Observing System (ASOS)	10,000,000	10,000,000
Future Flight Service Program	3,000,000	3,000,000
Alaska Flight Service Facility Modernization (AFSFM)	2,900,000	1,500,000
Weather Camera Program	1,200,000	1,200,000

Program	Request	Agreement
Subtotal Flight Service Programs	17,100,000	15,700,000
d. Landing and Navigational Aids Program		
VHF Omnidirectional Radio Range (VOR) with Distance Measuring Equipment (DME)	8,300,000	8,300,000
Instrument Landing System (ILS)—Establish	7,000,000	7,000,000
Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) for GPS	109,000,000	84,000,000
Runway Visual Range (RVR)	6,000,000	6,000,000
Approach Lighting System Improvement Program (ALSIP)	3,000,000	3,500,000
Distance Measuring Equipment (DME)	4,000,000	4,000,000
Visual NAVAIDS—Establish/Expand	2,500,000	2,500,000
Instrument Flight Procedures Automation (IFPA)	4,500,000	4,500,000
Navigation and Landing Aids—Service Life Extension Program (SLEP)	3,000,000	3,000,000
VASI Replacement—Replace with Precision Approach Path Indicator	2,500,000	2,500,000
GPS Civil Requirements	20,000,000	6,000,000
Runway Safety Areas—Navigational Mitigation	38,000,000	38,000,000
Subtotal Landing and Navigational Aids Programs	207,800,000	169,300,000
e. Other ATC Facilities Programs		
Fuel Storage Tank Replacement and Management	8,700,000	8,700,000
Unstaffed Infrastructure Sustainment	33,000,000	20,000,000
Aircraft Related Equipment Program	10,400,000	10,400,000
Airport Cable Loop Systems—Sustained Support	5,000,000	5,000,000
Alaskan Satellite Telecommunications Infrastructure (ASTI)	11,000,000	8,500,000
Facilities Decommissioning	6,500,000	6,500,000
Electrical Power Systems—Sustain/Support	85,000,000	68,075,000
FAA Employee Housing and Life Safety Shelter System Service	2,500,000	2,500,000
Subtotal Other ATC Facilities Programs	162,100,000	129,675,000
Total Activity 2	1,523,223,500	1,437,389,610
Activity 3—Non-Air Traffic Control Facilities and Equipment		
a. Support Equipment		
Hazardous Materials Management	20,000,000	18,500,000
Aviation Safety Analysis System (ASAS)	12,700,000	12,700,000
Logistics Support Systems and Facilities (LSSF)	10,000,000	10,000,000
National Air Space (NAS) Recovery Communications (RCOM)	12,000,000	12,000,000
Facility Security Risk Management	15,000,000	15,000,000
Information Security	13,000,000	13,000,000
System Approach for Safety Oversight (SASO)	9,500,000	12,500,000
Aviation Safety Knowledge Management Environment (ASKME)	12,200,000	12,200,000
Data Center Optimization	1,000,000	1,000,000
Aerospace Medical Equipment Needs (AMEN)	5,000,000	5,000,000
Aviation Safety Information Analysis and Sharing (ASIAS)	15,000,000	15,000,000
National Test Equipment Program	3,000,000	3,000,000
Mobile Assets Management Program	3,000,000	3,000,000
Aerospace Medicine Safety Information Systems (AMSIS)	3,900,000	3,900,000
Subtotal Support Equipment	135,300,000	136,800,000
b. Training, Equipment and Facilities		
Aeronautical Center Infrastructure Modernization	12,300,000	9,000,000
Distance Learning	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal Training, Equipment and Facilities	13,300,000	10,000,000
Total Activity 3	148,600,000	146,800,000
Activity 4—Facilities and Equipment Mission Support		
a. System Support and Services		
System Engineering and Development Support	35,600,000	34,314,837
Program Support Leases	42,100,000	42,100,000
Logistics Support Services (LSS)	11,500,000	11,500,000
Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center Leases	17,900,000	17,900,000
Transition Engineering Support	16,500,000	16,500,000
Technical Support Services Contract (TSSC)	25,000,000	23,000,000
Resource Tracking Program (RTP)	4,000,000	4,000,000
Center for Advanced Aviation System Development (CAASD)	70,000,000	60,000,000
Aeronautical Information Management Program	9,050,000	9,050,000
Total Activity 4	231,650,000	218,364,837
Activity 5—Personnel and Related Expenses	482,000,000	450,250,000
Total	2,777,798,000	2,600,000,000

RESEARCH, ENGINEERING AND DEVELOPMENT
(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)
(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

The agreement provides \$158,792,000 for the FAA's research, engineering, and development activities. The agreement includes a rescission from prior year balances of \$26,183,998.

The agreement provides the following levels for specific programs:

Program	Request	Agreement
Improve Aviation Safety		
Fire Research and Safety	8,313,000	8,000,000
Propulsion and Fuel Safety	1,974,000	1,800,000
Advanced Structural/Structural Safety	2,607,000	2,600,000
Atmospheric Hazards-Aircraft Icing/Digital System Safety	7,582,000	7,500,000
Continued Airworthiness	8,167,000	8,000,000
Aircraft Catastrophic Failure Prevention Research	1,652,000	1,500,000
Flightdeck/Maintenance/System Integration Human Factors	5,000,000	5,000,000
System Safety Management	11,583,000	11,000,000

Program	Request	Agreement
Air Traffic Control Technical Operations Human Factors	6,000,000	5,000,000
Aeromedical Research	8,672,000	7,000,000
Weather Program	15,279,000	14,200,000
Unmanned Aircraft System	7,500,000	8,644,000
NextGen Alternative Fuels for General Aviation	5,571,000	6,000,000
NextGen Advanced Systems and Software Validation	1,021,000	1,000,000
Total Improve Aviation Safety	90,921,000	87,244,000
Economic Competitiveness		
Joint Planning and Development Office	12,057,000	0
NextGen: Wake Turbulence	9,267,000	9,000,000
NextGen: Air Ground Integration	10,329,000	11,329,000
NextGen: Weather in the Cockpit	4,169,000	4,000,000
Total Economic Competitiveness	35,822,000	24,329,000
Environmental Sustainability		
Environment and Energy	14,542,000	14,600,000
NextGen: Environmental Research	18,979,000	26,979,000
Total Environmental Sustainability	33,521,000	41,579,000
Mission Support.		

Program	Request	Agreement
System Planning and Resource Management	2,289,000	2,200,000
William J. Hughes Technical Center Laboratory Facility	3,447,000	3,440,000
Total Mission Support	5,736,000	5,640,000
Total	166,000,000	158,792,000

Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS).—The agreement includes funding in the “Unmanned Aircraft Systems” activity to complete the establishment of a UAS center of excellence to provide recommendations for airspace designation for manned and unmanned flight operations, conduct research to support UAS interagency requirements, coordinate research and development activities with other agencies, and provide recommendations on aircraft certifications.

Joint Planning and Development Office.—The agreement does not include funding for the Joint Planning and Development Office.

Funding is provided in the operations account to absorb personnel and activities from this office into the “NextGen and operations planning” activity.

Commercial Space Center of Excellence.—The agreement includes \$1,000,000 above the budget request in the “NextGen: Air Ground Integration” activity for further development of a commercial space center of excellence. Funding for this activity was requested in the operations account, but it is included in this account to be consistent with other FAA centers of excellence.

Alternative Fuels Center of Excellence.—The agreement includes \$5,000,000 in the “NextGen: Environmental Research” activity to establish a center of excellence for alternative jet fuel research.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)
(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes an obligation limitation of \$3,350,000,000; a liquidating cash appropriation of \$3,200,000,000; a limitation on administrative expenses of not more than \$106,600,000; no less than \$15,000,000 for the airport cooperative research program; and no less than \$29,500,000 for airport technology research.

Small Community Air Service Development Program.—The agreement includes \$5,000,000 under the obligation limitation to continue the Small Community Air Service Development Program (SCASDP) and directs the FAA to transfer funds to the Office of the Secretary salaries and expenses appropriation.

Cost share.—The agreement includes a provision that allows small airports to continue contributing five percent of the total cost for unfinished phased projects that were underway prior to the passage of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012, which raised the cost share from five to ten percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL
AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

Section 110 allows no more than 600 technical staff-years at the Center for Advanced Aviation Systems Development.

Section 111 prohibits funds for adopting guidelines or regulations requiring airport sponsors to provide FAA “without cost” building construction or space.

Section 112 allows reimbursement for fees collected and credited under 49 U.S.C. 45303.

Section 113 allows reimbursement of funds for providing technical assistance to foreign aviation authorities to be credited to the operations account.

Section 114 prohibits funds for Sunday premium pay unless work was actually performed on a Sunday.

Section 115 prohibits funds in the Act from being used to buy store gift cards with Government issued credit cards.

Section 116 allows all airports experiencing the required level of boardings through charter and scheduled air service to be eligible for funds under 49 U.S.C. 47114(c).

Section 117 prohibits funds from being obligated or expended for retention bonuses for FAA employees without prior written approval of the DOT Assistant Secretary for Administration.

Section 118 limits to 20 percent the cost share required under the contract tower cost-share program.

Section 119 requires the Secretary to block the display of an owner or operator's aircraft

registration number in the Aircraft Situational Display to Industry program upon the request of an owner or operator.

Section 119A prohibits funds for salaries and expenses of more than eight political and Presidential appointees in the FAA.

Section 119B prohibits the FAA from increasing fees under 49 U.S.C. 44721 until the FAA provides a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the production of digital aeronautical navigation products, as described earlier in this explanatory statement under “Federal Aviation Administration—Operations”.

Section 119C prohibits funds from being used to change weight restrictions or prior permission rules at Teterboro Airport in New Jersey.

Section 119D requires FAA to take measures relating to helicopter noise in Los Angeles County, California.

Section 119E extends war risk insurance through September 30, 2014. The FAA is working with authorizing committees and industry stakeholders on proposals to reauthorize the war risk insurance program. These discussions include proposals to reform the program and allow the private sector to provide coverage. However, this work is ongoing, and the agreement includes language to extend the current war risk insurance program through the end of fiscal year 2014 so that coverage does not expire in the meantime. The agreement includes this extension with the expectation that the FAA will continue to work with the relevant committees and stakeholders on solutions that can spread the risk of providing war risk insurance.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement limits obligations for the administrative expenses of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to \$416,100,000. The agreement provides this level with the understanding that FHWA's obligations will include balances of contract authority from prior years as well as contract authority provided for fiscal year 2014. In addition, the agreement provides \$3,248,000 above this limitation for the administrative expenses of the Appalachian Regional Commission in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 104.

The agreement does not specify funding levels for the modernization of FHWA's financial management systems or for training and development activities. However, it is important that FHWA continue prioritizing these undertakings, particularly the modernization of its financial reporting system.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The agreement limits obligations for the Federal-aid highways program to \$40,256,000,000 in fiscal year 2014, which is the authorized level under MAP-21, P.L. 112-141.

Project selection and prioritization.—In instances where the Secretary exercises discretion in project selection or federal credit approval, the Secretary is directed to give stronger consideration to projects where state and local governments collaborate with private organizations to deliver a significant improvement to a national or regional transportation network.

Technology transfer of paving materials.—The Department is encouraged to use funds authorized to carry out section 503(b) of title 23, United States Code, to carry out the ac-

tivities listed in paragraph (3)(C)(xix) of such section. Such activities may include: testing of high-traffic permeable pavements using infiltration concrete or asphalt bases; validation of hydrologic/hydraulic/pollutant removal performance data and modeling; data collection and reporting on permeable pavements; and installation, maintenance and life cycle costs. If funds are used in this manner, the Department is directed to make available the results of such research to help State and municipal transportation agencies overcome technical barriers to adoption of permeable infiltration pavements in the transportation infrastructure.

Bridge safety.—The agreement includes direction for two reports designed to examine factors that may affect the safety of our nation's bridges. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) is directed to conduct a survey of the State departments of transportation on their treatment of oversize loads, including their permitting process and oversight regime. GAO is directed to issue a report on its findings to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not later than 18 months after enactment of this Act. In its report, GAO is expected to detail its findings, offer recommendations and best practices, and address the appropriate role of the Federal and State governments. The Federal Highway Administration is directed to reevaluate Federal and State requirements for marking bridge height, including standards related to the position and design of such signs and the enforcement of such standards. The agency is directed to report its findings and recommendations to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not later than 1 year following enactment. In conducting its evaluation, the agency is expected to consult with the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and other relevant organizations.

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The agreement provides a liquidating cash appropriation of \$40,995,000,000, which is available until expended, to pay the outstanding obligations of the various highway programs at the levels provided in this Act and prior appropriations Acts. This level reflects the obligation limitation that is provided in this Act and the level of contract authority exempt from obligation limitation that is provided under MAP-21.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL
HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

Section 120 distributes the Federal-aid highways program obligation limitation.

Section 121 allows funds received by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics from the sale of data products to be credited to the Federal-aid Highways account.

Section 122 provides requirements for any waiver of Buy America requirements.

Section 123 prohibits tolling in Texas, with exceptions.

Section 124 prohibits funds from being used to provide credit assistance under sections 603 and 604 of title 23, United States Code, unless the Secretary notifies the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, and the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure at least three days prior to credit application approval.

Section 125 changes title 23, United States Code, to allow states meeting certain conditions to use their Congestion Mitigation and

Air Quality Improvement program funding on transit or rail operating assistance without time limitations.

FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY
ADMINISTRATION
MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY OPERATIONS AND
PROGRAMS
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The agreement includes a liquidation of contract authorization and a limitation on obligations of \$259,000,000 for the operating and program expenses of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), which is the authorized level under MAP-21, P.L. 112-141. Of this limitation, \$9,000,000 is for the research and technology program and will remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016, \$34,545,000 is for information management and shall be available until September 30, 2016, and \$1,000,000 is for commercial motor vehicle operator's grants. The agreement includes a provision requiring FMCSA to report to Congress on the agency's ability to meet requirements to conduct compliance reviews on mandatory carriers.

The agreement does not reduce FMCSA's obligation limitation by \$100,000 per day for each day a report required is past due. However, FMCSA is expected to diligently submit all required reports by their specified deadlines.

Chameleon carriers.—FMCSA is directed to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 31, 2014, on the implementation of a risk-based methodology to identify chameleon motor carriers and the extent to which independent commercially available data sources would enhance the agency's capabilities.

Hours of service study.—FMCSA is not required to revisit work already completed in fulfilling the requirements of Section 32301 of P.L. 112-141 (MAP-21).

ADA compliance.—FMCSA has made notable progress in its oversight of motor coach compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). FMCSA has developed guidelines and set conditions to suspend or revoke operating assistance based on ADA non-compliance. FMCSA is expected to continue to vigorously enforce these guidelines and track non-compliant carriers. An annual report is no longer required as long as the agency provides comprehensive information when requested by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Safety fitness determination rule.—FMCSA is expected to make every effort possible to meet its targeted deadline of May 2014 for issuance of a safety fitness determination rule.

NATIONAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The agreement repurposes \$13,000,000 in unobligated contract authority for modernization and maintenance of border facilities, and provides a limitation on obligations of \$13,000,000 for the same purpose.

MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY GRANTS
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The agreement provides a liquidating cash appropriation and a limitation on obligations of \$313,000,000 for motor carrier safety grants, as authorized in MAP-21. The agreement allocates the total grant funding as follows, consistent with MAP-21:

Program	Funding
Motor carrier safety assistance program	\$218,000,000
Commercial driver's license improvements program	30,000,000
Border enforcement grants	32,000,000
Performance and registration information system management program	5,000,000
Commercial vehicle information systems and networks deployment program	25,000,000
Safety data improvement program	3,000,000

Of the \$218,000,000 provided for MCSAP, the agreement provides \$32,000,000 for audits of new entrant motor carriers, as authorized in MAP-21. No funds are rescinded in the agreement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—FEDERAL MOTOR
CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

Section 130 subjects funds appropriated in this Act to the terms and conditions of section 350 of Public Law 107-87 and section 6901 of Public Law 110-28.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY
ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

The agreement provides \$134,000,000 from the general fund for operations and research. Of this amount, \$20,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The agreement provides a liquidating cash appropriation and an obligation limitation of \$123,500,000, to remain available until expended, which reflects the authorized level of contract authority under MAP-21 plus \$5,000,000 of prior-year unobligated contract authority balances. Of the total, \$118,500,000 is provided for the programs authorized under 23 U.S.C. 403, and \$5,000,000 is provided for the National Driver Register. Of the total amount provided under this heading, \$20,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015 and shall be in addition to any limitation imposed on obligations in future fiscal years.

NHTSA is encouraged to apply amounts provided in excess of the authorized level toward expanding the deployment of the National Emergency Medical Services Information System and purchasing necessary technical equipment for the National Automotive Sampling System modernization project.

Corporate average fuel economy.—NHTSA is instructed to coordinate with the Environmental Protection Agency to provide a research and regulatory report to House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of enactment that includes a catalogue of research projects being conducted by each agency, cost estimates associated with each research and regulatory activity, and major milestones and estimated completion dates for each activity. The report should include all recent and current expenditures as of fiscal year 2010.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY GRANTS
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The agreement provides a liquidating cash appropriation and an obligation limitation of \$561,500,000 for Highway Traffic Safety Grants, to remain available until expended, as authorized in MAP-21. The agreement allocates funding as follows:

Highway Safety Programs (section 402)	\$235,000,000
National Priority Safety Programs (section 405)	272,000,000

Administrative Expenses	25,500,000
High Visibility Enforcement Program	29,000,000
Total:	561,500,000

The agreement includes a provision which prohibits certain construction and furnishing activities and which limits technical assistance to States to \$500,000 of the funds made available for Impaired Driving Countermeasures under 23 U.S.C. 405(d), as amended by MAP-21.

The agreement allows for the transfer of funds within the grant programs consistent with 23 U.S.C. 405(a)(1)(G) and requires NHTSA to notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of the exercise of this authority.

The agreement does not include a rescission of funds from prior year unobligated contract authority.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—NATIONAL
HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

Section 140 provides funding for travel and related expenses for state management reviews and highway safety core competency development training.

Section 141 exempts obligation authority made available in previous public laws from the obligation limitations set for the current year.

Section 142 prohibits the use of funds to implement 23 U.S.C. 404.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
SAFETY AND OPERATIONS

The agreement provides \$184,500,000 for safety and operations of the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA). Of the funds provided, \$12,400,000 is available until expended.

Commuter and passenger rail safety oversight.—Within the last eight months, there have been four rail accidents on Metro-North's system in New York and Connecticut which resulted in five deaths and nearly 130 injuries. In the aftermath of the December 1, 2013 derailment, the FRA issued an emergency order on Metro-North's passenger train procedures and initiated a 60-day comprehensive safety assessment of the railroad. These incidents underscore the importance of exercising vigorous and continuous oversight of commuter and passenger rail operations. The FRA is directed to provide the agency's safety review findings, recommended action plan and timeline for completed action items to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 17, 2014. In addition, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), with its new safety authority and expertise in asset management, is participating in FRA's safety review. As part of this review, FTA is expected to determine whether safety investments in Metro-North's system were appropriately prioritized. FRA and FTA are further directed to incorporate appropriate lessons learned from this safety review into oversight plans for all commuter and passenger rail operations.

RAILROAD RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The agreement provides \$35,250,000 for railroad research and development.

RAILROAD REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT
FINANCING PROGRAM

The agreement authorizes the Secretary to issue notes or other obligations pursuant to section 501 through 504 of P.L. 94-210. The agreement prohibits new direct loans or loan guarantee commitments using Federal funds for the credit risk premium.

OPERATING GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

The agreement provides \$340,000,000 in operating grants to Amtrak, to remain available until expended. Before approving funding to cover operating losses, the agreement requires the Secretary to review a grant request for each specific train route. The agreement includes bill language that prohibits Amtrak from discounting tickets at more than 50 percent off the normal peak fare, unless the operating loss due to the discounted fare is covered by a State.

The agreement directs FRA to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by April 1, 2014 detailing improvements it will make to its budget estimating process.

CAPITAL AND DEBT SERVICE GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

The agreement provides \$1,050,000,000 for capital and debt service grants to Amtrak, to remain available until expended. Within the funds provided, the agreement includes \$199,000,000 for Amtrak's debt service payment and not less than \$50,000,000 for investments to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. In addition, the agreement provides for an initial distribution of \$200,000,000 for a working capital account. The agreement allows up to \$40,000,000 to be used by the Secretary for grants to Amtrak to subsidize operating losses should operating losses in fiscal year 2014 exceed amounts provided under the previous heading. The agreement allows the Secretary to retain up to one-half of one percent of the funds provided under this heading for oversight of both operating activities and capital expenditures, including capital amounts that can be used to subsidize operating losses. The agreement also allows the Secretary to retain up to \$5,000,000 to fund the costs associated with implementing section 212 of division B of Public Law 110-432. The agreement retains the requirement that both the Corporation and the Northeast Corridor Infrastructure and Operations Advisory Commission submit a fiscal year 2015 budget request.

NEXT GENERATION HIGH-SPEED RAIL (RESCISSION)

The agreement rescinds \$1,973,000 and prohibits rescissions from amounts designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

NORTHEAST CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (RESCISSION)

The agreement rescinds \$4,419,000, and prohibits rescissions from amounts designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

Section 150 ceases the availability of Amtrak funds if the railroad contracts for services outside the United States for any service performed by a full-time or part-time Amtrak employee as of July 1, 2006.

Section 151 allows the FRA safety and operations account to receive and use cash or spare parts to repair and replace damaged track inspection cars.

Section 152 authorizes the Secretary to allow the issuer of preferred stock sold to the Department to redeem or repurchase such stock upon the payment to the Department as determined by the Secretary.

Section 153 limits overtime to \$35,000 per employee, but allows Amtrak's president to

waive this restriction for specific employees for safety or operational efficiency reasons, and requires Amtrak to provide quarterly reports on cap waivers for each month and reasons for such waivers. It also requires the Corporation to provide an annual report by March 17, 2014 that summarizes total overtime expenses by month, and details overtime cap waivers and overtime payments associated with those waivers for each month of the calendar year 2013 and two prior years.

Section 154 amends P.L. 113-2.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$105,933,000 for the administrative expenses of the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), of which, not less than \$4,000,000 is for the new safety office as authorized in MAP-21 and \$1,000,000 is for asset management. Staffing levels and new FTE are to be determined by funding levels under this heading. FTA is directed to follow the process for informing the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on full funding grant agreement notifications consistent with prior years, including appropriations requirements through fiscal year 2018.

TRANSIT FORMULA GRANTS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION) (LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS) (HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The agreement limits obligations from the Mass Transit Account for transit formula grants to \$8,595,000,000 as authorized by MAP-21. Funds are to be distributed as authorized. Further, the agreement provides \$9,500,000,000 for the liquidation of contract authority.

TRANSIT RESEARCH

The agreement provides \$43,000,000 for FTA's research program, of which \$40,000,000 is for the national research program (§5312) and \$3,000,000 is for the cooperative research program (§5313). FTA is directed to submit a report by May 15, 2014 on FTA-sponsored research. The DOT IG is directed to submit a report by February 3, 2014 on recommendations to assist the promotion and deployment of low- and zero-emission buses and other technologies.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

The agreement provides \$5,000,000 for transit technical assistance and training, of which \$3,000,000 is for technical assistance and standards development (§5314) and \$2,000,000 is for training (§5322).

CAPITAL INVESTMENT GRANTS

The bill appropriates \$1,942,938,000 for new fixed-guideway projects. Combined with available prior year transit funds, a total of \$2,132,000,000 is available for new start activities.

GRANTS TO THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY

The agreement provides \$150,000,000 to carry out section 601 of division B of Public Law 110-432, to remain available until expended. The bill includes language temporarily waiving the wireless access requirements in the Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act for fiscal year 2014.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

Section 160 exempts previously made transit obligations from limitations on obligations.

Section 161 allows funds provided in this Act for projects under FTA discretionary programs that remain unobligated by Sep-

tember 30, 2018 to be available for projects eligible to use the funds for the purposes for which they were originally provided.

Section 162 allows for appropriations made prior to October 1, 2013 in old accounts to be transferred to and merged with new accounts with similar current activities.

Section 163 exempts an area in Washington State from enforcement of the charter bus rule.

Section 164 allows the Secretary to consider significant private contributions when calculating the non-Federal share of capital costs for new starts projects.

Section 165 limits FTA to signing full funding grant agreements with a new starts share of 60 percent or less.

Section 166 prohibits funds in this Act from being used to advance a specific transit line in Harris County, Texas.

Section 167 allows unobligated and unexpended section 5339 funds from fiscal year 2010 through 2012 to be used for new starts activities.

Section 168 allows bus rapid transit projects recommended for funding in 2014 under "Capital Investment Grants" to be funded by \$93,269,369 in unobligated and unexpended discretionary formula funds from fiscal year 1999 through fiscal year 2010.

Section 169 rescinds \$96,228,000 from prior year general fund appropriations.

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

(HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND)

The agreement provides \$31,000,000 for the operations, maintenance and capital asset renewal program of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (SLSDC). Of the total amount provided, \$15,150,000 is for the asset renewal program, to remain available through fiscal year 2016. The agreement requires the SLSDC to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by April 30, 2014 on the asset renewal program consistent with the requirements of the Explanatory Statement of the Department of Transportation Appropriations Act of 2009.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM

The agreement includes \$186,000,000 for the maritime security program.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

The agreement provides \$148,003,000 for the Maritime Administration's (MARAD) operations and training account.

The bill provides a total of \$79,500,000 for the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA). Of the funds provided, \$63,500,000 is for Academy operations to be allocated as \$34,000,000 for salaries and expenses and \$29,500,000 for operating expenses. The remaining \$16,000,000 is for the Academy's capital asset management program of which \$12,000,000 is for capital improvements and \$4,000,000 is for facilities maintenance, repairs and equipment.

The agreement provides a total of \$17,300,000 for the state maritime academies, of which \$3,600,000 is for direct payments, \$2,400,000 is for student incentive payments and \$11,300,000 is for scholarship maintenance and repair.

Finally, the agreement provides a total of \$51,203,000 for MARAD operations, of which \$48,203,000 is for headquarters operations, and \$3,000,000 is for environment and compliance activities. No funds are provided for the proposed port infrastructure development program.

Bill language is included directing the Administrator to report on the effects of recent legislation on the domestic maritime industry, and to develop a national sealift strategy.

SHIP DISPOSAL

The agreement provides \$4,800,000 for the disposal of obsolete vessels of the National Defense Reserve Fleet, of which up to \$2,800,000 is for maintenance of the N.S. Savannah.

MARITIME GUARANTEED LOAN (TITLE XI) PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides a total of \$38,500,000 for the Title XI account, of which \$35,000,000 is available for the loan guarantee program and \$3,500,000 is for administrative expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

Section 170 authorizes MARAD to furnish utilities and services and make necessary repairs in connection with any lease, contract, or occupancy involving government property under control of MARAD, and allow payments received to be credited to the Treasury.

Section 171 prohibits a fee-for-service contract for vessel disposal, scrapping or recycling unless a qualified domestic ship recycler will pay for the vessel.

PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONAL EXPENSES (PIPELINE SAFETY FUND)

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$21,654,000 for the necessary operational expenses of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). Of the amount provided, \$639,000 is to be derived from the Pipeline Safety Fund, and \$1,500,000 is to be transferred to the Pipeline Safety account to fund pipeline safety information grants to communities.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY

The agreement provides \$45,000,000 for the agency's hazardous materials safety functions. Of this amount \$2,300,000 shall be available until September 30, 2016, and \$800,000 in fees collected under 49 U.S.C. 5108(g) shall be deposited in the general fund as offsetting receipts. Funds made available until September 30, 2016 are for long-term research and development contracts.

PIPELINE SAFETY

(PIPELINE SAFETY FUND)

(OIL SPILL LIABILITY TRUST FUND)

(PIPELINE SAFETY DESIGN REVIEW FUND)

The agreement provides \$119,087,000 for pipeline safety. Of that amount, \$18,573,000 is derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2016, \$98,514,000 is derived from the Pipeline Safety Fund, of which \$54,436,000 is available until September 30, 2016, and \$2,000,000 is derived from the Pipeline Safety Design Review Fund, to remain available until expended. The agreement provides not less than \$1,058,000 for the One-call state grant program.

State pipeline safety grant program.—The agreement does not include increased funding for the State pipeline safety grant program.

Study on the transportation of diluted bitumen.—The Administrator is not required to modify or amend the study required under section 16 of Public Law 112–90, and instead

shall investigate whether the spill properties of diluted bitumen differ sufficiently from those of other liquid petroleum products to warrant modifications of spill response plans, spill preparedness, or clean up regulations and report on those findings to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 180 days of enactment.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GRANTS (EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FUND)

The agreement provides \$188,000, derived from the Emergency Preparedness Fund and available until September 30, 2014, and an obligation limitation of \$28,318,000 for emergency preparedness grants.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$85,605,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

The agreement includes language providing the Inspector General with the authority to audit and investigate the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority (MWAA), and to receive reimbursements for these activities from MWAA. Prior to initiating an audit or investigation of MWAA, the Inspector General is directed to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a plan which includes information on the investigative scope, cost, and timeframe for such audit or investigation.

The agreement includes language that provides the Inspector General with the authority to participate in asset forfeiture programs.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$31,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Surface Transportation Board. The agreement permits the collection of up to \$1,250,000 in user fees to be credited to this appropriation. The agreement provides that the general fund appropriation be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the actual amount collected in user fees to result in a final appropriation from the general fund estimated at no more than \$29,750,000. The agreement funds two additional staff for passenger rail matters and rail oversight and to make improvements to the information technology systems. It does not fund additional travel expenses.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Section 180 allows the Department of Transportation to use funds for aircraft, motor vehicles, liability insurance, uniforms, or allowances, as authorized by law.

Section 181 limits appropriations for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 to the rate for an Executive Level IV.

Section 182 prohibits funds from being used for salaries and expenses of more than 110 political and Presidential appointees in DOT. The provision also requires that none of the personnel covered by this provision may be assigned on temporary detail outside DOT.

Section 183 prohibits recipients of funds made available in this Act from releasing certain personal information and photographs from a driver's license or motor vehicle record without express consent of the person to whom such information pertains, and prohibits the withholding of funds provided in this Act for any grantee if a state is in noncompliance with this provision.

Section 184 permits funds received by specified DOT agencies from states or other private or public sources for expenses incurred for training to be credited to certain specified agency accounts.

Section 185 prohibits funds from being used to make a grant unless the Secretary of

Transportation notifies the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no less than three days in advance of any discretionary grant award or letter of intent, and directs the Secretary to give concurrent notification for any "quick release" of funds from the Federal Highway Administration's emergency release program.

Section 186 allows funds received from rebates, refunds, and similar sources to be credited to appropriations of the DOT.

Section 187 allows amounts from improper payments to a third party contractor that are lawfully recovered by the DOT to be available to cover expenses incurred in the recovery of such payments, and allows the Secretary to credit an account that is associated with such improper payments.

Section 188 mandates that reprogramming action notifications shall be transmitted solely to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and are to be approved or denied solely by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Section 189 caps the amount of fees the Surface Transportation Board can charge and collect for rate or practice complaints filed at the amount authorized for court civil suit filing fees.

Section 190 allows funds appropriated to modal administrations to be obligated for the Office of the Secretary for costs related to assessments only when such funds provide a direct benefit to that modal administration.

Section 191 authorizes DOT to set uniform standards for transit benefits for agency transit passes and transit benefits.

Section 192 reallocates unobligated magnetic levitation deployment funds from section 1307 (d) (1) of Public Law 109–59 for safety and corridor planning grants under specific conditions.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Department is directed to deliver quarterly hiring reports to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. The reports shall include a table with Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) and position levels for each office with a separate column to display the President's budget request and any adjustments made by Congress. The report shall also include attrition rates and hiring goals. The Department is further directed to move expeditiously to address staffing needs during fiscal year 2014 and to deliver monthly updates on the number of positions advertised and employees brought onboard.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

The agreement includes \$14,500,000 for the salaries and expenses for Executive Offices which shall be comprised of seven offices including the Offices of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Adjudicatory Services, Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations, Public Affairs, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, and the Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships. The agreement includes a provision limiting official reception and representation expenses to no more than \$25,000.

The Department is not directed to limit staffing for these offices to 78 FTE. The Department is directed to submit a spend plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that outlines how budgetary resources are to be distributed among the seven offices funded under this heading within 90 days.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OFFICES

The agreement provides \$506,000,000 for Administrative Support Offices. Funds are provided as follows:

Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	\$53,700,000
Office of Administration	197,400,000
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	47,900,000
Office of the General Counsel ..	94,000,000
Office of Field Policy and Management	53,000,000
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	16,500,000
Office of Departmental Equal Employment Opportunity	3,200,000
Office of Strategic Planning and Management	4,300,000
Office of the Chief Information Officer	36,000,000
Total	506,000,000

The Department is not directed to limit staffing for these offices to 2,063 FTE. The Office of the Chief Information Officer is directed to increase project management and budget staff within the funding level provided. Within funding for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, the Department is directed to prioritize hiring within the Budget Office with a goal of reaching the level included in the budget request.

PROGRAM OFFICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING

The agreement provides \$205,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH). The amount provided includes at least \$5,000,000 for inspection efforts, including moving to a consistent inspection standard and oversight of Section 8 units. The Secretary is also directed to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 30 days of enactment on what the Department has learned from the inspection pilot currently underway and how the funding provided for inspection efforts will be used.

The Department is not directed to limit staffing for this office to 1,512 FTE. The agreement funds FTEs required to address critical needs in Housing Choice Voucher, Public Housing, and PHA oversight functions, and weaknesses identified in previous audits in areas such as cash management. PIH is directed to prioritize staffing for Financial Analysts and Housing Program Specialists in the areas of Section 8 and public housing operations and monitoring, including: the Voucher Management and Operations, Voucher Financial Management, and Quality Assurance Divisions; the Financial Management Center; the Real Estate Assessment Center; and the Office of Field Operations. The agreement also supports FTEs requested for Native American and Native Hawaiian homeownership. The PIH Office of Budget and Financial Management is directed to neither increase staffing nor backfill vacancies and to meet its needs through existing resources.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The agreement provides \$102,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Community Planning and Development.

The Department is not directed to limit staffing for this office to 758 FTE. The Department is directed to prioritize positions required for the oversight of grantees when hiring additional FTE.

The agreement includes funding requested for the Office of Economic Resilience.

HOUSING

The agreement provides \$381,500,000 for the salaries and expenses for the Office of Housing, of which at least \$8,000,000 is for the Office of Risk and Regulatory Affairs. The agreement also includes a provision on the

appointment of an administrator of the Office of Manufactured Housing.

The Department is not directed to limit staffing for this office to 3,000 FTE.

Office consolidation and reorganization.—The Department is directed to submit the report on the planned reorganization of the Office of Multifamily Housing. In addition to the other requirements, the report must also include a detailed, analytically-based business case for the reorganization plan that demonstrates what quantitative analysis was used to select which offices will remain open and which offices will be closed. The Department is also directed to include a review of how the experiences and best practices of other similar public and private reorganizations have been factored into its own plans. In addition to quarterly projections through fiscal year 2019, the Department is directed to include annual projections of costs and savings from the plan through 2023 and to make certain that projections identify locality pay change costs among the other material costs or savings it identifies.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

The agreement provides \$22,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Policy Development and Research.

The Department is not directed to limit staffing for this office to 141 FTE.

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

The agreement provides \$69,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity.

The Department is not directed to limit staffing for this office to 571 FTE.

OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL AND HEALTHY HOMES

The agreement provides \$7,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes.

The Department is not directed to limit staffing for this office to 54 FTE.

PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING

TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE

The agreement provides \$19,177,218,000 for all tenant-based Section 8 activities under the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance account. Language is included designating funds provided as follows:

Activity	Agreement
Voucher Renewals	\$17,365,527,000
Tenant Protection Vouchers	130,000,000
Administrative Fees	1,500,000,000
HUD-VASH Incremental Vouchers	75,000,000
Section 811 Vouchers	106,691,000

The agreement includes language providing that the Secretary may take into account the anticipated impact of changes in income targeting and utility allowances in determining funding allocations. The agreement also includes provisions that require Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) to establish minimum flat rents, and enables them to streamline inspections, better serve the working poor, and form consortia to more efficiently administer their voucher programs.

The agreement includes a provision requiring the notification of allocations to PHAs 60 days after enactment or by March 1, 2014.

The agreement includes language that allows the Secretary to consider PHAs' net restricted assets (NRA) balances when determining allocations. These provisions are intended only to provide a tool for the Secretary to direct funding to agencies with the greatest need, assist PHAs who have depleted their reserves, or to increase pro-rations. It is expected that the amount of the offset will be less than \$200,000,000 and that

those PHAs that have an NRA offset will be left with adequate reserves.

The agreement provides \$75,000,000 for PHAs that need additional funds to administer their Section 8 programs related to specified circumstances.

The agreement includes a requirement for HUD to work with the HUD OIG to ensure that PHA boards have sufficient skills to provide oversight and to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 180 days on how it will meet this requirement.

The Secretary is directed, in coordination with the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, to identify barriers that Native American veterans living on reservations who are homeless, or who are at risk of becoming homeless, face in utilizing the HUD-VASH program. The report should be provided to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of enactment of this Act, and should include recommended solutions to problems identified.

HOUSING CERTIFICATE FUND (INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

The agreement includes language allowing unobligated balances in the Housing Certificate Fund to be used for renewal of or amendments to section 8 project-based contracts and for performance-based contract administrators.

PUBLIC HOUSING CAPITAL FUND

The agreement provides \$1,875,000,000 for the Public Housing Capital Fund. The agreement provides up to \$8,000,000 for public housing financial and physical assessment activities, not to exceed \$20,000,000 for emergency capital needs, \$45,000,000 for supportive services, service coordinators and congregate services, and up to \$15,000,000 for the Jobs-Plus Pilot initiative.

HUD is in the process of developing a physical needs assessment (PNA) process to assess the capital needs of the public housing inventory, including a new PNA rule and an energy audit rule. The Secretary is directed to take every possible measure to ensure that any new reporting requirements associated with the PNA process do not increase administrative burdens on public housing authorities. The Secretary is further directed to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on measures taken to relieve administrative burdens associated with these rules no later than 180 days after enactment.

The Secretary is directed to provide detailed information on receiverships and public housing financial and physical assessment activities in the fiscal year 2015 Congressional budget justification that includes amounts provided in previous years and the amount requested by activity. The Secretary is further directed to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the status, scope and cost of all information technology projects currently underway within the Real Estate Assessment Center and how the projects fit within the Department's information technology strategic plan no later than 180 days after enactment.

PUBLIC HOUSING OPERATING FUND

The agreement provides \$4,400,000,000 for the Public Housing Operating Fund. The agreement includes language that the Secretary shall take into account the impact of changes to flat rents on public housing agencies' formula income levels.

CHOICE NEIGHBORHOODS INITIATIVE

The agreement provides \$90,000,000 for the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative. The agreement includes language requiring that at

least \$55,000,000 be made available to public housing authorities, and provides up to \$5,000,000 to assist communities in developing strategies for implementing the program with community notice and input.

FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The agreement provides \$75,000,000 for the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program. The agreement includes a unified funding account for the FSS program so that PHAs can run one program for all residents, no matter the type of housing assistance they receive. The agreement includes limited waiver authority that the Secretary may use only to ensure the programs can be streamlined and that the same rules and requirements apply to all program participants.

NATIVE AMERICAN HOUSING BLOCK GRANTS

The agreement provides \$650,000,000 for the Native American housing block grants, to remain available until September 30, 2018. The agreement provides \$3,000,000 for training and technical assistance by national or regional organizations and \$2,000,000 for inspections, contracting expertise, training, and technical assistance by HUD or its designee. The agreement provides \$2,000,000 to subsidize a loan level of \$16,530,000 under title VI of NAHASDA.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOUSING BLOCK GRANT

The agreement provides \$10,000,000 for the Native Hawaiian housing block grant, to remain available until expended.

INDIAN HOUSING LOAN GUARANTEE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended, to subsidize a loan level of \$1,818,000,000.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOUSING LOAN GUARANTEE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$100,000, to remain available until expended, to subsidize a loan level of \$18,868,000.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS

The agreement provides \$330,000,000 for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program. The agreement includes a provision that requires HUD to adequately fund supportive housing contract commitments made in fiscal year 2010 and prior years before making formula grant allocations.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

The agreement provides \$3,100,000,000 for the Community Development Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2016. Of the total, the agreement provides \$3,030,000,000 in formula funding and \$70,000,000 for Indian tribes, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for grants for mold remediation and prevention.

The agreement includes a provision prohibiting grantees from selling, trading or otherwise transferring funds received under this heading.

The agreement does not include funding for Integrated Planning and Investment grants.

EMPOWERMENT ZONES/ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES/RENEWAL COMMUNITIES (RESCISSION)

The agreement permanently rescinds unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds previously appropriated under this heading.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT LOAN GUARANTEES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, and

also provides the authority to collect fees from borrowers. The funds provided under this heading and any amounts collected from fees are available to subsidize a total loan principal of no more than \$150,000,000 in section 108 loan guarantees.

HUD is not expected to be ready to implement a new fee-based section 108 loan program upon enactment of this Act. Instead, prior to the collection of fees, HUD is directed to establish regulations articulating how a fee-based, zero-subsidy program shall be implemented. Prior to the publication of a final rule on implementation, HUD is directed to continue to use budget authority provided under this heading and in prior years to support section 108 loan guarantees. Once a final rule is published, HUD is directed to collect fees from borrowers to support any new loans such that the cost to the Federal government of any loans made after publication is zero.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$1,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, for the Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) program. The agreement removes provisions included in fiscal years 2012 and 2013 that established requirements to improve oversight of the HOME program. HUD has now promulgated the final rule, "Home Investment Partnerships Program: Improving Performance and Accountability; Updating Property Standards", which updates HOME regulations with similar reforms. Since there are some minor differences between the requirements of previously enacted bill language and the final rule, language is included to clarify that all projects going forward after the rule's effective date will follow its requirements.

SELF-HELP AND ASSISTED HOMEOWNERSHIP OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$50,000,000 for this account, to remain available until September 30, 2016. Of the total, \$10,000,000 is provided for the Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program; \$35,000,000 is provided for the second, third and fourth capacity building activities authorized under section 4(a) of the HUD Demonstration Act of 1993, of which not less than \$5,000,000 shall be for rural capacity building activities; and \$5,000,000 is provided for capacity building activities by national organizations with expertise in rural housing development.

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE GRANTS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$2,105,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, for homeless assistance grants. Of the amount provided, not less than \$250,000,000 is for the Emergency Solutions Grants program; not less than \$1,815,000,000 is for the continuum of care and rural housing stability assistance programs; and up to \$6,000,000 is for the national homeless data analysis project. The agreement includes a provision which allows the Secretary to renew expiring contracts if a project is determined to be needed under the continuum of care program and if a project meets appropriate program requirements and financial standards. The agreement also includes a provision which allows funds provided under this heading in fiscal years 2012, 2013 and 2014 for the provision of permanent housing rental assistance to be administered by private, non-profit organizations.

If additional funds are available after renewing qualified projects and addressing Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid

Transition to Housing Act (HEARTH) requirements under the continuum of care program competition, the Secretary is directed to increase funding for Emergency Solutions Grants above \$250,000,000. The Secretary is expected to continue to emphasize the use of rapid re-housing with these funds.

HUD is required to submit the Annual Homeless Assessment Report by August 28, 2014.

HOUSING PROGRAMS

PROJECT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE

The agreement provides \$9,516,628,000 for project-based rental assistance activities, of which not to exceed \$265,000,000 is for performance-based contract administrators. The agreement also provides an advance appropriation of \$400,000,000 to be made available on October 1, 2014. The agreement allows the Secretary to use project funds held in residual receipt accounts, unobligated balances, including recaptures, and carryover for program activities. The agreement does not provide authority to transfer funds to the Office of Housing to administer the program.

The agreement does not include specific direction on whether the Department should administer funding for performance-based contract administrators either through a procurement process or by a notice of funding availability.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

The agreement provides \$383,500,000 for the section 202 program to be available until September 30, 2017, of which up to \$72,000,000 shall be for service coordinators and existing congregate service grants. The agreement allows the Secretary to use funds held in residual receipts accounts, or unobligated balances including recaptures and carryover, for authorized activities. These funds are available until September 30, 2017. The agreement fully funds all renewal and amendments of project based rental assistance contracts, service coordinators and existing congregate service grants, and an elderly project rental assistance demonstration.

HOUSING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The agreement provides \$126,000,000 for the section 811 program to be available until September 30, 2017. The agreement allows the Secretary to use project funds held in residual receipts accounts, or unobligated balances including recaptures and carryover, for authorized activities. These funds are available until September 30, 2017.

HOUSING COUNSELING ASSISTANCE

The agreement provides \$45,000,000 for housing counseling assistance, including up to \$4,500,000 for administrative contract services.

RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

The agreement provides \$21,000,000 for the rental housing assistance program and allows HUD to use funds, including unobligated balances and recaptured amounts, for one year contract extensions.

RENT SUPPLEMENT

(RESCISSION)

The agreement rescinds \$3,500,000 in rent supplement recaptures available due to prepayments, and prohibits rescissions from funds that Congress designated as an emergency.

PAYMENT TO MANUFACTURED HOUSING FEES TRUST FUND

The agreement provides \$7,530,000 for authorized activities, of which \$6,530,000 is to be derived from the Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE PROGRAM
ACCOUNT

The agreement establishes a limitation of \$400,000,000,000 on commitments to guarantee single-family loans during fiscal year 2014, and provides that such commitment authority shall be available until September 30, 2015. The bill also provides \$127,000,000 for administrative contract expenses.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL RISK PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The agreement establishes a \$30,000,000,000 limitation on multifamily and specialized loan guarantees during fiscal year 2014, and provides that such commitment authority shall be available until September 30, 2015.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE
ASSOCIATION

GUARANTEES OF MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES

LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The agreement includes up to \$500,000,000,000 for new commitments and provides \$19,500,000 for salaries and expenses for the Government National Mortgage Association.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

The agreement provides \$46,000,000 for research and technology. Of the amount provided, not less than \$29,000,000 is for the American Housing Survey, not less than \$2,000,000 is for the new home sales and completions report, and not less than \$5,000,000 is for research dissemination.

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
FAIR HOUSING ACTIVITIES

The agreement provides \$66,000,000 for fair housing activities, of which \$40,100,000 is for the Fair Housing Initiatives Program, \$24,100,000 is for the Fair Housing Assistance Program, \$1,500,000 is for the National Fair Housing Training Academy, and \$300,000 is for translated materials.

OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL AND
HEALTHY HOMES

LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION

The agreement provides \$110,000,000 for the lead hazard control and healthy homes initiative. Of the total, \$15,000,000 is provided for the healthy homes initiative, and \$45,000,000 is to be made available on a competitive basis for areas with the highest lead abatement needs. The Department is directed to provide an implementation plan for the healthy homes funds by September 30, 2014 and to focus efforts on addressing mold, radon, pests, and asthma.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FUND

The agreement provides \$250,000,000 for the Information Technology Fund. Of the amount provided, \$205,000,000 is available until September 30, 2015, and \$45,000,000 is available until September 30, 2016 for development, modernization and enhancements (DME). The bill provides that not more than 25 percent of the DME funds may be obligated until the Secretary submits a specific plan for expenditure and GAO reviews the plan.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement provides \$125,000,000 for the necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General.

TRANSFORMATION INITIATIVE

The bill appropriates \$40,000,000 for the transformation initiative. Of the amount, not less than \$15,000,000 is for research, demonstrations and evaluations, which should be sufficient to fund the following activities:

understanding rapid re-housing models and outcomes for homeless; a seniors and supportive housing program demonstration; a seniors and services demonstration evaluation; a Section 811 project rental assistance demonstration; a ROSS evaluation; a small area fair market rent study; a Jobs-Plus evaluation; a Moving to Work evaluation; and a Rental Assistance Demonstration evaluation.

For the expenditure of technical assistance and capacity building funds, the Secretary is directed to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on how the Department proposes to utilize such funds prior to the notice publication or award. The Secretary is directed to limit technical assistance and capacity building activities to only HUD grantees regarding the use of their HUD funds. In addition, the Secretary is directed to allocate at least \$3,000,000 of the technical assistance funds to PHA finance and governance training.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 201 splits overpayments evenly between Treasury and State HFAs.

Section 202 prohibits the use of funds to investigate or prosecute legal activities under the Fair Housing Act.

Section 203 extends HOPWA formula modifications affecting certain jurisdictions in New York, New Jersey, and North Carolina.

Section 204 requires that funds be distributed on a competitive basis unless specified otherwise in statute.

Section 205 allows HUD to use funds to reimburse the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), Fannie Mae and other Federal entities for services and facilities.

Section 206 requires HUD to comport with the budget estimates except as otherwise provided in this Act or through an approved reprogramming.

Section 207 provides authorization for HUD corporations to utilize funds under certain conditions and restrictions.

Section 208 requires a report on available balances each quarter.

Section 209 requires that the Administration's budget and the Department's budget justifications for fiscal year 2015 be submitted in the identical account and sub-account structure provided in this Act.

Section 210 requires public housing authorities to set flat rents at levels no lower than 80 percent of the fair market rental rate, except that PHAs will have to phase-in flat rent increases as necessary to ensure that a family's existing rental payment does not increase by more than 35 percent in a single year.

Section 211 exempts PHA Boards in Alaska, Iowa, and Mississippi and the County of Los Angeles from the public housing resident representation requirement.

Section 212 changes the definition of a PHA that operates public housing to include consortiums of PHA's, as designated by HUD.

Section 213 exempts GNMA from certain requirements of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

Section 214 authorizes HUD to transfer debt and use agreements from an obsolete project to a viable project, provided certain conditions are met. HUD is instructed to conduct an evaluation of the transfer authority effect on operational efficiency, contract rents, physical and financial conditions, and long-term preservation of affected properties.

Section 215 sets forth the requirements for eligibility for Section 8 voucher assistance.

Section 216 distributes Native American Housing Block grant funds to the same Native Alaskan recipients as in Fiscal Year 2005.

Section 217 authorizes the Secretary to insure mortgages under Section 255 of the National Housing Act.

Section 218 instructs HUD on managing and disposing of any multifamily property that is owned or held by HUD.

Section 219 allows the recipient of a Section 202 grant to establish a single-asset non-profit entity to own the project and may lend the grant funds to such entity.

Section 220 streamlines the inspection of units and allows the use of alternative Federal inspection standards to reduce duplication and focus more on risk-based inspections.

Section 221 allows amounts provided under the Section 108 loan guarantee program to be used to guarantee notes or other obligations issued by any State on behalf of non-entitlement communities in the State.

Section 222 allows PHAs that own and operate 400 units or fewer of public housing to be exempt from asset management requirements.

Section 223 restricts the Secretary from imposing any requirement or guideline relating to asset management that restricts or limits the use of capital funds for central office costs, up to the limit established in QWHRA.

Section 224 directs that no employee shall be designated as an allotment holder unless the CFO determines that they have received training.

Section 225 requires HUD to provide an annual report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the status of all Section 8 project-based housing.

Section 226 requires that the Secretary publish all NOFAs on the internet.

Section 227 requires that attorney fees for programmatic litigation be paid from the personnel and benefits accounts of affected offices and be reflected in budget submissions.

Section 228 sets reprogramming guidelines for Administrative Support Offices and Program Office Salaries and Expenses, and transfers between the two.

Section 229 allows the Disaster Housing Assistance Programs to be considered a program of HUD for the purpose of income verifications and matching.

Section 230 requires HUD to take certain actions against owners receiving rental subsidies that do not maintain safe properties (do not meet minimum REAC standards).

Section 231 places a salary limit on public housing agency officials and employees.

Section 232 repeals the paragraph under the heading "Flexible Subsidy Fund".

Section 233 allows critical access hospitals to be insured under section 242 of the National Housing Act.

Section 234 extends the HOPE VI program until September 30, 2014.

Section 235 allows the Secretary to transfer up to \$5 million from salaries and expenses accounts to the "Information Technology Fund".

Section 236 allows annual reporting by the Secretary regarding duplication of benefits in Community Development Fund disaster funding.

Section 237 prohibits funds from being used for the doctoral dissertation research grant program at HUD.

Section 238 modifies the United States Housing Act of 1937 by adding a definition of the term "extremely low-income family"

and modifying requirements for low-income targeting to better target rental assistance to the working poor.

Section 239 modifies the Rental Assistance Demonstration program to extend current authority through December 31, 2014.

Section 240 requires HUD to notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations 3 full business days before making any grant award announcement.

Section 241 expands the authority to facilitate section 202 operating assistance-only contracts to fund supportive housing units for the elderly aligned with State healthcare priorities.

Section 242 modifies utility allowances to be consistent with the size of the unit for which a family qualifies, not the size of the unit leased.

Section 243 directs the Secretary to establish by notice requirements necessary to implement sections 210, 212, 220, 238, and 242 under this title and the notice shall take effect upon issuance. Expediting the implementation of these sections will accelerate the associated savings which will begin to drive down program costs. The Secretary shall commence rulemaking based on the initial notice no later than the expiration of the 6-month period following issuance of the notice and the rulemaking shall allow for the opportunity for public comment.

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

ACCESS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$7,448,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Access Board.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$24,669,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Maritime Commission. Of the funds provided, not more than \$2,000 may be available for official reception and representation expenses.

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$23,499,000 for Amtrak's Office of Inspector General.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$103,027,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Transportation Safety Board.

NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION PAYMENT TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION

The agreement provides \$204,100,000 for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, of which \$5,000,000 is for the multifamily rental housing program, and \$67,500,000 is for the National Foreclosure Mitigation Counseling (NFMC) program. It also allows NRC to use up to 5 percent of NFMC funds on administrative expenses to carry out foreclosure mitigation activities.

UNITED STATES INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS OPERATING EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$3,500,000 for operating expenses of the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) and includes a provision which amends Title II of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act to extend the sunset date of USICH to October 1, 2016.

USICH is encouraged to work with agencies to establish long-term working interagency relationships among permanent federal agencies, and to leverage the resources of those agencies to continue interagency coordination on Opening Doors: the Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS, THIS ACT

Section 401 prohibits pay and other expenses for non-Federal parties in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

Section 402 prohibits obligations beyond the current fiscal year and prohibits transfers of funds unless expressly so provided herein.

Section 403 limits consulting service expenditures in procurement contracts to contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record, with exceptions.

Section 404 prohibits employee training not specifically related to the performance of official duties.

Section 405 specifies reprogramming procedures and requires tables to include prior year enacted levels.

Section 406 allows up to fifty percent of unobligated balances appropriated for salaries and expenses to remain available for certain purposes, contingent upon approval by the

House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Section 407 prohibits funds from being used for any project that seeks to use the power of eminent domain unless eminent domain is employed only for a public use.

Section 408 requires agencies and departments funded herein to report on all sole-source contracts by July 30, 2014.

Section 409 denies the transfer of funds made available in this Act, except pursuant to a transfer made by this Act or by authority granted in this Act.

Section 410 prohibits funds in this Act from being used to permanently replace an employee intent on returning to his or her past occupation after completion of military service.

Section 411 prohibits funds in this Act from being used unless the expenditure is in compliance with the Buy American Act.

Section 412 prohibits funds from being made available to any person or entity that has been found to have violated the Buy American Act.

Section 413 prohibits funds for first-class airline accommodations in contravention of section 301–10.122 and 301–10.123 of title 41 CFR.

Section 414 prohibits funds from going to the group ACORN or its subsidiaries.

Section 415 prohibits funds from being used for any contract, grant, agreement, loan, or loan guarantee to any corporation convicted of a felony in the past 24 months.

Section 416 prohibits funds from being used for any contract, grant, agreement, loan, or loan guarantee to any corporation that has any unpaid federal taxes and is not repaying such taxes in a timely manner.

Section 417 is a sense of Congress which states that Congress should not pass any legislation that authorizes spending cuts that would increase poverty in the United States.

Section 418 requires agencies and departments funded by this Act to report to Congress, at the end of fiscal year 2014, a complete inventory of the number of vehicles owned, retired, and purchased in fiscal year 2014, as well as the total cost of the vehicle fleet, including maintenance, fuel, storage, purchasing, and leasing.

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
Office of the Secretary			
Salaries and expenses.....	113,108	107,000	-6,108
Immediate Office of the Secretary.....	---	(2,652)	(+2,652)
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary.....	---	(1,000)	(+1,000)
Office of the General Counsel.....	---	(19,900)	(+19,900)
Office of the Under Secretary of Transportation for Policy.....	---	(10,271)	(+10,271)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs.....	---	(12,676)	(+12,676)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs.....	---	(2,530)	(+2,530)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration.....	---	(26,378)	(+26,378)
Office of Public Affairs.....	---	(2,020)	(+2,020)
Office of the Executive Secretariat.....	---	(1,714)	(+1,714)
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.....	---	(1,386)	(+1,386)
Office of Intelligence, Security, and Emergency Response.....	---	(10,778)	(+10,778)
Office of the Chief Information Officer.....	---	(15,695)	(+15,695)
Research and Development.....	14,765	14,765	---
National Infrastructure Investments.....	500,000	600,000	+100,000
Aviation Consumer Call Center (legislative proposal)...	7,500	---	-7,500
Financial Management Capital.....	10,000	7,000	-3,000

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Cyber Security Initiatives.....	6,000	4,455	-1,545
Office of Civil Rights.....	9,551	9,551	---
Transportation Planning, Research, and Development.....	9,750	7,000	-2,750
Rescission of unobligated balances.....	-2,750	-2,750	---
Subtotal.....	7,000	4,250	-2,750
Working Capital Fund.....	---	(178,000)	(+178,000)
Minority Business Resource Center Program.....	925	925	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(18,367)	(18,367)	---
Minority Business Outreach.....	3,088	3,088	---
Payments to Air Carriers (Airport & Airway Trust Fund)	146,000	149,000	+3,000
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	817,937	900,034	+82,097
Federal Aviation Administration			
Operations.....	9,707,000	9,651,422	-55,578
Air traffic organization.....	(7,311,790)	(7,311,790)	---
Aviation safety.....	(1,204,777)	(1,204,777)	---
Commercial space transportation.....	(16,011)	(16,011)	---
Finance and management.....	(807,646)	(762,462)	(-45,184)
Staff offices.....	(306,994)	(296,600)	(-10,394)
NextGen.....	(59,782)	(59,782)	---

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Facilities and Equipment (Airport & Airway Trust Fund)	2,777,798	2,600,000	-177,798
Research, Engineering, and Development (Airport & Airway Trust Fund).....	166,000	158,792	-7,208
Rescission of unobligated balances.....	---	-26,184	-26,184
Grants-in-Aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)(Liquidation of contract authorization).....	(3,200,000)	(3,200,000)	---
(Limitation on obligations).....	(2,900,000)	(3,350,000)	(+450,000)
Administration.....	(106,600)	(106,600)	---
Airport cooperative research program.....	(15,000)	(15,000)	---
Airport technology research.....	(29,500)	(29,500)	---
Small community air service development program.....	---	(5,000)	(+5,000)
Rescission of contract authority.....	-450,000	---	+450,000
Total, Federal Aviation Administration.....	12,200,798	12,384,030	+183,232
Limitations on obligations.....	(2,900,000)	(3,350,000)	(+450,000)
Total budgetary resources.....	(15,100,798)	(15,734,030)	(+633,232)
Administrative Provision			
War Risk Insurance Program Extension.....	---	-100,000	-100,000
Federal Highway Administration			
Limitation on Administrative Expenses.....	(429,855)	(416,100)	(-13,755)

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Federal-Aid Highways (Highway Trust Fund):			
(Liquidation of contract authorization).....	(40,995,000)	(40,995,000)	---
(Limitation on obligations).....	(40,256,000)	(40,256,000)	---
(Exempt contract authority).....	(739,000)	(739,000)	---

Total, Federal Highway Administration.....	---	---	---
Limitations on obligations.....	(40,256,000)	(40,256,000)	---
Exempt contract authority.....	(739,000)	(739,000)	---
Total budgetary resources.....	(40,995,000)	(40,995,000)	---
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration			
Motor Carrier Safety Operations and Programs (Highway Trust Fund)(Liquidation of contract authorization)...	(259,000)	(259,000)	---
(Limitation on obligations).....	(259,000)	(259,000)	---
Motor Carrier Safety Grants (Highway Trust Fund)			
(Liquidation of contract authorization).....	(313,000)	(313,000)	---
(Limitation on obligations).....	(313,000)	(313,000)	---

Total, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.....	---	---	---
Limitations on obligations.....	(572,000)	(572,000)	---
Total budgetary resources.....	(572,000)	(572,000)	---

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration			
Operations and Research (general fund).....	148,343	134,000	-14,343
Operations and Research (Highway Trust Fund)			
(Liquidation of contract authorization).....	(118,500)	(123,500)	(+5,000)
(Limitation on obligations).....	(118,500)	(123,500)	(+5,000)
Subtotal, Operations and Research.....	266,843	257,500	-9,343

Highway Traffic Safety Grants (Highway Trust Fund)			
(Liquidation of contract authorization).....	(561,500)	(561,500)	---
(Limitation on obligations).....	(561,500)	(561,500)	---
Highway safety programs (23 USC 402).....	(235,000)	(235,000)	---
National priority safety programs (23 USC 405) ..	(272,000)	(272,000)	---
High visibility enforcement.....	(29,000)	(29,000)	---
Administrative expenses.....	(25,500)	(25,500)	---

Total, National Highway Traffic Safety			
Administration.....	148,343	134,000	-14,343
Limitations on obligations.....	(680,000)	(685,000)	(+5,000)
Total budgetary resources.....	(828,343)	(819,000)	(-9,343)

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Federal Railroad Administration			
Safety and Operations.....	184,500	184,500	---
Railroad Research and Development.....	35,250	35,250	---
Research Development and Technology.....	54,750	---	-54,750
Rail Service Improvement Program.....	3,660,000	---	-3,660,000
Northeast Corridor Improvement Program (rescission)....	---	-4,419	-4,419
Next Generation High-Speed Rail (rescission).....	---	-1,973	-1,973
National Railroad Passenger Corporation:			
Operating Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation.....	---	340,000	+340,000
Capital and Debt Service Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation.....	---	1,050,000	+1,050,000
Current Rail Passenger Service.....	2,700,000	---	-2,700,000
Subtotal.....	2,700,000	1,390,000	-1,310,000
Total, Federal Railroad Administration.....	6,634,500	1,603,358	-5,031,142
Federal Transit Administration			
Administrative Expenses.....	109,888	105,933	-3,955
Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program.....	25,000	---	-25,000

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
-----			-----
Transit Formula Grants (Hwy Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account (Liquidation of contract authorization).....	(9,500,000)	(9,500,000)	---
(Limitation on obligations).....	(8,595,000)	(8,595,000)	---
Transit Research.....	---	43,000	+43,000
Research, Development, Demonstration, and Deployment Program.....	30,000	---	-30,000
Transit Cooperative Research.....	7,000	---	-7,000
Technical Assistance and Standards Development.....	7,000	---	-7,000
Human Resources and Training.....	5,000	---	-5,000
Technical Assistance and Training.....	---	5,000	+5,000
Capital Investment Grants.....	1,981,472	1,942,938	-38,534
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority Capital and Preventive Maintenance.....	150,000	150,000	---
Administrative Provisions			
Rescission (Sec. 169).....	---	-96,228	-96,228
Total, Federal Transit Administration.....	2,315,360	2,150,643	-164,717
Limitations on obligations.....	(8,595,000)	(8,595,000)	---
Total budgetary resources.....	(10,910,360)	(10,745,643)	(-164,717)

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation			
Operations and Maintenance (Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund).....	32,855	31,000	-1,855
Maritime Administration			
Maritime Security Program.....	208,000	186,000	-22,000
Operations and Training.....	152,168	148,003	-4,165
Ship Disposal.....	2,000	4,800	+2,800
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account: Administrative expenses.....	2,655	3,500	+845
Total, Maritime Administration.....	364,823	342,303	-22,520
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration			
Operational Expenses:			
General Fund.....	21,015	21,015	---
Pipeline Safety Fund.....	639	639	---
Pipeline Safety information grants to communities.....	(1,500)	(1,500)	---
Subtotal.....	21,654	21,654	---

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Hazardous Materials Safety:			
General Fund.....	45,801	45,000	-801
Special Permit and Approval Fees.....	-6,000	---	+6,000
Subtotal.....	39,801	45,000	+5,199

Pipeline Safety:			
Pipeline Safety Fund.....	133,000	98,514	-34,486
Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.....	18,573	18,573	---
Pipeline Safety Design Review Fund.....	2,000	2,000	---
Subtotal.....	153,573	119,087	-34,486

Subtotal, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.....	215,028	185,741	-29,287
Pipeline safety user fees.....	-133,639	-99,153	+34,486
Pipeline Safety Design Review fee.....	-2,000	-2,000	---

Emergency Preparedness Grants:			
Limitation on emergency preparedness fund.....	(28,318)	(28,318)	---
(Emergency preparedness fund).....	(188)	(188)	---
Total, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.....	79,389	84,588	+5,199

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

Office of Inspector General			
Salaries and Expenses.....	85,605	85,605	---
Surface Transportation Board			
Salaries and Expenses.....	30,775	31,000	+225
Offsetting collections.....	-1,250	-1,250	---
Total, Surface Transportation Board.....	29,525	29,750	+225
=====			
Total, title I, Department of Transportation..	22,709,135	17,645,311	-5,063,824
Appropriations.....	(23,169,135)	(17,778,115)	(-5,391,020)
Rescissions.....	(-2,750)	(-131,554)	(-128,804)
Rescissions of contract authority.....	(-450,000)	---	(+450,000)
Offsetting collections.....	(-7,250)	(-1,250)	(+6,000)
Limitations on obligations.....	(53,003,000)	(53,458,000)	(+455,000)
Total budgetary resources.....	(75,712,135)	(71,103,311)	(-4,608,824)
=====			

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Management and Administration			
Executive Offices.....	14,540	14,500	-40
Administration Support Offices.....	505,313	506,000	+687
Program Office Salaries and Expenses:			
Public and Indian Housing.....	220,299	205,000	-15,299
Community Planning and Development.....	109,740	102,000	-7,740
Housing.....	383,375	381,500	-1,875
Policy Development and Research.....	21,687	22,000	+313
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity.....	76,504	69,000	-7,504
Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control.....	7,642	7,000	-642
Subtotal.....	819,247	786,500	-32,747

Total, Management and Administration.....	1,339,100	1,307,000	-32,100

Public and Indian Housing			
Tenant-based Rental Assistance:			
Renewals.....	17,968,278	17,365,527	-602,751
Tenant protection vouchers.....	150,000	130,000	-20,000
Administrative fees.....	1,685,374	1,500,000	-185,374
Veterans affairs supportive housing.....	75,000	75,000	---

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Sec. 811 mainstream voucher renewals.....	110,564	106,691	-3,873
Transformation initiative (transfer out).....	(-15,000)	---	(+15,000)
Subtotal (available this fiscal year).....	19,989,216	19,177,218	-811,998
Advance appropriations.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	---
Less appropriations from prior year advances.....	-4,000,000	-4,000,000	---
Total, Tenant-based Rental Assistance appropriated in this bill.....	19,989,216	19,177,218	-811,998
Rental Assistance Demonstration.....	10,000	---	-10,000
Public Housing Capital Fund.....	2,000,000	1,875,000	-125,000
Transformation initiative (transfer out).....	(-10,000)	---	(+10,000)
Public Housing Operating Fund.....	4,600,000	4,400,000	-200,000
Transformation initiative (transfer out).....	(-8,000)	---	(+8,000)
Choice neighborhoods.....	400,000	90,000	-310,000
Transformation initiative (transfer out).....	(-2,000)	---	(+2,000)
Family Self-Sufficiency.....	75,000	75,000	---
Native American Housing Block Grants.....	650,000	650,000	---
Transformation initiative (transfer out).....	(-3,000)	---	(+3,000)
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant.....	13,000	10,000	-3,000
Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund Program Account.....	6,000	6,000	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(1,818,000)	(1,818,000)	---

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Native Hawaiian Loan Guarantee Fund Program Account...	---	100	+100
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	---	(18,868)	(+18,868)
Total, Public and Indian Housing.....	27,743,216	26,283,318	-1,459,898
Community Planning and Development			
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS.....	332,000	330,000	-2,000
Transformation initiative (transfer out).....	(-2,000)	---	(+2,000)
Community Development Fund:			
CDBG formula.....	2,798,100	3,030,000	+231,900
Indian CDBG.....	70,000	70,000	---
Integrated planning and investment grants.....	75,000	---	-75,000
Neighborhood stabilization program.....	200,000	---	-200,000
Subtotal.....	3,143,100	3,100,000	-43,100
Transformation initiative (transfer out).....	(-15,000)	---	(+15,000)
Community Development Loan Guarantees (Section 108):			
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(500,000)	(150,000)	(-350,000)
Credit subsidy.....	---	3,000	+3,000
HOME Investment Partnerships Program.....	950,000	1,000,000	+50,000
Transformation initiative (transfer out).....	(-5,000)	---	(+5,000)
Self-help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program.....	---	50,000	+50,000

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Capacity Building.....	20,000	---	-20,000
Homeless Assistance Grants.....	2,381,000	2,105,000	-276,000
Total, Community Planning and Development.....	6,826,100	6,588,000	-238,100
 Housing Programs			
Project-based Rental Assistance:			
Renewals.....	10,007,000	9,651,628	-355,372
Contract administrators.....	265,000	265,000	---
Subtotal (available this fiscal year).....	10,272,000	9,916,628	-355,372
Transformation initiative (transfer out).....	(-15,000)	---	(+15,000)
Advance appropriations.....	400,000	400,000	---
Less appropriations from prior year advances.....	-400,000	-400,000	---
Total, Project-based Rental Assistance appropriated in this bill.....	10,272,000	9,916,628	-355,372
Housing for the Elderly.....	400,000	383,500	-16,500
Transformation initiative (transfer out).....	(-2,000)	---	(+2,000)
Housing for Persons with Disabilities.....	126,000	126,000	---
Transformation initiative (transfer out).....	(-1,000)	---	(+1,000)
Housing Counseling Assistance.....	55,000	45,000	-10,000

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Rental Housing Assistance.....	21,000	21,000	---
Rent Supplement (rescission).....	-3,500	-3,500	---
Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund.....	7,530	7,530	---
Offsetting collections.....	-6,530	-6,530	---
Total, Housing Programs.....	10,871,500	10,489,628	-381,872
Federal Housing Administration			
Mutual Mortgage Insurance Program Account:			
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(400,000,000)	(400,000,000)	---
(Limitation on direct loans).....	(20,000)	(20,000)	---
Offsetting receipts.....	-10,841,000	-10,841,000	---
Proposed offsetting receipts (HECM).....	-57,000	-57,000	---
Administrative contract expenses.....	127,000	127,000	---
Transformation initiative (transfer out).....	(-1,000)	---	(+1,000)
General and Special Risk Program Account:			
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	---
(Limitation on direct loans).....	(20,000)	(20,000)	---
Offsetting receipts.....	-926,000	-926,000	---
Total, Federal Housing Administration.....	-11,697,000	-11,697,000	---

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
-----	-----	-----	-----
Government National Mortgage Association			
Guarantees of Mortgage-backed Securities Loan			
Guarantee Program Account:			
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(500,000,000)	(500,000,000)	---
Administrative expenses.....	21,200	19,500	-1,700
Offsetting receipts.....	-100,000	-100,000	---
Offsetting receipts.....	-707,000	-707,000	---
Proposed offsetting receipts (HECM) (Sec. 210)....	-12,000	-12,000	---
Additional contract expenses.....	1,000	1,000	---
Total, Gov't National Mortgage Association.....	-796,800	-798,500	-1,700
-----	-----	-----	-----
Policy Development and Research			
Research and Technology.....	50,000	46,000	-4,000
-----	-----	-----	-----
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity			
Fair Housing Activities.....	71,000	66,000	-5,000
-----	-----	-----	-----
Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control			
Lead Hazard Reduction.....	120,000	110,000	-10,000
Transformation initiative (transfer out).....	(-1,000)	---	(+1,000)

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
<hr/>			
Management and Administration			
Information Technology Portfolio.....	285,100	250,000	-35,100
Office of Inspector General.....	127,672	125,000	-2,672
Transformation Initiative.....	---	40,000	+40,000
(By transfer).....	(80,000)	---	(-80,000)
Total, Management and Administration.....	412,772	415,000	+2,228
(Grand total, Management and Administration)...	(1,751,872)	(1,722,000)	(-29,872)
<hr/>			
Total, title II, Department of Housing and Urban Development.....			
Appropriations.....	34,939,888	32,809,446	-2,130,442
Rescissions.....	(43,192,918)	(41,062,476)	(-2,130,442)
Advance appropriations.....	(-3,500)	(-3,500)	---
Offsetting receipts.....	(4,400,000)	(4,400,000)	---
Offsetting collections.....	(-12,643,000)	(-12,643,000)	---
(by transfer).....	(-6,530)	(-6,530)	---
(transfer out).....	80,000	---	-80,000
(Limitation on direct loans).....	-80,000	---	+80,000
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(40,000)	(40,000)	---
(932,318,000).....	(932,318,000)	(931,986,868)	(-331,132)

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request

TITLE III - OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
Access Board.....	7,448	7,448	---
Federal Housing Finance Agency, Office of Inspector General (legislative proposal).....	48,000	---	-48,000
Offsetting collections (legislative proposal)....	-48,000	---	+48,000
Federal Maritime Commission.....	25,000	24,669	-331
National Passenger Rail Corporation Inspector General.	25,300	23,499	-1,801
National Transportation Safety Board.....	103,027	103,027	---
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation.....	204,100	204,100	---
United States Interagency Council on Homelessness.....	3,595	3,500	-95
	=====	=====	=====
Total, title III, Other Independent Agencies....	368,470	366,243	-2,227
	=====	=====	=====

DIVISION L - TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
 APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
 (Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs. Request
Grand total.....	58,017,493	50,821,000	-7,196,493
Appropriations.....	(66,778,523)	(59,206,834)	(-7,571,689)
Rescissions.....	(-6,250)	(-135,054)	(-128,804)
Rescissions of contract authority.....	(-450,000)	---	(+450,000)
Advance appropriations.....	(4,400,000)	(4,400,000)	---
Offsetting receipts.....	(-12,643,000)	(-12,643,000)	---
Offsetting collections.....	(-61,780)	(-7,780)	(+54,000)
(by transfer).....	80,000	---	-80,000
(transfer out).....	-80,000	---	+80,000
(Limitation on obligations).....	(53,003,000)	(53,458,000)	(+455,000)
Total budgetary resources.....	(111,020,493)	(104,279,000)	(-6,741,493)

SPACE LAUNCH LIABILITY INDEMNIFICATION EXTENSION ACT

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 458, I call up the bill (H.R. 3547) to extend the application of certain space launch liability provisions through 2014, with the Senate amendments thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROSELEHTINEN). The Clerk will designate the Senate amendments.

Senate amendments:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. LAUNCH LIABILITY EXTENSION.

Section 50915(f) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “December 31, 2016”.

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to extend Government liability, subject to appropriation, for certain third-party claims arising from commercial space launches.”.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mr. Rogers of Kentucky moves that the House concur in the Senate amendment to the title of H.R. 3547 and concur in the Senate amendment to the text of H.R. 3547 with an amendment inserting the text of Rules Committee Print 113-32, as modified by section 6 of House Resolution 458, in lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate.

The text of the House amendment to the Senate amendments to the text is as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short Title.
- Sec. 2. Table of Contents.
- Sec. 3. References.
- Sec. 4. Explanatory Statement.
- Sec. 5. Statement of Appropriations.
- Sec. 6. Availability of Funds.
- Sec. 7. Technical Allowance for Estimating Differences.
- Sec. 8. Launch Liability Extension.

DIVISION A—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

- Title I—Agricultural Programs
- Title II—Conservation Programs
- Title III—Rural Development Programs
- Title IV—Domestic Food Programs
- Title V—Foreign Assistance and Related Programs
- Title VI—Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration
- Title VII—General Provisions

DIVISION B—COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

- Title I—Department of Commerce
- Title II—Department of Justice
- Title III—Science
- Title IV—Related Agencies
- Title V—General Provisions

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

- Title I—Military Personnel
- Title II—Operation and Maintenance
- Title III—Procurement
- Title IV—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
- Title V—Revolving and Management Funds
- Title VI—Other Department of Defense Programs
- Title VII—Related Agencies
- Title VIII—General Provisions
- Title IX—Overseas Contingency Operations
- Title X—Military Disability Retirement and Survivor Benefit Annuity Restoration

DIVISION D—ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

- Title I—Corps of Engineers—Civil
- Title II—Department of the Interior
- Title III—Department of Energy
- Title IV—Independent Agencies
- Title V—General Provisions

DIVISION E—FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

- Title I—Department of the Treasury
- Title II—Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President
- Title III—The Judiciary
- Title IV—District of Columbia
- Title V—Independent Agencies
- Title VI—General Provisions—This Act
- Title VII—General Provisions—Government-wide
- Title VIII—General Provisions—District of Columbia

DIVISION F—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

- Title I—Departmental Management and Operations
- Title II—Security, Enforcement, and Investigations
- Title III—Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery
- Title IV—Research, Development, Training, and Services
- Title V—General Provisions

DIVISION G—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

- Title I—Department of the Interior
- Title II—Environmental Protection Agency
- Title III—Related Agencies
- Title IV—General Provisions

DIVISION H—DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

- Title I—Department of Labor
- Title II—Department of Health and Human Services
- Title III—Department of Education
- Title IV—Related Agencies
- Title V—General Provisions

DIVISION I—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

- Title I—Legislative Branch
- Title II—General Provisions

DIVISION J—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

- Title I—Department of Defense
- Title II—Department of Veterans Affairs
- Title III—Related Agencies
- Title IV—General Provisions

DIVISION K—DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

- Title I—Department of State and Related Agency

Title II—United States Agency for International Development

- Title III—Bilateral Economic Assistance
- Title IV—International Security assistance
- Title V—Multilateral Assistance
- Title VI—Export and Investment Assistance
- Title VII—General Provisions
- Title VIII—Overseas Contingency Operations

DIVISION L—TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

- Title I—Department of Transportation
- Title II—Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Title III—Related Agencies
- Title IV—General Provisions—This Act

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

SEC. 4. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

The explanatory statement regarding this Act, printed in the House of Representatives section of the Congressional Record on or about January 15, 2014 by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, shall have the same effect with respect to the allocation of funds and implementation of divisions A through L of this Act as if it were a joint explanatory statement of a committee of conference.

SEC. 5. STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The following sums in this Act are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014.

SEC. 6. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.

Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 7. TECHNICAL ALLOWANCE FOR ESTIMATING DIFFERENCES.

If, for fiscal year 2014, new budget authority provided in appropriation Acts exceeds the discretionary spending limit for any category set forth in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 due to estimating differences with the Congressional Budget Office, an adjustment to the discretionary spending limit in such category for fiscal year 2014 shall be made by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in the amount of the excess but not to exceed 0.2 percent of the sum of the adjusted discretionary spending limits for all categories for that fiscal year.

SEC. 8. LAUNCH LIABILITY EXTENSION.

Section 50915(f) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “December 31, 2016”.

DIVISION A—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary, \$43,778,000, of which not to exceed \$5,051,000 shall be available for the immediate Office of the Secretary; not to exceed

\$498,000 shall be available for the Office of Tribal Relations; not to exceed \$1,496,000 shall be available for the Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Coordination; not to exceed \$1,209,000 shall be available for the Office of Advocacy and Outreach; not to exceed \$23,590,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, of which \$22,786,000 shall be available for Departmental Administration to provide for necessary expenses for management support services to offices of the Department and for general administration, security, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department; not to exceed \$3,869,000 shall be available for the Office of Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations to carry out the programs funded by this Act, including programs involving intergovernmental affairs and liaison within the executive branch; and not to exceed \$8,065,000 shall be available for the Office of Communications: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to transfer funds appropriated for any office of the Office of the Secretary to any other office of the Office of the Secretary: *Provided further*, That no appropriation for any office shall be increased or decreased by more than 5 percent: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$11,000 of the amount made available under this paragraph for the immediate Office of the Secretary shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That the amount made available under this heading for Departmental Administration shall be reimbursed from applicable appropriations in this Act for travel expenses incident to the holding of hearings as required by 5 U.S.C. 551-558: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading for the Office of Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations may be transferred to agencies of the Department of Agriculture funded by this Act to maintain personnel at the agency level: *Provided further*, That no funds made available under this heading for the Office of Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations may be obligated after 30 days from the date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary has notified the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress on the allocation of these funds by USDA agency.

EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIST

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Economist, \$16,777,000, of which \$4,000,000 shall be for grants or cooperative agreements for policy research under 7 U.S.C. 3155 and shall be obligated within 90 days of the enactment of this Act.

NATIONAL APPEALS DIVISION

For necessary expenses of the National Appeals Division, \$12,841,000.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Budget and Program Analysis, \$9,064,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, \$44,031,000, of which not less than \$27,000,000 is for cybersecurity requirements of the Department.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, \$6,213,000: *Provided*, That no funds made available by this appropriation may be obligated for FAIR Act or

Circular A-76 activities until the Secretary has submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives a report on the Department's contracting out policies, including agency budgets for contracting out.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, \$893,000.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Civil Rights, \$21,400,000.

AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES AND RENTAL PAYMENTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For payment of space rental and related costs pursuant to Public Law 92-313, including authorities pursuant to the 1984 delegation of authority from the Administrator of General Services to the Department of Agriculture under 40 U.S.C. 486, for programs and activities of the Department which are included in this Act, and for alterations and other actions needed for the Department and its agencies to consolidate unneeded space into configurations suitable for release to the Administrator of General Services, and for the operation, maintenance, improvement, and repair of Agriculture buildings and facilities, and for related costs, \$233,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$164,470,000 shall be available for payments to the General Services Administration for rent; of which \$13,800,000 is for payments to the Department of Homeland Security for building security activities; and of which \$54,730,000 is for buildings operations and maintenance expenses: *Provided*, That the Secretary may use unobligated prior year balances of an agency or office that are no longer available for new obligation to cover shortfalls incurred in prior year rental payments for such agency or office: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is authorized to transfer funds from a Departmental agency to this account to recover the full cost of the space and security expenses of that agency that are funded by this account when the actual costs exceed the agency estimate which will be available for the activities and payments described herein.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Department of Agriculture, to comply with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), \$3,592,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That appropriations and funds available herein to the Department for Hazardous Materials Management may be transferred to any agency of the Department for its use in meeting all requirements pursuant to the above Acts on Federal and non-Federal lands.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, including employment pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$89,902,000, including such sums as may be necessary for contracting and other arrangements with public agencies and private persons pursuant to section 6(a)(9) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, and including not to exceed \$125,000 for certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of

informants, to be expended under the direction of the Inspector General pursuant to Public Law 95-452 and section 1337 of Public Law 97-98.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For necessary expenses of the Office of the General Counsel, \$41,202,000.

OFFICE OF ETHICS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Ethics, \$3,440,000.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics, \$893,000.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the Economic Research Service, \$78,058,000.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, \$161,206,000, of which up to \$44,545,000 shall be available until expended for the Census of Agriculture: *Provided*, That amounts made available for the Census of Agriculture may be used to conduct Current Industrial Report surveys subject to 7 U.S.C. 2204g(d) and (f).

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Agricultural Research Service and for acquisition of lands by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost not to exceed \$100, and for land exchanges where the lands exchanged shall be of equal value or shall be equalized by a payment of money to the grantor which shall not exceed 25 percent of the total value of the land or interests transferred out of Federal ownership, \$1,122,482,000: *Provided*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed one for replacement only: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2250 for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building shall not exceed \$375,000, except for headhouses or greenhouses which shall each be limited to \$1,200,000, and except for 10 buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$750,000 each, and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building or \$375,000, whichever is greater: *Provided further*, That the limitations on alterations contained in this Act shall not apply to modernization or replacement of existing facilities at Beltsville, Maryland: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for granting easements at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center: *Provided further*, That the foregoing limitations shall not apply to replacement of buildings needed to carry out the Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U.S.C. 113a): *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for granting easements at any Agricultural Research Service location for the construction of a research facility by a non-Federal entity for use by, and acceptable to, the Agricultural Research Service and a condition of the easements shall be that upon completion the facility shall be accepted by the Secretary, subject to the availability of funds herein, if the Secretary finds that acceptance of the facility is in the interest of the United States: *Provided further*, That section 732(b) of division A of Public Law 112-55 (125 Stat.

587) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "The conveyance authority provided by this subsection expires September 30, 2015, and all conveyances under this subsection must be completed by that date." *Provided further*, That funds may be received from any State, other political subdivision, organization, or individual for the purpose of establishing or operating any research facility or research project of the Agricultural Research Service, as authorized by law.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

For payments to agricultural experiment stations, for cooperative forestry and other research, for facilities, and for other expenses, \$772,559,000, which shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled "National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Research and Education Activities" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided*, That funds for research grants for 1994 institutions, education grants for 1890 institutions, capacity building for non-land-grant colleges of agriculture, the agriculture and food research initiative, Critical Agricultural Materials Act, veterinary medicine loan repayment, multicultural scholars, graduate fellowship and institution challenge grants, and grants management systems shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That each institution eligible to receive funds under the Evans-Allen program receives no less than \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That funds for education grants for Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions be made available to individual eligible institutions or consortia of eligible institutions with funds awarded equally to each of the States of Alaska and Hawaii: *Provided further*, That funds for education grants for 1890 institutions shall be made available to institutions eligible to receive funds under 7 U.S.C. 3221 and 3222.

NATIVE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS ENDOWMENT FUND

For the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund authorized by Public Law 103-382 (7 U.S.C. 301 note), \$11,880,000, to remain available until expended.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

For payments to States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Micronesia, the Northern Marianas, and American Samoa, \$469,191,000, which shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled "National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Extension Activities" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided*, That funds for facility improvements at 1890 institutions shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That institutions eligible to receive funds under 7 U.S.C. 3221 for cooperative extension receive no less than \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That funds for cooperative extension under sections 3(b) and (c) of the Smith-Lever Act (7 U.S.C. 343(b) and (c)) and section 208(c) of Public Law 93-471 shall be available for retirement and employees' compensation costs for extension agents.

INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

For the integrated research, education, and extension grants programs, including necessary administrative expenses, \$35,317,000, which shall be for the purposes,

and in the amounts, specified in the table titled "National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Integrated Activities" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided*, That funds for the Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, \$893,000.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, including up to \$30,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4085), \$821,721,000, of which \$470,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available for the control of outbreaks of insects, plant diseases, animal diseases and for control of pest animals and birds ("contingency fund") to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions; of which \$12,720,000, to remain available until expended, shall be used for the cotton pests program for cost share purposes or for debt retirement for active eradication zones; of which \$35,339,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for Animal Health Technical Services; of which \$697,000 shall be for activities under the authority of the Horse Protection Act of 1970, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1831); of which \$52,340,000, to remain available until expended, shall be used to support avian health; of which \$4,251,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for information technology infrastructure; of which \$151,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for specialty crop pests; of which, \$8,826,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for field crop and rangeland ecosystem pests; of which \$54,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for tree and wood pests; of which \$3,722,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the National Veterinary Stockpile; of which up to \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the scrapie program for indemnities; of which \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the wildlife damage management program for aviation safety: *Provided*, That of amounts available under this heading for wildlife services methods development, \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That of amounts available under this heading for the screwworm program, \$4,990,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That no funds shall be used to formulate or administer a brucellosis eradication program for the current fiscal year that does not require minimum matching by the States of at least 40 percent: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four, of which two shall be for replacement only: *Provided further*, That in addition, in emergencies which threaten any segment of the agricultural production industry of this country, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the agencies or corporations of the Department such sums as may be deemed necessary, to be available only in such emergencies for the arrest and eradication of contagious or infectious dis-

ease or pests of animals, poultry, or plants, and for expenses in accordance with sections 10411 and 10417 of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8310 and 8316) and sections 431 and 442 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7751 and 7772), and any unexpended balances of funds transferred for such emergency purposes in the preceding fiscal year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the repair and alteration of leased buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

In fiscal year 2014, the agency is authorized to collect fees to cover the total costs of providing technical assistance, goods, or services requested by States, other political subdivisions, domestic and international organizations, foreign governments, or individuals, provided that such fees are structured such that any entity's liability for such fees is reasonably based on the technical assistance, goods, or services provided to the entity by the agency, and such fees shall be reimbursed to this account, to remain available until expended, without further appropriation, for providing such assistance, goods, or services.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For plans, construction, repair, preventive maintenance, environmental support, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 2250, and acquisition of land as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 428a, \$3,175,000, to remain available until expended.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Agricultural Marketing Service, \$79,914,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

Fees may be collected for the cost of standardization activities, as established by regulation pursuant to law (31 U.S.C. 9701).

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$60,435,000 (from fees collected) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That if crop size is understated and/or other uncontrollable events occur, the agency may exceed this limitation by up to 10 percent with notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

FUNDS FOR STRENGTHENING MARKETS, INCOME, AND SUPPLY (SECTION 32)

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be used only for commodity program expenses as authorized therein, and other related operating expenses, except for: (1) transfers to the Department of Commerce as authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Act of August 8, 1956; (2) transfers otherwise provided in this Act; and (3) not more than \$20,056,000 for formulation and administration of marketing agreements and orders pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and the Agricultural Act of 1961.

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus and departments of markets, and similar agencies for marketing activities under section 204(b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1623(b)), \$1,363,000.

GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, \$40,261,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

LIMITATION ON INSPECTION AND WEIGHING SERVICES EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$50,000,000 (from fees collected) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for inspection and weighing services: *Provided*, That if grain export activities require additional supervision and oversight, or other uncontrollable factors occur, this limitation may be exceeded by up to 10 percent with notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety, \$811,000.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

For necessary expenses to carry out services authorized by the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and the Egg Products Inspection Act, including not to exceed \$50,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1766), \$1,010,689,000; and in addition, \$1,000,000 may be credited to this account from fees collected for the cost of laboratory accreditation as authorized by section 1327 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 138f): *Provided*, That funds provided for the Public Health Data Communication Infrastructure system shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That no fewer than 148 full-time equivalent positions shall be employed during fiscal year 2014 for purposes dedicated solely to inspections and enforcement related to the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act: *Provided further*, That the Food Safety and Inspection Service shall continue implementation of section 11016 of Public Law 110-246: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, \$893,000.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Farm Service Agency, \$1,177,926,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to use the services, facilities, and authorities (but not the funds) of the Commodity Credit Corporation to

make program payments for all programs administered by the Agency: *Provided further*, That other funds made available to the Agency for authorized activities may be advanced to and merged with this account: *Provided further*, That funds made available to county committees shall remain available until expended.

STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

For grants pursuant to section 502(b) of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987, as amended (7 U.S.C. 5101-5106), \$3,782,000.

GRASSROOTS SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out well-head or groundwater protection activities under section 12400 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839bb-2), \$5,526,000, to remain available until expended.

DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses involved in making indemnity payments to dairy farmers and manufacturers of dairy products under a dairy indemnity program, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such program is carried out by the Secretary in the same manner as the dairy indemnity program described in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-387, 114 Stat. 1549A-12).

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed farm ownership (7 U.S.C. 1922 et seq.) and operating (7 U.S.C. 1941 et seq.) loans, emergency loans (7 U.S.C. 1961 et seq.), Indian tribe land acquisition loans (25 U.S.C. 488), boll weevil loans (7 U.S.C. 1989), guaranteed conservation loans (7 U.S.C. 1924 et seq.), and Indian highly fractionated land loans (25 U.S.C. 488) to be available from funds in the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund, as follows: \$2,000,000,000 for guaranteed farm ownership loans and \$575,000,000 for farm ownership direct loans; \$1,500,000,000 for unsubsidized guaranteed operating loans and \$1,195,620,000 for direct operating loans; emergency loans, \$34,658,000; Indian tribe land acquisition loans, \$2,000,000; guaranteed conservation loans, \$150,000,000; Indian highly fractionated land loans, \$10,000,000; and for boll weevil eradication program loans, \$60,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall deem the pink bollworm to be a boll weevil for the purpose of boll weevil eradication program loans.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans and grants, including the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: farm ownership, \$4,428,000 for direct loans; farm operating loans, \$65,520,000 for direct operating loans, \$18,300,000 for unsubsidized guaranteed operating loans, emergency loans, \$1,698,000, to remain available until expended; and Indian highly fractionated land loans, \$68,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, \$314,719,000, of which \$306,998,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses".

Funds appropriated by this Act to the Agricultural Credit Insurance Program Account for farm ownership, operating and conservation direct loans and guaranteed loans

may be transferred among these programs: *Provided*, That the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses of the Risk Management Agency, \$71,496,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1506(i).

CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

For payments as authorized by section 516 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1516), such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, pursuant to section 2 of the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a-11): *Provided*, That of the funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation under section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714i) for the conduct of its business with the Foreign Agricultural Service, up to \$5,000,000 may be transferred to and used by the Foreign Agricultural Service for information resource management activities of the Foreign Agricultural Service that are not related to Commodity Credit Corporation business.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

(LIMITATION ON EXPENSES)

For the current fiscal year, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not expend more than \$5,000,000 for site investigation and cleanup expenses, and operations and maintenance expenses to comply with the requirement of section 107(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9607(g)), and section 6001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6961).

TITLE II

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, \$893,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a-f), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures for soil and water management as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs and to control agricultural related pollutants); operation of

conservation plant materials centers; classification and mapping of soil; dissemination of information; acquisition of lands, water, and interests therein for use in the plant materials program by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost not to exceed \$100 pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a); purchase and erection or alteration or improvement of permanent and temporary buildings; and operation and maintenance of aircraft, \$812,939,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2250 for construction and improvement of buildings and public improvements at plant materials centers, except that the cost of alterations and improvements to other buildings and other public improvements shall not exceed \$250,000: *Provided further*, That when buildings or other structures are erected on non-Federal land, that the right to use such land is obtained as provided in 7 U.S.C. 2250a.

WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Under the authorities of section 14 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, \$12,000,000 is provided.

TITLE III

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development, \$893,000.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for carrying out the administration and implementation of programs in the Rural Development mission area, including activities with institutions concerning the development and operation of agricultural cooperatives; and for cooperative agreements; \$203,424,000: *Provided*, That no less than \$20,000,000 shall be for the Comprehensive Loan Accounting System: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated under this heading may be used for advertising and promotional activities that support the Rural Development mission area: *Provided further*, That any balances available from prior years for the Rural Utilities Service, Rural Housing Service, and the Rural Business—Cooperative Service salaries and expenses accounts shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by title V of the Housing Act of 1949, to be available from funds in the rural housing insurance fund, as follows: \$900,000,000 shall be for direct loans and \$24,000,000,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans; \$26,280,000 for section 504 housing repair loans; \$28,432,000 for section 515 rental housing; \$150,000,000 for section 538 guaranteed multi-family housing loans; \$10,000,000 for credit sales of single family housing acquired property; \$5,000,000 for section 523 self-help housing land development loans; and \$5,000,000 for section 524 site development loans.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: section 502

loans, \$24,480,000 shall be for direct loans; section 504 housing repair loans, \$2,176,000; and repair, rehabilitation, and new construction of section 515 rental housing, \$6,656,000: *Provided*, That to support the loan program level for section 538 guaranteed loans made available under this heading the Secretary may charge or adjust any fees to cover the projected cost of such loan guarantees pursuant to the provisions of the Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), and the interest on such loans may not be subsidized: *Provided further*, That applicants in communities that have a current rural area waiver under section 541 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490g) shall be treated as living in a rural area for purposes of section 502 guaranteed loans provided under this heading: *Provided further*, That of the amounts available under this paragraph for section 502 direct loans, no less than \$5,000,000 shall be available for direct loans for individuals whose homes will be built pursuant to a program funded with a mutual and self-help housing grant authorized by section 523 of the Housing Act of 1949 until June 1, 2014.

In addition, for the cost of direct loans, grants, and contracts, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1484 and 1486, \$13,992,000, to remain available until expended, for direct farm labor housing loans and domestic farm labor housing grants and contracts: *Provided*, That any balances available for the Farm Labor Program Account shall be transferred to and merged with this account.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, \$415,100,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses".

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to the authority under section 521(a)(2) or agreements entered into in lieu of debt forgiveness or payments for eligible households as authorized by section 502(c)(5)(D) of the Housing Act of 1949, \$1,110,000,000; and, in addition, such sums as may be necessary, as authorized by section 521(c) of the Act, to liquidate debt incurred prior to fiscal year 1992 to carry out the rental assistance program under section 521(a)(2) of the Act: *Provided*, That rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed during the current fiscal year shall be funded for a 1-year period: *Provided further*, That any unexpended balances remaining at the end of such 1-year agreements may be transferred and used for the purposes of any debt reduction; maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation of any existing projects; preservation; and rental assistance activities authorized under title V of the Act: *Provided further*, That rental assistance provided under agreements entered into prior to fiscal year 2014 for a farm labor multi-family housing project financed under section 514 or 516 of the Act may not be recaptured for use in another project until such assistance has remained unused for a period of 12 consecutive months, if such project has a waiting list of tenants seeking such assistance or the project has rental assistance eligible tenants who are not receiving such assistance: *Provided further*, That such recaptured rental assistance shall, to the extent practicable, be applied to another farm labor multi-family housing project financed under section 514 or 516 of the Act.

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING REVITALIZATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the rural housing voucher program as authorized under section 542 of the Housing

Act of 1949, but notwithstanding subsection (b) of such section, and for additional costs to conduct a demonstration program for the preservation and revitalization of multi-family rental housing properties described in this paragraph, \$32,575,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$12,575,000, shall be available for rural housing vouchers to any low-income household (including those not receiving rental assistance) residing in a property financed with a section 515 loan which has been prepaid after September 30, 2005: *Provided further*, That the amount of such voucher shall be the difference between comparable market rent for the section 515 unit and the tenant paid rent for such unit: *Provided further*, That funds made available for such vouchers shall be subject to the availability of annual appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, administer such vouchers with current regulations and administrative guidance applicable to section 8 housing vouchers administered by the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary determines that the amount made available for vouchers in this or any other Act is not needed for vouchers, the Secretary may use such funds for the demonstration program for the preservation and revitalization of multi-family rental housing properties described in this paragraph: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$20,000,000 shall be available for a demonstration program for the preservation and revitalization of the sections 514, 515, and 516 multi-family rental housing properties to restructure existing USDA multi-family housing loans, as the Secretary deems appropriate, expressly for the purposes of ensuring the project has sufficient resources to preserve the project for the purpose of providing safe and affordable housing for low-income residents and farm laborers including reducing or eliminating interest; deferring loan payments, subordinating, reducing or reamortizing loan debt; and other financial assistance including advances, payments and incentives (including the ability of owners to obtain reasonable returns on investment) required by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall as part of the preservation and revitalization agreement obtain a restrictive use agreement consistent with the terms of the restructuring: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary determines that additional funds for vouchers described in this paragraph are needed, funds for the preservation and revitalization demonstration program may be used for such vouchers: *Provided further*, That if Congress enacts legislation to permanently authorize a multi-family rental housing loan restructuring program similar to the demonstration program described herein, the Secretary may use funds made available for the demonstration program under this heading to carry out such legislation with the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: *Provided further*, That in addition to any other available funds, the Secretary may expend not more than \$1,000,000 total, from the program funds made available under this heading, for administrative expenses for activities funded under this heading.

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

For grants and contracts pursuant to section 523(b)(1)(A) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490c), \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For grants for very low-income housing repair and rural housing preservation made by the Rural Housing Service, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1474, and 1490m, \$32,239,000, to remain available until expended.

RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, \$2,200,000,000 for direct loans and \$59,543,000 for guaranteed loans.

For the cost of guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, \$3,775,000, to remain available until expended.

For the cost of grants for rural community facilities programs as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, \$28,745,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$5,967,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be available for a Rural Community Development Initiative: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be used solely to develop the capacity and ability of private, nonprofit community-based housing and community development organizations, low-income rural communities, and Federally Recognized Native American Tribes to undertake projects to improve housing, community facilities, community and economic development projects in rural areas: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be made available to qualified private, nonprofit and public intermediary organizations proposing to carry out a program of financial and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That such intermediary organizations shall provide matching funds from other sources, including Federal funds for related activities, in an amount not less than funds provided: *Provided further*, That \$5,778,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be to provide grants for facilities in rural communities with extreme unemployment and severe economic depression (Public Law 106-387), with up to 5 percent for administration and capacity building in the State rural development offices: *Provided further*, That \$4,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be available for community facilities grants to tribal colleges, as authorized by section 306(a)(19) of such Act: *Provided further*, That sections 381E-H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading.

RURAL BUSINESS—COOPERATIVE SERVICE

RURAL BUSINESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of loan guarantees and grants, for the rural business development programs authorized by sections 306 and 310B and described in subsections (f) and (g) of section 310B and section 381E(d)(3) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, \$96,539,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$500,000 shall be made available for one grant to a qualified national organization to provide technical assistance for rural transportation in order to promote economic development and \$3,000,000 shall be for grants to the Delta Regional Authority (7 U.S.C.

2009aa et seq.) for any Rural Community Advancement Program purpose as described in section 381E(d) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, of which not more than 5 percent may be used for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That \$4,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for business grants to benefit Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, including \$250,000 for a grant to a qualified national organization to provide technical assistance for rural transportation in order to promote economic development: *Provided further*, That sections 381E-H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to funds made available under this heading.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized by the Rural Development Loan Fund (42 U.S.C. 9812(a)), \$18,889,000.

For the cost of direct loans, \$4,082,000, as authorized by the Rural Development Loan Fund (42 U.S.C. 9812(a)), of which \$531,000 shall be available through June 30, 2014, for Federally Recognized Native American Tribes; and of which \$1,021,000 shall be available through June 30, 2014, for Mississippi Delta Region counties (as determined in accordance with Public Law 100-460): *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan programs, \$4,439,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses".

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized under section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act, for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation projects, \$33,077,000.

Of the funds derived from interest on the cushion of credit payments, as authorized by section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, \$172,000,000 shall not be obligated and \$172,000,000 are rescinded.

RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

For rural cooperative development grants authorized under section 310B(e) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932), \$26,050,000, of which \$2,250,000 shall be for cooperative agreements for the appropriate technology transfer for rural areas program: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be for grants for cooperative development centers, individual cooperatives, or groups of cooperatives that serve socially disadvantaged groups and a majority of the boards of directors or governing boards of which are comprised of individuals who are members of socially disadvantaged groups; and of which \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for value-added agricultural product market development grants, as authorized by section 231 of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (7 U.S.C. 1632a).

RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM

For the cost of a program of loan guarantees, under the same terms and conditions as authorized by section 9007 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8107), \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That the cost of loan guarantees, including the cost of

modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, and grants for the rural water, waste water, waste disposal, and solid waste management programs authorized by sections 306, 306A, 306C, 306D, 306E, and 310B and described in sections 306C(a)(2), 306D, 306E, and 381E(d)(2) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, \$462,371,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for the rural utilities program described in section 306(a)(2)(B) of such Act, and of which not to exceed \$993,000 shall be available for the rural utilities program described in section 306E of such Act: *Provided*, That \$66,500,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for loans and grants including water and waste disposal systems grants authorized by 306C(a)(2)(B) and 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Federally recognized Native American Tribes authorized by 306C(a)(1), and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (of the State of Hawaii): *Provided further*, That funding provided for section 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act may be provided to a consortium formed pursuant to section 325 of Public Law 105-83: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the funding provided for section 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act may be used by the State of Alaska for training and technical assistance programs and not more than 2 percent of the funding provided for section 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act may be used by a consortium formed pursuant to section 325 of Public Law 105-83 for training and technical assistance programs: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$19,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for technical assistance grants for rural water and waste systems pursuant to section 306(a)(14) of such Act, unless the Secretary makes a determination of extreme need, of which \$6,000,000 shall be made available for a grant to a qualified non-profit multi-state regional technical assistance organization, with experience in working with small communities on water and waste water problems, the principal purpose of such grant shall be to assist rural communities with populations of 3,300 or less, in improving the planning, financing, development, operation, and management of water and waste water systems, and of which not less than \$800,000 shall be for a qualified national Native American organization to provide technical assistance for rural water systems for tribal communities: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for contracting with qualified national organizations for a circuit rider program to provide technical assistance for rural water systems: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$4,000,000 shall be for solid waste management grants: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be transferred to, and merged with, the Rural Utilities Service, High Energy Cost Grants Account to provide grants authorized under section 19 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 918a): *Provided further*, That any prior year balances for high-energy cost grants authorized by section 19 of the Rural

Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 918a) shall be transferred to and merged with the Rural Utilities Service, High Energy Cost Grants Account: *Provided further*, That sections 381E-H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading.

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans as authorized by section 1006a of title 16 of the United States Code, except for the limitations contained in the last sentence of such section as well as limitations in section 1002 of title 16, as determined by the Secretary, for projects whose features include agricultural water supply benefits, groundwater protection, and environmental enhancement, \$40,000,000: *Provided*, That such loans shall be made by the Rural Utilities Service: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may treat these projects as works of improvement pursuant to Public Law 83-566: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may adopt a watershed plan developed by the Army Corps of Engineers with respect to such projects.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by sections 305 and 306 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 935 and 936) shall be made as follows: loans made pursuant to section 306 of that Act, rural electric, \$5,000,000,000; guaranteed underwriting loans pursuant to section 313A, \$500,000,000; 5 percent rural telecommunications loans, cost of money rural telecommunications loans, and for loans made pursuant to section 306 of that Act, rural telecommunications loans, \$690,000,000: *Provided*, That up to \$2,000,000,000 shall be used for the construction, acquisition, or improvement of fossil-fueled electric generating plants (whether new or existing) that utilize carbon sequestration systems.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, \$34,478,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses".

DISTANCE LEARNING, TELEMEDICINE, AND BROADBAND PROGRAM

For the principal amount of broadband telecommunication loans, \$34,483,000.

For grants for telemedicine and distance learning services in rural areas, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa et seq., \$24,323,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$3,000,000 shall be made available for grants authorized by 379G of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: *Provided further*, That funding provided under this heading for grants under 379G of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act may only be provided to entities that meet all of the eligibility criteria for a consortium as established by this section: *Provided further*, That \$2,000,000 shall be made available to those noncommercial educational television broadcast stations that serve rural areas and are qualified for Community Service Grants by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting under section 396(k) of the Communications Act of 1934, including associated translators and repeaters, regardless of the location of their main transmitter, studio-to-transmitter links, and equipment to allow local control over digital content and programming through the use of high-definition broadcast, multi-casting and datacasting technologies.

For the cost of broadband loans, as authorized by section 601 of the Rural Electrification Act, \$4,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the cost of direct loans shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

In addition, \$10,372,000, to remain available until expended, for a grant program to finance broadband transmission in rural areas eligible for Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program benefits authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa.

TITLE IV DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services, \$811,000.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.), except section 21, and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), except sections 17 and 21; \$19,287,957,000, to remain available through September 30, 2015, of which such sums as are made available under section 14222(b)(1) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246), as amended by this Act, shall be merged with and available for the same time period and purposes as provided herein: *Provided*, That of the total amount available, \$17,004,000 shall be available to carry out section 19 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.): *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, \$25,000,000 shall be available to provide competitive grants to State agencies for subgrants to local educational agencies and schools to purchase the equipment needed to serve healthier meals, improve food safety, and to help support the establishment, maintenance, or expansion of the school breakfast program.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

For necessary expenses to carry out the special supplemental nutrition program as authorized by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), \$6,715,841,000, to remain available through September 30, 2015, of which such sums as are necessary to restore the contingency reserve to \$125,000,000 shall be placed in reserve, to remain available until expended, to be allocated as the Secretary deemed necessary, notwithstanding section 17(i) of such Act, to support participation should cost or participation exceed budget estimates: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 17(h)(10) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(h)(10)), not less than \$60,000,000 shall be used for breastfeeding peer counselors and other related activities, \$14,000,000 shall be used for infrastructure, and \$30,000,000 shall be used for management information systems: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this account shall be available for the purchase of infant formula except in accordance with the cost containment and competitive bidding requirements specified in section 17 of such Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided shall be available for activities that are not fully reimbursed by other Federal Government departments or agencies unless authorized by section 17 of such Act: *Provided further*, That upon termination of a federally-mandated vendor moratorium and subject to terms and

conditions established by the Secretary, the Secretary may waive the requirement at 7 CFR 246.12(g)(6) at the request of a State agency.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), \$82,169,945,000, of which \$3,000,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2015, shall be placed in reserve for use only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out program operations: *Provided*, That funds provided herein shall be expended in accordance with section 16 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$998,000 may be used to provide nutrition education services to State agencies and Federally recognized tribes participating in the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be subject to any work registration or workfare requirements as may be required by law: *Provided further*, That funds made available for Employment and Training under this heading shall remain available until expended, notwithstanding section 16(h)(1) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading for section 28(d)(1) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 shall remain available through September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading may be used to enter into contracts and employ staff to conduct studies, evaluations, or to conduct activities related to program integrity provided that such activities are authorized by the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out disaster assistance and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program as authorized by section 4(a) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (7 U.S.C. 612c note); the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983; special assistance for the nuclear affected islands, as authorized by section 103(f)(2) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-188); and the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, as authorized by section 17(m) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, \$269,701,000, to remain available through September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be available to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for commodities donated to the program: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective with funds made available in fiscal year 2014 to support the Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, as authorized by section 4402 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, such funds shall remain available through September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under section 27(a) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2036(a)), the Secretary may use up to 10 percent for costs associated with the distribution of commodities.

NUTRITION PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

For necessary administrative expenses of the Food and Nutrition Service for carrying out any domestic nutrition assistance program, \$141,348,000: *Provided*, That of the funds provided herein, \$2,000,000 shall be used for the purposes of section 4404 of Public Law 107-171, as amended by section 4401 of Public Law 110-246.

TITLE V

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service, including not to exceed \$158,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1766), \$177,863,000: *Provided*, That the Service may utilize advances of funds, or reimburse this appropriation for expenditures made on behalf of Federal agencies, public and private organizations and institutions under agreements executed pursuant to the agricultural food production assistance programs (7 U.S.C. 1737) and the foreign assistance programs of the United States Agency for International Development: *Provided further*, That funds made available for middle-income country training programs, funds made available for the Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship program, and up to \$2,000,000 of the Foreign Agricultural Service appropriation solely for the purpose of offsetting fluctuations in international currency exchange rates, subject to documentation by the Foreign Agricultural Service, shall remain available until expended.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE I DIRECT CREDIT AND FOOD FOR PROGRESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the credit program of title I, Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480) and the Food for Progress Act of 1985, \$2,735,000, shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses": *Provided*, That funds made available for the cost of agreements under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and for title I ocean freight differential may be used interchangeably between the two accounts with prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II GRANTS

For expenses during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs, including interest thereon, under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480, as amended), for commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad under title II of said Act, \$1,466,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That for purposes of funds appropriated under this heading, in addition to amounts made available under section 202(e)(1) of the Food for Peace Act, of the total amount provided under this heading, \$35,000,000 shall be made available pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Food for Peace Act to eligible organizations: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Food for Peace Act to eligible organizations may, in addition to the purposes set forth in section 202(e)(1)(A)-(C), be made available to assist such organizations to carry out activities consistent with section 203(d)(1)-(3) of the Food for Peace Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the requirements pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 1736f(e)(1) may be waived for any amounts higher than those specified under this authority for fiscal year 2009.

MCGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM GRANTS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 3107 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 1736o-1), \$185,126,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to provide the services, facilities, and authorities for the purpose of implementing such section, subject to reimbursement from amounts provided herein.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT (LOANS) CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the Commodity Credit Corporation's export guarantee program, GSM 102 and GSM 103, \$6,748,000; to cover common overhead expenses as permitted by section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act and in conformity with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, of which \$6,394,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Foreign Agricultural Service, Salaries and Expenses", and of which \$354,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses".

TITLE VI

RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Administration, including hire and purchase of passenger motor vehicles; for payment of space rental and related costs pursuant to Public Law 92-313 for programs and activities of the Food and Drug Administration which are included in this Act; for rental of special purpose space in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; for miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities, authorized and approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed \$25,000; and notwithstanding section 521 of Public Law 107-188; \$4,346,670,000: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$760,000,000 shall be derived from prescription drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379h, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$114,833,000 shall be derived from medical device user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$305,996,000 shall be derived from human generic drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j-42, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$20,716,000 shall be derived from biosimilar biological product user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j-52, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$23,600,000 shall be derived from animal drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j-12, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$7,328,000 shall be derived from animal generic drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j-21, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$534,000,000 shall be derived from tobacco product user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 387s, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$12,925,000 shall be derived from food and feed recall fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j-31,

and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$15,367,000 shall be derived from food reinspection fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j-31, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; and amounts derived from voluntary qualified importer program fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j-31 shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That in addition and notwithstanding any other provision under this heading, amounts collected for prescription drug user fees, medical device user fees, human generic drug user fees, biosimilar biological product user fees, animal drug user fees, and animal generic drug user fees that exceed the respective fiscal year 2014 limitations are appropriated and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That fees derived from prescription drug, medical device, human generic drug, biosimilar biological product, animal drug, and animal generic drug assessments for fiscal year 2014, including any such fees collected prior to fiscal year 2014 but credited for fiscal year 2014, shall be subject to the fiscal year 2014 limitations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may accept payment during fiscal year 2014 of user fees specified under this heading and authorized for fiscal year 2015, prior to the due date for such fees, and that amounts of such fees assessed for fiscal year 2015 for which the Secretary accepts payment in fiscal year 2014 shall not be included in amounts under this heading: *Provided further*, That none of these funds shall be used to develop, establish, or operate any program of user fees authorized by 31 U.S.C. 9701: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated: (1) \$900,259,000 shall be for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (2) \$1,289,304,000 shall be for the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (3) \$337,543,000 shall be for the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (4) \$173,207,000 shall be for the Center for Veterinary Medicine and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (5) \$408,918,000 shall be for the Center for Devices and Radiological Health and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (6) \$62,494,000 shall be for the National Center for Toxicological Research; (7) \$501,476,000 shall be for the Center for Tobacco Products and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (8) not to exceed \$178,361,000 shall be for Rent and Related activities, of which \$61,922,000 is for White Oak Consolidation, other than the amounts paid to the General Services Administration for rent; (9) not to exceed \$219,907,000 shall be for payments to the General Services Administration for rent; and (10) \$275,201,000 shall be for other activities, including the Office of the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, the Office of Foods and Veterinary Medicine, the Office of Medical and Tobacco Products, the Office of Global and Regulatory Policy, the Office of Operations, the Office of the Chief Scientist, and central services for these offices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be for official reception and representation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as determined by the Commissioner: *Provided further*, That any transfer of funds pursuant to section 770(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379dd(n)) shall only be from amounts made available under

this heading for other activities: *Provided further*, That funds may be transferred from one specified activity to another with the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

In addition, mammography user fees authorized by 42 U.S.C. 263b, export certification user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 381, and priority review user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 360n may be credited to this account, to remain available until expended.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For plans, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of or used by the Food and Drug Administration, where not otherwise provided, \$3,788,000, to remain available until expended.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), including the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$215,000,000, including not to exceed \$3,000 for official reception and representation expenses, and not to exceed \$25,000 for the expenses for consultations and meetings hosted by the Commission with foreign governmental and other regulatory officials, of which \$35,000,000, shall be for the purchase of information technology until September 30, 2015, and of which \$1,420,000 shall be for the Office of the Inspector General: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available for information technology, the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission may transfer not to exceed \$10,000,000 for salaries and expenses: *Provided further*, That any transfer shall be subject to the notification procedures set forth in section 721 of this Act with respect to a reprogramming of funds and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with such procedures.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$62,600,000 (from assessments collected from farm credit institutions, including the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses as authorized under 12 U.S.C. 2249: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to expenses associated with receiverships: *Provided further*, That the agency may exceed this limitation by up to 10 percent with notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: *Provided further*, That no funds available to the Farm Credit Administration shall be used to implement or enforce those portions of the final regulation published in the Federal Register on October 3, 2012, (77 Fed. Reg. 60, 582–602), establishing a requirement that Farm Credit System institutions hold an advisory vote on officer compensation.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS AND TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 701. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, appropriations and authorizations made for the Department of Agriculture for the current fiscal year under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed 69 passenger motor vehicles of which 69

shall be for replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles: *Provided*, That notwithstanding this section, the only purchase of new passenger vehicles shall be for those determined by the Secretary to be necessary for transportation safety, to reduce operational costs, and for the protection of life, property, and public safety.

SEC. 702. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated by this Act or any other available unobligated discretionary balances that are remaining available of the Department of Agriculture to the Working Capital Fund for the acquisition of plant and capital equipment necessary for the delivery of financial, administrative, and information technology services of primary benefit to the agencies of the Department of Agriculture, such transferred funds to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund without the prior approval of the agency administrator: *Provided further*, That none of the funds transferred to the Working Capital Fund pursuant to this section shall be available for obligation without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act or made available to the Department's Working Capital Fund shall be available for obligation or expenditure to make any changes to the Department's National Finance Center without written notification to and prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress as required by section 721 of this Act: *Provided further*, That of annual income amounts in the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture allocated for the National Finance Center, the Secretary may reserve not more than 4 percent for the replacement or acquisition of capital equipment, including equipment for the improvement and implementation of a financial management plan, information technology, and other systems of the National Finance Center or to pay any unforeseen, extraordinary cost of the National Finance Center: *Provided further*, That none of the amounts reserved shall be available for obligation unless the Secretary submits written notification of the obligation to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That the limitation on the obligation of funds pending notification to Congressional Committees shall not apply to any obligation that, as determined by the Secretary, is necessary to respond to a declared state of emergency that significantly impacts the operations of the National Finance Center; or to evacuate employees of the National Finance Center to a safe haven to continue operations of the National Finance Center.

SEC. 703. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 704. No funds appropriated by this Act may be used to pay negotiated indirect cost rates on cooperative agreements or similar arrangements between the United States Department of Agriculture and nonprofit institutions in excess of 10 percent of the total direct cost of the agreement when the purpose of such cooperative arrangements is to carry out programs of mutual interest between the two parties. This does not preclude appropriate payment of indirect costs on grants

and contracts with such institutions when such indirect costs are computed on a similar basis for all agencies for which appropriations are provided in this Act.

SEC. 705. Appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the cost of direct and guaranteed loans made available in the current fiscal year shall remain available until expended to disburse obligations made in the current fiscal year for the following accounts: the Rural Development Loan Fund program account, the Rural Electrification and Telecommunication Loans program account, and the Rural Housing Insurance Fund program account.

SEC. 706. None of the funds made available to the Department of Agriculture by this Act may be used to acquire new information technology systems or significant upgrades, as determined by the Office of the Chief Information Officer, without the approval of the Chief Information Officer and the concurrence of the Executive Information Technology Investment Review Board: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be transferred to the Office of the Chief Information Officer without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: *Provided further*, That none of the funds available to the Department of Agriculture for information technology shall be obligated for projects over \$25,000 prior to receipt of written approval by the Chief Information Officer.

SEC. 707. Funds made available under section 12401 and section 1241(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 and section 524(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1524(b)) in the current fiscal year shall remain available until expended to disburse obligations made in the current fiscal year.

SEC. 708. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any former RUS borrower that has repaid or prepaid an insured, direct or guaranteed loan under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, or any not-for-profit utility that is eligible to receive an insured or direct loan under such Act, shall be eligible for assistance under section 313(b)(2)(B) of such Act in the same manner as a borrower under such Act.

SEC. 709. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purposes of a grant under section 412 of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, none of the funds in this or any other Act may be used to prohibit the provision of in-kind support from non-Federal sources under section 412(e)(3) of such Act in the form of unrecovered indirect costs not otherwise charged against the grant, consistent with the indirect rate of cost approved for a recipient.

SEC. 710. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, unobligated balances from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses in this Act for the Farm Service Agency and the Rural Development mission area, shall remain available through September 30, 2015, for information technology expenses.

SEC. 711. The Secretary of Agriculture may authorize a State agency to use funds provided in this Act to exceed the maximum amount of liquid infant formula specified in 7 CFR 246.10 when issuing liquid infant formula to participants.

SEC. 712. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for first-class travel by the employees of agencies funded by this Act in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 713. In the case of each program established or amended by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246), other than by title I or subtitle A of title III of such Act, or programs for which indefinite amounts were provided in that Act, that is authorized or required to be carried out using funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation—

(1) such funds shall be available for salaries and related administrative expenses, including technical assistance, associated with the implementation of the program, without regard to the limitation on the total amount of allotments and fund transfers contained in section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714i); and

(2) the use of such funds for such purpose shall not be considered to be a fund transfer or allotment for purposes of applying the limitation on the total amount of allotments and fund transfers contained in such section.

SEC. 714. None of the funds made available in fiscal year 2014 or preceding fiscal years for programs authorized under the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) in excess of \$20,000,000 shall be used to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for the release of eligible commodities under section 302(f)(2)(A) of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act (7 U.S.C. 1736f-1): *Provided*, That any such funds made available to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation shall only be used pursuant to section 302(b)(2)(B)(i) of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act.

SEC. 715. Of the funds made available by this Act, not more than \$1,800,000 shall be used to cover necessary expenses of activities related to all advisory committees, panels, commissions, and task forces of the Department of Agriculture, except for panels used to comply with negotiated rule makings and panels used to evaluate competitively awarded grants.

SEC. 716. None of the funds in this Act shall be available to pay indirect costs charged against any agricultural research, education, or extension grant awards issued by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture that exceed 30 percent of total Federal funds provided under each award: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 1462 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3310), funds provided by this Act for grants awarded competitively by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture shall be available to pay full allowable indirect costs for each grant awarded under section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638).

SEC. 717. Section 16(h)(1)(A) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2025(h)(1)(A)), is amended by inserting “and fiscal year 2014” after “2013”.

SEC. 718. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out the following:

(1) The Watershed Rehabilitation program authorized by section 14(h)(1) of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1012(h)(1)); and

(2) The Environmental Quality Incentives Program as authorized by sections 1240-1240H of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839aa-3839aa-8) in excess of \$1,350,000,000.

SEC. 719. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out a program under subsection (b)(2)(A)(vi) of section 14222 of Public Law 110-246 in excess of

\$878,297,000, as follows: Child Nutrition Programs Entitlement Commodities—\$465,000,000; State Option Contracts—\$5,000,000; Removal of Defective Commodities—\$2,500,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act shall be used for salaries and expenses to carry out in this fiscal year section 19(i)(1)(E) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, as amended, except in an amount that excludes the transfer of \$119,000,000 of the funds to be transferred under subsection (c) of section 14222 of Public Law 110-246, until October 1, 2014: *Provided further*, That \$119,000,000 made available on October 1, 2014, to carry out section 19(i)(1)(E) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, as amended, shall be excluded from the limitation described in subsection (b)(2)(A)(vii) of section 14222 of Public Law 110-246: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any employee of the Department of Agriculture or officer of the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out clause 3 of section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935 (Public Law 74-320, 7 U.S.C. 612c, as amended), or for any surplus removal activities or price support activities under section 5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act: *Provided further*, That of the available unobligated balances under (b)(2)(A)(vi) of section 14222 of Public Law 110-246, \$189,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 720. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel who prepare or submit appropriations language as part of the President's budget submission to the Congress of the United States for programs under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittees on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies that assumes revenues or reflects a reduction from the previous year due to user fees proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to the submission of the budget unless such budget submission identifies which additional spending reductions should occur in the event the user fees proposals are not enacted prior to the date of the convening of a committee of conference for the fiscal year 2015 appropriations Act.

SEC. 721. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, or provided by previous Appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in the current fiscal year, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming, transfer of funds, or reimbursements as authorized by the Economy Act, or in the case of the Department of Agriculture, through use of the authority provided by section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257) or section 8 of Public Law 89-106 (7 U.S.C. 2263), that—

- (1) creates new programs;
- (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;
- (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;
- (4) relocates an office or employees;
- (5) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities; or
- (6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

unless the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (as the case may be) notifies, in writing, the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days in advance of the reprogramming of such funds or the use of such authority.

(b) None of the funds provided by this Act, or provided by previous Appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in the current fiscal year, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for activities, programs, or projects through a reprogramming or use of the authorities referred to in subsection (a) involving funds in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that—

(1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;

(2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or

(3) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress; unless the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (as the case may be) notifies, in writing, the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days in advance of the reprogramming or transfer of such funds or the use of such authority.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall notify in writing the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress before implementing any program or activity not carried out during the previous fiscal year unless the program or activity is funded by this Act or specifically funded by any other Act.

(d) As described in this section, no funds may be used for any activities unless the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services or the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission receives from the Committee on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress written or electronic mail confirmation of receipt of the notification as required in this section.

SEC. 722. Notwithstanding section 310B(g)(5) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932(g)(5)), the Secretary may assess a one-time fee for any guaranteed business and industry loan in an amount that does not exceed 3 percent of the guaranteed principal portion of the loan.

SEC. 723. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or the Farm Credit Administration shall be used to transmit or otherwise make available to any non-Department of Agriculture, non-Department of Health and Human Services, non-Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or non-Farm Credit Administration employee questions or responses to questions that are a result of information requested for the appropriations hearing process.

SEC. 724. Unless otherwise authorized by existing law, none of the funds provided in this Act, may be used by an executive branch

agency to produce any prepackaged news story intended for broadcast or distribution in the United States unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of the prepackaged news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency.

SEC. 725. No employee of the Department of Agriculture may be detailed or assigned from an agency or office funded by this Act or any other Act to any other agency or office of the Department for more than 30 days unless the individual's employing agency or office is fully reimbursed by the receiving agency or office for the salary and expenses of the employee for the period of assignment.

SEC. 726. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel who provide non-recourse marketing assistance loans for mohair under section 1201 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8731).

SEC. 727. Of the unobligated balances in the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Resource Conservation and Development Account, \$2,017,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: *Provided*, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SEC. 728. There is hereby appropriated \$1,996,000 to carry out section 1621 of Public Law 110-246.

SEC. 729. There is hereby appropriated \$600,000 for the purposes of section 727 of division A of Public Law 112-55.

SEC. 730. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, and the Chairman of the Farm Credit Administration shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed spending plan by program, project, and activity for the funds made available under this Act.

SEC. 731. Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Agriculture under the account "Agriculture Buildings and Facilities and Rental Payments", \$30,000,000 are rescinded: *Provided*, That no amount may be rescinded from funds made available for payments to the General Services Administration for rent and funds made available for payments to the Department of Homeland Security for building security activities.

SEC. 732. Funds made available under title II of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.) may only be used to provide assistance to recipient nations if adequate monitoring and controls, as determined by the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, are in place to ensure that emergency food aid is received by the intended beneficiaries in areas affected by food shortages and not diverted for unauthorized or inappropriate purposes.

SEC. 733. Of the unobligated balance of funds available to the Department of Agriculture for the cost of section 502 single family housing guaranteed loans for fiscal years 2007 through 2010 under the heading "Rural Development Programs—Rural Housing Service—Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account" in prior appropriations Acts, \$1,314,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 734. Of the unobligated balances provided pursuant to section 9005(g)(1) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8105(g)(1)), \$8,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 735. The Secretary shall expand the pilot program currently in effect for packaging section 502 single family direct loans and not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act enter into Memorandums of Understanding with not less than 5 qualified intermediary organizations to work in coordination with the Secretary to increase the effectiveness of the section 502 single family direct loan program in States and communities currently not served under the existing pilot program.

SEC. 736. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out section 307(b) of division C of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277; 112 Stat. 2681-640) in excess of \$4,000,000.

SEC. 737. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to reclassify any area eligible for rural housing programs of the Rural Housing Service on September 30, 2013 as not eligible for such programs.

SEC. 738. Funds received by the Secretary of Agriculture in the global settlement of any Federal litigation concerning Federal mortgage loans during fiscal year 2012 may be obligated and expended, in addition to any other available funds, by the Rural Housing Service to pay for costs associated with servicing single family housing loans guaranteed by the Rural Housing Service and such funds shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 739. In addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act and notwithstanding the last sentence of 16 U.S.C. 1310, there is appropriated \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended, to implement non-renewable agreements on eligible lands, including flooded agricultural lands, as determined by the Secretary, under the Water Bank Act (16 U.S.C. 1301-1311).

SEC. 740. (a) DESIGNATION.—The Federal building located at 64 Nowelo Street, Hilo, Hawaii, shall be known and designated as the "Daniel K. Inouye United States Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Daniel K. Inouye United States Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center".

SEC. 741. Of the unobligated balances provided pursuant to section 9003(h)(1) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8103(h)(1)), \$40,694,000 are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 742. For loans and loan guarantees that do not require budget authority and the program level has been established in this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may increase the program level for such loans and loan guarantees by not more than 25 percent: *Provided*, That prior to the Secretary implementing such an increase, the Secretary notifies, in writing, the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 15 days in advance.

SEC. 743. (a)(1) There is hereby appropriated \$1,000,000 to conduct an assessment of the existing (as of the date of the enactment of this Act) and prospective scope of domestic hunger and food insecurity in accordance with this section.

(2) The Secretary of Agriculture shall select, through a competitive process, and enter into an agreement with an independent, private-sector entity that is an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and ex-

empt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code, that has recognized credentials and expertise in domestic hunger affairs to—

(A) conduct the assessment required under subsection (a); and

(B) provide technical expertise to the National Commission on Hunger established under subsection (b).

(3) Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the entity selected in accordance with paragraph (2) shall submit to the President and Congress and make publicly available a report containing the assessment required under this subsection and any policy recommendations that such entity considers appropriate.

(b)(1) There is established a commission to be known as the "National Commission on Hunger" (in this section referred to as the "Commission").

(2) The Commission shall—

(A) provide policy recommendations to Congress and the Secretary to more effectively use existing (as of the date of the enactment of this Act) programs and funds of the Department of Agriculture to combat domestic hunger and food insecurity; and

(B) develop innovative recommendations to encourage public-private partnerships, faith-based sector engagement, and community initiatives to reduce the need for government nutrition assistance programs, while protecting the safety net for the most vulnerable members of society.

(3) The Commission shall be composed of 10 members, of whom—

(A) 3 members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(B) 2 members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(C) 3 members shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate; and

(D) 2 members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate.

SEC. 744. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to write, prepare, or publish a final rule or an interim final rule in furtherance of, or otherwise to implement, "Implementation of Regulations Required Under Title XI, of the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008; Conduct in Violation of the Act" (75 Fed. Reg. 35338 (June 22, 2010)) unless the combined annual cost to the economy of such rules does not exceed \$100,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to publish a final or interim final rule in furtherance of, or to otherwise implement, proposed sections 201.2(1), 201.2(t), 201.2(u), 201.3(c), 201.210, 201.211, 201.213, or 201.214 of "Implementation of Regulations Required Under Title XI of the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008; Conduct in Violation of the Act" (75 Fed. Reg. 35338 (June 22, 2010)).

SEC. 745. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay the salaries or expenses of personnel to—

(1) inspect horses under section 3 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 603);

(2) inspect horses under section 903 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 1901 note; Public Law 104-127); or

(3) implement or enforce section 352.19 of title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 746. The Secretary shall set aside for Rural Economic Area Partnership (REAP) Zones an amount of funds made available in title III under the headings of Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account, Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants, Rural Housing Assistance Grants, Rural Community Facilities Program Account, Rural Business Program Account, Rural Development Loan

Fund Program Account, and Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account equal to the amount obligated for REAP Zones by the Secretary with respect to funds provided under such headings in the most recent fiscal year any such funds were obligated under such headings for REAP Zones and such set-asides shall remain in effect until August 15, 2014.

SEC. 747. Fees deposited under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Food and Drug Administration—Salaries and Expenses” in fiscal year 2013 and sequestered pursuant to section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended (2 U.S.C. 901a) shall be available until expended for the same purpose for which those funds were originally appropriated.

SEC. 748. For an additional amount for “Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Salaries and Expenses”, \$20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for one-time control and management and associated activities directly related to the multiple-agency response to citrus greening.

SEC. 749. None of the credit card refunds or rebates transferred to the Working Capital Fund pursuant to section 729 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (7 U.S.C. 2235a; Public Law 107-76) shall be available for obligation without written notification to, and the prior approval of, the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: *Provided*, That the refunds or rebates so transferred shall be available for obligation only for the acquisition of plant and capital equipment necessary for the delivery of financial, administrative, and information technology services of primary benefit to the agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 750. (a) Section 1240B(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839aa-2(a)) is amended by striking “2014” and inserting “2015”.

(b) Section 1241(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3841(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “(6), and (7),” and inserting “and (7) and each of fiscal years 2014 and 2015 in the case of the program specified in paragraph (6),”; and

(2) in paragraph (6)—

(A) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) \$1,622,000,000 in fiscal year 2015.”.

This division may be cited as the “Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014”.

DIVISION B—COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses for international trade activities of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, and for engaging in trade promotional activities abroad, including expenses of grants and cooperative agreements for the purpose of promoting exports of United States firms, without regard to sections 3702 and 3703 of title 44, United States Code; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas and employees

temporarily posted overseas; travel and transportation of employees of the International Trade Administration between two points abroad, without regard to section 40118 of title 49, United States Code; employment of citizens of the United States and aliens by contract for services; rental of space abroad for periods not exceeding 10 years, and expenses of alteration, repair, or improvement; purchase or construction of temporary demountable exhibition structures for use abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28, United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign countries; not to exceed \$294,300 for official representation expenses abroad; purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use abroad, not to exceed \$45,000 per vehicle; obtaining insurance on official motor vehicles; and rental of tie lines, \$470,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which \$9,439,000 is to be derived from fees to be retained and used by the International Trade Administration, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided*, That, of amounts provided under this heading, not less than \$16,400,000 shall be for China antidumping and countervailing duty enforcement and compliance activities: *Provided further*, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455(f) and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these activities; and that for the purpose of this Act, contributions under the provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 shall include payment for assessments for services provided as part of these activities.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses for export administration and national security activities of the Department of Commerce, including costs associated with the performance of export administration field activities both domestically and abroad; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas; employment of citizens of the United States and aliens by contract for services abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28, United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign countries; not to exceed \$13,500 for official representation expenses abroad; awards of compensation to informers under the Export Administration Act of 1979, and as authorized by section 1(b) of the Act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 223; 22 U.S.C. 401(b)); and purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use and motor vehicles for law enforcement use with special requirement vehicles eligible for purchase without regard to any price limitation otherwise established by law, \$101,450,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455(f) and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these activities: *Provided further*, That payments and contributions collected and accepted for materials or services provided as part of such activities may be retained for use in covering the cost of such activities, and for providing information to the public with respect to the export administration and national security activities of the Department of Commerce and other export control programs of the United States and other governments.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

For grants for economic development assistance as provided by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, for trade adjustment assistance, for the cost of loan guarantees authorized by section 26 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3721), and for grants, and for the cost of loan guarantees and grants authorized by section 27 (15 U.S.C. 3722) of such Act, \$209,500,000, to remain available until expended; of which \$5,000,000 shall be for projects to facilitate the relocation, to the United States, of a source of employment located outside the United States; of which \$5,000,000 shall be for loan guarantees under such section 26; and of which \$10,000,000 shall be for loan guarantees and grants under such section 27: *Provided*, That the costs for loan guarantees, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds for loan guarantees under such sections 26 and 27 are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$70,000,000: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding paragraph (7) of section 27(d) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3722(d)(7)), amounts made available in prior appropriations Acts for guaranteeing loans for science park infrastructure under such section shall be available to the Secretary of Commerce to guarantee such loans after September 30, 2013.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of administering the economic development assistance programs as provided for by law, \$37,000,000: *Provided*, That these funds may be used to monitor projects approved pursuant to title I of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976, title II of the Trade Act of 1974, and the Community Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1977.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Department of Commerce in fostering, promoting, and developing minority business enterprise, including expenses of grants, contracts, and other agreements with public or private organizations, \$28,000,000.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by law, of economic and statistical analysis programs of the Department of Commerce, \$99,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing and publishing statistics, provided for by law, \$252,000,000: *Provided*, That, from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing and publishing statistics for periodic censuses and programs provided for by law, \$693,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That, from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities: *Provided further*, That within the amounts appropriated, \$1,000,000

shall be transferred to the "Office of Inspector General" account for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the Bureau of the Census.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as provided for by law, of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), \$46,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1535(d), the Secretary of Commerce shall charge Federal agencies for costs incurred in spectrum management, analysis, operations, and related services, and such fees shall be retained and used as offsetting collections for costs of such spectrum services, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to retain and use as offsetting collections all funds transferred, or previously transferred, from other Government agencies for all costs incurred in telecommunications research, engineering, and related activities by the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences of NTIA, in furtherance of its assigned functions under this paragraph, and such funds received from other Government agencies shall remain available until expended.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES,
PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

For the administration of prior-year grants, recoveries and unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated are available for the administration of all open grants until their expiration.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK
OFFICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) provided for by law, including defense of suits instituted against the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the USPTO, \$3,024,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as offsetting collections of fees and surcharges assessed and collected by the USPTO under any law are received during fiscal year 2014, so as to result in a fiscal year 2014 appropriation from the general fund estimated at \$0: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2014, should the total amount of such offsetting collections be less than \$3,024,000,000 this amount shall be reduced accordingly: *Provided further*, That any amount received in excess of \$3,024,000,000 in fiscal year 2014 and deposited in the Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve Fund shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the Director of USPTO shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for any amounts made available by the preceding proviso and such spending plan shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: *Provided further*, That any amounts reprogrammed in accordance with the preceding proviso shall be transferred to the United States Patent and Trademark Office Salaries and Expenses account: *Provided further*, That from amounts provided herein, not to exceed \$900 shall be made available in fiscal year 2014 for

official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That in fiscal year 2014 from the amounts made available for "Salaries and Expenses" for the USPTO, the amounts necessary to pay (1) the difference between the percentage of basic pay contributed by the USPTO and employees under section 8334(a) of title 5, United States Code, and the normal cost percentage (as defined by section 8331(17) of that title) as provided by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) for USPTO's specific use, of basic pay, of employees subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 of that title, and (2) the present value of the otherwise unfunded accruing costs, as determined by OPM for USPTO's specific use of post-retirement life insurance and post-retirement health benefits coverage for all USPTO employees who are enrolled in Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) and Federal Employees Group Life Insurance (FGLI), shall be transferred to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, the FGLI Fund, and the FEHB Fund, as appropriate, and shall be available for the authorized purposes of those accounts: *Provided further*, That any differences between the present value factors published in OPM's yearly 300 series benefit letters and the factors that OPM provides for USPTO's specific use shall be recognized as an imputed cost on USPTO's financial statements, where applicable: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, all fees and surcharges assessed and collected by USPTO are available for USPTO only pursuant to section 42(c) of title 35, United States Code, as amended by section 22 of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (Public Law 112-29): *Provided further*, That within the amounts appropriated, \$2,000,000 shall be transferred to the "Office of Inspector General" account for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the USPTO.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND
TECHNOLOGY
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND
SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), \$651,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$9,000,000 may be transferred to the "Working Capital Fund": *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That NIST may provide local transportation for summer undergraduate research fellowship program participants.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

For necessary expenses for industrial technology services, \$143,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$128,000,000 shall be for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership, and of which \$15,000,000 shall be for the Advanced Manufacturing Technology Consortia.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

For construction of new research facilities, including architectural and engineering design, and for renovation and maintenance of existing facilities, not otherwise provided for the National Institute of Standards and Technology, as authorized by sections 13 through 15 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278c-278e), \$56,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Commerce shall include in the budget justification materials that the Secretary submits to Congress in support of the Department of Commerce budget (as submitted

with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) an estimate for each National Institute of Standards and Technology construction project having a total multi-year program cost of more than \$5,000,000 and simultaneously the budget justification materials shall include an estimate of the budgetary requirements for each such project for each of the 5 subsequent fiscal years.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC
ADMINISTRATION
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of activities authorized by law for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including maintenance, operation, and hire of aircraft and vessels; grants, contracts, or other payments to nonprofit organizations for the purposes of conducting activities pursuant to cooperative agreements; and relocation of facilities, \$3,157,392,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, except that funds provided for cooperative enforcement shall remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That fees and donations received by the National Ocean Service for the management of national marine sanctuaries may be retained and used for the salaries and expenses associated with those activities, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That in addition, \$115,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the fund entitled "Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries", which shall only be used for fishery activities related to the Saltonstall-Kennedy Grant Program, Cooperative Research, Annual Stock Assessments, Survey and Monitoring Projects, Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants, and Fish Information Networks: *Provided further*, That of the \$3,287,392,000 provided for in direct obligations under this heading \$3,157,392,000 is appropriated from the general fund, \$115,000,000 is provided by transfer, and \$15,000,000 is derived from recoveries of prior year obligations: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration corporate services administrative support costs shall not exceed \$217,300,000: *Provided further*, That any deviation from the amounts designated for specific activities in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), or any use of deobligated balances of funds provided under this heading in previous years, shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act: *Provided further*, That in addition, for necessary retired pay expenses under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plan, and for payments for the medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under the Dependents Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C. 55), such sums as may be necessary.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

For procurement, acquisition and construction of capital assets, including alteration and modification costs, of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, \$2,022,864,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, except that funds provided for construction of facilities shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the \$2,029,864,000 provided for in direct obligations under this heading, \$2,022,864,000 is appropriated from the general fund and \$7,000,000 is provided from recoveries of prior year obligations: *Provided further*, That any

deviation from the amounts designated for specific activities in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), or any use of deobligated balances of funds provided under this heading in previous years, shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Commerce shall include in budget justification materials that the Secretary submits to Congress in support of the Department of Commerce budget (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) an estimate for each National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration procurement, acquisition or construction project having a total of more than \$5,000,000 and simultaneously the budget justification shall include an estimate of the budgetary requirements for each such project for each of the 5 subsequent fiscal years: *Provided further*, That, within the amounts appropriated, \$1,000,000 shall be transferred to the "Office of Inspector General" account for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to satellite procurement, acquisition and construction.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

For necessary expenses associated with the restoration of Pacific salmon populations, \$65,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That, of the funds provided herein, the Secretary of Commerce may issue grants to the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, California, and Alaska, and to the Federally recognized tribes of the Columbia River and Pacific Coast (including Alaska), for projects necessary for conservation of salmon and steelhead populations that are listed as threatened or endangered, or that are identified by a State as at-risk to be so listed, for maintaining populations necessary for exercise of tribal treaty fishing rights or native subsistence fishing, or for conservation of Pacific coastal salmon and steelhead habitat, based on guidelines to be developed by the Secretary of Commerce: *Provided further*, That all funds shall be allocated based on scientific and other merit principles and shall not be available for marketing activities: *Provided further*, That funds disbursed to States shall be subject to a matching requirement of funds or documented in-kind contributions of at least 33 percent of the Federal funds.

FISHERIES DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses associated with the mitigation of fishery disasters, \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds shall be used for mitigating the effects of commercial fishery failures and fishery resource disasters as declared by the Secretary of Commerce.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

For carrying out the provisions of title IV of Public Law 95-372, not to exceed \$350,000, to be derived from receipts collected pursuant to that Act, to remain available until expended.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, during fiscal year 2014, obligations of direct loans may not exceed \$24,000,000 for Individual Fishing Quota loans and not to exceed \$100,000,000 for traditional direct loans as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the management of the Department of Commerce pro-

vided for by law, including not to exceed \$4,500 for official reception and representation, \$55,500,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Commerce shall maintain a task force on job repatriation and manufacturing growth and shall produce an annual report on related incentive strategies, implementation plans and program results.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

For necessary expenses for the renovation and modernization of Department of Commerce facilities, \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$30,000,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SEC. 101. During the current fiscal year, applicable appropriations and funds made available to the Department of Commerce by this Act shall be available for the activities specified in the Act of October 26, 1949 (15 U.S.C. 1514), to the extent and in the manner prescribed by the Act, and, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3324, may be used for advanced payments not otherwise authorized only upon the certification of officials designated by the Secretary of Commerce that such payments are in the public interest.

SEC. 102. During the current fiscal year, appropriations made available to the Department of Commerce by this Act for salaries and expenses shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343 and 1344; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902).

SEC. 103. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Commerce in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Commerce shall notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance of the acquisition or disposal of any capital asset (including land, structures, and equipment) not specifically provided for in this Act or any other law appropriating funds for the Department of Commerce.

SEC. 104. The requirements set forth by section 105 of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-55), as amended by section 105 of title I of division B of Public Law 113-6, are hereby adopted by reference and made applicable with respect to fiscal year 2014.

SEC. 105. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may furnish services (including but not limited to utilities, telecommunications, and security services) necessary to support the operation, maintenance, and improvement of space that persons, firms, or organizations are authorized, pursuant to the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 or other authority, to use or occupy in the Herbert C. Hoover Building, Washington, DC, or other buildings, the maintenance, operation, and protection of which has been delegated to the Secretary from the Administrator of General Services

pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis. Amounts received as reimbursement for services provided under this section or the authority under which the use or occupancy of the space is authorized, up to \$200,000, shall be credited to the appropriation or fund which initially bears the costs of such services.

SEC. 106. Nothing in this title shall be construed to prevent a grant recipient from deterring child pornography, copyright infringement, or any other unlawful activity over its networks.

SEC. 107. The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is authorized to use, with their consent, with reimbursement and subject to the limits of available appropriations, the land, services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, or of any State, local government, Indian tribal government, Territory, or possession, or of any political subdivision thereof, or of any foreign government or international organization, for purposes related to carrying out the responsibilities of any statute administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

SEC. 108. The Department of Commerce shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on any official travel to China by any employee of the U.S. Department of Commerce, including the purpose of such travel.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriations Act, 2014".

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice, \$110,000,000, of which not to exceed \$4,000,000 for security and construction of Department of Justice facilities shall remain available until expended.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses for information sharing technology, including planning, development, deployment and departmental direction, \$25,842,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer up to \$35,400,000 to this account, from funds available to the Department of Justice for information technology, for enterprise-wide information technology initiatives: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority in the preceding proviso is in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the administration of pardon and clemency petitions and immigration-related activities, \$315,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the Executive Office for Immigration Review fees deposited in the "Immigration Examinations Fee" account.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$86,400,000, including not to exceed \$10,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character: *Provided*, That \$1,000,000 shall be used to commission an independent review of the management and policies of the Civil Rights Division.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Parole Commission as authorized, \$12,600,000.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL
ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including not to exceed \$20,000 for expenses of collecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General; and rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia, \$867,000,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000,000 for litigation support contracts shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed \$9,000 shall be available to INTERPOL Washington for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for litigation activities of the Civil Division, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to "Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities" from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the previous proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated, such sums as may be necessary shall be available to reimburse the Office of Personnel Management for salaries and expenses associated with the election monitoring program under section 8 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973f): *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided under this heading for the election monitoring program, \$3,390,000 shall remain available until expended.

In addition, for reimbursement of expenses of the Department of Justice associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, not to exceed \$7,833,000, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$160,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, fees collected for premerger notification filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18a), regardless of the year of collection (and estimated to be \$103,000,000 in fiscal year 2014), shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2014, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation from the general fund estimated at \$57,400,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES
ATTORNEYS

For necessary expenses of the Offices of the United States Attorneys, including intergovernmental and cooperative agreements,

\$1,944,000,000: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed \$7,200 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That each United States Attorney shall establish or participate in a United States Attorney-led task force on human trafficking.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

For necessary expenses of the United States Trustee Program, as authorized, \$224,400,000, to remain available until expended and to be derived from the United States Trustee System Fund: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, deposits to the Fund shall be available in such amounts as may be necessary to pay refunds due depositors: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$224,400,000 of offsetting collections pursuant to section 589a(b) of title 28, United States Code, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the Fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2014, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation from the Fund estimated at \$0.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS
SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$2,100,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For fees and expenses of witnesses, for expenses of contracts for the procurement and supervision of expert witnesses, for private counsel expenses, including advances, and for expenses of foreign counsel, \$270,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$16,000,000 is for construction of buildings for protected witness safesites; not to exceed \$3,000,000 is for the purchase and maintenance of armored and other vehicles for witness security caravans; and not to exceed \$11,000,000 is for the purchase, installation, maintenance, and upgrade of secure telecommunications equipment and a secure automated information network to store and retrieve the identities and locations of protected witnesses.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY
RELATIONS SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the Community Relations Service, \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for conflict resolution and violence prevention activities of the Community Relations Service, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to the Community Relations Service, from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

For expenses authorized by subparagraphs (B), (F), and (G) of section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code, \$20,500,000, to be derived from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Marshals Service, \$1,185,000,000, of which not to exceed \$6,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, and not to exceed \$15,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction in space controlled, occupied or utilized by the United States Marshals Service for prisoner holding and related support, \$9,800,000, to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

For necessary expenses related to United States prisoners in the custody of the United States Marshals Service as authorized by section 4013 of title 18, United States Code, \$1,533,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall be considered "funds appropriated for State and local law enforcement assistance" pursuant to section 4013(b) of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the United States Marshals Service shall be responsible for managing the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the activities of the National Security Division, \$91,800,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 for information technology systems shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for the activities of the National Security Division, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to this heading from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT
For necessary expenses for the identification, investigation, and prosecution of individuals associated with the most significant drug trafficking and affiliated money laundering organizations not otherwise provided for, to include inter-governmental agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking, \$514,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any amounts obligated from appropriations under this heading may be used under authorities available to the organizations reimbursed from this appropriation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for detection, investigation, and prosecution of crimes against the United States, \$8,245,802,000, of which not to exceed \$216,900,000 shall remain available until expended, and of which \$13,500,000 is for costs related to the outfitting, activation, and operation of facilities supporting the examination, exploitation, and storage of improvised explosive devices and explosive materials, including personnel relocation costs:

Provided, That not to exceed \$184,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That up to \$1,000,000 shall be for a comprehensive review of the implementation of the recommendations related to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that were proposed in the report issued by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses, to include the cost of equipment, furniture, and information technology requirements, related to construction or acquisition of buildings, facilities and sites by purchase, or as otherwise authorized by law; conversion, modification and extension of Federally-owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects; and operation and maintenance of secure work environment facilities and secure networking capabilities; \$97,482,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$16,500,000 is for costs related to the construction, outfitting, activation, and operation of facilities supporting the examination, exploitation, and storage of improvised explosive devices and explosive materials.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration, including not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character pursuant to section 530C of title 28, United States Code; and expenses for conducting drug education and training programs, including travel and related expenses for participants in such programs and the distribution of items of token value that promote the goals of such programs, \$2,018,000,000; of which not to exceed \$75,000,000 shall remain available until expended and not to exceed \$90,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, for training of State and local law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement, including training in connection with the training and acquisition of canines for explosives and fire accelerants detection; and for provision of laboratory assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, \$1,179,000,000, of which not to exceed \$36,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses, not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for the payment of attorneys' fees as provided by section 924(d)(2) of title 18, United States Code, and not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be available to investigate or act upon applications for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be available to investigate and act upon applications filed by corporations for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That no funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to transfer the functions, missions, or activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to other agencies or Departments.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Federal Prison System for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, and for the provision of technical assistance and advice on corrections related issues to foreign governments, \$6,769,000,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to the Health Resources and Services Administration such amounts as may be necessary for direct expenditures by that Administration for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Prison System, where necessary, may enter into contracts with a fiscal agent or fiscal intermediary claims processor to determine the amounts payable to persons who, on behalf of the Federal Prison System, furnish health services to individuals committed to the custody of the Federal Prison System: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,400 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000,000 shall remain available for necessary operations until September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That, of the amounts provided for contract confinement, not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall remain available until expended to make payments in advance for grants, contracts and reimbursable agreements, and other expenses: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Prison System may accept donated property and services relating to the operation of the prison card program from a not-for-profit entity which has operated such program in the past, notwithstanding the fact that such not-for-profit entity furnishes services under contracts to the Federal Prison System relating to the operation of pre-release services, halfway houses, or other custodial facilities.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For planning, acquisition of sites and construction of new facilities; purchase and acquisition of facilities and remodeling, and equipping of such facilities for penal and correctional use, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account; and constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, \$90,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than \$67,148,000 shall be available only for modernization, maintenance and repair, and of which not to exceed \$14,000,000 shall be available to construct areas for inmate work programs: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, is hereby authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

Not to exceed \$2,700,000 of the funds of the Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated,

shall be available for its administrative expenses, and for services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, to be computed on an accrual basis to be determined in accordance with the corporation's current prescribed accounting system, and such amounts shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, and expenditures which such accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance for the prevention and prosecution of violence against women, as authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) ("the 1968 Act"); the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) ("the 1994 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to End the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.) ("the 1974 Act"); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386) ("the 2000 Act"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the 2013 Act"); and for related victims services, \$417,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That except as otherwise provided by law, not to exceed 5 percent of funds made available under this heading may be used for expenses related to evaluation, training, and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided—

(1) \$193,000,000 is for grants to combat violence against women, as authorized by part T of the 1968 Act;

(2) \$24,750,000 is for transitional housing assistance grants for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or sexual assault as authorized by section 40299 of the 1994 Act;

(3) \$3,250,000 is for the National Institute of Justice for research and evaluation of violence against women and related issues addressed by grant programs of the Office on Violence Against Women, which shall be transferred to "Research, Evaluation and Statistics" for administration by the Office of Justice Programs;

(4) \$10,000,000 is for a grant program to provide services to advocate for and respond to youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; assistance to children and youth exposed to such violence; programs to engage men and youth in preventing such violence; and assistance to middle and high school students through education and other services related to such violence: *Provided*, That unobligated balances available for the programs authorized by sections 41201, 41204, 41303 and 41305 of the 1994 Act, prior to its amendment by the 2013 Act, shall be available for this program: *Provided further*, That 10 percent of the total

amount available for this grant program shall be available for grants under the program authorized by section 2015 of the 1968 Act: *Provided further*, That the definitions and grant conditions in section 40002 of the 1994 Act shall apply to this program;

(5) \$50,000,000 is for grants to encourage arrest policies as authorized by part U of the 1968 Act, of which \$4,000,000 is for a homicide reduction initiative;

(6) \$27,000,000 is for sexual assault victims assistance, as authorized by section 41601 of the 1994 Act;

(7) \$36,000,000 is for rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement assistance grants, as authorized by section 40295 of the 1994 Act;

(8) \$9,000,000 is for grants to reduce violent crimes against women on campus, as authorized by section 304 of the 2005 Act;

(9) \$37,000,000 is for legal assistance for victims, as authorized by section 1201 of the 2000 Act;

(10) \$4,250,000 is for enhanced training and services to end violence against and abuse of women in later life, as authorized by section 40802 of the 1994 Act;

(11) \$15,000,000 is for grants to support families in the justice system, as authorized by section 1301 of the 2000 Act: *Provided*, That unobligated balances available for the programs authorized by section 1301 of the 2000 Act and section 41002 of the 1994 Act, prior to their amendment by the 2013 Act, shall be available for this program;

(12) \$5,750,000 is for education and training to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities, as authorized by section 1402 of the 2000 Act;

(13) \$500,000 is for the National Resource Center on Workplace Responses to assist victims of domestic violence, as authorized by section 41501 of the 1994 Act;

(14) \$1,000,000 is for analysis and research on violence against Indian women, including as authorized by section 904 of the 2005 Act: *Provided*, That such funds may be transferred to "Research, Evaluation and Statistics" for administration by the Office of Justice Programs; and

(15) \$500,000 is for the Office on Violence Against Women to establish a national clearinghouse that provides training and technical assistance on issues relating to sexual assault of American Indian and Alaska Native women.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) ("the 2002 Act"); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180); the Violence Against

Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, \$120,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) \$45,000,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title I of the 1968 Act;

(2) \$40,000,000 is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act;

(3) \$1,000,000 is for an evaluation clearinghouse program;

(4) \$30,000,000 is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1968 Act; and

(5) \$4,000,000 is for activities to strengthen and enhance the practice of forensic sciences, of which \$1,000,000 is for the support of a Forensic Science Advisory Committee to be chaired by the Attorney General and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and \$3,000,000 is for transfer to the National Institute of Standards and Technology to support scientific working groups.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) ("the 1994 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) ("the 2002 Act"); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-403); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473); the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-416); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, \$1,171,500,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) \$376,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g) of title I of the 1968 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1, \$1,000,000 is for a program to improve State and local law enforcement intelligence capabilities including antiterrorism training and training to ensure that constitutional rights, civil liberties, civil rights, and privacy interests are protected throughout the intelligence process, \$1,000,000 is for a State, local, and tribal assistance help desk and diagnostic center program, \$15,000,000 is for a Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative (VALOR), \$4,000,000 is for use by the National Institute of Justice for research targeted to-

ward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention, \$2,500,000 is for objective, nonpartisan voter education about, and a plebiscite on, options that would resolve Puerto Rico's future political status, which shall be provided to the State Elections Commission of Puerto Rico, \$5,000,000 is for an initiative to support evidence-based policing, and \$2,500,000 is for an initiative to enhance prosecutorial decision-making;

(2) \$180,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5)): *Provided*, That no jurisdiction shall request compensation for any cost greater than the actual cost for Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities;

(3) \$13,500,000 for competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation);

(4) \$14,250,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106-386, and for programs authorized under Public Law 109-164;

(5) \$40,500,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act;

(6) \$8,250,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act, and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-416);

(7) \$10,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;

(8) \$2,000,000 for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108-405, and for grants for wrongful conviction review;

(9) \$10,000,000 for economic, high technology and Internet crime prevention grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110-403;

(10) \$2,000,000 for a student loan repayment assistance program pursuant to section 952 of Public Law 110-315;

(11) \$20,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and related activities;

(12) \$8,000,000 for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;

(13) \$10,500,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program;

(14) \$22,500,000 for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act: *Provided*, That \$1,500,000 is transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards for research, testing and evaluation programs;

(15) \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;

(16) \$8,500,000 for competitive and evidence-based programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;

(17) \$58,500,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, of which no less than \$12,000,000 shall be for grants made under the authorities of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180);

(18) \$12,000,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB of title I of the 1968 Act;

(19) \$125,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, of which—

(A) \$117,000,000 is for a DNA analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities, including the purposes authorized under section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-546) (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program); *Provided*, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program (Public Law 108-405, section 303);

(B) \$4,000,000 is for the purposes described in the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program (Public Law 108-405, section 412); and

(C) \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, including as authorized by section 304 of Public Law 108-405;

(20) \$6,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

(21) \$30,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes;

(22) \$67,750,000 for offender reentry programs and research, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) of such Act, of which not to exceed \$6,000,000 is for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation or parole supervision efforts and strategies, and \$2,000,000 is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstrations to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy; *Provided*, That up to \$7,500,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which up to \$5,000,000 shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model;

(23) \$4,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;

(24) \$750,000 for the purposes described in the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program (section 240001 of the 1994 Act);

(25) \$7,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;

(26) \$12,500,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-79), of which not more than \$150,000 of these funds shall be available for the direct Federal costs of facilitating an auditing process;

(27) \$2,000,000 to operate a National Center for Campus Public Safety;

(28) \$27,500,000 for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction, of which not less than \$1,000,000 is for a task force on Federal corrections;

(29) \$4,000,000 for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model implementing swift and certain sanctions in probation, and for a research project on the effectiveness of the model;

(30) \$12,500,000 for the Office of Victims of Crime for supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives, including research and statistics, and for tribal assistance for victims of violence; and

(31) \$75,000,000 for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative, described in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act); *Provided*, That section 213 of this Act shall not apply with respect to the amount made available in this paragraph;

Provided, That, if a unit of local government uses any of the funds made available under this heading to increase the number of law enforcement officers, the unit of local government will achieve a net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who perform non-administrative public sector safety service.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other juvenile justice programs, \$254,500,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) \$55,500,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act, of which not more than \$10,000,000 may be used for activities specified in section 1801(b)(2) of part R of title I of the 1968 Act; and for training and technical assistance to assist small, non-profit organizations with the Federal grants process; *Provided*, That of the amounts provided under this paragraph, \$500,000 shall be for a competitive demonstration grant program to support emergency planning among State, local and tribal juvenile justice residential facilities;

(2) \$88,500,000 for youth mentoring grants;

(3) \$15,000,000 for delinquency prevention, as authorized by section 505 of the 1974 Act, of which, pursuant to sections 261 and 262 thereof—

(A) \$5,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;

(B) \$2,500,000 shall be for gang and youth violence education, prevention and intervention, and related activities;

(C) \$2,500,000 shall be for programs and activities to enforce State laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors or the purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors, for prevention and reduction of consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors, and for technical assistance and training; and

(D) \$5,000,000 shall be for competitive grants to police and juvenile justice authorities in communities that have been awarded Department of Education School Climate Transformation Grants to collaborate on use of evidence-based positive behavior strategies to increase school safety and reduce juvenile arrests;

(4) \$19,000,000 for programs authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990;

(5) \$5,500,000 for community-based violence prevention initiatives, including for public health approaches to reducing shootings and violence;

(6) \$67,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401) shall not apply for purposes of this Act);

(7) \$1,500,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act;

(8) \$1,000,000 for grants and technical assistance in support of the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention;

(9) \$500,000 for an Internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents; and

(10) \$1,000,000 for competitive grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system;

Provided, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized; *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the amounts designated under paragraphs (1) through (5), (7) and (8) may be used for training and technical assistance; *Provided further*, That the previous two provisos shall not apply to grants and projects authorized by sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act and to missing and exploited children programs.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and \$16,300,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended; *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for such disability and education payments, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to "Public Safety Officer Benefits" from available appropriations for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances; *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the previous proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

For activities authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); and the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"), \$214,000,000, to remain available until expended; *Provided*, That any balances made available through prior year deobligations shall only be available in accordance with section 505 of this Act; *Provided further*, That of the amount provided under this heading—

(1) \$10,000,000 is for anti-methamphetamine-related activities, which shall be transferred to the Drug Enforcement Administration upon enactment of this Act;

(2) \$16,500,000 is for improving tribal law enforcement, including hiring, equipment, training, and anti-methamphetamine activities;

(3) \$180,000,000 is for grants under section 1701 of title I of the 1968 Act (42 U.S.C. 3796dd) for the hiring and rehiring of additional career law enforcement officers under part Q of such title notwithstanding subsection (i) of such section: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding subsection (g) of the 1968 Act (42 U.S.C. 3796dd), the Federal share of the costs of a project funded by such grants may not exceed 75 percent unless the Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services waives, wholly or in part, the requirement of a non-Federal contribution to the costs of a project: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding section 1704(c) of such title (42 U.S.C. 3796dd-3(c)), funding for hiring or rehiring a career law enforcement officer may not exceed \$125,000 unless the Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services grants a waiver from this limitation: *Provided further*, That within the amounts appropriated, \$16,500,000 shall be transferred to the Tribal Resources Grant Program: *Provided further*, That of the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, \$7,500,000 is for community policing development activities in furtherance of the purposes in section 1701: *Provided further*, That within the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, \$5,000,000 is for the collaborative reform model of technical assistance in furtherance of the purposes in section 1701; and

(4) \$7,500,000 is for competitive grants to State law enforcement agencies in States with high seizures of precursor chemicals, finished methamphetamine, laboratories, and laboratory dump seizures: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be utilized for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities, including precursor diversion, laboratories, or methamphetamine traffickers.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 201. In addition to amounts otherwise made available in this title for official reception and representation expenses, a total of not to exceed \$50,000 from funds appropriated to the Department of Justice in this title shall be available to the Attorney General for official reception and representation expenses.

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title shall be available to pay for an abortion, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or in the case of rape: *Provided*, That should this prohibition be declared unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, this section shall be null and void.

SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated under this title shall be used to require any person to perform, or facilitate in any way the performance of, any abortion.

SEC. 204. Nothing in the preceding section shall remove the obligation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to provide escort services necessary for a female inmate to receive such service outside the Federal facility: *Provided*, That nothing in this section in any way diminishes the effect of section 203 intended to address the philosophical beliefs of individual employees of the Bureau of Prisons.

SEC. 205. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of

this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 206. The Attorney General is authorized to extend through September 30, 2014, the Personnel Management Demonstration Project transferred to the Attorney General pursuant to section 1115 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296; 28 U.S.C. 599B) without limitation on the number of employees or the positions covered.

SEC. 207. None of the funds made available under this title may be used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons or the United States Marshals Service for the purpose of transporting an individual who is a prisoner pursuant to conviction for crime under State or Federal law and is classified as a maximum or high security prisoner, other than to a prison or other facility certified by the Federal Bureau of Prisons as appropriately secure for housing such a prisoner.

SEC. 208. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by Federal prisons to purchase cable television services, or to rent or purchase audiovisual or electronic media or equipment used primarily for recreational purposes.

(b) Subsection (a) does not preclude the rental, maintenance, or purchase of audiovisual or electronic media or equipment for inmate training, religious, or educational programs.

SEC. 209. None of the funds made available under this title shall be obligated or expended for any new or enhanced information technology program having total estimated development costs in excess of \$100,000,000, unless the Deputy Attorney General and the investment review board certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that the information technology program has appropriate program management controls and contractor oversight mechanisms in place, and that the program is compatible with the enterprise architecture of the Department of Justice.

SEC. 210. The notification thresholds and procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act shall apply to deviations from the amounts designated for specific activities in this Act and in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), and to any use of deobligated balances of funds provided under this title in previous years.

SEC. 211. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to plan for, begin, continue, finish, process, or approve a public-private competition under the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 or any successor administrative regulation, directive, or policy for work performed by employees of the Bureau of Prisons or of Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.

SEC. 212. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds shall be available for the salary, benefits, or expenses of any United States Attorney assigned dual or additional responsibilities by the Attorney General or his designee that exempt that United States Attorney from the residency requirements of section 545 of title 28, United States Code.

SEC. 213. At the discretion of the Attorney General, and in addition to any amounts that otherwise may be available (or authorized to be made available) by law, with respect to funds appropriated by this title under the headings "Research, Evaluation and Statistics", "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", and "Juvenile Justice Programs"—

(1) up to 3 percent of funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs for grant or reimbursement programs may be used by such Office to provide training and technical assistance; and

(2) up to 2 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs under such headings, except for amounts appropriated specifically for research, evaluation, or statistical programs administered by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, shall be transferred to and merged with funds provided to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes, without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs.

SEC. 214. Upon request by a grantee for whom the Attorney General has determined there is a fiscal hardship, the Attorney General may, with respect to funds appropriated in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years 2011 through 2014 for the following programs, waive the following requirements:

(1) For the adult and juvenile offender State and local reentry demonstration projects under part FF of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w(g)(1)), the requirements under section 2976(g)(1) of such part.

(2) For State, Tribal, and local reentry courts under part FF of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w-2(e)(1) and (2)), the requirements under section 2978(e)(1) and (2) of such part.

(3) For the prosecution drug treatment alternatives to prison program under part CC of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797q-3), the requirements under section 2904 of such part.

(4) For grants to protect inmates and safeguard communities as authorized by section 6 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15605(c)(3)), the requirements of section 6(c)(3) of such Act.

SEC. 215. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, section 20109(a) of subtitle A of title II of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13709(a)) shall not apply to amounts made available by this or any other Act.

SEC. 216. None of the funds made available under this Act, other than for the national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. 922 note), may be used by a Federal law enforcement officer to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to an individual if the Federal law enforcement officer knows or suspects that the individual is an agent of a drug cartel, unless law enforcement personnel of the United States continuously monitor or control the firearm at all times.

SEC. 217. (a) None of the income retained in the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund pursuant to title I of Public Law 102-140 (105 Stat. 784; 28 U.S.C. 527 note) shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2014.

(b) Not to exceed \$30,000,000 of the unobligated balances transferred to the capital account of the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund pursuant to title I of Public Law 102-140 (105 Stat. 784; 28 U.S.C. 527 note) shall be available for obligation in fiscal year 2014, and any use, obligation, transfer or allocation of such funds shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act.

(c) Not to exceed \$10,000,000 of the excess unobligated balances available under section

524(c)(8)(E) of title 28, United States Code, shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2014, and any use, obligation, transfer or allocation of such funds shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act.

(d) Of amounts available in the Assets Forfeiture Fund in fiscal year 2014, \$154,700,000 shall be for payments associated with joint law enforcement operations as authorized by section 524(c)(1)(I) of title 28, United States Code.

(e) The Attorney General shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act detailing the planned distribution of Assets Forfeiture Fund joint law enforcement operations funding during fiscal year 2014.

(f) Subsections (a) through (d) of this section shall sunset on September 30, 2014.

This title may be cited as the “Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2014”.

TITLE III SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

For necessary expenses of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in carrying out the purposes of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.), hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, not to exceed \$2,250 for official reception and representation expenses, and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, \$5,555,000.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION SCIENCE

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of science research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$5,151,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That the formulation and development costs (with development cost as defined under section 30104 of title 51, United States Code) for the James Webb Space Telescope shall not exceed \$8,000,000,000: *Provided further*, That should the individual identified under subsection (c)(2)(E) of section 30104 of title 51, United States Code, as responsible for the James Webb Space Telescope determine that the development cost of the program is likely to exceed that limitation, the individual shall immediately notify the Administrator and the increase shall be treated as if it meets the 30 percent threshold described in subsection (f) of section 30104: *Provided further*, That \$80,000,000 shall be for pre-formulation and/or formulation activities for a mission that meets the science goals outlined for the Jupiter Europa mission in the most recent planetary science decadal survey.

AERONAUTICS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of aeronautics research and development activities,

including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$566,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of space research and technology development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$576,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

EXPLORATION

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of exploration research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$4,113,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That not less than \$1,197,000,000 shall be for the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle: *Provided further*, That not less than \$1,918,200,000 shall be for the Space Launch System, which shall have a lift capability not less than 130 metric tons and which shall have an upper stage and other core elements developed simultaneously: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for the Space Launch System, \$1,600,000,000 shall be for launch vehicle development and \$318,200,000 shall be for exploration ground systems: *Provided further*, That funds made available for the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle and Space Launch System are in addition to funds provided for these programs under the “Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration” heading: *Provided further*, That \$696,000,000 shall be for commercial spaceflight activities, of which \$171,000,000 shall be made available after the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has certified that the commercial crew program has undergone an independent benefit-cost analysis that takes into consideration the total Federal investment in the commercial crew program and the expected operational life of the International Space Station as described in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided further*, That \$302,000,000 shall be for exploration research and development.

SPACE OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of space operations research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support and services; space flight, spacecraft control and communications activities, including operations, production, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$3,778,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

EDUCATION

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out aerospace and aeronautical education research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$116,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which \$18,000,000 shall be for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research and \$40,000,000 shall be for the National Space Grant College program.

CROSS AGENCY SUPPORT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of science, aeronautics, exploration, space operations and education research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$63,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$2,793,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That not less than \$39,100,000 shall be available for independent verification and validation activities.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses for construction of facilities including repair, rehabilitation, revitalization, and modification of facilities, construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, facility planning and design, and restoration, and acquisition or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law, and environmental compliance and restoration, \$515,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *Provided*, That proceeds from leases deposited into this account shall be available for a period of 5 years to the extent and in amounts as provided in annual appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That such proceeds referred to in the preceding proviso shall be available for obligation for fiscal year 2014 in an amount not to exceed \$9,584,100: *Provided further*, That each annual budget request shall include an annual estimate of gross receipts and collections and proposed use of all funds collected

pursuant to section 315 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (51 U.S.C. 20145).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$37,500,000, of which \$500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Funds for announced prizes otherwise authorized shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until the prize is claimed or the offer is withdrawn.

Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers. Balances so transferred shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred. Any transfer pursuant to this provision shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

The spending plan required by this Act shall be provided by NASA at the theme, program, project and activity level. The spending plan, as well as any subsequent change of an amount established in that spending plan that meets the notification requirements of section 505 of this Act, shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses in carrying out the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), and Public Law 86-209 (42 U.S.C. 1880 et seq.); services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; maintenance and operation of aircraft and purchase of flight services for research support; acquisition of aircraft; and authorized travel; \$5,808,918,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which not to exceed \$520,000,000 shall remain available until expended for polar research and operations support, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for operational and science support and logistical and other related activities for the United States Antarctic program: *Provided*, That receipts for scientific support services and materials furnished by the National Research Centers and other National Science Foundation supported research facilities may be credited to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than \$158,190,000 shall be available for activities authorized by section 7002(c)(2)(A)(iv) of Public Law 110-69.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses for the acquisition, construction, commissioning, and upgrading of major research equipment, facilities, and other such capital assets pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), including authorized travel, \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

For necessary expenses in carrying out science, mathematics and engineering edu-

cation and human resources programs and activities pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, authorized travel, and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, \$846,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That not less than \$60,890,000 shall be available until expended for activities authorized by section 7030 of Public Law 110-69.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

For agency operations and award management necessary in carrying out the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.); services authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; hire of passenger motor vehicles; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia; and reimbursement of the Department of Homeland Security for security guard services; \$298,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$8,280 is for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That contracts may be entered into under this heading in fiscal year 2014 for maintenance and operation of facilities and for other services to be provided during the next fiscal year.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

For necessary expenses (including payment of salaries, authorized travel, hire of passenger motor vehicles, the rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, and the employment of experts and consultants under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code) involved in carrying out section 4 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1863) and Public Law 86-209 (42 U.S.C. 1880 et seq.), \$4,300,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General as authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$14,200,000, of which \$400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the National Science Foundation in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 15 percent by any such transfers. Any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

This title may be cited as the "Science Appropriations Act, 2014".

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$9,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to employ in excess of four full-time individuals under Schedule C of the Excepted Service exclusive of one special assistant for each Commissioner: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to re-

imburse Commissioners for more than 75 billable days, with the exception of the chairperson, who is permitted 125 billable days: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for any activity or expense that is not explicitly authorized by section 3 of the Civil Rights Commission Act of 1983 (42 U.S.C. 1975a): *Provided further*, That the Inspector General for the Commission on Civil Rights (CCR IG), as provided in Public Law 113-6, is authorized to close out all work related to pending or closed investigations, to complete pending investigations, and to terminate all activities related to the duties, responsibilities and authorities of the CCR IG: *Provided further*, That when the CCR IG concludes that all pending investigations have been completed, all work related to pending or closed investigations has been closed out, and all activities related to the duties, responsibilities and authorities of the CCR IG have ended, the CCR IG shall certify that conclusion to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and the Office of the CCR IG shall then be terminated: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available in this paragraph, \$70,000 shall be transferred directly to the Office of Inspector General of the Government Accountability Office upon enactment of this Act for salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the completion of pending investigations and the closing and termination of work and activities relating to the duties, responsibilities and authorities of the CCR IG.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as authorized by title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the Genetic Information Non-Discrimination Act (GINA) of 2008 (Public Law 110-233), the ADA Amendments Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-325), and the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-2), including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by section 1343(b) of title 31, United States Code; nonmonetary awards to private citizens; and up to \$29,500,000 for payments to State and local enforcement agencies for authorized services to the Commission, \$364,000,000: *Provided*, That the Commission is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$2,250 from available funds: *Provided further*, That the Commission may take no action to implement any workforce repositioning, restructuring, or reorganization until such time as the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate have been notified of such proposals, in accordance with the reprogramming requirements of section 505 of this Act: *Provided further*, That the Chair is authorized to accept and use any gift or donation to carry out the work of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the International Trade Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and not to exceed \$2,250 for official reception and representation expenses,

\$83,000,000, to remain available until expended.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES
CORPORATION

For payment to the Legal Services Corporation to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974, \$365,000,000, of which \$335,700,000 is for basic field programs and required independent audits; \$4,350,000 is for the Office of Inspector General, of which such amounts as may be necessary may be used to conduct additional audits of recipients; \$18,000,000 is for management and grants oversight; \$3,450,000 is for client self-help and information technology; \$2,500,000 is for a Pro Bono Innovation Fund; and \$1,000,000 is for loan repayment assistance: *Provided*, That the Legal Services Corporation may continue to provide locality pay to officers and employees at a rate no greater than that provided by the Federal Government to Washington, DC-based employees as authorized by section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, notwithstanding section 1005(d) of the Legal Services Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 2996(d)): *Provided further*, That the authorities provided in section 205 of this Act shall be applicable to the Legal Services Corporation: *Provided further*, That, for the purposes of section 505 of this Act, the Legal Services Corporation shall be considered an agency of the United States Government.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICES
CORPORATION

None of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105-119, and all funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2013 and 2014, respectively.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Marine Mammal Commission as authorized by title II of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.), \$3,250,000.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE
REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and the employment of experts and consultants as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$52,601,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$124,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the State Justice Institute, as authorized by the State Justice Institute Authorization Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10701 et seq.) \$4,900,000, of which \$500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,250 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That, for the purposes of section 505 of this Act, the State Justice Institute shall be considered an agency of the United States Government.

TITLE V
GENERAL PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 503. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 504. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of each provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 505. None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates or initiates a new program, project or activity; (2) eliminates a program, project or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees; (7) augments existing programs, projects or activities in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects or activities as approved by Congress; unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds by agencies (excluding agencies of the Department of Justice) funded by this Act and 45 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds by agencies of the Department of Justice funded by this Act.

SEC. 506. (a) If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b)(1) To the extent practicable, with respect to authorized purchases of promotional items, funds made available by this Act shall be used to purchase items that are manufactured, produced, or assembled in the United States, its territories or possessions.

(2) The term "promotional items" has the meaning given the term in OMB Circular A-87, Attachment B, Item (1)(f)(3).

SEC. 507. (a) The Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Science Foundation, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a quarterly report on the status of balances of appropriations at the account level. For unobligated, uncommitted balances and unobligated, committed balances the quarterly reports shall separately identify the amounts attributable to each source year of appropriation from which the balances were derived. For balances that are obligated, but unexpended, the quarterly reports shall separately identify amounts by the year of obligation.

(b) The report described in subsection (a) shall be submitted within 30 days of the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2014, and subsequent reports shall be submitted within 30 days of the end of each quarter thereafter.

(c) If a department or agency is unable to fulfill any aspect of a reporting requirement described in subsection (a) due to a limitation of a current accounting system, the department or agency shall fulfill such aspect to the maximum extent practicable under such accounting system and shall identify and describe in each quarterly report the extent to which such aspect is not fulfilled.

SEC. 508. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from, or to prevent, personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such department or agency: *Provided*, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: *Provided further*, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: *Provided further*, That for the Department of Commerce, this section shall also apply to actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property.

SEC. 509. None of the funds provided by this Act shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products, or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type.

SEC. 510. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98-473 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in any fiscal year in excess of \$745,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year.

SEC. 511. None of the funds made available to the Department of Justice in this Act may be used to discriminate against or denigrate the religious or moral beliefs of students who participate in programs for which financial assistance is provided from those funds, or of the parents or legal guardians of such students.

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority

provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 513. Any funds provided in this Act used to implement E-Government Initiatives shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act.

SEC. 514. (a) The Inspectors General of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Legal Services Corporation shall conduct audits, pursuant to the Inspector General Act (5 U.S.C. App.), of grants or contracts for which funds are appropriated by this Act, and shall submit reports to Congress on the progress of such audits, which may include preliminary findings and a description of areas of particular interest, within 180 days after initiating such an audit and every 180 days thereafter until any such audit is completed.

(b) Within 60 days after the date on which an audit described in subsection (a) by an Inspector General is completed, the Secretary, Attorney General, Administrator, Director, or President, as appropriate, shall make the results of the audit available to the public on the Internet website maintained by the Department, Administration, Foundation, or Corporation, respectively. The results shall be made available in redacted form to exclude—

(1) any matter described in section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) sensitive personal information for any individual, the public access to which could be used to commit identity theft or for other inappropriate or unlawful purposes.

(c) A grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this Act may not be used for the purpose of defraying the costs of a banquet or conference that is not directly and programmatically related to the purpose for which the grant or contract was awarded, such as a banquet or conference held in connection with planning, training, assessment, review, or other routine purposes related to a project funded by the grant or contract.

(d) Any person awarded a grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this Act shall submit a statement to the Secretary of Commerce, the Attorney General, the Administrator, Director, or President, as appropriate, certifying that no funds derived from the grant or contract will be made available through a subcontract or in any other manner to another person who has a financial interest in the person awarded the grant or contract.

(e) The provisions of the preceding subsections of this section shall take effect 30 days after the date on which the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, determines that a uniform set of rules and requirements, substantially similar to the requirements in such subsections, consistently apply under the executive branch ethics program to all Federal departments, agencies, and entities.

SEC. 515. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used by the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the National Science Foundation to acquire a high-impact or moderate-impact information system, as defined for security categorization in the National Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST) Federal Information Processing Standard Publication 199, "Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems" unless the agency has—

(1) reviewed the supply chain risk for the information systems against criteria developed by NIST to inform acquisition decisions for high-impact and moderate-impact information systems within the Federal Government;

(2) reviewed the supply chain risk from the presumptive awardee against available and relevant threat information provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other appropriate agencies; and

(3) in consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other appropriate Federal entity, conducted an assessment of any risk of cyber-espionage or sabotage associated with the acquisition of such system, including any risk associated with such system being produced, manufactured, or assembled by one or more entities identified by the United States Government as posing a cyber threat, including but not limited to, those that may be owned, directed, or subsidized by the People's Republic of China.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used to acquire a high-impact or moderate-impact information system reviewed and assessed under subsection (a) unless the head of the assessing entity described in subsection (a) has—

(1) developed, in consultation with NIST and supply chain risk management experts, a mitigation strategy for any identified risks;

(2) determined that the acquisition of such system is in the national interest of the United States; and

(3) reported that determination to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 516. None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used in any way whatsoever to support or justify the use of torture by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

SEC. 517. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or treaty, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act or any other Act may be expended or obligated by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States to pay administrative expenses or to compensate an officer or employee of the United States in connection with requiring an export license for the export to Canada of components, parts, accessories or attachments for firearms listed in Category I, section 121.1 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (International Trafficking in Arms Regulations (ITAR), part 121, as it existed on April 1, 2005) with a total value not exceeding \$500 wholesale in any transaction, provided that the conditions of subsection (b) of this section are met by the exporting party for such articles.

(b) The foregoing exemption from obtaining an export license—

(1) does not exempt an exporter from filing any Shipper's Export Declaration or notification letter required by law, or from being otherwise eligible under the laws of the United States to possess, ship, transport, or export the articles enumerated in subsection (a); and

(2) does not permit the export without a license of—

(A) fully automatic firearms and components and parts for such firearms, other than for end use by the Federal Government, or a Provincial or Municipal Government of Canada;

(B) barrels, cylinders, receivers (frames) or complete breech mechanisms for any firearm listed in Category I, other than for end use by the Federal Government, or a Provincial or Municipal Government of Canada; or

(C) articles for export from Canada to another foreign destination.

(c) In accordance with this section, the District Directors of Customs and postmasters shall permit the permanent or temporary export without a license of any unclassified articles specified in subsection (a) to Canada for end use in Canada or return to the United States, or temporary import of Canadian-origin items from Canada for end use in the United States or return to Canada for a Canadian citizen.

(d) The President may require export licenses under this section on a temporary basis if the President determines, upon publication first in the Federal Register, that the Government of Canada has implemented or maintained inadequate import controls for the articles specified in subsection (a), such that a significant diversion of such articles has and continues to take place for use in international terrorism or in the escalation of a conflict in another nation. The President shall terminate the requirements of a license when reasons for the temporary requirements have ceased.

SEC. 518. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving appropriated funds under this Act or any other Act shall obligate or expend in any way such funds to pay administrative expenses or the compensation of any officer or employee of the United States to deny any application submitted pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2778(b)(1)(B) and qualified pursuant to 27 CFR section 478.112 or .113, for a permit to import United States origin "curios or relics" firearms, parts, or ammunition.

SEC. 519. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to include in any new bilateral or multilateral trade agreement the text of—

(1) paragraph 2 of article 16.7 of the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement;

(2) paragraph 4 of article 17.9 of the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement; or

(3) paragraph 4 of article 15.9 of the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement.

SEC. 520. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to authorize or issue a national security letter in contravention of any of the following laws authorizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation to issue national security letters: The Right to Financial Privacy Act; The Electronic Communications Privacy Act; The Fair Credit Reporting Act; The National Security Act of 1947; USA PATRIOT Act; and the laws amended by these Acts.

SEC. 521. If at any time during any quarter, the program manager of a project within the jurisdiction of the Departments of Commerce or Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the National Science Foundation totaling more than \$75,000,000 has reasonable cause to believe that the total program cost has increased by 10 percent, the program manager shall immediately inform the respective Secretary, Administrator, or Director. The Secretary, Administrator, or Director shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 30 days in writing of such increase, and shall include in such notice: the date on which such determination was made; a statement of the reasons for such increase; the action taken and proposed to be taken to control future cost growth of the project; changes made in the performance or schedule milestones and the degree to which such changes have contributed to the increase in total program costs or procurement costs; new estimates of the total project or

procurement costs; and a statement validating that the project's management structure is adequate to control total project or procurement costs.

SEC. 522. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2014 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014.

SEC. 523. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract in an amount greater than \$5,000,000 or to award a grant in excess of such amount unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies in writing to the agency awarding the contract or grant that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, the contractor or grantee has filed all Federal tax returns required during the three years preceding the certification, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has not, more than 90 days prior to certification, been notified of any unpaid Federal tax assessment for which the liability remains unsatisfied, unless the assessment is the subject of an installment agreement or offer in compromise that has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service and is not in default, or the assessment is the subject of a non-frivolous administrative or judicial proceeding.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 524. (a) Of the unobligated balances available for "Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction", \$8,500,000 is hereby rescinded.

(b) Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Justice, the following funds are hereby rescinded, not later than September 30, 2014, from the following accounts in the specified amounts—

- (1) "Working Capital Fund", \$30,000,000;
- (2) "Legal Activities, Assets Forfeiture Fund", \$83,600,000;
- (3) "State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office on Violence Against Women, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs", \$12,200,000;
- (4) "State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office of Justice Programs", \$59,000,000; and
- (5) "State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Community Oriented Policing Services", \$26,000,000.

(c) The Department of Justice shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report no later than September 1, 2014, specifying the amount of each rescission made pursuant to subsection (b).

SEC. 525. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to purchase first class or premium airline travel in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 526. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to send or otherwise pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees from a Federal department or agency at any single conference occurring outside the United States unless such conference is a law enforcement training or operational conference for law enforcement personnel and the majority of Federal employees in attendance are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States.

SEC. 527. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be

used in a manner that is inconsistent with the principal negotiating objective of the United States with respect to trade remedy laws to preserve the ability of the United States—

(1) to enforce vigorously its trade laws, including antidumping, countervailing duty, and safeguard laws;

(2) to avoid agreements that—

(A) lessen the effectiveness of domestic and international disciplines on unfair trade, especially dumping and subsidies; or

(B) lessen the effectiveness of domestic and international safeguard provisions, in order to ensure that United States workers, agricultural producers, and firms can compete fully on fair terms and enjoy the benefits of reciprocal trade concessions; and

(3) to address and remedy market distortions that lead to dumping and subsidization, including overcapacity, cartelization, and market-access barriers.

SEC. 528. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 529. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to construct, acquire, or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual described in subsection (c) for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense.

(b) The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any modification of facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(c) An individual described in this subsection is any individual who, as of June 24, 2009, is located at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and who—

(1) is not a citizen of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is—

(A) in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; or

(B) otherwise under detention at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SEC. 530. To the extent practicable, funds made available in this Act should be used to purchase light bulbs that are "Energy Star" qualified or have the "Federal Energy Management Program" designation.

SEC. 531. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall instruct any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving funds appropriated under this Act to track undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts and include in its annual performance plan and performance and accountability reports the following:

(1) Details on future action the department, agency, or instrumentality will take to resolve undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

(2) The method that the department, agency, or instrumentality uses to track undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

(3) Identification of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts that may be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

(4) In the preceding 3 fiscal years, details on the total number of expired grant accounts with undisbursed balances (on the first day of each fiscal year) for the department, agency, or instrumentality and the total finances that have not been obligated to a specific project remaining in the accounts.

SEC. 532. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) or the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to develop, design, plan, promulgate, implement, or execute a bilateral policy, program, order, or contract of any kind to participate, collaborate, or coordinate bilaterally in any way with China or any Chinese-owned company unless such activities are specifically authorized by a law enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to effectuate the hosting of official Chinese visitors at facilities belonging to or utilized by NASA.

(c) The limitations described in subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to activities which NASA or OSTP has certified—

(1) pose no risk of resulting in the transfer of technology, data, or other information with national security or economic security implications to China or a Chinese-owned company; and

(2) will not involve knowing interactions with officials who have been determined by the United States to have direct involvement with violations of human rights.

(d) Any certification made under subsection (c) shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate no later than 30 days prior to the activity in question and shall include a description of the purpose of the activity, its agenda, its major participants, and its location and timing.

SEC. 533. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries or expenses of personnel to deny, or fail to act on, an application for the importation of any model of shotgun if—

(1) all other requirements of law with respect to the proposed importation are met; and

(2) no application for the importation of such model of shotgun, in the same configuration, had been denied by the Attorney General prior to January 1, 2011, on the basis that the shotgun was not particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.

SEC. 534. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 535. The Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation shall submit spending plans, signed by the respective department or agency head, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 536. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to,

or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 537. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

This division may be cited as the “Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014”.

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Army on active duty, (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$40,787,967,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Navy on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere), midshipmen, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$27,231,512,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Marine Corps on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere); and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$12,766,099,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities,

permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Air Force on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$28,519,993,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10302, and 3038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$4,377,563,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Navy Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$1,843,966,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Marine Corps platoon leaders class, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$655,109,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air Force Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10305, and 8038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$1,723,159,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army National Guard while on duty under section 10211, 10302, or 12402 of

title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$7,776,498,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on duty under section 10211, 10305, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$3,114,421,000.

TITLE II

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Army, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$12,478,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Army, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, \$30,768,069,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Navy and the Marine Corps, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$15,055,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, \$36,311,160,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Marine Corps, as authorized by law, \$5,397,605,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Air Force, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$7,699,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Air Force, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, \$33,248,618,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as authorized by law, \$31,450,068,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$25,000,000 may be used for the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund authorized under section 166a of title 10, United States Code: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$36,000,000 can be used for

emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than \$36,262,000 shall be made available for the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program, of which not less than \$3,600,000 shall be available for centers defined in 10 U.S.C. 2411(1)(D): *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to plan or implement the consolidation of a budget or appropriations liaison office of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the office of the Secretary of a military department, or the service headquarters of one of the Armed Forces into a legislative affairs or legislative liaison office: *Provided further*, That \$8,721,000, to remain available until expended, is available only for expenses relating to certain classified activities, and may be transferred as necessary by the Secretary of Defense to operation and maintenance appropriations or research, development, test and evaluation appropriations, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That any ceiling on the investment item unit cost of items that may be purchased with operation and maintenance funds shall not apply to the funds described in the preceding proviso: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Army Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$2,940,936,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Navy Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$1,158,382,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Marine Corps Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$255,317,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Air Force Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$3,062,207,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Army National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; hire of passenger motor vehicles; personnel services in the National Guard Bureau; travel expenses (other than mileage), as authorized by law for Army personnel on active duty, for Army National Guard division, regimental, and battalion commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; supplying and equipping the Army National Guard as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment (including aircraft), \$6,857,530,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Air National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; transportation of things, hire of passenger motor vehicles; supplying and equipping the Air National Guard, as authorized by law; expenses for repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment, including those furnished from stocks under the control of agencies of the Department of Defense; travel expenses (other than mileage) on the same basis as authorized by law for Air National Guard personnel on active Federal duty, for Air National Guard commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, \$6,392,304,000.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

For salaries and expenses necessary for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, \$13,606,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for official representation purposes.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, \$298,815,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Army, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Navy, \$316,103,000, to remain available until trans-

ferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Navy, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Navy, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Air Force, \$439,820,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Air Force, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Air Force, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of Defense, \$10,757,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of Defense, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, \$287,443,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings

and debris at sites formerly used by the Department of Defense, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

For expenses relating to the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs of the Department of Defense (consisting of the programs provided under sections 401, 402, 404, 407, 2557, and 2561 of title 10, United States Code), \$109,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT

For assistance to the republics of the former Soviet Union and, with appropriate authorization by the Department of Defense and Department of State, to countries outside of the former Soviet Union, including assistance provided by contract or by grants, for facilitating the elimination and the safe and secure transportation and storage of nuclear, chemical and other weapons; for establishing programs to prevent the proliferation of weapons, weapons components, and weapon-related technology and expertise; for programs relating to the training and support of defense and military personnel for demilitarization and protection of weapons, weapons components and weapons technology and expertise, and for defense and military contacts, \$500,455,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund, \$51,031,000.

TITLE III PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$4,844,891,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon

prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$1,549,491,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$1,610,811,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$1,444,067,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of vehicles, including tactical, support, and non-tracked combat vehicles; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; communications and electronic equipment; other support equipment; spare parts, ordnance, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$4,936,908,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Govern-

ment and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$16,442,794,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, torpedoes, other weapons, and related support equipment including spare parts, and accessories therefor; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$3,009,157,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$549,316,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for the construction, acquisition, or conversion of vessels as authorized by law, including armor and armament thereof, plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; procurement of critical, long lead time components and designs for vessels to be constructed or converted in the future; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, as follows:

Carrier Replacement Program, \$917,553,000;
Virginia Class Submarine, \$3,880,704,000;
Virginia Class Submarine (AP), \$2,354,612,000;
CVN Refueling Overhaul, \$1,609,324,000;
CVN Refueling Overhauls (AP), \$245,793,000;
DDG-1000 Program, \$231,694,000;
DDG-51 Destroyer, \$1,615,564,000;
DDG-51 Destroyer (AP), \$369,551,000;
Littoral Combat Ship, \$1,793,014,000;
Afloat Forward Staging Base, \$579,300,000;
Joint High Speed Vessel, \$2,732,000;
Moored Training Ship, \$207,300,000;
LCAC Service Life Extension Program, \$80,987,000;

Outfitting, post delivery, conversions, and first destination transportation, \$382,836,000; and

For completion of Prior Year Shipbuilding Programs, \$960,400,000.

In all: \$15,231,364,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That additional obligations may be incurred after September 30, 2018, for engineering services, tests, evaluations, and other such budgeted work that must be performed in the final stage of ship construction: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided

under this heading for the construction or conversion of any naval vessel to be constructed in shipyards in the United States shall be expended in foreign facilities for the construction of major components of such vessel: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading shall be used for the construction of any naval vessel in foreign shipyards.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For procurement, production, and modernization of support equipment and materials not otherwise provided for, Navy ordnance (except ordnance for new aircraft, new ships, and ships authorized for conversion); the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$5,572,618,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For expenses necessary for the procurement, manufacture, and modification of missiles, armament, military equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools, and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; vehicles for the Marine Corps, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, \$1,240,958,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of aircraft and equipment, including armor and armament, specialized ground handling equipment, and training devices, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, \$10,379,180,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of missiles, spacecraft, rockets, and related equipment, including spare parts and accessories therefor, ground handling equipment, and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, \$4,446,763,000, to

remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$729,677,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For procurement and modification of equipment (including ground guidance and electronic control equipment, and ground electronic and communication equipment), and supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; lease of passenger motor vehicles; and expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon, prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$16,572,754,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) necessary for procurement, production, and modification of equipment, supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, equipment, and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$4,240,416,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2078, 2091, 2092, and 2093), \$60,135,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$7,126,318,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test

and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$14,949,919,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That funds appropriated in this paragraph which are available for the V-22 may be used to meet unique operational requirements of the Special Operations Forces: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for the Cobra Judy program.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$23,585,292,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation; advanced research projects as may be designated and determined by the Secretary of Defense, pursuant to law; maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$17,086,412,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That of the funds made available in this paragraph, \$175,000,000 for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program shall only be available for expenses, not otherwise provided for, to include program management and oversight, to conduct research, development, test and evaluation to include proof of concept demonstration; engineering, testing, and validation; and transition to full-scale production: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer funds provided herein for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program to appropriations for research, development, test and evaluation to accomplish the purpose provided herein: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 30 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for the Cobra Judy program.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the independent activities of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, in the direction and supervision of operational test and evaluation, including initial operational test and evaluation which is conducted prior to, and in support of, production decisions; joint operational testing and evaluation; and administrative expenses in connection therewith, \$246,800,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

TITLE V

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For the Defense Working Capital Funds, \$1,649,214,000.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND

For National Defense Sealift Fund programs, projects, and activities, and for expenses of the National Defense Reserve

Fleet, as established by section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (50 U.S.C. App. 1744), and for the necessary expenses to maintain and preserve a U.S.-flag merchant fleet to serve the national security needs of the United States, \$597,213,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided in this paragraph shall be used to award a new contract that provides for the acquisition of any of the following major components unless such components are manufactured in the United States: auxiliary equipment, including pumps, for all shipboard services; propulsion system components (engines, reduction gears, and propellers); shipboard cranes; and spreaders for shipboard cranes: *Provided further*, That the exercise of an option in a contract awarded through the obligation of previously appropriated funds shall not be considered to be the award of a new contract: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive the restrictions in the first proviso on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

TITLE VI

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, for medical and health care programs of the Department of Defense as authorized by law, \$32,699,158,000; of which \$30,704,995,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed one percent shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015, and of which up to \$15,317,316,000 may be available for contracts entered into under the TRICARE program; of which \$441,764,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016, shall be for procurement; and of which \$1,552,399,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amount made available under this heading for research, development, test and evaluation, not less than \$8,000,000 shall be available for HIV prevention educational activities undertaken in connection with United States military training, exercises, and humanitarian assistance activities conducted primarily in African nations: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading for the Interagency Program Office (IPO) and for operation and maintenance and research, development, test and evaluation of the Defense Healthcare Management Systems Modernization (DHMSM) program, not more than 25 percent may be obligated until the Secretary of Defense submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and such Committees approve, a plan for expenditure that: (1) defines the budget and cost for full operating capability and the total life cycle cost of the project; (2) identifies the deployment timeline, including benchmarks, for full operating capability; (3) describes how the forthcoming request for proposals for DHMSM will require adherence to data standardization as defined by the IPO; (4) has been submitted to the Government Accountability Office for review; and (5) complies

with the acquisition rules, requirements, guidelines, and systems acquisition management practices of the Federal Government.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS
DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with the provisions of section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521), and for the destruction of other chemical warfare materials that are not in the chemical weapon stockpile, \$1,004,123,000, of which \$398,572,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which no less than \$51,217,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, consisting of \$21,489,000 for activities on military installations and \$29,728,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, to assist State and local governments; \$1,368,000 shall be for procurement, to remain available until September 30, 2016, of which \$1,368,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program to assist State and local governments; and \$604,183,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation, of which \$584,238,000 shall only be for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA) program.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG
ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For drug interdiction and counter-drug activities of the Department of Defense, for transfer to appropriations available to the Department of Defense for military personnel of the reserve components serving under the provisions of title 10 and title 32, United States Code; for operation and maintenance; for procurement; and for research, development, test and evaluation, \$1,015,885,000: *Provided*, That the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for obligation for the same time period and for the same purpose as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses and activities of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, \$316,000,000, of which \$315,000,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed \$700,000 is available for emergencies and extraordinary expenses to be expended on the approval or authority of the Inspector General, and payments may be made on the Inspector General's certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes; and of which \$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, shall be for procurement: *Provided*, That the Office of the Inspector General, in coordination with the Department of Veterans Affairs' Office of the Inspector General, shall examine the process and procedures currently in place in the transmission of service treatment and personnel records from the Department of Defense to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

TITLE VII

RELATED AGENCIES

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT
AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND

For payment to the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund, to maintain the proper funding level for continuing the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, \$514,000,000.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT
ACCOUNT

For necessary expenses of the Intelligence Community Management Account, \$528,229,000.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 8001. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 8002. During the current fiscal year, provisions of law prohibiting the payment of compensation to, or employment of, any person not a citizen of the United States shall not apply to personnel of the Department of Defense: *Provided*, That salary increases granted to direct and indirect hire foreign national employees of the Department of Defense funded by this Act shall not be at a rate in excess of the percentage increase authorized by law for civilian employees of the Department of Defense whose pay is computed under the provisions of section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, or at a rate in excess of the percentage increase provided by the appropriate host nation to its own employees, whichever is higher: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to Department of Defense foreign service national employees serving at United States diplomatic missions whose pay is set by the Department of State under the Foreign Service Act of 1980: *Provided further*, That the limitations of this provision shall not apply to foreign national employees of the Department of Defense in the Republic of Turkey.

SEC. 8003. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 8004. No more than 20 percent of the appropriations in this Act which are limited for obligation during the current fiscal year shall be obligated during the last 2 months of the fiscal year: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to obligations for support of active duty training of reserve components or summer camp training of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8005. Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, he may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed \$5,000,000,000 of working capital funds of the Department of Defense or funds made available in this Act to the Department of Defense for military functions (except military construction) between such appropriations or funds or any subdivision thereof, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: *Provided*, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: *Provided further*,

That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Congress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this authority or any other authority in this Act: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds in this Act shall be available to prepare or present a request to the Committees on Appropriations for reprogramming of funds, unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which reprogramming is requested has been denied by the Congress: *Provided further*, That a request for multiple reprogrammings of funds using authority provided in this section shall be made prior to June 30, 2014: *Provided further*, That transfers among military personnel appropriations shall not be taken into account for purposes of the limitation on the amount of funds that may be transferred under this section.

SEC. 8006. (a) With regard to the list of specific programs, projects, and activities (and the dollar amounts and adjustments to budget activities corresponding to such programs, projects, and activities) contained in the tables titled "Explanation of Project Level Adjustments" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), the obligation and expenditure of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act for those programs, projects, and activities for which the amounts appropriated exceed the amounts requested are hereby required by law to be carried out in the manner provided by such tables to the same extent as if the tables were included in the text of this Act.

(b) Amounts specified in the referenced tables described in subsection (a) shall not be treated as subdivisions of appropriations for purposes of section 8005 of this Act: *Provided*, That section 8005 shall apply when transfers of the amounts described in subsection (a) occur between appropriation accounts.

SEC. 8007. (a) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2014: *Provided*, That the report shall include—

(1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation both by budget activity and program, project, and activity as detailed in the Budget Appendix; and

(3) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

(b) Notwithstanding section 8005 of this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for reprogramming or transfer until the report identified in subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that such reprogramming or transfer is necessary as an emergency requirement.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8008. During the current fiscal year, cash balances in working capital funds of the Department of Defense established pursuant to section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, may be maintained in only such amounts as are necessary at any time for cash disbursements to be made from such

funds: *Provided*, That transfers may be made between such funds: *Provided further*, That transfers may be made between working capital funds and the "Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Defense" appropriation and the "Operation and Maintenance" appropriation accounts in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, except that such transfers may not be made unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress of the proposed transfer. Except in amounts equal to the amounts appropriated to working capital funds in this Act, no obligations may be made against a working capital fund to procure or increase the value of war reserve material inventory, unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress prior to any such obligation.

SEC. 8009. Funds appropriated by this Act may not be used to initiate a special access program without prior notification 30 calendar days in advance to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8010. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available to initiate: (1) a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20,000,000 in any one year of the contract or that includes an unfunded contingent liability in excess of \$20,000,000; or (2) a contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20,000,000 in any one year, unless the congressional defense committees have been notified at least 30 days in advance of the proposed contract award: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate a multiyear contract for which the economic order quantity advance procurement is not funded at least to the limits of the Government's liability: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate multiyear procurement contracts for any systems or component thereof if the value of the multiyear contract would exceed \$500,000,000 unless specifically provided in this Act: *Provided further*, That no multiyear procurement contract can be terminated without 10-day prior notification to the congressional defense committees: *Provided further*, That the execution of multiyear authority shall require the use of a present value analysis to determine lowest cost compared to an annual procurement: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this Act may be used for a multiyear contract executed after the date of the enactment of this Act unless in the case of any such contract—

(1) the Secretary of Defense has submitted to Congress a budget request for full funding of units to be procured through the contract and, in the case of a contract for procurement of aircraft, that includes, for any aircraft unit to be procured through the contract for which procurement funds are requested in that budget request for production beyond advance procurement activities in the fiscal year covered by the budget, full funding of procurement of such unit in that fiscal year;

(2) cancellation provisions in the contract do not include consideration of recurring manufacturing costs of the contractor associated with the production of unfunded units to be delivered under the contract;

(3) the contract provides that payments to the contractor under the contract shall not be made in advance of incurred costs on funded units; and

(4) the contract does not provide for a price adjustment based on a failure to award a follow-on contract.

Funds appropriated in title III of this Act may be used for a multiyear procurement contract as follows:

E-2D Advanced Hawkeye, SSN 774 Virginia class submarine, KC-130J, C-130J, HC-130J, MC-130J, AC-130J aircraft, and government-furnished equipment.

SEC. 8011. Within the funds appropriated for the operation and maintenance of the Armed Forces, funds are hereby appropriated pursuant to section 401 of title 10, United States Code, for humanitarian and civic assistance costs under chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code. Such funds may also be obligated for humanitarian and civic assistance costs incidental to authorized operations and pursuant to authority granted in section 401 of chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code, and these obligations shall be reported as required by section 401(d) of title 10, United States Code: *Provided*, That funds available for operation and maintenance shall be available for providing humanitarian and similar assistance by using Civic Action Teams in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and freely associated states of Micronesia, pursuant to the Compact of Free Association as authorized by Public Law 99-239: *Provided further*, That upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that such action is beneficial for graduate medical education programs conducted at Army medical facilities located in Hawaii, the Secretary of the Army may authorize the provision of medical services at such facilities and transportation to such facilities, on a nonreimbursable basis, for civilian patients from American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Guam.

SEC. 8012. (a) During fiscal year 2014, the civilian personnel of the Department of Defense may not be managed on the basis of any end-strength, and the management of such personnel during that fiscal year shall not be subject to any constraint or limitation (known as an end-strength) on the number of such personnel who may be employed on the last day of such fiscal year.

(b) The fiscal year 2015 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2015 Department of Defense budget request shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress as if subsections (a) and (b) of this provision were effective with regard to fiscal year 2015.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to military (civilian) technicians.

SEC. 8013. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before the Congress.

SEC. 8014. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for the basic pay and allowances of any member of the Army participating as a full-time student and receiving benefits paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from the Department of Defense Education Benefits Fund when time spent as a full-time student is credited toward completion of a service commitment: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to those members who have reenlisted with this option prior to October 1, 1987: *Provided further*, That this section applies only to active components of the Army.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8015. Funds appropriated in title III of this Act for the Department of Defense Pilot

Mentor-Protégé Program may be transferred to any other appropriation contained in this Act solely for the purpose of implementing a Mentor-Protégé Program developmental assistance agreement pursuant to section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note), as amended, under the authority of this provision or any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

SEC. 8016. None of the funds in this Act may be available for the purchase by the Department of Defense (and its departments and agencies) of welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain 4 inches in diameter and under unless the anchor and mooring chain are manufactured in the United States from components which are substantially manufactured in the United States: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, the term “manufactured” shall include cutting, heat treating, quality control, testing of chain and welding (including the forging and shot blasting process): *Provided further*, That for the purpose of this section substantially all of the components of anchor and mooring chain shall be considered to be produced or manufactured in the United States if the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured outside the United States: *Provided further*, That when adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis, the Secretary of the service responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

SEC. 8017. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to demilitarize or dispose of M-1 Carbines, M-1 Garand rifles, M-14 rifles, .22 caliber rifles, .30 caliber rifles, or M-1911 pistols, or to demilitarize or destroy small arms ammunition or ammunition components that are not otherwise prohibited from commercial sale under Federal law, unless the small arms ammunition or ammunition components are certified by the Secretary of the Army or designee as unserviceable or unsafe for further use.

SEC. 8018. No more than \$500,000 of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used during a single fiscal year for any single relocation of an organization, unit, activity or function of the Department of Defense into or within the National Capital Region: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees that such a relocation is required in the best interest of the Government.

SEC. 8019. In addition to the funds provided elsewhere in this Act, \$15,000,000 is appropriated only for incentive payments authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544): *Provided*, That a prime contractor or a subcontractor at any tier that makes a subcontract award to any subcontractor or supplier as defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code, shall be considered a contractor for the purposes of being allowed additional compensation under section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544) whenever the prime contract or subcontract amount is

over \$500,000 and involves the expenditure of funds appropriated by an Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense with respect to any fiscal year: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 1906 of title 41, United States Code, this section shall be applicable to any Department of Defense acquisition of supplies or services, including any contract and any subcontract at any tier for acquisition of commercial items produced or manufactured, in whole or in part, by any subcontractor or supplier defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code.

SEC. 8020. Funds appropriated by this Act for the Defense Media Activity shall not be used for any national or international political or psychological activities.

SEC. 8021. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense is authorized to incur obligations of not to exceed \$350,000,000 for purposes specified in section 2350j(c) of title 10, United States Code, in anticipation of receipt of contributions, only from the Government of Kuwait, under that section: *Provided*, That upon receipt, such contributions from the Government of Kuwait shall be credited to the appropriations or fund which incurred such obligations.

SEC. 8022. (a) Of the funds made available in this Act, not less than \$39,532,000 shall be available for the Civil Air Patrol Corporation, of which—

(1) \$28,400,000 shall be available from “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force” to support Civil Air Patrol Corporation operation and maintenance, readiness, counter-drug activities, and drug demand reduction activities involving youth programs;

(2) \$10,200,000 shall be available from “Air-craft Procurement, Air Force”; and

(3) \$932,000 shall be available from “Other Procurement, Air Force” for vehicle procurement.

(b) The Secretary of the Air Force should waive reimbursement for any funds used by the Civil Air Patrol for counter-drug activities in support of Federal, State, and local government agencies.

SEC. 8023. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act are available to establish a new Department of Defense (department) federally funded research and development center (FFRDC), either as a new entity, or as a separate entity administered by an organization managing another FFRDC, or as a nonprofit membership corporation consisting of a consortium of other FFRDCs and other nonprofit entities.

(b) No member of a Board of Directors, Trustees, Overseers, Advisory Group, Special Issues Panel, Visiting Committee, or any similar entity of a defense FFRDC, and no paid consultant to any defense FFRDC, except when acting in a technical advisory capacity, may be compensated for his or her services as a member of such entity, or as a paid consultant by more than one FFRDC in a fiscal year: *Provided*, That a member of any such entity referred to previously in this subsection shall be allowed travel expenses and per diem as authorized under the Federal Joint Travel Regulations, when engaged in the performance of membership duties.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the department from any source during fiscal year 2014 may be used by a defense FFRDC, through a fee or other payment mechanism, for construction of new buildings, for payment of cost sharing for projects funded by Government grants, for absorption of con-

tract overruns, or for certain charitable contributions, not to include employee participation in community service and/or development.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds available to the department during fiscal year 2014, not more than 5,750 staff years of technical effort (staff years) may be funded for defense FFRDCs: *Provided*, That of the specific amount referred to previously in this subsection, not more than 1,125 staff years may be funded for the defense studies and analysis FFRDCs: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall not apply to staff years funded in the National Intelligence Program (NIP) and the Military Intelligence Program (MIP).

(e) The Secretary of Defense shall, with the submission of the department’s fiscal year 2015 budget request, submit a report presenting the specific amounts of staff years of technical effort to be allocated for each defense FFRDC during that fiscal year and the associated budget estimates.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act for FFRDCs is hereby reduced by \$40,000,000.

SEC. 8024. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to procure carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate for use in any Government-owned facility or property under the control of the Department of Defense which were not melted and rolled in the United States or Canada: *Provided*, That these procurement restrictions shall apply to any and all Federal Supply Class 9515, American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) specifications of carbon, alloy or armor steel plate: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: *Provided further*, That these restrictions shall not apply to contracts which are in being as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8025. For the purposes of this Act, the term “congressional defense committees” means the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 8026. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense may acquire the modification, depot maintenance and repair of aircraft, vehicles and vessels as well as the production of components and other Defense-related articles, through competition between Department of Defense depot maintenance activities and private firms: *Provided*, That the Senior Acquisition Executive of the military department or Defense Agency concerned, with power of delegation, shall certify that successful bids include comparable estimates of all direct and indirect costs for both public and private bids: *Provided further*, That Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 shall not apply to competitions conducted under this section.

SEC. 8027. (a)(1) If the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the United States

Trade Representative, determines that a foreign country which is party to an agreement described in paragraph (2) has violated the terms of the agreement by discriminating against certain types of products produced in the United States that are covered by the agreement, the Secretary of Defense shall rescind the Secretary's blanket waiver of the Buy American Act with respect to such types of products produced in that foreign country.

(2) An agreement referred to in paragraph (1) is any reciprocal defense procurement memorandum of understanding, between the United States and a foreign country pursuant to which the Secretary of Defense has prospectively waived the Buy American Act for certain products in that country.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress a report on the amount of Department of Defense purchases from foreign entities in fiscal year 2014. Such report shall separately indicate the dollar value of items for which the Buy American Act was waived pursuant to any agreement described in subsection (a)(2), the Trade Agreement Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), or any international agreement to which the United States is a party.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term "Buy American Act" means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 8028. During the current fiscal year, amounts contained in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account established by section 2921(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1991 (Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) shall be available until expended for the payments specified by section 2921(c)(2) of that Act.

SEC. 8029. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Air Force may convey at no cost to the Air Force, without consideration, to Indian tribes located in the States of Nevada, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Minnesota, and Washington relocatable military housing units located at Grand Forks Air Force Base, Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mountain Home Air Force Base, Ellsworth Air Force Base, and Minot Air Force Base that are excess to the needs of the Air Force.

(b) The Secretary of the Air Force shall convey, at no cost to the Air Force, military housing units under subsection (a) in accordance with the request for such units that are submitted to the Secretary by the Operation Walking Shield Program on behalf of Indian tribes located in the States of Nevada, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Minnesota, and Washington. Any such conveyance shall be subject to the condition that the housing units shall be removed within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the Secretary.

(c) The Operation Walking Shield Program shall resolve any conflicts among requests of Indian tribes for housing units under subsection (a) before submitting requests to the Secretary of the Air Force under subsection (b).

(d) In this section, the term "Indian tribe" means any recognized Indian tribe included on the current list published by the Secretary of the Interior under section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-454; 108 Stat. 4792; 25 U.S.C. 479a-1).

SEC. 8030. During the current fiscal year, appropriations which are available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to purchase items hav-

ing an investment item unit cost of not more than \$250,000.

SEC. 8031. (a) During the current fiscal year, none of the appropriations or funds available to the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds shall be used for the purchase of an investment item for the purpose of acquiring a new inventory item for sale or anticipated sale during the current fiscal year or a subsequent fiscal year to customers of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds if such an item would not have been chargeable to the Department of Defense Business Operations Fund during fiscal year 1994 and if the purchase of such an investment item would be chargeable during the current fiscal year to appropriations made to the Department of Defense for procurement.

(b) The fiscal year 2015 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2015 Department of Defense budget shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress on the basis that any equipment which was classified as an end item and funded in a procurement appropriation contained in this Act shall be budgeted for in a proposed fiscal year 2015 procurement appropriation and not in the supply management business area or any other area or category of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

SEC. 8032. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Central Intelligence Agency shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for the Reserve for Contingencies, which shall remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That funds appropriated, transferred, or otherwise credited to the Central Intelligence Agency Central Services Working Capital Fund during this or any prior or subsequent fiscal year shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That any funds appropriated or transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency for advanced research and development acquisition, for agent operations, and for covert action programs authorized by the President under section 503 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3093) shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

SEC. 8033. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act for the Defense Intelligence Agency may be used for the design, development, and deployment of General Defense Intelligence Program intelligence communications and intelligence information systems for the Services, the Unified and Specified Commands, and the component commands.

SEC. 8034. Of the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", not less than \$12,000,000 shall be made available only for the mitigation of environmental impacts, including training and technical assistance to tribes, related administrative support, the gathering of information, documenting of environmental damage, and developing a system for prioritization of mitigation and cost to complete estimates for mitigation, on Indian lands resulting from Department of Defense activities.

SEC. 8035. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended by an entity of the Department of Defense unless the entity, in expending the funds, complies with the Buy American Act. For purposes of this subsection, the term "Buy American Act" means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

(b) If the Secretary of Defense determines that a person has been convicted of inten-

tionally affixing a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in America, the Secretary shall determine, in accordance with section 2410f of title 10, United States Code, whether the person should be debarred from contracting with the Department of Defense.

(c) In the case of any equipment or products purchased with appropriations provided under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that any entity of the Department of Defense, in expending the appropriation, purchase only American-made equipment and products, provided that American-made equipment and products are cost-competitive, quality competitive, and available in a timely fashion.

SEC. 8036. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for a contract for studies, analysis, or consulting services entered into without competition on the basis of an unsolicited proposal unless the head of the activity responsible for the procurement determines—

(1) as a result of thorough technical evaluation, only one source is found fully qualified to perform the proposed work;

(2) the purpose of the contract is to explore an unsolicited proposal which offers significant scientific or technological promise, represents the product of original thinking, and was submitted in confidence by one source; or

(3) the purpose of the contract is to take advantage of unique and significant industrial accomplishment by a specific concern, or to insure that a new product or idea of a specific concern is given financial support: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to contracts in an amount of less than \$25,000, contracts related to improvements of equipment that is in development or production, or contracts as to which a civilian official of the Department of Defense, who has been confirmed by the Senate, determines that the award of such contract is in the interest of the national defense.

SEC. 8037. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), none of the funds made available by this Act may be used—

(1) to establish a field operating agency; or
(2) to pay the basic pay of a member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the department who is transferred or reassigned from a headquarters activity if the member or employee's place of duty remains at the location of that headquarters.

(b) The Secretary of Defense or Secretary of a military department may waive the limitations in subsection (a), on a case-by-case basis, if the Secretary determines, and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that the granting of the waiver will reduce the personnel requirements or the financial requirements of the department.

(c) This section does not apply to—

(1) field operating agencies funded within the National Intelligence Program;

(2) an Army field operating agency established to eliminate, mitigate, or counter the effects of improvised explosive devices, and, as determined by the Secretary of the Army, other similar threats;

(3) an Army field operating agency established to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of biometric activities and to integrate common biometric technologies throughout the Department of Defense; or

(4) an Air Force field operating agency established to administer the Air Force Mortuary Affairs Program and Mortuary Operations for the Department of Defense and authorized Federal entities.

SEC. 8038. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be obligated or expended by the Secretary of a military department in contravention of the provisions of section 352 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 to adopt any new camouflage pattern design or uniform fabric for any combat or camouflage utility uniform or family of uniforms for use by an Armed Force.

SEC. 8039. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to convert to contractor performance an activity or function of the Department of Defense that, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, is performed by Department of Defense civilian employees unless—

(1) the conversion is based on the result of a public-private competition that includes a most efficient and cost effective organization plan developed by such activity or function;

(2) the Competitive Sourcing Official determines that, over all performance periods stated in the solicitation of offers for performance of the activity or function, the cost of performance of the activity or function by a contractor would be less costly to the Department of Defense by an amount that equals or exceeds the lesser of—

(A) 10 percent of the most efficient organization's personnel-related costs for performance of that activity or function by Federal employees; or

(B) \$10,000,000; and

(3) the contractor does not receive an advantage for a proposal that would reduce costs for the Department of Defense by—

(A) not making an employer-sponsored health insurance plan available to the workers who are to be employed in the performance of that activity or function under the contract; or

(B) offering to such workers an employer-sponsored health benefits plan that requires the employer to contribute less towards the premium or subscription share than the amount that is paid by the Department of Defense for health benefits for civilian employees under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

(b)(1) The Department of Defense, without regard to subsection (a) of this section or subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 2461 of title 10, United States Code, and notwithstanding any administrative regulation, requirement, or policy to the contrary shall have full authority to enter into a contract for the performance of any commercial or industrial type function of the Department of Defense that—

(A) is included on the procurement list established pursuant to section 2 of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (section 8503 of title 41, United States Code);

(B) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or by a qualified nonprofit agency for other severely handicapped individuals in accordance with that Act; or

(C) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified firm under at least 51 percent ownership by an Indian tribe, as defined in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)), or a Native Hawaiian Organization, as defined in section 8(a)(15) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(15)).

(2) This section shall not apply to depot contracts or contracts for depot maintenance as provided in sections 2469 and 2474 of title 10, United States Code.

(c) The conversion of any activity or function of the Department of Defense under the

authority provided by this section shall be credited toward any competitive or outsourcing goal, target, or measurement that may be established by statute, regulation, or policy and is deemed to be awarded under the authority of, and in compliance with, subsection (h) of section 2304 of title 10, United States Code, for the competition or outsourcing of commercial activities.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 8040. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts:

“National Defense Sealift Fund”, 2011/XXXX, \$10,000,000;

“Other Procurement, Army”, 2012/2014, \$40,000,000;

“Aircraft Procurement, Navy”, 2012/2014, \$10,000,000;

“Weapons Procurement, Navy”, 2012/2014, \$33,300,000;

“Other Procurement, Navy”, 2012/2014, \$266,486,000;

“Aircraft Procurement, Air Force”, 2012/2014, \$449,735,000;

“Missile Procurement, Air Force”, 2012/2014, \$10,000,000;

“National Defense Sealift Fund”, 2012/XXXX, \$14,000,000;

“Defense Health Program”, 2012/2014, \$144,518,000;

“Cooperative Threat Reduction Account”, 2013/2015, \$37,500,000;

“Other Procurement, Army”, 2013/2015, \$45,426,000;

“Aircraft Procurement, Navy”, 2013/2015, \$112,000,000;

“Weapons Procurement, Navy”, 2013/2015, \$5,000,000;

“Other Procurement, Navy”, 2013/2015, \$7,979,000;

“Procurement, Marine Corps”, 2013/2015, \$12,650,000;

“Aircraft Procurement, Air Force”, 2013/2015, \$239,090,000;

“Missile Procurement, Air Force”, 2013/2015, \$55,000,000;

“Other Procurement, Air Force”, 2013/2015, \$44,900,000;

“Procurement, Defense-Wide”, 2013/2015, \$104,043,000;

“Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army”, 2013/2014, \$46,100,000;

“Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy”, 2013/2014, \$59,257,000;

“Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force”, 2013/2014, \$38,646,000;

“Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, 2013/2014, \$15,000,000;

“Defense Health Program”, 2013/2014, \$998,000; and

“Defense Health Program”, 2013/2015, \$104,461,000.

SEC. 8041. None of the funds available in this Act may be used to reduce the authorized positions for military technicians (dual status) of the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Army Reserve and Air Force Reserve for the purpose of applying any administratively imposed civilian personnel ceiling, freeze, or reduction on military technicians (dual status), unless such reductions are a direct result of a reduction in military force structure.

SEC. 8042. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 8043. Funds appropriated in this Act for operation and maintenance of the Mil-

tary Departments, Combatant Commands and Defense Agencies shall be available for reimbursement of pay, allowances and other expenses which would otherwise be incurred against appropriations for the National Guard and Reserve when members of the National Guard and Reserve provide intelligence or counterintelligence support to Combatant Commands, Defense Agencies and Joint Intelligence Activities, including the activities and programs included within the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program: *Provided*, That nothing in this section authorizes deviation from established Reserve and National Guard personnel and training procedures.

SEC. 8044. During the current fiscal year, none of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to reduce the civilian medical and medical support personnel assigned to military treatment facilities below the September 30, 2003, level: *Provided*, That the Service Surgeons General may waive this section by certifying to the congressional defense committees that the beneficiary population is declining in some catchment areas and civilian strength reductions may be consistent with responsible resource stewardship and capitation-based budgeting.

SEC. 8045. (a) None of the funds available to the Department of Defense for any fiscal year for drug interdiction or counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

(b) None of the funds available to the Central Intelligence Agency for any fiscal year for drug interdiction and counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

SEC. 8046. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the procurement of ball and roller bearings other than those produced by a domestic source and of domestic origin: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: *Provided further*, That this restriction shall not apply to the purchase of “commercial items”, as defined by section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, except that the restriction shall apply to ball or roller bearings purchased as end items.

SEC. 8047. None of the funds in this Act may be used to purchase any supercomputer which is not manufactured in the United States, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes that is not available from United States manufacturers.

SEC. 8048. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee of the Department of Defense who approves or implements the transfer of administrative responsibilities or budgetary resources of any program, project, or activity financed by this Act to the jurisdiction of another Federal agency not financed by this Act without the express authorization of Congress: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to

transfers of funds expressly provided for in Defense Appropriations Acts, or provisions of Acts providing supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8049. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the current fiscal year may be obligated or expended to transfer to another nation or an international organization any defense articles or services (other than intelligence services) for use in the activities described in subsection (b) unless the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer.

(b) This section applies to—

(1) any international peacekeeping or peace-enforcement operation under the authority of chapter VI or chapter VII of the United Nations Charter under the authority of a United Nations Security Council resolution; and

(2) any other international peacekeeping, peace-enforcement, or humanitarian assistance operation.

(c) A notice under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(2) A statement of the value of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(3) In the case of a proposed transfer of equipment or supplies—

(A) a statement of whether the inventory requirements of all elements of the Armed Forces (including the reserve components) for the type of equipment or supplies to be transferred have been met; and

(B) a statement of whether the items proposed to be transferred will have to be replaced and, if so, how the President proposes to provide funds for such replacement.

SEC. 8050. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense under this Act shall be obligated or expended to pay a contractor under a contract with the Department of Defense for costs of any amount paid by the contractor to an employee when—

(1) such costs are for a bonus or otherwise in excess of the normal salary paid by the contractor to the employee; and

(2) such bonus is part of restructuring costs associated with a business combination.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8051. During the current fiscal year, no more than \$30,000,000 of appropriations made in this Act under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide” may be transferred to appropriations available for the pay of military personnel, to be merged with, and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred, to be used in support of such personnel in connection with support and services for eligible organizations and activities outside the Department of Defense pursuant to section 2012 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8052. During the current fiscal year, in the case of an appropriation account of the Department of Defense for which the period of availability for obligation has expired or which has closed under the provisions of section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, and which has a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance, an obligation or an adjustment of an obligation may be charged to any current appropriation account for the same purpose as the expired or closed account if—

(1) the obligation would have been properly chargeable (except as to amount) to the ex-

pired or closed account before the end of the period of availability or closing of that account;

(2) the obligation is not otherwise properly chargeable to any current appropriation account of the Department of Defense; and

(3) in the case of an expired account, the obligation is not chargeable to a current appropriation of the Department of Defense under the provisions of section 1405(b)(8) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, Public Law 101-510, as amended (31 U.S.C. 1551 note): *Provided*, That in the case of an expired account, if subsequent review or investigation discloses that there was not in fact a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance in the account, any charge to a current account under the authority of this section shall be reversed and recorded against the expired account: *Provided further*, That the total amount charged to a current appropriation under this section may not exceed an amount equal to 1 percent of the total appropriation for that account.

SEC. 8053. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau may permit the use of equipment of the National Guard Distance Learning Project by any person or entity on a space-available, reimbursable basis. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall establish the amount of reimbursement for such use on a case-by-case basis.

(b) Amounts collected under subsection (a) shall be credited to funds available for the National Guard Distance Learning Project and be available to defray the costs associated with the use of equipment of the project under that subsection. Such funds shall be available for such purposes without fiscal year limitation.

SEC. 8054. Using funds made available by this Act or any other Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, pursuant to a determination under section 2690 of title 10, United States Code, may implement cost-effective agreements for required heating facility modernization in the Kaiserslautern Military Community in the Federal Republic of Germany: *Provided*, That in the City of Kaiserslautern and at the Rhine Ordnance Barracks area, such agreements will include the use of United States anthracite as the base load energy for municipal district heat to the United States Defense installations: *Provided further*, That at Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center and Ramstein Air Base, furnished heat may be obtained from private, regional or municipal services, if provisions are included for the consideration of United States coal as an energy source.

SEC. 8055. None of the funds appropriated in title IV of this Act may be used to procure end-items for delivery to military forces for operational training, operational use or inventory requirements: *Provided*, That this restriction does not apply to end-items used in development, prototyping, and test activities preceding and leading to acceptance for operational use: *Provided further*, That this restriction does not apply to programs funded within the National Intelligence Program: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8056. (a) The Secretary of Defense may, on a case-by-case basis, waive with respect to a foreign country each limitation on the procurement of defense items from foreign sources provided in law if the Secretary determines that the application of the limi-

tation with respect to that country would invalidate cooperative programs entered into between the Department of Defense and the foreign country, or would invalidate reciprocal trade agreements for the procurement of defense items entered into under section 2531 of title 10, United States Code, and the country does not discriminate against the same or similar defense items produced in the United States for that country.

(b) Subsection (a) applies with respect to—

(1) contracts and subcontracts entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) options for the procurement of items that are exercised after such date under contracts that are entered into before such date if the option prices are adjusted for any reason other than the application of a waiver granted under subsection (a).

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to a limitation regarding construction of public vessels, ball and roller bearings, food, and clothing or textile materials as defined by section 11 (chapters 50-65) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule and products classified under headings 4010, 4202, 4203, 6401 through 6406, 6505, 7019, 7218 through 7229, 7304.41 through 7304.49, 7306.40, 7502 through 7508, 8105, 8108, 8109, 8211, 8215, and 9404.

SEC. 8057. (a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any training, equipment, or other assistance for the members of a unit of a foreign security force if the Secretary of Defense has credible information that the unit has committed a gross violation of human rights.

(2) The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall ensure that prior to a decision to provide any training, equipment, or other assistance to a unit of a foreign security force full consideration is given to any credible information available to the Department of State relating to human rights violations by such unit.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition in subsection (a)(1) shall not apply if the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, determines that the government of such country has taken all necessary corrective steps, or if the equipment or other assistance is necessary to assist in disaster relief operations or other humanitarian or national security emergencies.

(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, may waive the prohibition in subsection (a)(1) if the Secretary of Defense determines that such waiver is required by extraordinary circumstances.

(d) PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish, and periodically update, procedures to ensure that any information in the possession of the Department of Defense about gross violations of human rights by units of foreign security forces is shared on a timely basis with the Department of State.

(e) REPORT.—Not more than 15 days after the application of any exception under subsection (b) or the exercise of any waiver under subsection (c), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(1) in the case of an exception under subsection (b), providing notice of the use of the exception and stating the grounds for the exception; and

(2) in the case of a waiver under subsection (c), describing the information relating to the gross violation of human rights; the extraordinary or other circumstances that necessitate the waiver; the purpose and duration of the training, equipment, or other assistance; and the United States forces and the foreign security force unit involved.

(f) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the congressional defense committees and the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 8058. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or other Department of Defense Appropriations Acts may be obligated or expended for the purpose of performing repairs or maintenance to military family housing units of the Department of Defense, including areas in such military family housing units that may be used for the purpose of conducting official Department of Defense business.

SEC. 8059. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated in this Act under the heading “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide” for any new start advanced concept technology demonstration project or joint capability demonstration project may only be obligated 45 days after a report, including a description of the project, the planned acquisition and transition strategy and its estimated annual and total cost, has been provided in writing to the congressional defense committees: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying to the congressional defense committees that it is in the national interest to do so.

SEC. 8060. The Secretary of Defense shall provide a classified quarterly report beginning 30 days after enactment of this Act, to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, Subcommittees on Defense on certain matters as directed in the classified annex accompanying this Act.

SEC. 8061. During the current fiscal year, none of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to provide support to another department or agency of the United States if such department or agency is more than 90 days in arrears in making payment to the Department of Defense for goods or services previously provided to such department or agency on a reimbursable basis: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply if the department is authorized by law to provide support to such department or agency on a nonreimbursable basis, and is providing the requested support pursuant to such authority: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8062. Notwithstanding section 12310(b) of title 10, United States Code, a Reserve who is a member of the National Guard serving on full-time National Guard duty under section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, may perform duties in support of the ground-based elements of the National Ballistic Missile Defense System.

SEC. 8063. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to transfer to any non-governmental entity ammunition held by the Department of Defense that has a center-fire cartridge and a United States military nomenclature designation of “armor penetrator”, “armor piercing (AP)”, “armor piercing incendiary (API)”, or “armor-piercing incendiary tracer (API-T)”, except to an entity performing demilitarization services for the Department of Defense under a contract that requires the entity to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department of Defense that armor piercing projectiles are either: (1) rendered incapable of reuse by the demilitarization process; or (2)

used to manufacture ammunition pursuant to a contract with the Department of Defense or the manufacture of ammunition for export pursuant to a License for Permanent Export of Unclassified Military Articles issued by the Department of State.

SEC. 8064. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, may waive payment of all or part of the consideration that otherwise would be required under section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, in the case of a lease of personal property for a period not in excess of 1 year to any organization specified in section 508(d) of title 32, United States Code, or any other youth, social, or fraternal nonprofit organization as may be approved by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, on a case-by-case basis.

SEC. 8065. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the support of any nonappropriated funds activity of the Department of Defense that procures malt beverages and wine with nonappropriated funds for resale (including such alcoholic beverages sold by the drink) on a military installation located in the United States unless such malt beverages and wine are procured within that State, or in the case of the District of Columbia, within the District of Columbia, in which the military installation is located: *Provided*, That in a case in which the military installation is located in more than one State, purchases may be made in any State in which the installation is located: *Provided further*, That such local procurement requirements for malt beverages and wine shall apply to all alcoholic beverages only for military installations in States which are not contiguous with another State: *Provided further*, That alcoholic beverages other than wine and malt beverages, in contiguous States and the District of Columbia shall be procured from the most competitive source, price and other factors considered.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8066. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Army”, \$108,725,800 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to transfer such funds to other activities of the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense is authorized to enter into and carry out contracts for the acquisition of real property, construction, personal services, and operations related to projects carrying out the purposes of this section: *Provided further*, That contracts entered into under the authority of this section may provide for such indemnification as the Secretary determines to be necessary: *Provided further*, That projects authorized by this section shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local law to the maximum extent consistent with the national security, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 8067. Section 8106 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (titles I through VIII of the matter under subsection 101(b) of Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-111; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) shall continue in effect to apply to disbursements that are made by the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2014.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8068. During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$200,000,000 from funds available under “Operation and Maintenance, De-

fense-Wide” may be transferred to the Department of State “Global Security Contingency Fund”: *Provided*, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 30 days prior to making transfers to the Department of State “Global Security Contingency Fund”, notify the congressional defense committees in writing with the source of funds and a detailed justification, execution plan, and timeline for each proposed project.

SEC. 8069. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, \$4,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense, to remain available for obligation until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, that upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that it shall serve the national interest, these funds shall be available only for a grant to the Fisher House Foundation, Inc., only for the construction and furnishing of additional Fisher Houses to meet the needs of military family members when confronted with the illness or hospitalization of an eligible military beneficiary.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8070. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the headings “Procurement, Defense-Wide” and “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, \$504,091,000 shall be for the Israeli Cooperative Programs: *Provided*, That of this amount, \$235,309,000 shall be for the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Government of Israel for the procurement of the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats, including \$15,000,000 for non-recurring engineering costs in connection with the establishment of a capacity for co-production in the United States by industry of the United States of parts and components for the Iron Dome short-range rocket defense program; \$149,712,000 shall be for the Short Range Ballistic Missile Defense (SRBMD) program, including cruise missile defense research and development under the SRBMD program, of which \$15,000,000 shall be for production activities of SRBMD missiles in the United States and in Israel to meet Israel's defense requirements consistent with each nation's laws, regulations, and procedures; \$74,707,000 shall be available for an upper-tier component to the Israeli Missile Defense Architecture; and \$44,363,000 shall be for the Arrow System Improvement Program including development of a long range, ground and airborne, detection suite: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this provision for production of missiles and missile components may be transferred to appropriations available for the procurement of weapons and equipment, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period and the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this provision is in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

SEC. 8071. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be obligated to modify command and control relationships to give Fleet Forces Command operational and administrative control of U.S. Navy forces assigned to the Pacific fleet: *Provided*, That the command and control relationships which existed on October 1, 2004, shall remain in force unless changes are specifically authorized in a subsequent Act: *Provided further*, That this section does not apply to administrative control of Navy Air and Missile Defense Command.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8072. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, \$960,400,000 shall be available until September 30, 2014, to fund prior year shipbuilding cost increases: *Provided*, That upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall transfer funds to the following appropriations in the amounts specified: *Provided further*, That the amounts transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the appropriations to which transferred to:

(1) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2007/2014: LHA Replacement Program \$37,700,000;

(2) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2008/2014: Carrier Replacement Program \$588,100,000;

(3) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2010/2014: Joint High Speed Vessel \$7,600,000;

(4) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2013/2014: Virginia class submarine \$227,000,000; and

(5) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2013/2014: DDG-51 \$100,000,000.

SEC. 8073. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2014 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

SEC. 8074. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity unless such program, project, or activity must be undertaken immediately in the interest of national security and only after written prior notification to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8075. The budget of the President for fiscal year 2015 submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, shall include separate budget justification documents for costs of United States Armed Forces’ participation in contingency operations for the Military Personnel accounts, the Operation and Maintenance accounts, the Procurement accounts, and the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation accounts: *Provided*, That these documents shall include a description of the funding requested for each contingency operation, for each military service, to include all Active and Reserve components, and for each appropriations account: *Provided further*, That these documents shall include estimated costs for each element of expense or object class, a reconciliation of increases and decreases for each contingency operation, and programmatic data including, but not limited to, troop strength for each Active and Reserve component, and estimates of the major weapons systems deployed in support of each contingency: *Provided further*, That these documents shall include budget exhibits OP-5 and OP-32 (as defined in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation) for all contingency operations for the budget year and the two preceding fiscal years.

SEC. 8076. None of the funds in this Act may be used for research, development, test, evaluation, procurement or deployment of nuclear armed interceptors of a missile defense system.

SEC. 8077. In addition to the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available else-

where in this Act, \$44,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: *Provided*, That upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that it shall serve the national interest, the Secretary shall make grants in the amounts specified as follows: \$20,000,000 to the United Service Organizations and \$24,000,000 to the Red Cross.

SEC. 8078. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to reduce or disestablish the operation of the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron of the Air Force Reserve, if such action would reduce the WC-130 Weather Reconnaissance mission below the levels funded in this Act: *Provided*, That the Air Force shall allow the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron to perform other missions in support of national defense requirements during the non-hurricane season.

SEC. 8079. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for integration of foreign intelligence information unless the information has been lawfully collected and processed during the conduct of authorized foreign intelligence activities: *Provided*, That information pertaining to United States persons shall only be handled in accordance with protections provided in the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution as implemented through Executive Order No. 12333.

SEC. 8080. (a) At the time members of reserve components of the Armed Forces are called or ordered to active duty under section 12302(a) of title 10, United States Code, each member shall be notified in writing of the expected period during which the member will be mobilized.

(b) The Secretary of Defense may waive the requirements of subsection (a) in any case in which the Secretary determines that it is necessary to do so to respond to a national security emergency or to meet dire operational requirements of the Armed Forces.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8081. The Secretary of Defense may transfer funds from any available Department of the Navy appropriation to any available Navy ship construction appropriation for the purpose of liquidating necessary changes resulting from inflation, market fluctuations, or rate adjustments for any ship construction program appropriated in law: *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$100,000,000 under the authority provided by this section: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may not transfer any funds until 30 days after the proposed transfer has been reported to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, unless a response from the Committees is received sooner: *Provided further*, That any funds transferred pursuant to this section shall retain the same period of availability as when originally appropriated: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided by this section is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

SEC. 8082. For purposes of section 7108 of title 41, United States Code, any subdivision of appropriations made under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy” that is not closed at the time reimbursement is made shall be available to reimburse the Judgment Fund and shall be considered for the same purposes as any subdivision under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy” appropriations in the current fiscal year or any prior fiscal year.

SEC. 8083. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to transfer

research and development, acquisition, or other program authority relating to current tactical unmanned aerial vehicles (TUA Vs) from the Army.

(b) The Army shall retain responsibility for and operational control of the MQ-1C Gray Eagle Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) in order to support the Secretary of Defense in matters relating to the employment of unmanned aerial vehicles.

SEC. 8084. Up to \$15,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Navy” may be made available for the Asia Pacific Regional Initiative Program for the purpose of enabling the Pacific Command to execute Theater Security Cooperation activities such as humanitarian assistance, and payment of incremental and personnel costs of training and exercising with foreign security forces: *Provided*, That funds made available for this purpose may be used, notwithstanding any other funding authorities for humanitarian assistance, security assistance or combined exercise expenses: *Provided further*, That funds may not be obligated to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited from receiving such type of assistance under any other provision of law.

SEC. 8085. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for research and technology, which shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

SEC. 8086. For purposes of section 1553(b) of title 31, United States Code, any subdivision of appropriations made in this Act under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy” shall be considered to be for the same purpose as any subdivision under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy” appropriations in any prior fiscal year, and the 1 percent limitation shall apply to the total amount of the appropriation.

SEC. 8087. (a) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit a report to the congressional intelligence committees to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2014: *Provided*, That the report shall include—

(1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President’s budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation by Expenditure Center and project; and

(3) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

(b) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this Act shall be available for reprogramming or transfer until the report identified in subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional intelligence committees, unless the Director of National Intelligence certifies in writing to the congressional intelligence committees that such reprogramming or transfer is necessary as an emergency requirement.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8088. Of the funds appropriated in the Intelligence Community Management Account for the Program Manager for the Information Sharing Environment, \$20,000,000 is available for transfer by the Director of National Intelligence to other departments and agencies for purposes of Government-

wide information sharing activities: *Provided*, That funds transferred under this provision are to be merged with and available for the same purposes and time period as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That the Office of Management and Budget must approve any transfers made under this provision.

SEC. 8089. (a) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this or any prior appropriations Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds in accordance with section 102A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(d)) that—

- (1) creates a new start effort;
 - (2) terminates a program with appropriated funding of \$10,000,000 or more;
 - (3) transfers funding into or out of the National Intelligence Program; or
 - (4) transfers funding between appropriations,
- unless the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds; this notification period may be reduced for urgent national security requirements.

(b) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this or any prior appropriations Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds in accordance with section 102A(d) or the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(d)) that results in a cumulative increase or decrease of the levels specified in the classified annex accompanying the Act unless the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds; this notification period may be reduced for urgent national security requirements.

SEC. 8090. The Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress each year, at or about the time that the President's budget is submitted to Congress that year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a future-years intelligence program (including associated annexes) reflecting the estimated expenditures and proposed appropriations included in that budget. Any such future-years intelligence program shall cover the fiscal year with respect to which the budget is submitted and at least the four succeeding fiscal years.

SEC. 8091. For the purposes of this Act, the term "congressional intelligence committees" means the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 8092. The Department of Defense shall continue to report incremental contingency operations costs for Operation Enduring Freedom on a monthly basis and any other operation designated and identified by the Secretary of Defense for the purposes of section 127a of title 10, United States Code, on a semi-annual basis in the Cost of War Execution Report as prescribed in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation Department of Defense Instruction 7000.14, Volume 12, Chapter 23 "Contingency Operations", Annex 1, dated September 2005.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8093. During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$11,000,000 from each of the appropriations made in title II of this Act for "Operation and Maintenance, Army", "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", and "Oper-

ation and Maintenance, Air Force" may be transferred by the military department concerned to its central fund established for Fisher Houses and Suites pursuant to section 2493(d) of title 10, United States Code.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8094. Funds appropriated by this Act for operation and maintenance may be available for the purpose of making remittances and transfers to the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund in accordance with section 1705 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8095. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

- (1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or
- (2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

SEC. 8096. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract for an amount in excess of \$1,000,000, unless the contractor agrees not to—

- (1) enter into any agreement with any of its employees or independent contractors that requires, as a condition of employment, that the employee or independent contractor agree to resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention; or

- (2) take any action to enforce any provision of an existing agreement with an employee or independent contractor that mandates that the employee or independent contractor resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract unless the contractor certifies that it requires each covered subcontractor to agree not to enter into, and not to take any action to enforce any provision of, any agreement as described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), with respect to any employee or independent contractor performing work related to such subcontract. For purposes of this subsection, a "covered subcontractor" is an entity that has a subcontract in excess of \$1,000,000 on a contract subject to subsection (a).

(c) The prohibitions in this section do not apply with respect to a contractor's or subcontractor's agreements with employees or independent contractors that may not be enforced in a court of the United States.

(d) The Secretary of Defense may waive the application of subsection (a) or (b) to a particular contractor or subcontractor for the purposes of a particular contract or subcontract if the Secretary or the Deputy Sec-

retary personally determines that the waiver is necessary to avoid harm to national security interests of the United States, and that the term of the contract or subcontract is not longer than necessary to avoid such harm. The determination shall set forth with specificity the grounds for the waiver and for the contract or subcontract term selected, and shall state any alternatives considered in lieu of a waiver and the reasons each such alternative would not avoid harm to national security interests of the United States. The Secretary of Defense shall transmit to Congress, and simultaneously make public, any determination under this subsection not less than 15 business days before the contract or subcontract addressed in the determination may be awarded.

SEC. 8097. None of the funds made available under this Act may be distributed to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) or its subsidiaries.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8098. From within the funds appropriated for operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Program in this Act, up to \$143,087,000, shall be available for transfer to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund in accordance with the provisions of section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, Public Law 111-84: *Provided*, That for purposes of section 1704(b), the facility operations funded are operations of the integrated Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center, consisting of the North Chicago Veterans Affairs Medical Center, the Navy Ambulatory Care Center, and supporting facilities designated as a combined Federal medical facility as described by section 706 of Public Law 110-417: *Provided further*, That additional funds may be transferred from funds appropriated for operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Program to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund upon written notification by the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 8099. The Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall not employ more Senior Executive employees than are specified in the classified annex.

SEC. 8100. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to pay a retired general or flag officer to serve as a senior mentor advising the Department of Defense unless such retired officer files a Standard Form 278 (or successor form concerning public financial disclosure under part 2634 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations) to the Office of Government Ethics.

SEC. 8101. Appropriations available to the Department of Defense may be used for the purchase of heavy and light armored vehicles for the physical security of personnel or for force protection purposes up to a limit of \$250,000 per vehicle, notwithstanding price or other limitations applicable to the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles.

SEC. 8102. Of the amounts appropriated for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" the following amounts shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, for the following authorized purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of law, acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense, to make grants, conclude cooperative agreements, and supplement other Federal funds, to remain available until expended, to support critical existing and enduring military installations and

missions on Guam, as well as any potential Department of Defense growth: (1) \$106,400,000 for addressing the need for civilian water and wastewater improvements, and (2) \$13,000,000 for construction of a regional public health laboratory: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to obligating funds for either of the forgoing purposes, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such obligation.

SEC. 8103. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Defense to take beneficial occupancy of more than 3,000 parking spaces (other than handicapped-reserved spaces) to be provided by the BRAC 133 project: *Provided*, That this limitation may be waived in part if: (1) the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that levels of service at existing intersections in the vicinity of the project have not experienced failing levels of service as defined by the Transportation Research Board Highway Capacity Manual over a consecutive 90-day period; (2) the Department of Defense and the Virginia Department of Transportation agree on the number of additional parking spaces that may be made available to employees of the facility subject to continued 90-day traffic monitoring; and (3) the Secretary of Defense notifies the congressional defense committees in writing at least 14 days prior to exercising this waiver of the number of additional parking spaces to be made available.

SEC. 8104. The Secretary of Defense shall report quarterly the numbers of civilian personnel end strength by appropriation account for each and every appropriation account used to finance Federal civilian personnel salaries to the congressional defense committees within 15 days after the end of each fiscal quarter.

SEC. 8105. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this or any other Act may be used to take any action to modify—

(1) the appropriations account structure for the National Intelligence Program budget, including through the creation of a new appropriation or new appropriations account;

(2) how the National Intelligence Program budget request is presented, organized, and managed within the Department of Defense budget;

(3) how the National Intelligence Program appropriations are apportioned to the executing agencies; or

(4) how the National Intelligence Program appropriations are allotted, obligated and disbursed.

(b) The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense may jointly, only for the purposes of achieving auditable financial statements and improving fiscal reporting, study and develop detailed proposals for alternative financial management processes. Such study shall include a comprehensive counterintelligence risk assessment to ensure that none of the alternative processes will adversely affect counterintelligence.

(c) Upon development of the detailed proposals defined under subsection (b), the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) provide the proposed alternatives to all affected agencies;

(2) receive certification from all affected agencies attesting that the proposed alternatives will help achieve auditability, improve fiscal reporting, and will not adversely affect counterintelligence; and

(3) not later than 30 days after receiving all necessary certifications under paragraph (2),

present the proposed alternatives and certifications to the congressional defense and intelligence committees.

(d) This section shall not be construed to alter or affect the application of section 924 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 to the amounts made available by this Act.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8106. Upon a determination by the Director of National Intelligence that such action is necessary and in the national interest, the Director may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed \$2,000,000,000 of the funds made available in this Act for the National Intelligence Program: *Provided*, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen intelligence requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: *Provided further*, That a request for multiple reprogrammings of funds using authority provided in this section shall be made prior to June 30, 2014.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8107. (a) Of the funds previously appropriated for the “Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund”, \$1,920,000,000 is hereby rescinded;

(b) There is appropriated \$2,244,400,000 for the “Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund”, to remain available until September 30, 2021: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall transfer funds from the “Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund” to appropriations for military personnel; operation and maintenance; research, development, test and evaluation; and procurement, only for the purposes of manning, operating, sustaining, equipping and modernizing the Ticonderoga-class guided missile cruisers CG-63, CG-64, CG-65, CG-66, CG-68, CG-69, CG-73, and the Whidbey Island-class dock landing ships LSD-41 and LSD-46: *Provided further*, That funds transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriation to which they are transferred: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided herein shall be in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, not less than 30 days prior to making any transfer from the “Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund”, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of such transfer: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall transfer and obligate funds from the “Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund” for modernization of not less than one Ticonderoga-class guided missile cruiser as detailed above in fiscal year 2014: *Provided further*, That the prohibition in section 2244(a) of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to the use of any funds transferred pursuant to this subsection.

SEC. 8108. The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness shall conduct a study to be known as the “Review of Superintendents of Military Service Academies”: *Provided*, That the study shall use the vast resources in Professional Military Education and Training to provide an objective and comprehensive evaluation of the role of a modern superintendent of a military service academy, including the criteria to be used in

selecting and evaluating the performance of a superintendent of a military service academy: *Provided further*, That not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the review board shall submit to the Secretary of Defense and to the congressional defense committees a report on the findings of the review under this section: *Provided further*, That in addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, \$1,000,000 shall be available for the review.

SEC. 8109. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, to reflect savings due to favorable foreign exchange rates, the total amount appropriated in this Act is hereby reduced by \$380,000,000.

SEC. 8110. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8111. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used to transfer any individual detained at United States Naval Station Guantánamo Bay, Cuba to the custody or control of the individual’s country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity except in accordance with section 1035 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

SEC. 8112. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to construct, acquire, or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual described in subsection (c) for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense.

(b) The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any modification of facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

(c) An individual described in this subsection is any individual who, as of June 24, 2009, is located at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, and who—

(1) is not a citizen of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is—

(A) in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; or

(B) otherwise under detention at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

SEC. 8113. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 8114. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 8115. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 1590 or 1591 of title 18, United States Code, or in contravention of the requirements of section 106(g) or (h) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g) or (h)).

SEC. 8116. None of the funds made available by this Act for excess defense articles, assistance under section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163; 119 Stat. 3456), or peacekeeping operations for the countries designated in 2013 to be in violation of the standards of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 may be used to support any military training or operation that includes child soldiers, as defined by the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-457; 22 U.S.C. 2370c-1), unless such assistance is otherwise permitted under section 404 of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008.

SEC. 8117. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

SEC. 8118. The Secretary of the Air Force shall obligate and expend funds previously appropriated for the procurement of RQ-4B Global Hawk aircraft for the purposes for which such funds were originally appropriated: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to retire, divest, realign or transfer RQ-4B Global Hawk aircraft, or to disestablish or convert units associated with such aircraft.

SEC. 8119. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency to lease or purchase new light duty vehicles, for any executive fleet, or for an agency's fleet inventory, except in accordance with Presidential Memorandum-Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011.

SEC. 8120. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract with any person or other entity listed in the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS)/System for Award Management (SAM) as having been convicted of fraud against the Federal Government.

SEC. 8121. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act for the Department of Defense may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, to make a grant to, or to provide a loan or loan guarantee to Rosoboronexport.

(b) The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation in subsection (a) if the Secretary certifies in writing that the waiver is in the national security interest of the United States.

(c) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO OBLIGATION OF FUNDS PURSUANT TO WAIVER.—

(1) Not later than 30 days before obligating funds pursuant to the waiver under subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense commit-

tees a notice on the obligation of funds pursuant to the waiver.

(2) Not later than 15 days after the submittal of the notice under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the following:

(A) An assessment of the number, if any, of S-300 advanced anti-aircraft missiles that Rosoboronexport has delivered to the Assad regime in Syria.

(B) A list of known contracts, if any, that Rosoboronexport has signed with the Assad regime since January 1, 2013.

(C) An explanation why it is in the national security interest of the United States to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, to make a grant to, or to provide a loan or loan guarantee to Rosoboronexport.

(D) An explanation why comparable equipment cannot be purchased from another source.

SEC. 8122. Section 8159(c) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2002 (division A of Public Law 107-117, 10 U.S.C. 2401a note) is amended by striking paragraph (7).

SEC. 8123. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for the purchase or manufacture of a flag of the United States unless such flags are treated as covered items under section 2533a(b) of title 10, United States Code.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8124. In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available elsewhere in this Act, \$25,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense and made available for transfer to the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps, for purposes of implementation of a Sexual Assault Special Victims Program: *Provided*, That funds transferred under this provision are to be merged with and available for the same purposes and time period as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

SEC. 8125. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of the amendments made to the Uniform Code of Military Justice of title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 regarding the discharge or dismissal of a member of the Armed Forces convicted of certain sex-related offenses, the required trial of such offenses by general courts-martial, and the limitations imposed on convening authority discretion regarding court-martial findings and sentences.

SEC. 8126. None of the funds appropriated in this, or any other Act, may be obligated or expended by the United States Government for the direct personal benefit of the President of Afghanistan.

SEC. 8127. (a) Of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Department of Defense, amounts may be made available, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to local military commanders appointed by the Secretary of Defense, or by an officer or employee designated by the Secretary, to provide at their discretion ex gratia payments in amounts consistent with subsection (d) of this section for damage, personal injury, or death that is incident to combat operations of the Armed Forces in a foreign country.

(b) An ex gratia payment under this section may be provided only if—

(1) the prospective foreign civilian recipient is determined by the local military commander to be friendly to the United States;

(2) a claim for damages would not be compensable under chapter 163 of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the "Foreign Claims Act"); and

(3) the property damage, personal injury, or death was not caused by action by an enemy.

(c) NATURE OF PAYMENTS.—Any payments provided under a program under subsection (a) shall not be considered an admission or acknowledgement of any legal obligation to compensate for any damage, personal injury, or death.

(d) AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS.—If the Secretary of Defense determines a program under subsection (a) to be appropriate in a particular setting, the amounts of payments, if any, to be provided to civilians determined to have suffered harm incident to combat operations of the Armed Forces under the program should be determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary and based on an assessment, which should include such factors as cultural appropriateness and prevailing economic conditions.

(e) LEGAL ADVICE.—Local military commanders shall receive legal advice before making ex gratia payments under this subsection. The legal advisor, under regulations of the Department of Defense, shall advise on whether an ex gratia payment is proper under this section and applicable Department of Defense regulations.

(f) WRITTEN RECORD.—A written record of any ex gratia payment offered or denied shall be kept by the local commander and on a timely basis submitted to the appropriate office in the Department of Defense as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

(g) REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall report to the congressional defense committees on an annual basis the efficacy of the ex gratia payment program including the number of types of cases considered, amounts offered, the response from ex gratia payment recipients, and any recommended modifications to the program.

(h) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to provide any new authority to the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 8128. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense shall be used to conduct any environmental impact analysis related to Minuteman III silos that contain a missile as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8129. The amounts appropriated in title I and II of this Act are hereby reduced by \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That the reduction shall be applied to funding for general and flag officers within the military personnel and operation and maintenance appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the reduction by appropriation and budget line item not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available by this Act may be used for flag or general officers for each military department that are in excess to the number of such officers serving in such military department as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8130. None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used to transition elements of the 18th Aggressor Squadron out of Eielson Air Force Base.

SEC. 8131. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to cancel the avionics modernization program of record for C-130 aircraft.

SEC. 8132. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense to grant an enlistment waiver for

an offense within offense code 433 (rape, sexual abuse, sexual assault, criminal sexual abuse, incest, or other sex crimes), as specified in Table 1 of the memorandum from the Under Secretary of Defense with the subject line "Directive-Type Memorandum (DTM) 08-018—'Enlistment Waivers'", dated June 27, 2008 (incorporating Change 3, March 20, 2013).

SEC. 8133. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Air Force to reduce the force structure at Lajes Field, Azores, Portugal, below the total number of military and civilian personnel assigned to Lajes Field on October 1, 2012, until the Secretary of Defense submits the certification to the congressional defense committees required by section 341 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

SEC. 8134. None of the Operation and Maintenance funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of section 41106 of title 49, United States Code.

SEC. 8135. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to fund the performance of a flight demonstration team at a location outside of the United States: *Provided*, That this prohibition applies only if a performance of a flight demonstration team at a location within the United States was canceled during the current fiscal year due to insufficient funding.

SEC. 8136. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out reductions to the nuclear forces of the United States to implement the New START Treaty (as defined in section 495(e) of title 10, United States Code), or to carry out activities to prepare for such reductions except as authorized by section 1056 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

SEC. 8137. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement an enrollment fee for the TRICARE for Life program under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8138. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be used by the Department of Defense or a component thereof in contravention of section 1246(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, relating to limitations on providing certain missile defense information to the Russian Federation.

SEC. 8139. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the National Security Agency to—

(1) conduct an acquisition pursuant to section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 for the purpose of targeting a United States person; or

(2) acquire, monitor, or store the contents (as such term is defined in section 2510(8) of title 18, United States Code) of any electronic communication of a United States person from a provider of electronic communication services to the public pursuant to section 501 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.

SEC. 8140. The amounts appropriated in title II of this Act are hereby reduced by \$866,500,000 to reflect excess cash balances in Department of Defense Working Capital Funds, as follows:

(1) From "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", \$442,000,000;

(2) From "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force", \$77,000,000; and

(3) From "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", \$347,500,000.

SEC. 8141. Of the amounts appropriated for "Working Capital Fund, Army", \$150,000,000

shall be available for the Industrial Mobilization Capacity account: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army shall—

(1) Assign the arsenals sufficient workload to maintain the critical capabilities identified in the Army Organic Industrial Base Strategy Report;

(2) Ensure cost efficiency and technical competence in peacetime, while preserving the ability to provide an effective and timely response to mobilizations, national defense contingency situations, and other emergent requirements;

(3) Release the Army Organic Industrial Base Strategy Report not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act; and

(4) Brief the congressional defense committees not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act to ensure sufficient workload for the efficient operation of the arsenals.

TITLE IX

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Army", \$5,449,726,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Navy", \$558,344,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Marine Corps", \$777,922,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Air Force", \$832,862,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Army", \$33,352,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Navy", \$20,238,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps", \$15,134,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budg-

et and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Air Force", \$20,432,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "National Guard Personnel, Army", \$257,064,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "National Guard Personnel, Air Force", \$6,919,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Army", \$32,369,249,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", \$8,470,808,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps", \$3,369,815,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force", \$12,746,424,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", \$6,226,678,000: *Provided*, That of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed \$1,257,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be for payments to reimburse key cooperating nations for logistical, military, and other support, including access, provided to United States military operations in support of Operation Enduring Freedom: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used to reimburse the government of Jordan, in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense may determine, to

maintain the ability of the Jordanian armed forces to maintain security along the border between Jordan and Syria, upon 15 day prior written notification to the congressional defense committees outlining the amounts reimbursed and the nature of the expenses to be reimbursed and that these funds may be used in accordance with section 1205 of S. 1197, an Act authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense, as reported: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement payments may be made in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, may determine, at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense, based on documentation determined by the Secretary of Defense to adequately account for the support provided, and such determination is final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the United States, and 15 days following notification to the appropriate congressional committees: *Provided further*, That the requirement under this heading to provide notification to the appropriate congressional committees shall not apply with respect to a reimbursement for access based on an international agreement: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for the purpose of providing specialized training and procuring supplies and specialized equipment and providing such supplies and loaning such equipment on a non-reimbursable basis to coalition forces supporting United States military operations in Afghanistan, and 15 days following notification to the appropriate congressional committees: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees on the use of funds provided in this paragraph: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY
RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve", \$34,674,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve", \$55,700,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS
RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve", \$12,534,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE
RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve",

\$32,849,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard", \$130,471,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL
GUARD

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard", \$22,200,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the "Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund", \$199,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense for infrastructure projects in Afghanistan, notwithstanding any other provision of law, which shall be undertaken by the Secretary of State, unless the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense jointly decide that a specific project will be undertaken by the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That the infrastructure referred to in the preceding proviso is in support of the counterinsurgency strategy, which may require funding for facility and infrastructure projects, including, but not limited to, water, power, and transportation projects and related maintenance and sustainment costs: *Provided further*, That the authority to undertake such infrastructure projects is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: *Provided further*, That any projects funded under this heading shall be jointly formulated and concurred in by the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense: *Provided further*, That funds may be transferred to the Department of State for purposes of undertaking projects, which funds shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority in the preceding proviso is in addition to any other authority available to the Department of Defense to transfer funds: *Provided further*, That any unexpended funds transferred to the Secretary of State under this authority shall be returned to the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund if the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, determines that the project cannot be implemented for any reason, or that the project no longer supports the counterinsurgency strategy in Afghanistan: *Provided further*, That any funds returned to the Secretary of Defense under the previous proviso shall be available for use under this appropriation and shall be treated in the same manner as funds not transferred to the Secretary of State: *Provided further*, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein to the Secretary of State in accordance with section 635(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act from any person, foreign gov-

ernment, or international organization may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers to or from, or obligations from the Fund, notify the appropriate committees of Congress in writing of the details of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That the "appropriate committees of Congress" are the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Relations and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs and Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

For the "Afghanistan Security Forces Fund", \$4,726,720,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Commander, Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan, or the Secretary's designee, to provide assistance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to the security forces of Afghanistan, including the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, and construction, and funding: *Provided further*, That the authority to provide assistance under this heading is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: *Provided further*, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein from any person, foreign government, or international organization may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing upon the receipt and upon the obligation of any contribution, delineating the sources and amounts of the funds received and the specific use of such contributions: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to obligating from this appropriation account, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such obligation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of any proposed new projects or transfer of funds between budget sub-activity groups in excess of \$20,000,000: *Provided further*, That the United States may accept equipment procured using funds provided under this heading in this or prior Acts that was transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan and returned by such forces to the United States: *Provided further*, That the equipment described in the previous proviso, as well as equipment not yet transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan when determined by the Commander, Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan, or the Secretary's designee, to no longer be required for transfer to such forces, may be treated as stocks of the Department of Defense upon written notification to the congressional defense committees: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than \$25,000,000 shall be for recruitment and retention of women in the Afghanistan National Security Forces: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism

pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Aircraft Procurement, Army", \$669,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Missile Procurement, Army", \$128,645,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Procurement of Ammunition, Army", \$190,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Other Procurement, Army", \$653,902,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Aircraft Procurement, Navy", \$211,176,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Weapons Procurement, Navy", \$86,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps", \$169,362,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Procurement, Marine Corps", \$125,984,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Aircraft Procurement, Air Force", \$188,868,000, to re-

main available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Missile Procurement, Air Force", \$24,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force", \$137,826,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Other Procurement, Air Force", \$2,517,846,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for "Procurement, Defense-Wide", \$128,947,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

For procurement of aircraft, missiles, tracked combat vehicles, ammunition, other weapons and other procurement for the reserve components of the Armed Forces, \$1,000,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That the Chiefs of National Guard and Reserve components shall, not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, individually submit to the congressional defense committees the modernization priority assessment for their respective National Guard or Reserve component: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army", \$13,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy",

\$34,426,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force", \$9,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide", \$78,208,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For an additional amount for "Defense Working Capital Funds", \$264,910,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Defense Health Program", \$898,701,000, which shall be for operation and maintenance: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

For an additional amount for "Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense", \$376,305,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the "Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund", \$879,225,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Director of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization to investigate, develop and provide equipment, supplies, services, training, facilities, personnel and funds to assist United States forces in the defeat of improvised explosive devices: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer funds provided herein to appropriations for military personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation;

and defense working capital funds to accomplish the purpose provided herein: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for the "Office of the Inspector General", \$10,766,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 9001. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this title are in addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 9002. Upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer up to \$4,000,000,000 between the appropriations or funds made available to the Department of Defense in this title: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall notify the Congress promptly of each transfer made pursuant to the authority in this section: *Provided further*, That the authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense and is subject to the same terms and conditions as the authority provided in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014.

SEC. 9003. Supervision and administration costs and costs for design during construction associated with a construction project funded with appropriations available for operation and maintenance, "Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund", or the "Afghanistan Security Forces Fund" provided in this Act and executed in direct support of overseas contingency operations in Afghanistan, may be obligated at the time a construction contract is awarded: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, supervision and administration costs and costs for design during construction include all in-house Government costs.

SEC. 9004. From funds made available in this title, the Secretary of Defense may purchase for use by military and civilian employees of the Department of Defense in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility: (a) passenger motor vehicles up to a limit of \$75,000 per vehicle; and (b) heavy and light armored vehicles for the physical security of personnel or for force protection purposes up to a limit of \$250,000 per vehicle, notwithstanding price or other limitations applicable to the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles.

SEC. 9005. Not to exceed \$30,000,000 of the amount appropriated in this title under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Army" may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to fund the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP), for the purpose of enabling military

commanders in Afghanistan to respond to urgent, small-scale, humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility: *Provided*, That each project (including any ancillary or related elements in connection with such project) executed under this authority shall not exceed \$20,000,000: *Provided further*, That not later than 45 days after the end of each fiscal year quarter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the source of funds and the allocation and use of funds during that quarter that were made available pursuant to the authority provided in this section or under any other provision of law for the purposes described herein: *Provided further*, That, not later than 30 days after the end of each month, the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees monthly commitment, obligation, and expenditure data for the Commander's Emergency Response Program in Afghanistan: *Provided further*, That not less than 15 days before making funds available pursuant to the authority provided in this section or under any other provision of law for the purposes described herein for a project with a total anticipated cost for completion of \$5,000,000 or more, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notice containing each of the following:

(1) The location, nature and purpose of the proposed project, including how the project is intended to advance the military campaign plan for the country in which it is to be carried out.

(2) The budget, implementation timeline with milestones, and completion date for the proposed project, including any other CERP funding that has been or is anticipated to be contributed to the completion of the project.

(3) A plan for the sustainment of the proposed project, including the agreement with either the host nation, a non-Department of Defense agency of the United States Government or a third-party contributor to finance the sustainment of the activities and maintenance of any equipment or facilities to be provided through the proposed project.

SEC. 9006. Funds available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to provide supplies, services, transportation, including airlift and sealift, and other logistical support to coalition forces supporting military and stability operations in Afghanistan: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees regarding support provided under this section.

SEC. 9007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be obligated or expended by the United States Government for a purpose as follows:

(1) To establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Iraq.

(2) To exercise United States control over any oil resource of Iraq.

(3) To establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9008. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the following laws enacted or regulations promulgated to implement the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (done at New York on December 10, 1984):

(1) Section 2340A of title 18, United States Code.

(2) Section 2242 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (division G of Public Law 105-277; 112 Stat. 2681-822; 8 U.S.C. 1231 note) and regulations prescribed thereto, including regulations under part 208 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, and part 95 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) Sections 1002 and 1003 of the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-148).

SEC. 9009. None of the funds provided for the "Afghanistan Security Forces Fund" (ASFF) may be obligated prior to the approval of a financial and activity plan by the Afghanistan Resources Oversight Council (AROC) of the Department of Defense: *Provided*, That the AROC must approve the requirement and acquisition plan for any service requirements in excess of \$50,000,000 annually and any non-standard equipment requirements in excess of \$100,000,000 using ASFF: *Provided further*, That the AROC must approve all projects and the execution plan under the "Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund" (AIF) and any project in excess of \$5,000,000 from the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP): *Provided further*, That the Department of Defense must certify to the congressional defense committees that the AROC has convened and approved a process for ensuring compliance with the requirements in the preceding provisions and accompanying report language for the ASFF, AIF, and CERP.

SEC. 9010. Funds made available in this title to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to purchase items having an investment unit cost of not more than \$250,000: *Provided*, That, upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary to meet the operational requirements of a Commander of a Combatant Command engaged in contingency operations overseas, such funds may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than \$500,000.

SEC. 9011. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to \$63,800,000 of funds made available in this title under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Army" may be obligated and expended for purposes of the Task Force for Business and Stability Operations, subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of Defense, with concurrence of the Secretary of State, to carry out strategic business and economic assistance activities in Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom: *Provided*, That not less than 15 days before making funds available pursuant to the authority provided in this section for any project with a total anticipated cost of \$5,000,000 or more, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notice containing a detailed justification and timeline for each proposed project.

SEC. 9012. From funds made available to the Department of Defense in this title under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force" up to \$209,000,000 may be used by the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to support United States Government transition activities in Iraq by funding the operations and activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq and security assistance teams, including life

support, transportation and personal security, and facilities renovation and construction, and site closeout activities prior to returning sites to the Government of Iraq: *Provided*, That to the extent authorized under the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, the operations and activities that may be carried out by the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, include non-operational training activities in support of Iraqi Minister of Defense and Counter Terrorism Service personnel in an institutional environment to address capability gaps, integrate processes relating to intelligence, air sovereignty, combined arms, logistics and maintenance, and to manage and integrate defense-related institutions: *Provided further*, That not later than 30 days following the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for transitioning any such training activities that they determine are needed after the end of fiscal year 2014, to existing or new contracts for the sale of defense articles or defense services consistent with the provisions of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.): *Provided further*, That not less than 15 days before making funds available pursuant to the authority provided in this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notification containing a detailed justification and timeline for the operations and activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq at each site where such operations and activities will be conducted during fiscal year 2014.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 9013. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts: *Provided*, That such amounts are designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

“General Provision: Retroactive Stop Loss Special Pay Program, 2009/XXXX”, \$53,100,000; and

“Other Procurement, Army, 2013/2015”, \$87,270,000.

SEC. 9014. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide” for payments under section 1233 of Public Law 110-181 for reimbursement to the Government of Pakistan may be made available unless the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Pakistan is—

(1) cooperating with the United States in counterterrorism efforts against the Haqqani Network, the Quetta Shura Taliban, Lashkar e-Tayyiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Al Qaeda, and other domestic and foreign terrorist organizations, including taking steps to end support for such groups and prevent them from basing and operating in Pakistan and carrying out cross border attacks into neighboring countries;

(2) not supporting terrorist activities against United States or coalition forces in Afghanistan, and Pakistan’s military and intelligence agencies are not intervening extra-judicially into political and judicial processes in Pakistan;

(3) dismantling improvised explosive device (IED) networks and interdicting precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of IEDs;

(4) preventing the proliferation of nuclear-related material and expertise;

(5) implementing policies to protect judicial independence and due process of law;

(6) issuing visas in a timely manner for United States visitors engaged in counterterrorism efforts and assistance programs in Pakistan; and

(7) providing humanitarian organizations access to detainees, internally displaced persons, and other Pakistani civilians affected by the conflict.

(b) The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, may waive the restriction in paragraph (a) on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, exercises the authority of the previous proviso, the Secretaries shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on both the justification for the waiver and on the requirements of this section that the Government of Pakistan was not able to meet: *Provided further*, That such report may be submitted in classified form if necessary.

SEC. 9015. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used with respect to Syria in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), including for the introduction of United States armed or military forces into hostilities in Syria, into situations in Syria where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, or into Syrian territory, airspace, or waters while equipped for combat, in contravention of the congressional consultation and reporting requirements of sections 3 and 4 of that law (50 U.S.C. 1542 and 1543).

SEC. 9016. None of the funds made available by this Act for the “Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund” may be used to plan, develop, or construct any project for which construction has not commenced before the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE X—MILITARY DISABILITY RETIREMENT AND SURVIVOR BENEFIT ANNUITY RESTORATION

SECTION 10001. INAPPLICABILITY OF ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT OF RETIRED PAY FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES UNDER THE AGE OF 62 UNDER THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013 TO MEMBERS RETIRED FOR DISABILITY AND TO RETIRED PAY USED TO COMPUTE CERTAIN SURVIVOR BENEFIT PLAN ANNUITIES.

(a) INAPPLICABILITY.—Paragraph (4) of section 1401a(b) of title 10, United States Code, as added by section 403(a) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting after “age” the following: “(other than a member or former member retired under chapter 61 of this title)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(F) INAPPLICABILITY TO AMOUNT OF RETIRED PAY USED IN COMPUTATION OF SBP ANNUITY FOR SURVIVORS.—In the computation pursuant to subsection (d) or (f) of section 1448 of this title of an annuity for survivors of a member or person who dies while subject to the application of this paragraph, the amount of the retired pay of such member or person for purposes of such computation shall be the amount of retired pay that would have been payable to such member or person at the time of death without regard to the application of this paragraph.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) COMBAT-RELATED SPECIAL COMPENSATION.—Section 1413a(b)(3)(A) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting “(but without the application of section 1401a(b)(4) of this title)” after “under any other provision of law”.

(2) CONCURRENT RECEIPT OF RETIRED PAY AND VETERANS’ DISABILITY COMPENSATION.—Section 1414(b)(1) of such title is amended by inserting “(but without the application of section 1401a(b)(4) of this title)” after “under any other provision of law”.

(3) PREVENTION OF COLA INVERSIONS.—Section 1401a(f)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or subsection (b)(4)” after “subsection (b)(2)”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect on December 1, 2015, immediately after the coming into effect of section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 and the amendments made by that section.

(d) EXCLUSION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS FROM PAYGO SCORECARDS.—

(1) STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this section shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(2) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this section shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress).

This division may be cited as the “Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014”.

DIVISION D—ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

The following appropriations shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions of the Department of the Army pertaining to river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related efforts.

INVESTIGATIONS

For expenses necessary where authorized by law for the collection and study of basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related needs; for surveys and detailed studies, and plans and specifications of proposed river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, and aquatic ecosystem restoration, projects and related efforts prior to construction; for restudy of authorized projects; and for miscellaneous investigations, and, when authorized by law, surveys and detailed studies, and plans and specifications of projects prior to construction, \$125,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary may initiate up to but no more than nine new reconnaissance study starts during fiscal year 2014: *Provided further*, That the new reconnaissance study starts will consist of three studies where the majority of the benefits are derived from navigation transportation savings, three studies where the majority of the benefits are derived from flood and storm damage reduction, and three studies where the majority of the benefits are derived from environmental restoration: *Provided further*, That the number of environmental restoration studies selected shall be limited to no

more than the lessor of the number of navigation studies or the number of flood and storm damage reduction studies selected: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall not deviate from the new starts proposed in the work plan, once the plan has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

CONSTRUCTION

For expenses necessary for the construction of river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law; for conducting detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of such projects (including those involving participation by States, local governments, or private groups) authorized or made eligible for selection by law (but such detailed studies, and plans and specifications, shall not constitute a commitment of the Government to construction); \$1,656,000,000, to remain available until expended; of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of construction costs for facilities under the Dredged Material Disposal Facilities program shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund as authorized by Public Law 104-303; and of which such sums as are necessary to cover one-half of the costs of construction, replacement, rehabilitation, and expansion of inland waterways projects shall be derived from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund: *Provided*, That during the fiscal year period covered by this Act, 25 percentum of the funding proposed for Olmsted Lock and Dam, Ohio River, Illinois and Kentucky, shall be derived from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may initiate up to but no more than four new construction starts during fiscal year 2014: *Provided further*, That the new construction starts will consist of three projects where the majority of the benefits are derived from navigation transportation savings or from flood and storm damage reduction and one project where the majority of the benefits are derived from environmental restoration: *Provided further*, That for new construction projects, project cost sharing agreements shall be executed as soon as practicable but no later than August 29, 2014: *Provided further*, That no allocation for a new start shall be considered final and no work allowance shall be made until the Secretary provides to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an out-year funding scenario demonstrating the affordability of the selected new start and the impacts on other projects: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may not deviate from the new starts proposed in the work plan, once the plan has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For expenses necessary for flood damage reduction projects and related efforts in the Mississippi River alluvial valley below Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as authorized by law, \$307,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related

projects authorized by law; providing security for infrastructure owned or operated by the Corps, including administrative buildings and laboratories; maintaining harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency that serve essential navigation needs of general commerce, where authorized by law; surveying and charting northern and northwestern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and straightening channels; and removing obstructions to navigation, \$2,861,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund; of which such sums as become available from the special account for the Corps of Engineers established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 shall be derived from that account for resource protection, research, interpretation, and maintenance activities related to resource protection in the areas at which outdoor recreation is available; and of which such sums as become available from fees collected under section 217 of Public Law 104-303 shall be used to cover the cost of operation and maintenance of the dredged material disposal facilities for which such fees have been collected: *Provided*, That 1 percent of the total amount of funds provided for each of the programs, projects or activities funded under this heading shall not be allocated to a field operating activity prior to the beginning of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year and shall be available for use by the Chief of Engineers to fund such emergency activities as the Chief of Engineers determines to be necessary and appropriate, and that the Chief of Engineers shall allocate during the fourth quarter any remaining funds which have not been used for emergency activities proportionally in accordance with the amounts provided for the programs, projects, or activities.

REGULATORY PROGRAM

For expenses necessary for administration of laws pertaining to regulation of navigable waters and wetlands, \$200,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to clean up contamination from sites in the United States resulting from work performed as part of the Nation's early atomic energy program, \$103,499,000, to remain available until expended.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For expenses necessary to prepare for flood, hurricane, and other natural disasters and support emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to such disasters as authorized by law, \$28,000,000, to remain available until expended.

EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the supervision and general administration of the civil works program in the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers and the offices of the Division Engineers; and for costs of management and operation of the Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity, the Institute for Water Resources, the United States Army Engineer Research and Development Center, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers Finance Center allocable to the civil works program, \$182,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for official

reception and representation purposes and only during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That no part of any other appropriation provided in title I of this Act shall be available to fund the civil works activities of the Office of the Chief of Engineers or the civil works executive direction and management activities of the division offices: *Provided further*, That any Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies appropriation may be used to fund the supervision and general administration of emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to any flood, hurricane, or other natural disaster.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR CIVIL WORKS

For the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 3016(b)(3), \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The Revolving Fund, Corps of Engineers, shall be available during the current fiscal year for purchase (not to exceed 100 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles for the civil works program.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. (a) None of the funds provided in title I of this Act, or provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies or entities funded in title I of this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that:

- (1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity;
- (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;
- (3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by this Act, unless prior approval is received from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations;
- (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity for a different purpose, unless prior approval is received from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations;
- (5) augments or reduces existing programs, projects or activities in excess of the amounts contained in subsections 6 through 10, unless prior approval is received from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations;
- (6) INVESTIGATIONS.—For a base level over \$100,000, reprogramming of 25 percent of the base amount up to a limit of \$150,000 per project, study or activity is allowed: *Provided*, That for a base level less than \$100,000, the reprogramming limit is \$25,000: *Provided further*, That up to \$25,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation for existing obligations and concomitant administrative expenses;
- (7) CONSTRUCTION.—For a base level over \$2,000,000, reprogramming of 15 percent of the base amount up to a limit of \$3,000,000 per project, study or activity is allowed: *Provided*, That for a base level less than \$2,000,000, the reprogramming limit is \$300,000: *Provided further*, That up to \$3,000,000 may be reprogrammed for settled contractor claims, changed conditions, or real estate deficiency judgments: *Provided further*, That up to \$300,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation for existing obligations and concomitant administrative expenses;

(6) INVESTIGATIONS.—For a base level over \$100,000, reprogramming of 25 percent of the base amount up to a limit of \$150,000 per project, study or activity is allowed: *Provided*, That for a base level less than \$100,000, the reprogramming limit is \$25,000: *Provided further*, That up to \$25,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation for existing obligations and concomitant administrative expenses;

(7) CONSTRUCTION.—For a base level over \$2,000,000, reprogramming of 15 percent of the base amount up to a limit of \$3,000,000 per project, study or activity is allowed: *Provided*, That for a base level less than \$2,000,000, the reprogramming limit is \$300,000: *Provided further*, That up to \$3,000,000 may be reprogrammed for settled contractor claims, changed conditions, or real estate deficiency judgments: *Provided further*, That up to \$300,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation for existing obligations and concomitant administrative expenses;

(8) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—Unlimited reprogramming authority is granted in order for the Corps to be able to respond to emergencies: *Provided*, That the Chief of Engineers must notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of these emergency actions as soon thereafter as practicable: *Provided further*, That for a base level over \$1,000,000, reprogramming of 15 percent of the base amount a limit of \$5,000,000 per project, study or activity is allowed: *Provided further*, That for a base level less than \$1,000,000, the reprogramming limit is \$150,000: *Provided further*, That \$150,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation;

(9) MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES.—The same reprogramming guidelines for the Investigations, Construction, and Operation and Maintenance portions of the Mississippi River and Tributaries Account as listed above; and

(10) FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM.—Reprogramming of up to 15 percent of the base of the receiving project is permitted.

(b) DE MINIMUS REPROGRAMMINGS.—In no case should a reprogramming for less than \$50,000 be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

(c) CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM.—Subsection (a)(1) shall not apply to any project or activity funded under the continuing authorities program.

(d) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Corps of Engineers shall submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That the report shall include:

(1) A table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if applicable, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) A delineation in the table for each appropriation both by object class and program, project and activity as detailed in the budget appendix for the respective appropriations; and

(3) An identification of items of special congressional interest.

SEC. 102. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to award or modify any contract that commits funds beyond the amounts appropriated for that program, project, or activity that remain unobligated, except that such amounts may include any funds that have been made available through reprogramming pursuant to section 101.

SEC. 103. None of the funds in this Act, or previous Acts, making funds available for Energy and Water Development, shall be used to award any continuing contract that commits additional funding from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund unless or until such time that a long-term mechanism to enhance revenues in this Fund sufficient to meet the cost-sharing authorized in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-662) is enacted.

SEC. 104. Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and hereafter, not later than 120 days after the date of the Chief of Engineers Report on a water resource matter, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) shall submit the report to the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees of the Congress.

SEC. 105. During the fiscal year period covered by this Act, the Secretary of the Army

is authorized to implement measures recommended in the efficacy study authorized under section 3061 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1121) or in interim reports, with such modifications or emergency measures as the Secretary of the Army determines to be appropriate, to prevent aquatic nuisance species from dispersing into the Great Lakes by way of any hydrologic connection between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River Basin.

SEC. 106. The Secretary of the Army may transfer to the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service may accept and expend, up to \$4,700,000 of funds provided in this title under the heading "Operation and Maintenance" to mitigate for fisheries lost due to Corps of Engineers projects.

SEC. 107. That portion of the project for navigation, Ipswich River, Massachusetts adopted by the Rivers and Harbor Acts of August 5, 1886 consisting of a 4-foot channel located at the entrance to the harbor at Ipswich Harbor, lying northwesterly of a line commencing at: N3074938.09, E837154.87, thence running easterly about 60 feet to a point with coordinates N3074972.62, E837203.93, is no longer authorized as a Federal project after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 108. That portion of the project of navigation, Chicago Harbor, Illinois, authorized by the River and Harbor Acts of March 3, 1899 and March 2, 1919, and that begins at the southwest corner of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago sluice gate that abuts the north wall of the Chicago River Lock and that continues north for approximately 290 feet, thence east approximately 1,000 feet, then south approximately 290 feet, thence west approximately 1,000 feet to the point of beginning shall no longer be authorized as a Federal project after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 109. Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary is no longer authorized to carry out the portion of the project for navigation, Warwick Cove, Rhode Island, authorized by section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 577) that is located within the 5 acre anchorage area east of the channel and lying east of the line beginning at a point with coordinates N220,349.79, E357,664.90 thence running north 9 degrees 10 minutes 21.5 seconds west 170.38 feet to a point N220,517.99, E357,637.74 thence running north 17 degrees 44 minutes 30.4 seconds west 165.98 feet to a point N220,676.08, E357,587.16 thence running north 0 degrees 46 minutes 0.9 seconds east 138.96 feet to a point N220,815.03, E357,589.02 thence running north 8 degrees 36 minutes 22.9 seconds east 101.57 feet to a point N220,915.46, E357,604.22 thence running north 18 degrees 18 minutes 27.3 seconds east 168.20 feet to a point N221,075.14, E357,657.05 thence running north 34 degrees 42 minutes 7.2 seconds east 106.4 feet to a point N221,162.62,209 E357,717.63 thence running south 29 degrees 14 minutes 17.4 seconds east 26.79 feet to a point N221,139.24, E357,730.71 thence running south 30 degrees 45 minutes 30.5 seconds west 230.46 feet to a point N220,941.20, E357,612.85 thence running south 10 degrees 49 minutes 12.0 seconds west 95.46 feet to a point N220,847.44, E357,594.93 thence running south 9 degrees 13 minutes 44.5 seconds east 491.68 feet to a point N220,362.12, E357,673.79 thence running south 35 degrees 47 minutes 19.4 seconds west 15.20 feet to the point of origin.

SEC. 110. (a) Section 1001(17)(A) of Public Law 110-114 is amended—

(1) by striking "\$125,270,000" and inserting in lieu thereof, "\$152,510,000";

(2) by striking "\$75,140,000" and inserting in lieu thereof, "\$92,007,000"; and

(3) by striking "\$50,130,000" and inserting in lieu thereof, "\$60,503,000".

(b) The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as of November 8, 2007.

SEC. 111. The project for flood control, Little Calumet River, Indiana, authorized by section 401(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-662; 100 Stat. 4115), is modified to authorize the Secretary to carry out the project at a total cost of \$269,988,000 with an estimated Federal cost of \$202,800,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$67,188,000.

SEC. 112. During fiscal years 2014 and 2015, the limitation relating to total project costs in section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2280) shall not apply with respect to any project that receives funds made available by this title.

SEC. 113. The Cape Arundel Disposal Site in the State of Maine selected by the Department of the Army as an alternative dredged material disposal site under section 103(b) of the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, shall remain open for 5 years after enactment of this Act, until the remaining disposal capacity of the site has been utilized, or until completion of an Environmental Impact Statement to support final designation of an Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Site for southern Maine under section 102(c) of the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, whichever first occurs, provided that the site conditions remain suitable for such purpose and that the site may not be used for disposal of more than 80,000 cubic yards from any single dredging project.

SEC. 114. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to continue the study conducted by the Army Corps of Engineers pursuant to section 5018(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007.

SEC. 115. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act making appropriations for Energy and Water Development for any fiscal year may be used by the Corps of Engineers during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, to develop, adopt, implement, administer, or enforce any change to the regulations in effect on October 1, 2012, pertaining to the definitions of the terms "fill material" or "discharge of fill material" for the purposes of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

SEC. 116. During fiscal year 2014, any work that is required to be undertaken on a flood control project because of impacts to that project from a navigation project may be cost shared in accordance with the cost sharing requirements for the navigation project.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT

For carrying out activities authorized by the Central Utah Project Completion Act, \$8,725,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$1,000,000 shall be deposited into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$1,300,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for necessary expenses incurred in carrying out related responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2014, of the amount made available to the Commission under this Act or any other Act, the Commission may use an amount not to exceed \$1,500,000 for administrative expenses.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The following appropriations shall be expended to execute authorized functions of the Bureau of Reclamation:

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For management, development, and restoration of water and related natural resources and for related activities, including the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of reclamation and other facilities, participation in fulfilling related Federal responsibilities to Native Americans, and related grants to, and cooperative and other agreements with, State and local governments, federally recognized Indian tribes, and others, \$954,085,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$28,000 shall be available for transfer to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and \$8,401,000 shall be available for transfer to the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund; of which such amounts as may be necessary may be advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund: *Provided*, That such transfers may be increased or decreased within the overall appropriation under this heading: *Provided further*, That of the total appropriated, the amount for program activities that can be financed by the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 6806 shall be derived from that Fund or account: *Provided further*, That funds contributed under 43 U.S.C. 395 are available until expended for the purposes for which the funds were contributed: *Provided further*, That funds advanced under 43 U.S.C. 397a shall be credited to this account and are available until expended for the same purposes as the sums appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided herein, funds may be used for high-priority projects which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps, as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1706.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT RESTORATION FUND

For carrying out the programs, projects, plans, habitat restoration, improvement, and acquisition provisions of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, \$53,288,000, to be derived from such sums as may be collected in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund pursuant to sections 3407(d), 3404(c)(3), and 3405(f) of Public Law 102-575, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Bureau of Reclamation is directed to assess and collect the full amount of the additional mitigation and restoration payments authorized by section 3407(d) of Public Law 102-575: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used for the acquisition or leasing of water for in-stream purposes if the water is already committed to in-stream purposes by a court adopted decree or order.

CALIFORNIA BAY-DELTA RESTORATION
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For carrying out activities authorized by the Water Supply, Reliability, and Environmental Improvement Act, consistent with plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$37,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such amounts as may be necessary to carry out such activities may be transferred to appropriate accounts of other participating Federal agencies to carry out authorized purposes: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein may be used for the Federal share of the costs of CALFED Program management: *Provided further*, That CALFED implementation shall be carried out in a balanced manner with clear per-

formance measures demonstrating concurrent progress in achieving the goals and objectives of the Program.

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of policy, administration, and related functions in the Office of the Commissioner, the Denver office, and offices in the five regions of the Bureau of Reclamation, to remain available until September 30, 2015, \$60,000,000, to be derived from the Reclamation Fund and be nonreimbursable as provided in 43 U.S.C. 377: *Provided*, That no part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activities or functions budgeted as policy and administration expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles, which are for replacement only.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 201. (a) None of the funds provided in title II of this Act for Water and Related Resources, or provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies or entities funded in title II of this Act for Water and Related Resources that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

- (1) initiates or creates a new program, project, or activity;
- (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;
- (3) increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by this Act, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate;
- (4) restarts or resumes any program, project or activity for which funds are not provided in this Act, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate;
- (5) transfers funds in excess of the following limits, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate:

(A) 15 percent for any program, project or activity for which \$2,000,000 or more is available at the beginning of the fiscal year; or

(B) \$300,000 for any program, project or activity for which less than \$2,000,000 is available at the beginning of the fiscal year;

(6) transfers more than \$500,000 from either the Facilities Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation category or the Resources Management and Development category to any program, project, or activity in the other category, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate; or

(7) transfers, where necessary to discharge legal obligations of the Bureau of Reclamation, more than \$5,000,000 to provide adequate funds for settled contractor claims, increased contractor earnings due to accelerated rates of operations, and real estate deficiency judgments, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(b) Subsection (a)(5) shall not apply to any transfer of funds within the Facilities Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation category.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term “transfer” means any movement of funds into or out of a program, project, or activity.

(d) The Bureau of Reclamation shall submit reports on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing all the funds reprogrammed between programs, projects, activities, or categories of funding. The first quarterly report shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 202. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to determine the final point of discharge for the interceptor drain for the San Luis Unit until development by the Secretary of the Interior and the State of California of a plan, which shall conform to the water quality standards of the State of California as approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to minimize any detrimental effect of the San Luis drainage waters.

(b) The costs of the Kesterson Reservoir Cleanup Program and the costs of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program shall be classified by the Secretary of the Interior as reimbursable or nonreimbursable and collected until fully repaid pursuant to the “Cleanup Program-Alternative Repayment Plan” and the “SJVDP-Alternative Repayment Plan” described in the report entitled “Repayment Report, Kesterson Reservoir Cleanup Program and San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program, February 1995”, prepared by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. Any future obligations of funds by the United States relating to, or providing for, drainage service or drainage studies for the San Luis Unit shall be fully reimbursable by San Luis Unit beneficiaries of such service or studies pursuant to Federal reclamation law.

SEC. 203. (a) USE OF TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, until such time as the pipeline reliability study identified in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, (Public Law 112-74) is completed and any necessary changes are made to Technical Memorandum 8140-CC-2004-1 (“Corrosion Considerations for Buried Metallic Water Pipe”) in accordance with subsection (c)—

(1) The Bureau of Reclamation shall not use the Technical Memorandum as the sole basis to deny funding or approval of a project or to disqualify any material from use in severely corrosive soils; and

(2) Reclamation shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate prior to advertisement of any project with a buried metallic pipeline where severely corrosive soils are anticipated to be encountered. The notification shall include the corrosion prevention requirements that are anticipated to be required in the contract bidding documents.

(b) DEVIATIONS.—If the entity that will be the ultimate owner of a project requests a deviation from the corrosion prevention requirements that the Bureau of Reclamation proposes for such project, Reclamation shall give expeditious consideration to granting the deviation and include liability waivers, if appropriate.

(c) REVISIONS TO TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM.—A proposal to update Technical Memorandum 8140-CC-2004-1 (“Corrosion Considerations for Buried Metallic Water Pipe”) shall be—

(1) Subject to a peer review by appropriate experts not employed or selected by the Bureau of Reclamation and in accordance with

the standards referenced in the Office of Management and Budget document "Final Information Quality Bulletin for Peer Review"; and

(2) Promulgated in accordance with the requirements of Reclamation's Design Standard No. 1 (General Design Standards Dated May 2012), and any other applicable law, regulation, or agency process, including opportunities for meaningful public participation and input.

SEC. 204. The Secretary of the Interior may hereafter participate in non-Federal groundwater banking programs to increase the operational flexibility, reliability, and efficient use of water in the State of California, and this participation may include making payment for the storage of Central Valley Project water supplies, the purchase of stored water, the purchase of shares or an interest in ground banking facilities, or the use of Central Valley Project water as a medium of payment for groundwater banking services: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall participate in groundwater banking programs only to the extent allowed under State law and consistent with water rights applicable to the Central Valley Project: *Provided further*, That any water user to which banked water is delivered shall pay for such water in the same manner provided by that water user's then-current Central Valley Project water service, repayment, or water rights settlement contract at the rate provided by the then-current Central Valley Project Irrigation or Municipal and Industrial Rate Setting Policies; and: *Provided further*, That in implementing this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall comply with applicable environmental laws, including the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) Nothing herein shall alter or limit the Secretary's existing authority to use groundwater banking to meet existing fish and wildlife obligations.

SEC. 205. (a) Subject to compliance with all applicable Federal and State laws, a transfer of irrigation water among Central Valley Project contractors from the Friant, San Felipe, West San Joaquin, and Delta divisions, and a transfer from a long-term Friant Division water service or repayment contractor to a temporary or prior temporary service contractors within the place of use in existence on the date of the transfer, as identified in the Bureau of Reclamation water rights permits for the Friant Division, shall hereafter be considered to meet the conditions described in subparagraphs (A) and (I) of section 3405(a)(1) of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-575; 106 Stat. 4709).

(b) The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation shall initiate and complete, on the most expedited basis practicable, programmatic environmental compliance so as to facilitate voluntary water transfers within the Central Valley Project, consistent with all applicable Federal and State law.

(c) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and each of the 4 years thereafter, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report that describes the status of efforts to help facilitate and improve the water transfers within the Central Valley Project and water transfers

between the Central Valley Project and other water projects in the State of California; evaluates potential effects of this Act on Federal programs, Indian tribes, Central Valley Project operations, the environment, groundwater aquifers, refuges, and communities; and provides recommendations on ways to facilitate and improve the process for these transfers.

SEC. 206. Section 104(c) of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2214(c)) is amended by striking "2012" and inserting "2017".

SEC. 207. Title I of Public Law 108-361 (the Calfed Bay-Delta Authorization Act) (118 Stat. 1681), as amended by section 210 of Public Law 111-85, is amended by striking "2014" each place it appears and inserting "2015".

SEC. 208. The Secretary may hereafter partner, provide a grant to, or enter into a cooperative agreement with local joint powers authorities formed pursuant to State law by irrigation districts and other local water districts and local governments, to advance planning and feasibility studies authorized by Congress for water storage project: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall ensure that all documents associated with the preparation of planning and feasibility studies and applicable environmental reviews under the National Environmental Policy Act for a project covered by this section shall be made available to any joint powers authority with whom the Secretary enters into an agreement to advance such project: *Provided further*, That the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, shall ensure that all applicable environmental reviews under the National Environmental Policy Act, to the degree such reviews are required, are completed on an expeditious basis and that the shortest existing applicable process under the National Environmental Policy Act shall be utilized, including in the completion of feasibility studies, Draft Environmental Impact Statements (DEIS) and Final Environmental Impact Statements (FEIS): *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Reclamation need not complete the applicable feasibility study, DEIS or FEIS if the Commissioner determines, and the Secretary concurs, that the project can be expedited by a joint powers authority as a non-Federal project or if the project fails to meet applicable Federal cost-benefit requirements or standards: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall not provide financial assistance towards these studies or projects, unless there is a demonstrable Federal interest.

SEC. 209. Section 9 of the Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-382; 114 Stat. 1457, 123 Stat. 2856) is amended by striking "2015" each place it appears in subsections (a)(1) and (b) and inserting "2020".

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ENERGY PROGRAMS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (INCLUDING TRANSFER AND RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy efficiency and renewable energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, \$1,912,104,111, to remain

available until expended: *Provided*, That \$162,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for program direction: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided under this heading, the Secretary may transfer up to \$45,000,000 to the Defense Production Act Fund for activities of the Department of Energy pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061, et seq.): *Provided further*, That \$4,711,100 from Public Law 111-8 and \$5,707,011 from Public Law 111-85 provided under this heading are hereby rescinded: *Provided further*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for electricity delivery and energy reliability activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, \$147,306,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$27,606,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for program direction.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for nuclear energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not more than 10 buses and 2 ambulances, all for replacement only, \$889,190,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the amount made available under this heading, \$90,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for program direction.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses in carrying out fossil energy research and development activities, under the authority of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91), including the acquisition of interest, including defeasible and equitable interests in any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition or expansion, and for conducting inquiries, technological investigations and research concerning the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable social and environmental costs (30 U.S.C. 3, 1602, and 1603), \$562,065,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$120,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for program direction: *Provided further*, That for all programs funded under Fossil Energy appropriations in this and subsequent Acts, the Secretary may vest fee title or other property interests acquired under projects in any entity, including the United States.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

For expenses necessary to carry out naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any

other provision of law, unobligated funds remaining from prior years shall be available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

For necessary expenses for Strategic Petroleum Reserve facility development and operations and program management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), \$189,400,000, to remain available until expended.

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

For necessary expenses for Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve storage, operation, and management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, \$117,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for non-defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, \$231,765,000, to remain available until expended.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

For necessary expenses in carrying out uranium enrichment facility decontamination and decommissioning, remedial actions, and other activities of title II of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, \$598,823,000, to be derived from the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund, to remain available until expended.

SCIENCE

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for science activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and purchase of not more than 25 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including one law enforcement vehicle, one ambulance, and one bus, \$5,071,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$185,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for program direction: *Provided further*, That not more than \$22,790,000 may be made available for U.S. cash contributions to the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor project until its governing Council adopts the recommendations of the Third Biennial International Organization Management Assessment Report: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Energy may waive this requirement upon submission to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a determination that the Council is making satisfactory progress towards adoption of such recommendations.

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY—ENERGY

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities authorized by section 5012 of the America COMPETES Act (Public Law 110-69), as amended, \$280,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$28,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for program direction.

TITLE 17 INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Such sums as are derived from amounts received from borrowers pursuant to section 1702(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 under this heading in prior Acts, shall be collected in accordance with section 502(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided*, That, for necessary administrative expenses to carry out this Loan Guarantee program, \$42,000,000 is appropriated, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That \$22,000,000 of the fees collected pursuant to section 1702(h) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account to cover administrative expenses and shall remain available until expended, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$20,000,000: *Provided further*, That fees collected under section 1702(h) in excess of the amount appropriated for administrative expenses shall not be available until appropriated: *Provided further*, That the Department of Energy shall not subordinate any loan obligation to other financing in violation of section 1702 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512) or subordinate any Guaranteed Obligation to any loan or other debt obligations in violation of section 609.10 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM

For administrative expenses in carrying out the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program, \$6,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Department of Energy necessary for departmental administration in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), \$234,637,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$30,000, plus such additional amounts as necessary to cover increases in the estimated amount of cost of work for others notwithstanding the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1511 et seq.): *Provided*, That such increases in cost of work are offset by revenue increases of the same or greater amount: *Provided further*, That moneys received by the Department for miscellaneous revenues estimated to total \$108,188,000 in fiscal year 2014 may be retained and used for operating expenses within this account, as authorized by section 201 of Public Law 95-238, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$126,449,000.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$42,120,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION WEAPONS ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense weapons activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed one ambulance, \$7,845,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of such amount not more than \$40,000,000 may be made available for B83 Stockpile Systems until the Nuclear Weapons Council certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that the B83 gravity bomb will be retired by fiscal year 2025 or as soon as confidence in the B61-12 stockpile is gained: *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading, \$64,000,000 is hereby rescinded: *Provided further*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for defense nuclear nonproliferation activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, \$1,954,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NAVAL REACTORS

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for naval reactors activities to carry out the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition (by purchase, condemnation, construction, or otherwise) of real property, plant, and capital equipment, facilities, and facility expansion, \$1,095,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$43,212,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for program direction.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator in the National Nuclear Security Administration, \$377,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, including official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$12,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not

to exceed one sport utility vehicle, three lube trucks, and one fire truck for replacement only, \$5,000,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$300,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for program direction.

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses, necessary for atomic energy defense, other defense activities, and classified activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, \$755,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$127,035,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for program direction.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

Expenditures from the Bonneville Power Administration Fund, established pursuant to Public Law 93-454, are approved for construction of, or participating in the construction of, a high voltage line from Bonneville's high voltage system to the service areas of requirements customers located within Bonneville's service area in southern Idaho, southern Montana, and western Wyoming; and such line may extend to, and interconnect in, the Pacific Northwest with lines between the Pacific Northwest and the Pacific Southwest, and for John Day Reprogramming and Construction, the Columbia River Basin White Sturgeon Hatchery, and Kelt Reconditioning and Reproductive Success Evaluation Research, and, in addition, for official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$5,000: *Provided*, That during fiscal year 2014, no new direct loan obligations may be made.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy, including transmission wheeling and ancillary services, pursuant to section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, and including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500, \$7,750,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 and section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, up to \$7,750,000 collected by the Southeastern Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Southeastern Power Administration: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than \$0: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to \$78,081,000 collected by the Southeastern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

erally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy, for construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative expenses, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500 in carrying out section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the Southwestern Power Administration, \$45,456,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 and section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), up to \$33,564,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended, for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Southwestern Power Administration: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than \$11,892,000: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to \$42,000,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: *Provided further*, That, for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out the functions authorized by title III, section 302(a)(1)(E) of the Act of August 4, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7152), and other related activities including conservation and renewable resources programs as authorized, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500, \$299,919,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$292,019,000 shall be derived from the Department of the Interior Reclamation Fund: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), and section 1 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1939 (43 U.S.C. 392a), up to \$203,989,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended, for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Western Area Power Administration: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than \$95,930,000, of which \$88,030,000 is derived from the Reclamation Fund: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to \$230,738,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 and the Reclama-

tion Project Act of 1939 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses): *Provided further*, That for purposes of this appropriation in this and subsequent Acts, purchase power and wheeling expenses includes the cost of voluntary purchases of power allowances in compliance with state greenhouse gas programs existing at the time of enactment of this Act.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

For operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams, \$5,330,671, to remain available until expended, and to be derived from the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund of the Western Area Power Administration, as provided in section 2 of the Act of June 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 255): *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of that Act and of 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to \$4,910,671 collected by the Western Area Power Administration from the sale of power and related services from the Falcon and Amistad Dams shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the hydroelectric facilities of these Dams and associated Western Area Power Administration activities: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than \$420,000: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2014, the Administrator of the Western Area Power Administration may accept up to \$865,000 in funds contributed by United States power customers of the Falcon and Amistad Dams for deposit into the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund, and such funds shall be available for the purpose for which contributed in like manner as if said sums had been specifically appropriated for such purpose: *Provided further*, That any such funds shall be available without further appropriation and without fiscal year limitation for use by the Commissioner of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission for the sole purpose of operating, maintaining, repairing, rehabilitating, replacing, or upgrading the hydroelectric facilities at these Dams in accordance with agreements reached between the Administrator, Commissioner, and the power customers.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to carry out the provisions of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$3,000, \$304,600,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$304,600,000 of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other

services and collections in fiscal year 2014 shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this account, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as revenues are received during fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. (a) No appropriation, funds, or authority made available by this title for the Department of Energy shall be used to initiate or resume any program, project, or activity or to prepare or initiate Requests For Proposals or similar arrangements (including Requests for Quotations, Requests for Information, and Funding Opportunity Announcements) for a program, project, or activity if the program, project, or activity has not been funded by Congress.

(b)(1) Unless the Secretary of Energy notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 3 full business days in advance, none of the funds made available in this title may be used to—

(A) make a grant allocation or discretionary grant award totaling \$1,000,000 or more;

(B) make a discretionary contract award or Other Transaction Agreement totaling \$1,000,000 or more, including a contract covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation;

(C) issue a letter of intent to make an allocation, award, or Agreement in excess of the limits in subparagraph (A) or (B); or

(D) announce publicly the intention to make an allocation, award, or Agreement in excess of the limits in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(2) The Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 15 days of the conclusion of each quarter a report detailing each grant allocation or discretionary grant award totaling less than \$1,000,000 provided during the previous quarter.

(3) The notification required by paragraph (1) and the report required by paragraph (2) shall include the recipient of the award, the amount of the award, the fiscal year for which the funds for the award were appropriated, the account and program, project, or activity from which the funds are being drawn, the title of the award, and a brief description of the activity for which the award is made.

(c) The Department of Energy may not, with respect to any program, project, or activity that uses budget authority made available in this title under the heading “Department of Energy—Energy Programs”, enter into a multiyear contract, award a multiyear grant, or enter into a multiyear cooperative agreement unless—

(1) the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement is funded for the full period of performance as anticipated at the time of award; or

(2) the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement includes a clause conditioning the Federal Government's obligation on the availability of future year budget authority and the Secretary notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 3 days in advance.

(d) Except as provided in subsections (e), (f), and (g), the amounts made available by

this title shall be expended as authorized by law for the programs, projects, and activities specified in the “Final Bill” column in the “Department of Energy” table included under the heading “Title III—Department of Energy” in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(e) The amounts made available by this title may be reprogrammed for any program, project, or activity, and the Department shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 30 days prior to the use of any proposed reprogramming which would cause any program, project, or activity funding level to increase or decrease by more than \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, during the time period covered by this Act.

(f) None of the funds provided in this title shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates, initiates, or eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(2) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds are denied or restricted by this Act; or

(3) reduces funds that are directed to be used for a specific program, project, or activity by this Act.

(g)(1) The Secretary of Energy may waive any requirement or restriction in this section that applies to the use of funds made available for the Department of Energy if compliance with such requirement or restriction would pose a substantial risk to human health, the environment, welfare, or national security.

(2) The Secretary of Energy shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of any waiver under paragraph (1) as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 days after the date of the activity to which a requirement or restriction would otherwise have applied. Such notice shall include an explanation of the substantial risk under paragraph (1) that permitted such waiver.

SEC. 302. The unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be available to the same appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this title. Available balances may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

SEC. 303. Funds appropriated by this or any other Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2014 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014.

SEC. 304. None of the funds made available in this title shall be used for the construction of facilities classified as high-hazard nuclear facilities under 10 CFR Part 830 unless independent oversight is conducted by the Office of Health, Safety, and Security to ensure the project is in compliance with nuclear safety requirements.

SEC. 305. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to approve critical decision-2 or critical decision-3 under Department of Energy Order 413.3B, or any successive departmental guidance, for construction projects where the total project cost exceeds \$100,000,000, until a separate independent cost estimate has been developed for the project for that critical decision.

SEC. 306. (a) Any determination (including a determination made prior to the date of enactment of this Act) by the Secretary pursuant to section 3112(d)(2)(B) of the USEC Privatization Act (110 Stat. 1321-335), as amended, shall be valid for not more than 2 calendar years subsequent to such determination.

(b) Not less than 30 days prior to the provision of uranium in any form the Secretary shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of the following:

(1) the amount of uranium to be provided;

(2) an estimate by the Secretary of the gross fair market value of the uranium on the expected date of the provision of the uranium;

(3) the expected date of the provision of the uranium;

(4) the recipient of the uranium; and

(5) the value the Secretary expects to receive in exchange for the uranium, including any adjustments to the gross fair market value of the uranium.

SEC. 307. Section 20320 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007, Public Law 109-289, division B, as amended by the Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007, Public Law 110-5, is amended by striking in subsection (c) “an annual review” after “conduct” and inserting in lieu thereof “a review every three years”.

SEC. 308. None of the funds made available by this or any subsequent Act for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year hereafter may be used to pay the salaries of Department of Energy employees to carry out the amendments made by section 407 of division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

SEC. 309. Notwithstanding section 307 of Public Law 111-85, of the funds made available by the Department of Energy for activities at Government-owned, contractor-operated laboratories funded in this or any subsequent Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for any fiscal year, the Secretary may authorize a specific amount, not to exceed 6 percent of such funds, to be used by such laboratories for laboratory directed research and development.

SEC. 310. Notwithstanding section 301(c) of this Act, none of the funds made available under the heading “Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Science” may be used for a multiyear contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or Other Transaction Agreement of \$1,000,000 or less unless the contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or Other Transaction Agreement is funded for the full period of performance as anticipated at the time of award.

SEC. 311. (a) Not later than June 30, 2014, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a tritium and enriched uranium management plan that provides—

(1) an assessment of the national security demand for tritium and low and highly enriched uranium through 2060;

(2) a description of the Department of Energy's plan to provide adequate amounts of tritium and enriched uranium for national security purposes through 2060; and

(3) an analysis of planned and alternative technologies which are available to meet the supply needs for tritium and enriched uranium for national security purposes, including weapons dismantlement and down-blending.

(b) The analysis provided by (a)(3) shall include a detailed estimate of the near- and long-term costs to the Department of Energy

should the Tennessee Valley Authority no longer be a viable tritium supplier.

SEC. 312. The Secretary of Energy shall submit to the congressional defense committees (as defined in U.S.C. 101(a)(16)), a report on each major warhead refurbishment program that reaches the Phase 6.3 milestone, and not later than April 1, 2014 for the B61-12 life extension program, that provides an analysis of alternatives which includes—

(1) a full description of alternatives considered prior to the award of Phase 6.3;

(2) a comparison of the costs and benefits of each of those alternatives, to include an analysis of trade-offs among cost, schedule, and performance objectives against each alternative considered;

(3) identification of the cost and risk of critical technology elements associated with each alternative, including technology maturity, integration risk, manufacturing feasibility, and demonstration needs;

(4) identification of the cost and risk of additional capital asset and infrastructure capabilities required to support production and certification of each alternative;

(5) a comparative analysis of the risks, costs, and scheduling needs for any military requirement intended to enhance warhead safety, security, or maintainability, including any requirement to consolidate and/or integrate warhead systems or mods as compared to at least one other feasible refurbishment alternative the Nuclear Weapons Council considers appropriate; and

(6) a life-cycle cost estimate for the alternative selected that details the overall cost, scope, and schedule planning assumptions. For the B61-12 life extension program, the life cycle cost estimate shall include an analysis of reduced life cycle costs for Option 3b, including cost savings from consolidating the different B61 variants.

SEC. 313. (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsections (b) through (d), the Secretary may appoint, without regard to the provisions of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, exceptionally well qualified individuals to scientific, engineering, or other critical technical positions.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) NUMBER OF POSITIONS.—The number of critical positions authorized by subsection (a) may not exceed 120 at any one time in the Department.

(2) TERM.—The term of an appointment under subsection (a) may not exceed 4 years.

(3) PRIOR EMPLOYMENT.—An individual appointed under subsection (a) shall not have been a Department employee during the 2-year period ending on the date of appointment.

(4) PAY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall have the authority to fix the basic pay of an individual appointed under subsection (a) at a rate to be determined by the Secretary up to level I of the Executive Schedule without regard to the civil service laws.

(B) TOTAL ANNUAL COMPENSATION.—The total annual compensation for any individual appointed under subsection (a) may not exceed the highest total annual compensation payable at the rate determined under section 104 of title 3, United States Code.

(5) ADVERSE ACTIONS.—An individual appointed under subsection (a) may not be considered to be an employee for purposes of subchapter II of chapter 75 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall ensure that—

(A) the exercise of the authority granted under subsection (a) is consistent with the merit principles of section 2301 of title 5, United States Code; and

(B) the Department notifies diverse professional associations and institutions of higher education, including those serving the interests of women and racial or ethnic minorities that are underrepresented in scientific, engineering, and mathematical fields, of position openings as appropriate.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall submit to Congress a report on the use of the authority provided under this section that includes, at a minimum, a description or analysis of—

(A) the ability to attract exceptionally well qualified scientists, engineers, and technical personnel;

(B) the amount of total compensation paid each employee hired under the authority each calendar year; and

(C) whether additional safeguards or measures are necessary to carry out the authority and, if so, what action, if any, has been taken to implement the safeguards or measures.

(d) TERMINATION OF EFFECTIVENESS.—The authority provided by this section terminates effective on the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 314. Section 804 of Public Law 110-140 (42 U.S.C. 17283) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 315. Section 205 of Public Law 95-91 (42 U.S.C. 7135), as amended, is hereby further amended:

(1) in paragraph (i)(1) by striking “once every two years” and inserting “once every four years”; and

(2) in paragraph (k)(1) by striking “once every three years” and inserting “once every four years”.

SEC. 316. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department may use funds appropriated by this title to carry out a study regarding the conversion to contractor performance of any function performed by Federal employees at the New Brunswick Laboratory, pursuant to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy.

SEC. 317. Of the amounts appropriated for non-defense programs in this title, \$7,000,000 are hereby reduced to reflect savings from limiting foreign travel for contractors working for the Department of Energy, consistent with similar savings achieved for Federal employees. The Department shall allocate the reduction among the non-security appropriations made in this title.

SEC. 318. Section 15(g) of Public Law 85-536 (15 U.S.C. 644), as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting the following at the end: “(3) First tier subcontracts that are awarded by Management and Operating contractors sponsored by the Department of Energy to small business concerns, small businesses concerns owned and controlled by service disabled veterans, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women, shall be considered toward the annually established agency and Government-wide goals for procurement contracts awarded.”.

SEC. 319. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish an independent commission to be known as the “Commission to Review the Effectiveness of the National En-

ergy Laboratories.” The National Energy Laboratories refers to all Department of Energy and National Nuclear Security Administration national laboratories.

(b) MEMBERS.—

(1) The Commission shall be composed of nine members who shall be appointed by the Secretary of Energy not later than May 1, 2014, from among persons nominated by the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology.

(2) The President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology shall, not later than March 15, 2014, nominate not less than 18 persons for appointment to the Commission from among persons who meet qualification described in paragraph (3).

(3) Each person nominated for appointment to the Commission shall—

(A) be eminent in a field of science or engineering; and/or

(B) have expertise in managing scientific facilities; and/or

(C) have expertise in cost and/or program analysis; and

(D) have an established record of distinguished service.

(4) The membership of the Commission shall be representative of the broad range of scientific, engineering, financial, and managerial disciplines related to activities under this title.

(5) No person shall be nominated for appointment to the Board who is an employee of—

(A) the Department of Energy;

(B) a national laboratory or site under contract with the Department of Energy;

(C) a managing entity or parent company for a national laboratory or site under contract with the Department of Energy; or

(D) an entity performing scientific and engineering activities under contract with the Department of Energy.

(c) COMMISSION REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(1) The Commission shall, by no later than February 1, 2015, transmit to the Secretary of Energy and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing the Commission's findings and conclusions.

(2) The Commission shall address whether the Department of Energy's national laboratories—

(A) are properly aligned with the Department's strategic priorities;

(B) have clear, well understood, and properly balanced missions that are not unnecessarily redundant and duplicative;

(C) have unique capabilities that have sufficiently evolved to meet current and future energy and national security challenges;

(D) are appropriately sized to meet the Department's energy and national security missions; and

(E) are appropriately supporting other Federal agencies and the extent to which it benefits DOE missions.

(3) The Commission shall also determine whether there are opportunities to more effectively and efficiently use the capabilities of the national laboratories, including consolidation and realignment, reducing overhead costs, reevaluating governance models using industrial and academic benchmarks for comparison, and assessing the impact of DOE's oversight and management approach. In its evaluation, the Commission should also consider the cost and effectiveness of using other research, development, and technology centers and universities as an alternative to meeting DOE's energy and national security goals.

(4) The Commission shall analyze the effectiveness of the use of laboratory directed research and development (LDRD) to meet the Department of Energy's science, energy, and national security goals. The Commission shall further evaluate the effectiveness of the Department's oversight approach to ensure LDRD-funded projects are compliant with statutory requirements and congressional direction, including requirements that LDRD projects be distinct from projects directly funded by appropriations and that LDRD projects derived from the Department's national security programs support the national security mission of the Department of Energy. Finally, the Commission shall quantify the extent to which LDRD funding supports recruiting and retention of qualified staff.

(5) The Commission's charge may be modified or expanded upon approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(d) RESPONSE BY THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY.—

(1) The Secretary of Energy shall, by no later than April 1, 2015, transmit to Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing the Secretary's approval or disapproval of the Commission's recommendations and an implementation plan for approved recommendations.

SEC. 320. The Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall receive a 30-day advance notification with a detailed explanation of any waiver or adjustment made by the National Nuclear Security Administration's Fee Determining Official to at-risk award fees for Management and Operating contractors that result in award term extensions.

SEC. 321. To further the research, development, and demonstration of national nuclear security-related enrichment technologies, the Secretary of Energy may transfer up to \$56,650,000 of funding made available in this title under the heading "National Nuclear Security Administration" to "National Nuclear Security Administration, Weapons Activities" not earlier than 30 days after the Secretary provides to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a cost-benefit analysis of available and prospective domestic enrichment technologies for national security needs, the scope, schedule, and cost of his preferred option, and after congressional notification and approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 322. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used—

(1) to implement or enforce section 430.32(x) of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations; or

(2) to implement or enforce the standards established by the tables contained in section 325(i)(1)(B) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6295(i)(1)(B)) with respect to BPAR incandescent reflector lamps, BR incandescent reflector lamps, and ER incandescent reflector lamps.

TITLE IV

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the programs authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, notwithstanding 40 U.S.C. 14704, and for necessary expenses for the Federal Co-Chairman and the Alternate on the Appalachian Regional Commission, for payment of the Federal

share of the administrative expenses of the Commission, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$80,317,000, to remain available until expended.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board in carrying out activities authorized by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by Public Law 100-456, section 1441, \$28,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

DELTA REGIONAL AUTHORITY SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Delta Regional Authority and to carry out its activities, as authorized by the Delta Regional Authority Act of 2000, notwithstanding sections 382C(b)(2), 382F(d), 382M, and 382N of said Act, \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DENALI COMMISSION

For expenses of the Denali Commission including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment as necessary and other expenses, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, notwithstanding the limitations contained in section 306(g) of the Denali Commission Act of 1998: *Provided*, That funds shall be available for construction projects in an amount not to exceed 80 percent of total project cost for distressed communities, as defined by section 307 of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (division C, title III, Public Law 105-277), as amended by section 701 of appendix D, title VII, Public Law 106-113 (113 Stat. 1501A-280), and an amount not to exceed 50 percent for non-distressed communities.

NORTHERN BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Northern Border Regional Commission in carrying out activities authorized by subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be available for administrative expenses, notwithstanding section 15751(b) of title 40, United States Code.

SOUTHEAST CRESCENT REGIONAL COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission in carrying out activities authorized by subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, \$250,000, to remain available until expended.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 and the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including official representation expenses not to exceed \$25,000, \$1,043,937,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated herein, not more than \$9,500,000 may be made available for salaries, travel, and other support costs for the Office of the Commission, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which, notwithstanding section 201(a)(2)(c) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5841(a)(2)(c)), the use and expenditure shall only be approved by a majority vote of the Commission: *Provided further*, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at \$920,721,000 in fiscal year 2014 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appro-

priated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than \$123,216,000: *Provided further*, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, \$10,000,000 shall be for university research and development in areas relevant to their respective organization's mission, and \$5,000,000 shall be for a Nuclear Science and Engineering Grant Program that will support multiyear projects that do not align with programmatic missions but are critical to maintaining the discipline of nuclear science and engineering.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$11,955,000, of which \$850,000 shall be for Inspector General services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at \$9,994,000 in fiscal year 2014 shall be retained and be available until September 30, 2015, for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than \$1,961,000.

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, as authorized by Public Law 100-203, section 5051, \$3,400,000, to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL COORDINATOR FOR ALASKA NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

For necessary expenses for the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects pursuant to the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act, \$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That any fees, charges, or commissions received pursuant to section 106(h) of the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act (15 U.S.C. 720d(h)) in fiscal year 2014 in excess of \$2,402,000 shall not be available for obligation until appropriated in a subsequent Act of Congress.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

SEC. 401. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Inspector General of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is authorized in this and subsequent years to exercise the same authorities with respect to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, as determined by the Inspector General of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, as the Inspector General exercises under the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) with respect to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

SEC. 402. The Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall notify the other members of the Commission, the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, not later than 1 day after the Chairman begins performing functions under the authority of section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 1

of 1980, or after a member of the Commission who was delegated emergency functions under subsection (b) of that section begins performing those functions. Such notification shall include an explanation of the circumstances warranting the exercise of such authority. The Chairman shall report to the Committees, not less frequently than once each week, on the actions taken by the Chairman, or a delegated member of the Commission, under such authority, until the authority is relinquished. The Chairman shall notify the Committees not later than 1 day after such authority is relinquished. The Chairman shall submit the report required by section 3(d) of the Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1980 to the Committees not later than 1 day after it was submitted to the Commission.

SEC. 403. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall comply with the July 5, 2011, version of Chapter VI of its Internal Commission Procedures when responding to Congressional requests for information.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress, other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

SEC. 502. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 503. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 504. (a) None of the funds made available in title III of this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by or transfer authority provided in this Act or any other appropriations Act for any fiscal year, transfer authority referenced in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), or any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality.

(b) None of the funds made available for any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may be transferred to accounts funded in title III of

this Act, except pursuant to a transfer made by or transfer authority provided in this Act or any other appropriations Act for any fiscal year, transfer authority referenced in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), or any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality.

(c) The head of any relevant department or agency funded in this Act utilizing any transfer authority shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a semi-annual report detailing the transfer authorities, except for any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality, used in the previous 6 months and in the year-to-date. This report shall include the amounts transferred and the purposes for which they were transferred, and shall not replace or modify existing notification requirements for each authority.

SEC. 505. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of Executive Order No. 12898 of February 11, 1994 ("Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations").

This division may be cited as the "Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014".

DIVISION E—FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Departmental Offices including operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Annex; hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs, and improvements of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for, real properties leased or owned overseas, when necessary for the performance of official business, including for terrorism and financial intelligence activities; executive direction program activities; international affairs and economic policy activities; domestic finance and tax policy activities; and Treasury-wide management policies and programs activities, \$312,400,000: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading—

(1) the following amounts shall be available as provided:

(A) \$102,000,000 for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, of which not to exceed \$26,000,000 is available for administrative expenses;

(B) not to exceed \$350,000 for official reception and representation expenses;

(C) not to exceed \$258,000 for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate; and

(D) notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to \$1,000,000 may be contributed to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for the Department's participation in programs related to global tax administration;

(2) \$19,187,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, of which \$8,287,000 is

available for the Treasury-wide Financial Statement Audit and Internal Control Program; \$3,000,000 is for information technology modernization requirements; \$500,000 is for secure space requirements; and \$7,400,000 is for audit, oversight, and administration of the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund; and

(3) up to \$3,400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016, to develop and implement programs within the Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Compliance Policy, including entering into cooperative agreements.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL

INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For development and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment, software, and services and for repairs and renovations to buildings owned by the Department of the Treasury, \$2,725,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That these funds shall be transferred to accounts and in amounts as necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Department's offices, bureaus, and other organizations: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to support or supplement "Internal Revenue Service, Operations Support" or "Internal Revenue Service, Business Systems Modernization".

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$34,800,000, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General of the Treasury; of which not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses; and of which \$2,800,000 shall be for audits and investigations conducted pursuant to section 1608 of the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (33 U.S.C. 1321 note).

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX

ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, including purchase (not to exceed 150 for replacement only for police-type use) and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Inspector General for Tax Administration; \$156,375,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015; of which not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall be available for official travel expenses; of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General for Tax Administration; and of which not to exceed \$1,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Special Inspector General in carrying out

the provisions of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-343), \$34,923,000.

**FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and training expenses of non-Federal and foreign government personnel to attend meetings and training concerned with domestic and foreign financial intelligence activities, law enforcement, and financial regulation; services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; not to exceed \$14,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for assistance to Federal law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, \$112,000,000, of which not to exceed \$34,335,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016.

**TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND
(RESCISSION)**

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading, \$736,000,000 are rescinded.

**BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses of operations of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, \$360,165,000; of which not to exceed \$4,210,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, is for information systems modernization initiatives; of which \$8,740,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016 for expenses related to the consolidation of the Financial Management Service and the Bureau of the Public Debt; and of which \$5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses. In addition, \$165,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to reimburse administrative and personnel expenses for financial management of the Fund, as authorized by section 1012 of Public Law 101-380.

**ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE
BUREAU
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses of carrying out section 1111 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$99,000,000; of which not to exceed \$6,000 for official reception and representation expenses; not to exceed \$50,000 for cooperative research and development programs for laboratory services; and provision of laboratory assistance to State and local agencies with or without reimbursement: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, \$2,000,000 shall be for the costs of criminal enforcement activities and special law enforcement agents for targeting tobacco smuggling and other criminal diversion activities.

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

Pursuant to section 5136 of title 31, United States Code, the United States Mint is provided funding through the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund for costs associated with the production of circulating coins, numismatic coins, and protective services, including both operating expenses and capital investments: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of new liabilities and obligations incurred during fiscal year 2014 under such section 5136 for circulating coinage and protective service capital investments of the United States Mint shall not exceed \$19,000,000.

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL
INSTITUTIONS FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT**

To carry out the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvements Act of

1994 (subtitle A of title I of Public Law 103-325), including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for EX-3, \$226,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015; of which \$15,000,000 shall be for financial assistance, technical assistance, training and outreach programs, designed to benefit Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Alaskan Native communities and provided primarily through qualified community development lender organizations with experience and expertise in community development banking and lending in Indian country, Native American organizations, tribes and tribal organizations and other suitable providers; of which, notwithstanding sections 4707(d) and 4707(e) of title 12, United States Code, up to \$22,000,000 shall be for a Healthy Food Financing Initiative to provide financial assistance, technical assistance, training, and outreach to community development financial institutions for the purpose of offering affordable financing and technical assistance to expand the availability of healthy food options in distressed communities; of which \$18,000,000 shall be for the Bank Enterprise Award program; of which up to \$24,636,000 may be used for administrative expenses, including administration of the New Markets Tax Credit Program and the CDFI Bond Guarantee Program, \$1,000,000 for capacity building to expand CDFI investments in underserved areas, and up to \$300,000 for the direct loan program; and of which up to \$2,222,500 may be used for the cost of direct loans: *Provided*, That the cost of direct loans, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$25,000,000: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2014, commitments to guarantee bonds and notes under section 114A of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.) shall not exceed \$750,000,000: *Provided further*, That no funds shall be available for the cost, if any, of bonds and notes guaranteed under such section, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

**INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
TAXPAYER SERVICES**

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service to provide taxpayer services, including pre-filing assistance and education, filing and account services, taxpayer advocacy services, and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, \$2,122,554,000, of which not less than \$5,600,000 shall be for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program, of which not less than \$10,000,000 shall be available for low-income taxpayer clinic grants, of which not less than \$12,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be available for a Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance matching grants program for tax return preparation assistance, of which not less than \$203,000,000 shall be available for operating expenses of the Taxpayer Advocate Service: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available for the Taxpayer Advocate Service, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be for identity theft casework.

ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses for tax enforcement activities of the Internal Revenue Service to determine and collect owed taxes,

to provide legal and litigation support, to conduct criminal investigations, to enforce criminal statutes related to violations of internal revenue laws and other financial crimes, to purchase (for police-type use, not to exceed 850) and hire passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)), and to provide other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, \$5,022,178,000, of which not less than \$200,000 shall be for intensive training of employees in the Exempt Organizations Unit and of which not less than \$60,257,000 shall be for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement program.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service to support taxpayer services and enforcement programs, including rent payments; facilities services; printing; postage; physical security; headquarters and other IRS-wide administration activities; research and statistics of income; telecommunications; information technology development, enhancement, operations, maintenance, and security; the hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, \$3,740,942,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for information technology support; of which not to exceed \$65,000,000 shall remain available until expended for acquisition of equipment and construction, repair and renovation of facilities; of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016, for research; of which not less than \$2,000,000 shall be for the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board; of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, the Internal Revenue Service shall submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Comptroller General of the United States detailing the cost and schedule performance for its major information technology investments, including the purpose and life-cycle stages of the investments; the reasons for any cost and schedule variances; the risks of such investments and strategies the Internal Revenue Service is using to mitigate such risks; and the expected developmental milestones to be achieved and costs to be incurred in the next quarter: *Provided further*, That the Internal Revenue Service shall include, in its budget justification for fiscal year 2015, a summary of cost and schedule performance information for its major information technology systems.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service's business systems modernization program, \$312,938,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, for the capital asset acquisition of information technology systems, including management and related contractual costs of said acquisitions, including related Internal Revenue Service labor costs, and contractual costs associated with operations authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided*, That not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, the Internal Revenue Service shall submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Comptroller General of the United States detailing the cost and schedule performance for CADE2 and Modernized e-File information technology investments, including the purposes and life-cycle stages

of the investments; the reasons for any cost and schedule variances; the risks of such investments and the strategies the Internal Revenue Service is using to mitigate such risks; and the expected developmental milestones to be achieved and costs to be incurred in the next quarter.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL
REVENUE SERVICE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service or not to exceed 3 percent of appropriations under the heading “Enforcement” may be transferred to any other Internal Revenue Service appropriation upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 102. The Internal Revenue Service shall maintain an employee training program, which shall include the following topics: taxpayers’ rights, dealing courteously with taxpayers, cross-cultural relations, ethics, and the impartial application of tax law.

SEC. 103. The Internal Revenue Service shall institute and enforce policies and procedures that will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information and protect taxpayers against identity theft.

SEC. 104. Funds made available by this or any other Act to the Internal Revenue Service shall be available for improved facilities and increased staffing to provide sufficient and effective 1-800 help line service for taxpayers. The Commissioner shall continue to make improvements to the Internal Revenue Service 1-800 help line service a priority and allocate resources necessary to enhance the response time to taxpayer communications, particularly with regard to victims of tax-related crimes.

SEC. 105. None of funds made available to the Internal Revenue Service by this Act may be used to make a video unless the Service-Wide Video Editorial Board determines in advance that making the video is appropriate, taking into account the cost, topic, tone, and purpose of the video.

SEC. 106. The Internal Revenue Service shall issue a notice of confirmation of any address change relating to an employer making employment tax payments, and such notice shall be sent to both the employer’s former and new address and an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service shall give special consideration to an offer-in-compromise from a taxpayer who has been the victim of fraud by a third party payroll tax preparer.

SEC. 107. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service to target citizens of the United States for exercising any right guaranteed under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 108. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service to target groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs.

SEC. 109. In addition to the amounts otherwise made available in this Act for the Internal Revenue Service, \$92,000,000, to be available until September 30, 2015, shall be transferred by the Commissioner to the “Taxpayer Services”, “Enforcement”, or “Operations Support” accounts of the Internal Revenue Service for an additional amount to be used solely to improve the delivery of services to taxpayers, to improve the identification and prevention of refund fraud and identity theft, and to address international and offshore compliance issues: *Provided*, That such funds shall supplement, not supplant any other amounts made available by

the Internal Revenue Service for such purpose: *Provided further*, That such funds shall not be available until the Commissioner submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spending plan for such funds: *Provided further*, That such funds shall not be used to support any provision of Public Law 111-148, Public Law 111-152, or any amendment made by either such Public Law.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT
OF THE TREASURY
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 110. Appropriations to the Department of the Treasury in this Act shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; purchase of motor vehicles without regard to the general purchase price limitations for vehicles purchased and used overseas for the current fiscal year; entering into contracts with the Department of State for the furnishing of health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries; and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 111. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriations in this title made available under the headings “Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses”, “Office of Inspector General”, “Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program”, “Financial Crimes Enforcement Network”, “Bureau of the Fiscal Service”, and “Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau” may be transferred between such appropriations upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That no transfer under this section may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.

SEC. 112. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service may be transferred to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration’s appropriation upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That no transfer may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.

SEC. 113. None of the funds appropriated in this Act or otherwise available to the Department of the Treasury or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing may be used to redesign the \$1 Federal Reserve note.

SEC. 114. The Secretary of the Treasury may transfer funds from the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Salaries and Expenses to the Debt Collection Fund as necessary to cover the costs of debt collection: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be reimbursed to such salaries and expenses account from debt collections received in the Debt Collection Fund.

SEC. 115. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used by the United States Mint to construct or operate any museum without the explicit approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House Committee on Financial Services, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SEC. 116. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act or source to the Department of the Treasury, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the United States Mint, indi-

vidually or collectively, may be used to consolidate any or all functions of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the United States Mint without the explicit approval of the House Committee on Financial Services; the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 117. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for the Department of the Treasury’s intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2014 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

SEC. 118. Not to exceed \$5,000 shall be made available from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing’s Industrial Revolving Fund for necessary official reception and representation expenses.

SEC. 119. The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a Capital Investment Plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 30 days following the submission of the annual budget submitted by the President: *Provided*, That such Capital Investment Plan shall include capital investment spending from all accounts within the Department of the Treasury, including but not limited to the Department-wide Systems and Capital Investment Programs account, the Working Capital Fund account, and the Treasury Forfeiture Fund account: *Provided further*, That such Capital Investment Plan shall include expenditures occurring in previous fiscal years for each capital investment project that has not been fully completed.

SEC. 120. (a) Not later than 2 weeks after the end of each quarter, the Office of Financial Stability and the Office of Financial Research shall submit reports on their activities to the House and the Senate Committees on Appropriations, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

(b) The reports required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the obligations made during the previous quarter by object class, office, and activity;

(2) the estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year by object class, office, and activity;

(3) the number of full-time equivalents within each office during the previous quarter;

(4) the estimated number of full-time equivalents within each office for the remainder of the fiscal year; and

(5) actions taken to achieve the goals, objectives, and performance measures of each office.

(c) At the request of any such Committees specified in subsection (a), the Office of Financial Stability and the Office of Financial Research shall make officials available to testify on the contents of the reports required under subsection (a).

SEC. 121. Within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit an itemized report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the amount of total funds charged to each office by the Working Capital Fund including the amount charged for each service provided by the Working Capital Fund to each office and a detailed explanation of how each charge for each service is calculated.

This title may be cited as the “Department of the Treasury Appropriations Act, 2014”.

TITLE II

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the White House as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$3,850,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 105; subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 105, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; hire of passenger motor vehicles, and travel (not to exceed \$100,000 to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 103); and not to exceed \$19,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be available for allocation within the Executive Office of the President; and for necessary expenses of the Office of Policy Development, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, \$55,000,000.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, \$12,700,000, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109, 110, and 112–114.

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES

For the reimbursable expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, such sums as may be necessary: *Provided*, That all reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, such amount for reimbursable operating expenses shall be the exclusive authority of the Executive Residence to incur obligations and to receive offsetting collections, for such expenses: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall require each person sponsoring a reimbursable political event to pay in advance an amount equal to the estimated cost of the event, and all such advance payments shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall require the national committee of the political party of the President to maintain on deposit \$25,000, to be separately accounted for and available for expenses relating to reimbursable political events sponsored by such committee during such fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall ensure that a written notice of any amount owed for a reimbursable operating expense under this paragraph is submitted to the person owing such amount within 60 days after such expense is incurred, and that such amount is collected within 30 days after the submission of such notice: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall charge interest and assess penalties and other charges on any such amount that is not reimbursed within such 30 days, in accordance with the interest and penalty provisions applicable to an outstanding debt on a United States Government claim under 31 U.S.C. 3717: *Provided further*, That each such amount that is reimbursed, and any accompanying interest and charges, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations, by not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Act, a report setting forth the reimbursable oper-

ating expenses of the Executive Residence during the preceding fiscal year, including the total amount of such expenses, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable official and ceremonial events, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable political events, and the portion of each such amount that has been reimbursed as of the date of the report: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall maintain a system for the tracking of expenses related to reimbursable events within the Executive Residence that includes a standard for the classification of any such expense as political or nonpolitical: *Provided further*, That no provision of this paragraph may be construed to exempt the Executive Residence from any other applicable requirement of subchapter I or II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House, \$750,000, to remain available until expended, for required maintenance, resolution of safety and health issues, and continued preventative maintenance.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021 et seq.), \$4,184,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$12,600,000.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Administration, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$112,726,000, of which not to exceed \$12,006,000 shall remain available until expended for continued modernization of the information technology infrastructure within the Executive Office of the President.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Management and Budget, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, to carry out the provisions of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, and to prepare and submit the budget of the United States Government, in accordance with section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, \$89,300,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for official representation expenses: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Office of Management and Budget may be used for the purpose of reviewing any agricultural marketing orders or any activities or regulations under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.): *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for the Office of Management and Budget by this Act may be expended for the altering of the transcript of actual testimony of witnesses, except for testimony of officials of the Office of Management and Budget, before the Committees on Appropriations or their subcommittees: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this or prior Acts shall be used, directly or indirectly, by the Office

of Management and Budget, for evaluating or determining if water resource project or study reports submitted by the Chief of Engineers acting through the Secretary of the Army are in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and requirements relevant to the Civil Works water resource planning process: *Provided further*, That the Office of Management and Budget shall have not more than 60 days in which to perform budgetary policy reviews of water resource matters on which the Chief of Engineers has reported: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall notify the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees when the 60-day review is initiated: *Provided further*, That if water resource reports have not been transmitted to the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees within 15 days after the end of the Office of Management and Budget review period based on the notification from the Director, Congress shall assume Office of Management and Budget concurrence with the report and act accordingly.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy; for research activities pursuant to the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-469); not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for participation in joint projects or in the provision of services on matters of mutual interest with nonprofit, research, or public organizations or agencies, with or without reimbursement, \$22,750,000: *Provided*, That the Office is authorized to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, both real and personal, public and private, without fiscal year limitation, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, \$238,522,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for drug control activities consistent with the approved strategy for each of the designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (“HIDTAs”), of which not less than 51 percent shall be transferred to State and local entities for drug control activities and shall be obligated not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That up to 49 percent may be transferred to Federal agencies and departments in amounts determined by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, of which up to \$2,700,000 may be used for auditing services and associated activities: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the requirements of Public Law 106-58, any unexpended funds obligated prior to fiscal year 2012 may be used for any other approved activities of that HIDTA, subject to reprogramming requirements: *Provided further*, That each HIDTA designated as of September 30, 2013, shall be funded at not less than the fiscal year 2013 base level, unless the Director submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate justification for changes to those levels based on clearly articulated priorities and published Office of National Drug Control Policy performance measures of effectiveness: *Provided further*, That the Director shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the initial allocation of fiscal year 2014 funding among

HIDTAs not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, and shall notify the Committees of planned uses of discretionary HIDTA funding, as determined in consultation with the HIDTA Directors, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For other drug control activities authorized by the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-469), \$105,394,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available as follows: \$92,000,000 for the Drug-Free Communities Program, of which \$2,000,000 shall be made available as directed by section 4 of Public Law 107-82, as amended by Public Law 109-469 (21 U.S.C. 1521 note); \$1,400,000 for drug court training and technical assistance; \$8,750,000 for anti-doping activities; \$1,994,000 for the United States membership dues to the World Anti-Doping Agency; and \$1,250,000 shall be made available as directed by section 1105 of Public Law 109-469: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this heading may be transferred to other Federal departments and agencies to carry out such activities.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for the furtherance of integrated, efficient, secure, and effective uses of information technology in the Federal Government, \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may transfer these funds to one or more other agencies to carry out projects to meet these purposes: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit quarterly reports not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Government Accountability Office identifying the savings achieved by the Office of Management and Budget's government-wide information technology reform efforts: *Provided further*, That such reports shall include savings identified by fiscal year, agency, and appropriation.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to meet unanticipated needs, in furtherance of the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 108, \$800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

DATA-DRIVEN INNOVATION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to improve the use of data and evidence to improve government effectiveness and efficiency, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, for projects that enable Federal agencies to increase the use of evidence and innovation in order to improve program results and cost-effectiveness by utilizing rigorous evaluation and other evidence-based tools: *Provided*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall transfer these funds to one or more other agencies to carry out projects to meet these purposes and to conduct or provide for evaluation of such projects: *Provided further*, That the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a progress report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Government Accountability Office not later than March 31, 2014 and semiannually

thereafter until the program is completed, including detailed information on goals, objectives, performance measures, and evaluations of the program in general and of each specific project.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President in connection with specially assigned functions; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 106, including subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 106, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$4,319,000.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
OPERATING EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the care, operation, refurbishing, improvement, and to the extent not otherwise provided for, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the official residence of the Vice President; the hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$90,000 for official entertainment expenses of the Vice President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate, \$305,000: *Provided*, That advances or repayments or transfers from this appropriation may be made to any department or agency for expenses of carrying out such activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 201. From funds made available in this Act under the headings "The White House", "Executive Residence at the White House", "White House Repair and Restoration", "Council of Economic Advisers", "National Security Council and Homeland Security Council", "Office of Administration", "Special Assistance to the President", and "Official Residence of the Vice President", the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (or such other officer as the President may designate in writing), may, with advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any such appropriation to any other such appropriation, to be merged with and available for the same time and for the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided*, That the amount of an appropriation shall not be increased by more than 50 percent by such transfers: *Provided further*, That no amount shall be transferred from "Special Assistance to the President" or "Official Residence of the Vice President" without the approval of the Vice President.

SEC. 202. Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the costs of implementing the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203). Such report shall include—

(1) the estimated mandatory and discretionary obligations of funds through fiscal year 2016, by Federal agency and by fiscal year, including—

(A) the estimated obligations by cost inputs such as rent, information technology, contracts, and personnel;

(B) the methodology and data sources used to calculate such estimated obligations; and

(C) the specific section of such Act that requires the obligation of funds; and

(2) the estimated receipts through fiscal year 2016 from assessments, user fees, and other fees by the Federal agency making the collections, by fiscal year, including—

(A) the methodology and data sources used to calculate such estimated collections; and
(B) the specific section of such Act that authorizes the collection of funds.

SEC. 203. The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and prior to the initial obligation of more than 20 percent of the funds appropriated in any account under the heading "Office of National Drug Control Policy", a detailed narrative and financial plan on the proposed uses of all funds under the account by program, project, and activity: *Provided*, That the reports required by this section shall be updated and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations every 6 months and shall include information detailing how the estimates and assumptions contained in previous reports have changed: *Provided further*, That any new projects and changes in funding of ongoing projects shall be subject to the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 204. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriations in this Act made available to the Office of National Drug Control Policy may be transferred between appropriated programs upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That no transfer may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 3 percent.

SEC. 205. Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of any appropriations in this Act made available to the Office of National Drug Control Policy may be reprogrammed within a program, project, or activity upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

This title may be cited as the "Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2014".

TITLE III

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the operation of the Supreme Court, as required by law, excluding care of the building and grounds, including hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343 and 1344; not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$72,625,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall remain available until expended.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief justice and associate justices of the court.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon the Architect by 40 U.S.C. 6111 and 6112, \$11,158,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE
FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of officers and employees, and for necessary expenses of the court, as authorized by law, \$29,600,000.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL
TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of officers and employees of the court, services, and necessary expenses of the court, as authorized by law, \$19,200,000.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND
OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the salaries of judges of the United States Court of Federal Claims, magistrate judges, and all other officers and employees of the Federal Judiciary not otherwise specifically provided for, necessary expenses of the courts, and the purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for Probation and Pretrial Services Office staff, as authorized by law, \$4,658,830,000 (including the purchase of firearms and ammunition); of which not to exceed \$27,817,000 shall remain available until expended for space alteration projects and for furniture and furnishings related to new space alteration and construction projects; and of which not to exceed \$50,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for cost containment initiatives: *Provided*, That the amount provided for cost containment initiatives shall not be available for obligation until the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts submits a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate showing that the estimated cost savings resulting from the initiatives will exceed the estimated amounts obligated for the initiatives.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of circuit and district judges (including judges of the territorial courts of the United States), bankruptcy judges, and justices and judges retired from office or from regular active service.

In addition, for expenses of the United States Court of Federal Claims associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-660), not to exceed \$5,327,000, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

DEFENDER SERVICES

For the operation of Federal Defender organizations; the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to represent persons under 18 U.S.C. 3006A and 3599, and for the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of persons furnishing investigative, expert, and other services for such representations as authorized by law; the compensation (in accordance with the maximums under 18 U.S.C. 3006A) and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to assist the court in criminal cases where the defendant has waived representation by counsel; the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to represent jurors in civil actions for the protection of their employment, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1875(d)(1); the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed under 18 U.S.C. 983(b)(1) in connection with certain judicial civil forfeiture proceedings; the compensation and reimbursement of travel expenses of guardians ad litem appointed under 18 U.S.C. 4100(b); and for necessary training and general administrative expenses, \$1,044,394,000, to remain available until expended.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For fees and expenses of jurors as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1871 and 1876; compensation of jury commissioners as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1863; and compensation of commissioners appointed in condemnation cases pursuant to rule 71.1(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (28 U.S.C. Appendix Rule 71.1(h)), \$53,891,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the compensation of land commissioners shall not exceed the daily equivalent of the highest rate payable under 5 U.S.C. 5332.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, incident to the provision of protective guard services for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court operations, and the procurement, installation, and maintenance of security systems and equipment for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court operations, including building ingress-egress control, inspection of mail and packages, directed security patrols, perimeter security, basic security services provided by the Federal Protective Service, and other similar activities as authorized by section 1010 of the Judicial Improvement and Access to Justice Act (Public Law 100-702), \$497,500,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 shall remain available until expended, to be expended directly or transferred to the United States Marshals Service, which shall be responsible for administering the Judicial Facility Security Program consistent with standards or guidelines agreed to by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the Attorney General.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED
STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as authorized by law, including travel as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1345, hire of a passenger motor vehicle as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343(b), advertising and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$81,200,000, of which not to exceed \$8,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Judicial Center, as authorized by Public Law 90-219, \$26,200,000; of which \$1,800,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2015, to provide education and training to Federal court personnel; and of which not to exceed \$1,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of chapter 58 of title 28, United States Code, \$16,200,000, of which not to exceed \$1,000 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 302. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Judiciary in this Act may

be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except "Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Defender Services" and "Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Fees of Jurors and Commissioners", shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under sections 604 and 608 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in section 608.

SEC. 303. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the salaries and expenses appropriation for "Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services" shall be available for official reception and representation expenses of the Judicial Conference of the United States: *Provided*, That such available funds shall not exceed \$11,000 and shall be administered by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in the capacity as Secretary of the Judicial Conference.

SEC. 304. Section 3314(a) of title 40, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting "Federal" for "executive" each place it appears.

SEC. 305. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. 561-569, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States Marshals Service shall provide, for such courthouses as its Director may designate in consultation with the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, for purposes of a pilot program, the security services that 40 U.S.C. 1315 authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to provide, except for the services specified in 40 U.S.C. 1315(b)(2)(E). For building-specific security services at these courthouses, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall reimburse the United States Marshals Service rather than the Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 306. The Supreme Court of the United States, the Federal Judicial Center, and the United States Sentencing Commission are hereby authorized, now and hereafter, to enter into contracts for the acquisition of severable services for a period that begins in one fiscal year and ends in the next fiscal year and to enter into contracts for multiple years for the acquisition of property and services, to the same extent as executive agencies under the authority of 41 U.S.C. sections 3902 and 3903, respectively.

SEC. 307. (a) Section 203(c) of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-650; 28 U.S.C. 133 note), is amended in the matter following paragraph (12)—

(1) in the second sentence (relating to the District of Kansas), by striking "22 years and 6 months" and inserting "23 years and 6 months"; and

(2) in the sixth sentence (relating to the District of Hawaii), by striking "19 years and 6 months" and inserting "20 years and 6 months".

(b) Section 406 of the Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-115; 119 Stat. 2470; 28 U.S.C. 133 note) is amended in the second sentence (relating to the eastern District of Missouri) by striking "20 years and 6 months" and inserting "21 years and 6 months".

(c) Section 312(c)(2) of the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (Public Law 107-273; 28 U.S.C. 133 note), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence by striking “11 years” and inserting “12 years”; and

(2) in the second sentence (relating to the central District of California), by striking “10 years and 6 months” and inserting “11 years and 6 months”.

This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriations Act, 2014”.

TITLE IV

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia, to be deposited into a dedicated account, for a nationwide program to be administered by the Mayor, for District of Columbia resident tuition support, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such funds, including any interest accrued thereon, may be used on behalf of eligible District of Columbia residents to pay an amount based upon the difference between in-State and out-of-State tuition at public institutions of higher education, or to pay up to \$2,500 each year at eligible private institutions of higher education: *Provided further*, That the awarding of such funds may be prioritized on the basis of a resident's academic merit, the income and need of eligible students and such other factors as may be authorized: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia government shall maintain a dedicated account for the Resident Tuition Support Program that shall consist of the Federal funds appropriated to the Program in this Act and any subsequent appropriations, any unobligated balances from prior fiscal years, and any interest earned in this or any fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the account shall be under the control of the District of Columbia Chief Financial Officer, who shall use those funds solely for the purposes of carrying out the Resident Tuition Support Program: *Provided further*, That the Office of the Chief Financial Officer shall provide a quarterly financial report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for these funds showing, by object class, the expenditures made and the purpose therefor.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR EMERGENCY PLANNING AND SECURITY COSTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For a Federal payment of necessary expenses, as determined by the Mayor of the District of Columbia in written consultation with the elected county or city officials of surrounding jurisdictions, \$23,800,000, to remain available until expended, to be allocated as follows: \$14,880,000, for the costs of providing public safety at events related to the presence of the National Capital in the District of Columbia, including support requested by the Director of the United States Secret Service in carrying out protective duties under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for the costs of providing support to respond to immediate and specific terrorist threats or attacks in the District of Columbia or surrounding jurisdictions; and \$8,920,000 for reimbursement of the costs of providing public safety associated with the 57th Presidential Inauguration.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

For salaries and expenses for the District of Columbia Courts, \$232,812,000 to be allocated as follows: for the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, \$13,374,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; for the District of Co-

lumbia Superior Court, \$114,921,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; for the District of Columbia Court System, \$69,155,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; and \$35,362,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for capital improvements for District of Columbia courthouse facilities: *Provided*, That funds made available for capital improvements shall be expended consistent with the District of Columbia Courts master plan study and building evaluation report: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies: *Provided further*, That 30 days after providing written notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the District of Columbia Courts may reallocate not more than \$6,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading among the items and entities funded under this heading: *Provided further*, That the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia may, by regulation, establish a program substantially similar to the program set forth in subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 5, United States Code, for individuals serving the District of Columbia Courts.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

For payments authorized under section 11-2604 and section 11-2605, D.C. Official Code (relating to representation provided under the District of Columbia Criminal Justice Act), payments for counsel appointed in proceedings in the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia under chapter 23 of title 16, D.C. Official Code, or pursuant to contractual agreements to provide guardian ad litem representation, training, technical assistance, and such other services as are necessary to improve the quality of guardian ad litem representation, payments for counsel appointed in adoption proceedings under chapter 3 of title 16, D.C. Official Code, and payments authorized under section 21-2060, D.C. Official Code (relating to services provided under the District of Columbia Guardianship, Protective Proceedings, and Durable Power of Attorney Act of 1986), \$49,890,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds provided under this heading shall be administered by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, this appropriation shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for expenses of other Federal agencies.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For salaries and expenses, including the transfer and hire of motor vehicles, of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia, as authorized by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, \$226,484,000, of which not to exceed \$2,000 is for official reception and representation expenses related to Community Supervision and Pretrial Services Agency programs; of which not to exceed \$25,000 is for

dues and assessments relating to the implementation of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Interstate Supervision Act of 2002; of which \$167,269,000 shall be for necessary expenses of Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration, to include expenses relating to the supervision of adults subject to protection orders or the provision of services for or related to such persons; and of which \$59,215,000 shall be available to the Pretrial Services Agency: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies: *Provided further*, That not less than \$1,000,000 shall be available for re-entrant housing in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the Director is authorized to accept and use gifts in the form of in-kind contributions of space and hospitality to support offender and defendant programs; and equipment, supplies, and vocational training services necessary to sustain, educate, and train offenders and defendants, including their dependent children: *Provided further*, That the Director shall keep accurate and detailed records of the acceptance and use of any gift or donation under the previous proviso, and shall make such records available for audit and public inspection: *Provided further*, That the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Director is authorized to accept and use reimbursement from the District of Columbia Government for space and services provided on a cost reimbursable basis.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

For salaries and expenses, including the transfer and hire of motor vehicles, of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service, as authorized by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, \$40,607,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of Federal agencies: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, and in addition to the authority provided by the District of Columbia Code Section 2-1607(b), upon approval of the Board of Trustees, the District of Columbia Public Defender Service may accept and use voluntary and uncompensated services for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority, \$14,000,000, to remain available until expended, to continue implementation of the Combined Sewer Overflow Long-Term Plan: *Provided*, That the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority provides a 100 percent match for this payment.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

For a Federal payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, \$1,800,000, to remain available until expended, to support initiatives related to the coordination of Federal and local criminal justice resources in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

For a Federal payment, to remain available until September 30, 2015, to the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure, \$295,000, and for the Judicial Nomination Commission, \$205,000.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

For a Federal payment for a school improvement program in the District of Columbia, \$48,000,000, to remain available until expended, for payments authorized under the Scholarship for Opportunity and Results Act (division C of Public Law 112-10).

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia National Guard, \$375,000, to remain available until expended for the Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR TESTING AND TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia for the testing of individuals for, and the treatment of individuals with, human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the District of Columbia, \$5,000,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

Local funds are appropriated for the District of Columbia for the current fiscal year out of the General Fund of the District of Columbia ("General Fund") for programs and activities set forth under the heading "District of Columbia Funds Summary of Expenses" and at the rate set forth under such heading, as included in the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request Act of 2013 submitted to the Congress by the District of Columbia as amended as of the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as provided in section 450A of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (section 1-204.50a, D.C. Official Code), sections 816 and 817 of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009 (secs. 47-369.01 and 47-369.02, D.C. Official Code), and provisions of this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act for operating expenses for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 2014 under this heading shall not exceed the estimates included in the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request Act of 2013 submitted to Congress by the District of Columbia as amended as of the date of enactment of this Act or the sum of the total revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated may be increased by proceeds of one-time transactions, which are expended for emergency or unanticipated operating or capital needs: *Provided further*, That such increases shall be approved by enactment of local District law and shall comply with all reserve requirements contained in the District of Columbia Home Rule Act: *Provided further*, That the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia shall take such steps as are necessary to assure that the District of Columbia meets these requirements, including the apportioning by the Chief Financial Officer of the appropriations and funds made available to the District during fiscal year 2014, except that the Chief Financial Officer may not reprogram for operating expenses any funds derived from bonds, notes, or other obligations issued for capital projects.

This title may be cited as the "District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2014".

TITLE V

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Conference of the United States, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 591 et seq., \$3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which not to exceed \$1,000 is for official reception and representation expenses.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For payment to the Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation, established by section 423 of Public Law 102-281, \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable under 5 U.S.C. 5376, purchase of nominal awards to recognize non-Federal officials' contributions to Commission activities, and not to exceed \$4,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$118,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended to carry out the program required by section 1405 of the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (Public Law 110-140; 15 U.S.C. 8004).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SEC. 501. The Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 8001 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 1405 (15 U.S.C. 8004)—

(A) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by striking "all swimming pools constructed after the date that is 6 months after the date of enactment of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2012 in the State" and inserting "all swimming pools constructed in the State after the date the State submits an application to the Commission for a grant under this section"; and

(B) in subsection (e)—

(i) by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: "There is authorized to be appropriated to the Commission such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section through fiscal year 2016."; and

(ii) in the second sentence, by striking "fiscal year 2012" and inserting "fiscal year 2016"; and

(2) in section 1406(a) (15 U.S.C. 8005(a))—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(i) in clause (i), by inserting "and" after the semicolon;

(ii) by striking clauses (ii), (iv) and (v) and redesignating clause (iii) as clause (ii); and

(iii) in clause (ii)(III) (as so redesignated), by inserting "and" after the semicolon;

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

(C) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated), by striking "paragraph (1)" and inserting "paragraph (1)(B)".

ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-252), \$10,000,000, of which \$1,900,000 shall

be transferred to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for election reform activities authorized under the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Communications Commission, as authorized by law, including uniforms and allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; not to exceed \$4,000 for official reception and representation expenses; purchase and hire of motor vehicles; special counsel fees; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$339,844,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of which not less than \$300,000 shall be available for consultation with federally recognized Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages, and entities related to Hawaiian Home Lands: *Provided further*, That \$339,844,000 of offsetting collections shall be assessed and collected pursuant to section 9 of title I of the Communications Act of 1934, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at \$0: *Provided further*, That any offsetting collections received in excess of \$339,844,000 in fiscal year 2014 shall not be available for obligation: *Provided further*, That remaining offsetting collections from prior years collected in excess of the amount specified for collection in each such year and otherwise becoming available on October 1, 2013, shall not be available for obligation: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)(B), proceeds from the use of a competitive bidding system that may be retained and made available for obligation shall not exceed \$98,700,000 for fiscal year 2014: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, not less than \$11,090,000 shall be for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SEC. 510. Section 302 of the Universal Service Antideficiency Temporary Suspension Act is amended by striking "January 15, 2014", each place it appears and inserting "December 31, 2015".

SEC. 511. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Federal Communications Commission to modify, amend, or change its rules or regulations for universal service support payments to implement the February 27, 2004 recommendations of the Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service regarding single connection or primary line restrictions on universal service support payments.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$34,568,000, to be derived from the Deposit Insurance Fund or, only when appropriate, the FSLIC Resolution Fund.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, \$65,791,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and including hire of experts and consultants, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and including official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed \$1,500) and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$25,500,000: *Provided*, That public members of the Federal Service Impasses Panel may be paid travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for persons employed intermittently in the Government service, and compensation as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, funds received from fees charged to non-Federal participants at labor-management relations conferences shall be credited to and merged with this account, to be available without further appropriation for the costs of carrying out these conferences.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$298,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$300,000 shall be available for use to contract with a person or persons for collection services in accordance with the terms of 31 U.S.C. 3718: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$103,300,000 of offsetting collections derived from fees collected for premerger notification filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18a), regardless of the year of collection, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$15,000,000 in offsetting collections derived from fees sufficient to implement and enforce the Telemarketing Sales Rule, promulgated under the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act (15 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), shall be credited to this account, and be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2014, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$179,700,000: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Federal Trade Commission may be used to implement subsection (e)(2)(B) of section 43 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831t).

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Amounts in the Fund, including revenues and collections deposited into the Fund shall be available for necessary expenses of real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for, including operation, maintenance, and protection of federally owned and leased buildings; rental of

buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving governmental agencies (including space adjustments and telecommunications relocation expenses) in connection with the assignment, allocation and transfer of space; contractual services incident to cleaning or servicing buildings, and moving; repair and alteration of federally owned buildings including grounds, approaches and appurtenances; care and safeguarding of sites; maintenance, preservation, demolition, and equipment; acquisition of buildings and sites by purchase, condemnation, or as otherwise authorized by law; acquisition of options to purchase buildings and sites; conversion and extension of federally owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects by contract or otherwise; construction of new buildings (including equipment for such buildings); and payment of principal, interest, and any other obligations for public buildings acquired by installment purchase and purchase contract; in the aggregate amount of \$9,370,042,000, of which: (1) \$506,178,000 shall remain available until expended for construction and acquisition (including funds for sites and expenses, and associated design and construction services) of additional projects at the following locations:

New Construction:

California:

San Ysidro, United States Land Port of Entry, \$128,300,000.

Colorado:

Lakewood, Denver Federal Center, \$13,938,000.

District of Columbia:

Washington, DHS Consolidation at St. Elizabeths, \$155,000,000.

Puerto Rico:

San Juan, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$85,301,000.

Texas:

Laredo, United States Land Port of Entry, \$25,786,000.

Virginia:

Winchester, FBI Central Records Complex, \$97,853,000:

Provided, That each of the foregoing limits of costs on new construction and acquisition projects may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other such projects, but not to exceed 10 percent of the amounts included in a transmitted prospectus, if required, unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of a greater amount: *Provided further*, That all funds for direct construction projects shall expire on September 30, 2015, and remain in the Federal Buildings Fund, except for funds for projects as to which funds for design or other funds have been obligated in whole or in part prior to such date; (2) \$1,076,823,000 shall remain available until expended for repairs and alterations, which includes associated design and construction services; of which \$593,288,000 is for Major Repairs and Alterations; \$378,535,000 is for Basic Repairs and Alterations; and \$105,000,000 is for Special Emphasis Programs:

Energy and Water Retrofit and Conservation Measures, \$5,000,000.

Fire and Life Safety Program, \$30,000,000.

Consolidation Activities, \$70,000,000:

Provided, That consolidation projects result in reduced annual rent paid by the tenant agency: *Provided further*, That no consolidation project exceed \$20,000,000 in costs: *Provided further*, That consolidation projects are approved by each of the committees specified in section 3307(a) of title 40, United States Code: *Provided further*, That preference is given to consolidation projects that achieve

a utilization rate of 130 usable square feet or less per person for office space: *Provided further*, That the obligation of funds under this paragraph for consolidation activities may not be made until 10 days after a proposed spending plan and explanation for each project to be undertaken has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That of the total amount under this heading, \$69,500,000 shall be available for new construction and repair to meet the housing requirements of the Judiciary's Southern District in Mobile, Alabama: *Provided further*, That funds made available in this or any previous Act in the Federal Buildings Fund for Repairs and Alterations shall, for prospectus projects, be limited to the amount identified for each project, except each project in this or any previous Act may be increased by an amount not to exceed 10 percent unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of a greater amount: *Provided further*, That additional projects for which prospectuses have been fully approved may be funded under this category only if advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the amounts provided in this or any prior Act for "Repairs and Alterations" may be used to fund costs associated with implementing security improvements to buildings necessary to meet the minimum standards for security in accordance with current law and in compliance with the reprogramming guidelines of the appropriate Committees of the House and Senate: *Provided further*, That the difference between the funds appropriated and expended on any projects in this or any prior Act, under the heading "Repairs and Alterations", may be transferred to Basic Repairs and Alterations or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects: *Provided further*, That all funds for repairs and alterations prospectus projects shall expire on September 30, 2015 and remain in the Federal Buildings Fund except funds for projects as to which funds for design or other funds have been obligated in whole or in part prior to such date: *Provided further*, That the amount provided in this or any prior Act for Basic Repairs and Alterations may be used to pay claims against the Government arising from any projects under the heading "Repairs and Alterations" or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects; (3) \$109,000,000 for installment acquisition payments including payments on purchase contracts which shall remain available until expended; (4) \$5,387,109,000 for rental of space which shall remain available until expended; and (5) \$2,221,432,000 for building operations to remain available until expended, of which \$1,158,869,000 is for building services, and \$1,062,563,000 is for salaries and expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available under this heading for building operations may be transferred between and merged with such appropriations upon notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 percent by any such transfers: *Provided further*, That section 521 of this title shall not apply with respect to funds made available under this heading for building operations: *Provided further*, That funds available to the General Services Administration shall not be available for expenses of any construction, repair, alteration and acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required by 40 U.S.C. 3307(a), has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be

expended for each project for required expenses for the development of a proposed prospectus: *Provided further*, That funds available in the Federal Buildings Fund may be expended for emergency repairs when advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That amounts necessary to provide reimbursable special services to other agencies under 40 U.S.C. 592(b)(2) and amounts to provide such reimbursable fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control as may be appropriate to enable the United States Secret Service to perform its protective functions pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3056, shall be available from such revenues and collections: *Provided further*, That revenues and collections and any other sums accruing to this Fund during fiscal year 2014, excluding reimbursements under 40 U.S.C. 592(b)(2) in excess of the aggregate new obligational authority authorized for Real Property Activities of the Federal Buildings Fund in this Act shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for Government-wide policy and evaluation activities associated with the management of real and personal property assets and certain administrative services; Government-wide policy support responsibilities relating to acquisition, telecommunications, information technology management, and related technology activities; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$58,000,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for Government-wide activities associated with utilization and donation of surplus personal property; disposal of real property; agency-wide policy direction, management, and communications; the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$63,466,000, of which \$28,000,000 is for Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal; \$26,500,000 is for the Office of the Administrator, of which not to exceed \$7,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; and \$8,966,000 is for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 percent of the appropriation made available under this heading for Office of the Administrator may be transferred to the appropriation for the Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal upon notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, but the appropriation for the Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal may not be increased by more than 5 percent by any such transfer.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General and service authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$65,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 is available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for payment for information and detection of fraud against the Government, including payment for recovery of stolen Government property: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for awards to employees of other Federal agencies and private citizens in recognition of efforts and initiatives resulting in enhanced Office of Inspector General effectiveness.

ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses in support of inter-agency projects that enable the Federal Government to expand its ability to conduct activities electronically, through the development and implementation of innovative uses of the Internet and other electronic methods, \$16,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these funds may be transferred to Federal agencies to carry out the purpose of the Fund: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act: *Provided further*, That such transfers may not be made until 10 days after a proposed spending plan and explanation for each project to be undertaken has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958 (3 U.S.C. 102 note), and Public Law 95-138, \$3,550,000.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

For necessary expenses of the Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies, including services authorized by 40 U.S.C. 323, \$34,804,000, to be deposited into the Federal Citizen Services Fund: *Provided*, That the appropriations, revenues, and collections deposited into the Fund shall be available for necessary expenses of Federal Citizen Services activities in the aggregate amount not to exceed \$90,000,000. Appropriations, revenues, and collections accruing to this Fund during fiscal year 2014 in excess of such amount shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—GENERAL
SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 520. Funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 521. Funds in the Federal Buildings Fund made available for fiscal year 2014 for Federal Buildings Fund activities may be transferred between such activities only to the extent necessary to meet program requirements: *Provided*, That any proposed transfers shall be approved in advance by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 522. Except as otherwise provided in this title, funds made available by this Act shall be used to transmit a fiscal year 2015 request for United States Courthouse construction only if the request: (1) meets the design guide standards for construction as established and approved by the General Services Administration, the Judicial Conference of the United States, and the Office of Management and Budget; (2) reflects the priorities of the Judicial Conference of the United States as set out in its approved 5-year construction plan; and (3) includes a standardized courtroom utilization study of each facility to be constructed, replaced, or expanded.

SEC. 523. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided through the Federal Buildings Fund, to any agency that does not pay the rate per square foot assessment for space and services as determined by the General Services Administration in con-

sideration of the Public Buildings Amendments Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-313).

SEC. 524. From funds made available under the heading "Federal Buildings Fund, Limitations on Availability of Revenue", claims against the Government of less than \$250,000 arising from direct construction projects and acquisition of buildings may be liquidated from savings effected in other construction projects with prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 525. In any case in which the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate adopt a resolution granting lease authority pursuant to a prospectus transmitted to Congress by the Administrator of the General Services Administration under 40 U.S.C. 3307, the Administrator shall ensure that the delineated area of procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus for all lease agreements, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to each of such committees and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate prior to exercising any lease authority provided in the resolution.

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For payment to the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation Trust Fund, established by section 10 of Public Law 93-642, \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Merit Systems Protection Board pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, and the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 (5 U.S.C. 5509 note), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, direct procurement of survey printing, and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$42,740,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, together with not to exceed \$2,345,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for administrative expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals to be transferred from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund in amounts determined by the Merit Systems Protection Board: *Provided*, That section 1204 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(n) The Board may accept and use gifts and donations of property and services to carry out the duties of the Board."

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL
FOUNDATIONMORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL
TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For payment to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, pursuant to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Act (20 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.), \$2,100,000, to remain available until expended, of which, notwithstanding sections 8 and 9 of such Act: (1) up to \$50,000 shall be used to conduct financial audits pursuant to the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002

(Public Law 107-289); and (2) up to \$1,000,000 shall be available to carry out the activities authorized by section 6(7) of Public Law 102-259 and section 817(a) of Public Law 106-568 (20 U.S.C. 5604(7)): *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading \$200,000 shall be transferred to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of the Interior, to remain available until expended, for audits and investigations of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation, consistent with the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

For payment to the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund to carry out activities authorized in the Environmental Policy and Conflict Resolution Act of 1998, \$3,400,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the administration of the National Archives and Records Administration and archived Federal records and related activities, as provided by law, and for expenses necessary for the review and declassification of documents, the activities of the Public Interest Declassification Board, the operations and maintenance of the electronic records archives, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning, \$370,000,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008, Public Law 110-409, 122 Stat. 4302-16 (2008), and the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), and for the hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$4,130,000.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of archives facilities, and to provide adequate storage for holdings, \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION GRANTS PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for allocations and grants for historical publications and records as authorized by 44 U.S.C. 2504, \$4,500,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY

During fiscal year 2014, gross obligations of the Central Liquidity Facility for the principal amount of new direct loans to member credit unions, as authorized by 12 U.S.C. 1795 et seq., shall be the amount authorized by section 307(a)(4)(A) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1795f(a)(4)(A)): *Provided*, That administrative expenses of the Central Liquidity Facility in fiscal year 2014 shall not exceed \$1,250,000.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

For the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund program as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 9812, 9822 and 9910, \$1,200,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for technical assistance to low-income designated credit unions.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Government Ethics pur-

suant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, and the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed \$1,500 for official reception and representation expenses, \$15,325,000.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$2,500 for official reception and representation expenses; advances for reimbursements to applicable funds of OPM and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred under Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended; and payment of per diem and/or subsistence allowances to employees where Voting Rights Act activities require an employee to remain overnight at his or her post of duty, \$95,757,000, of which \$5,704,000 shall remain available until expended for the Enterprise Human Resources Integration project, of which \$642,000 may be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.)), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management, and of which \$1,345,000 shall remain available until expended for the Human Resources Line of Business project; and in addition \$118,578,000 for administrative expenses, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of OPM without regard to other statutes, including direct procurement of printed materials, for the retirement and insurance programs of which \$2,600,000 shall remain available until expended for a retirement case management system: *Provided*, That the provisions of this appropriation shall not affect the authority to use applicable trust funds as provided by sections 8348(a)(1)(B), and 9004(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit of OPM established pursuant to Executive Order No. 9358 of July 1, 1943, or any successor unit of like purpose: *Provided further*, That the President's Commission on White House Fellows, established by Executive Order No. 11183 of October 3, 1964, may, during fiscal year 2014, accept donations of money, property, and personal services: *Provided further*, That such donations, including those from prior years, may be used for the development of publicity materials to provide information about the White House Fellows, except that no such donations shall be accepted for travel or reimbursement of travel expenses, or for the salaries of employees of such Commission.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provi-

sions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$4,684,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$21,340,000 for administrative expenses to audit, investigate, and provide other oversight of the Office of Personnel Management's retirement and insurance programs, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management, as determined by the Inspector General and in addition, not to exceed \$6,600,000 as determined by the Inspector General, for administrative expenses to audit, investigate, and provide other oversight of the activities of the revolving fund established under section 1304(e) of title 5, United States Code, and the programs and activities of the Office of Personnel Management carried out using amounts made available from such revolving fund, to be transferred from such revolving fund: *Provided*, That the Inspector General is authorized to rent conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Special Counsel pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-454), the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-12) as amended by Public Law 107-304, the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-199), and the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-353), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, payment of fees and expenses for witnesses, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$20,639,000: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$125,000 of available balances of expired fiscal year 2009 through fiscal year 2013 appropriations provided under this heading shall be available for any obligation incurred in fiscal year 2014.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Postal Regulatory Commission in carrying out the provisions of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (Public Law 109-435), \$14,152,000, to be derived by transfer from the Postal Service Fund and expended as authorized by section 603(a) of such Act.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, as authorized by section 1061 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 2000ee), \$3,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

RECOVERY ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY BOARD SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to carry out the provisions of title XV of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5), and to develop and test information technology resources and oversight mechanisms to enhance transparency of and detect and remediate waste, fraud, and abuse in Federal spending, and to

develop and use information technology resources and oversight mechanisms to detect and remediate waste, fraud, and abuse in obligation and expenditure of funds as described in section 904(d) of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), which shall be administered under the terms and conditions of the accountability authorities of title XV of Public Law 111-5, \$20,000,000.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Securities and Exchange Commission, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and not to exceed \$3,500 for official reception and representation expenses, \$1,350,000,000, to remain available until expended; of which not less than \$7,092,000 shall be for the Office of Inspector General; of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for a permanent secretariat for the International Organization of Securities Commissions; of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for expenses for consultations and meetings hosted by the Commission with foreign governmental and other regulatory officials, members of their delegations and staffs to exchange views concerning securities matters, such expenses to include necessary logistic and administrative expenses and the expenses of Commission staff and foreign invitees in attendance including: (1) incidental expenses such as meals; (2) travel and transportation; and (3) related lodging or subsistence; and of which not less than \$44,353,000 shall be for the Division of Economic and Risk Analysis: *Provided*, That fees and charges authorized by section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78ee) shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,350,000,000 of such offsetting collections shall be available until expended for necessary expenses of this account: *Provided further*, That the total amount appropriated under this heading from the general fund for fiscal year 2014 shall be reduced as such offsetting fees are received so as to result in a final total fiscal year 2014 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Selective Service System, including expenses of attendance at meetings and of training for uniformed personnel assigned to the Selective Service System, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 4101-4118 for civilian employees; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and not to exceed \$750 for official reception and representation expenses; \$22,900,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 1341, whenever the President deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national defense: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be expended for or in connection with the induction of any person into the Armed Forces of the United States.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of programs supporting entrepreneurial and small business development as authorized by Public Law 108-447, \$196,165,000: *Provided*, That \$113,625,000 shall be available to fund grants

for performance in fiscal year 2014 or fiscal year 2015 as authorized by section 21 of the Small Business Act, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That \$20,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015 for marketing, management, and technical assistance under section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(4)) by intermediaries that make microloans under the microloan program: *Provided further*, That \$8,000,000 shall be available for grants to States for fiscal year 2014 to carry out export programs that assist small business concerns authorized under section 1207 of Public Law 111-240.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by sections 1343 and 1344 of title 31, United States Code, and not to exceed \$3,500 for official reception and representation expenses, \$250,000,000, of which not less than \$12,000,000 shall be available for examinations, reviews, and other lender oversight activities: *Provided*, That the Administrator is authorized to charge fees to cover the cost of publications developed by the Small Business Administration, and certain loan program activities, including fees authorized by section 5(b) of the Small Business Act: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, revenues received from all such activities shall be credited to this account, to remain available until expended, for carrying out these purposes without further appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Small Business Administration may accept gifts in an amount not to exceed \$4,000,000 and may co-sponsor activities, each in accordance with section 132(a) of division K of Public Law 108-447, during fiscal year 2014: *Provided further*, That \$6,100,000 shall be available for the Loan Modernization and Accounting System, to be available until September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That \$2,000,000 shall be for the Federal and State Technology Partnership Program under section 34 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657d).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$19,000,000.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

For necessary expenses of the Office of Advocacy in carrying out the provisions of title II of Public Law 94-305 (15 U.S.C. 634a et seq.) and the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), \$8,750,000, to remain available until expended.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, \$4,600,000, to remain available until expended, and for the cost of guaranteed loans as authorized by section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-699), \$107,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, during fiscal year 2014 commitments to guarantee loans under section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 shall not exceed \$7,500,000,000: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2014 commitments for general business loans authorized under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act shall not exceed

\$17,500,000,000 for a combination of amortizing term loans and the aggregated maximum line of credit provided by revolving loans: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2014 commitments to guarantee loans for debentures under section 303(b) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 shall not exceed \$4,000,000,000: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2014, guarantees of trust certificates authorized by section 5(g) of the Small Business Act shall not exceed a principal amount of \$12,000,000,000. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, \$151,560,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, \$191,900,000, to be available until expended, of which \$1,000,000 is for the Office of Inspector General of the Small Business Administration for audits and reviews of disaster loans and the disaster loan programs and shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for the Office of Inspector General; of which \$181,900,000 is for direct administrative expenses of loan making and servicing to carry out the direct loan program, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses; and of which \$9,000,000 is for indirect administrative expenses for the direct loan program, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 530. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Small Business Administration in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 608 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

For payment to the Postal Service Fund for revenue forgone on free and reduced rate mail, pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of section 2401 of title 39, United States Code, \$70,751,000, which shall not be available for obligation until October 1, 2014: *Provided*, That mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free: *Provided further*, That 6-day delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue at not less than the 1983 level: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Postal Service by this Act shall be used to implement any rule, regulation, or policy of charging any officer or employee of any State or local child support enforcement agency, or any individual participating in a State or local program of child support enforcement, a fee for information requested or provided concerning an address of a postal customer: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices in fiscal year 2014.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$241,468,000, to be derived by transfer from the Postal Service Fund and expended as authorized by section 603(b)(3) of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (Public Law 109-435).

UNITED STATES TAX COURT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including contract reporting and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$53,453,000: *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

TITLE VI
GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT
(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

SEC. 601. None of the funds in this Act shall be used for the planning or execution of any program to pay the expenses of, or otherwise compensate, non-Federal parties intervening in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

SEC. 602. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, nor may any be transferred to other appropriations, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 603. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 604. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 605. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for any activity or for paying the salary of any Government employee where funding an activity or paying a salary to a Government employee would result in a decision, determination, rule, regulation, or policy that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

SEC. 606. No funds appropriated pursuant to this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the assistance the entity will comply with chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 607. No funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act shall be made available to any person or entity that has been convicted of violating chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 608. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies or entities funded in this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury derived by the collection of fees and available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activ-

ity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by the Committee on Appropriations of either the House of Representatives or the Senate for a different purpose; (5) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; (6) reduces existing programs, projects, or activities by \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or (7) creates or reorganizes offices, programs, or activities unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That prior to any significant reorganization or restructuring of offices, programs, or activities, each agency or entity funded in this Act shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each agency funded by this Act shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That at a minimum the report shall include: (1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level; (2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation both by object class and program, project, and activity as detailed in the budget appendix for the respective appropriation; and (3) an identification of items of special congressional interest: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated or limited for salaries and expenses for an agency shall be reduced by \$100,000 per day for each day after the required date that the report has not been submitted to the Congress.

SEC. 609. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2014 from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2014 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 2015, for each such account for the purposes authorized: *Provided*, That a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds: *Provided further*, That these requests shall be made in compliance with reprogramming guidelines.

SEC. 610. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Executive Office of the President to request from the Federal Bureau of Investigation any official background investigation report on any individual, except when—

(1) such individual has given his or her express written consent for such request not more than 6 months prior to the date of such request and during the same presidential administration; or

(2) such request is required due to extraordinary circumstances involving national security.

SEC. 611. The cost accounting standards promulgated under chapter 15 of title 41, United States Code shall not apply with respect to a contract under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program established under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 612. For the purpose of resolving litigation and implementing any settlement agreements regarding the nonforeign area

cost-of-living allowance program, the Office of Personnel Management may accept and utilize (without regard to any restriction on unanticipated travel expenses imposed in an Appropriations Act) funds made available to the Office of Personnel Management pursuant to court approval.

SEC. 613. No funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to pay for an abortion, or the administrative expenses in connection with any health plan under the Federal employees health benefits program which provides any benefits or coverage for abortions.

SEC. 614. The provision of section 613 shall not apply where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

SEC. 615. In order to promote Government access to commercial information technology, the restriction on purchasing non-domestic articles, materials, and supplies set forth in chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code (popularly known as the Buy American Act), shall not apply to the acquisition by the Federal Government of information technology (as defined in section 11101 of title 40, United States Code), that is a commercial item (as defined in section 103 of title 41, United States Code).

SEC. 616. Notwithstanding section 1353 of title 31, United States Code, no officer or employee of any regulatory agency or commission funded by this Act may accept on behalf of that agency, nor may such agency or commission accept, payment or reimbursement from a non-Federal entity for travel, subsistence, or related expenses for the purpose of enabling an officer or employee to attend and participate in any meeting or similar function relating to the official duties of the officer or employee when the entity offering payment or reimbursement is a person or entity subject to regulation by such agency or commission, or represents a person or entity subject to regulation by such agency or commission, unless the person or entity is an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.

SEC. 617. Notwithstanding section 708 of this Act, funds made available to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission by this or any other Act may be used for the inter-agency funding and sponsorship of a joint advisory committee to advise on emerging regulatory issues.

SEC. 618. Not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter, the Department of the Treasury, the Executive Office of the President, the Judiciary, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the General Services Administration, the National Archives and Records Administration, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Small Business Administration shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a quarterly accounting of the cumulative balances of any unobligated funds that were received by such agency during any previous fiscal year.

SEC. 619. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an Executive agency covered by this Act otherwise authorized to enter into contracts for either leases or the construction or alteration of real property for office, meeting, storage, or other space must consult with the General Services Administration before issuing a solicitation for offers of new leases or construction contracts, and in the case of succeeding leases,

before entering into negotiations with the current lessor.

(2) Any such agency with authority to enter into an emergency lease may do so during any period declared by the President to require emergency leasing authority with respect to such agency.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term “Executive agency covered by this Act” means any Executive agency provided funds by this Act, but does not include the General Services Administration or the United States Postal Service.

SEC. 620. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Federal Trade Commission to complete the draft report entitled “Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children: Preliminary Proposed Nutrition Principles to Guide Industry Self-Regulatory Efforts” unless the Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children complies with Executive Order No. 13563.

SEC. 621. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses for the following positions:

(1) Director, White House Office of Health Reform.

(2) Assistant to the President for Energy and Climate Change.

(3) Senior Advisor to the Secretary of the Treasury assigned to the Presidential Task Force on the Auto Industry and Senior Counselor for Manufacturing Policy.

(4) White House Director of Urban Affairs.

SEC. 622. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the Federal agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 623. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the Federal agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 624. (a) There are appropriated for the following activities the amounts required under current law:

(1) Compensation of the President (3 U.S.C. 102).

(2) Payments to—

(A) the Judicial Officers’ Retirement Fund (28 U.S.C. 377(o));

(B) the Judicial Survivors’ Annuities Fund (28 U.S.C. 376(c)); and

(C) the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges’ Retirement Fund (28 U.S.C. 178(l)).

(3) Payment of Government contributions—

(A) with respect to the health benefits of retired employees, as authorized by chapter

89 of title 5, United States Code, and the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act (74 Stat. 849); and

(B) with respect to the life insurance benefits for employees retiring after December 31, 1989 (5 U.S.C. ch. 87).

(4) Payment to finance the unfunded liability of new and increased annuity benefits under the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (5 U.S.C. 8348).

(5) Payment of annuities authorized to be paid from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund by statutory provisions other than subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) Nothing in this section may be construed to exempt any amount appropriated by this section from any otherwise applicable limitation on the use of funds contained in this Act.

SEC. 625. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Federal Communications Commission to remove the conditions imposed on commercial terrestrial operations in the Order and Authorization adopted by the Commission on January 26, 2011 (DA 11-133), or otherwise permit such operations, until the Commission has resolved concerns of potential widespread harmful interference by such commercial terrestrial operations to commercially available Global Positioning System devices.

SEC. 626. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board shall have authority to obligate funds for the scholarship program established by section 109(c)(2) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-204) in an aggregate amount not exceeding the amount of funds collected by the Board as of December 31, 2013, including accrued interest, as a result of the assessment of monetary penalties. Funds available for obligation in fiscal year 2014 shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 627. (a) Section 1511 of title XV of division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5) (“Act”) is amended by striking, “and linked to the website established by section 1526”.

(b)(1) Subsection (c) and subsections (e) through (h) of section 1512 of the Act are repealed effective February 1, 2014.

(2) Subsection (d) of section 1512 of the Act is amended to read as follows:

“(d) AGENCY REPORTS.—Starting February 1, 2014, each agency that made recovery funds available to any recipient shall make available to the public detailed spending data as prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget and pursuant to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).”.

(c) Subsection (a) of section 1514 of the Act is amended by striking “and linked to the website established by section 1526”.

(d) Subparagraph (A) of section 1523(b)(4) of the Act is amended by striking “the website established by section 1526” and inserting “a public website”.

(e) Sections 1526 and 1554 of the Act are repealed.

(f) Section 1530 of the Act is amended by striking “2013” and inserting “2015”.

SEC. 628. From the unobligated balances available in the Securities and Exchange Commission Reserve Fund established by section 991 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203), \$25,000,000 are rescinded.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT-WIDE

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 701. No department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving appropriated funds under this or any other Act for fiscal year 2014 shall obligate or expend any such funds, unless such department, agency, or instrumentality has in place, and will continue to administer in good faith, a written policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use, possession, or distribution of controlled substances (as defined in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)) by the officers and employees of such department, agency, or instrumentality.

SEC. 702. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year in accordance with subsection 1343(c) of title 31, United States Code, for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances, law enforcement, and undercover surveillance vehicles), is hereby fixed at \$13,197 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be \$13,631: *Provided*, That these limits may be exceeded by not to exceed \$3,700 for police-type vehicles, and by not to exceed \$4,000 for special heavy-duty vehicles: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section may not be exceeded by more than 5 percent for electric or hybrid vehicles purchased for demonstration under the provisions of the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section may be exceeded by the incremental cost of clean alternative fuels vehicles acquired pursuant to Public Law 101-549 over the cost of comparable conventionally fueled vehicles: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section shall not apply to any vehicle that is a commercial item and which operates on emerging motor vehicle technology, including but not limited to electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

SEC. 703. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year available for expenses of travel, or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5922-5924.

SEC. 704. Unless otherwise specified during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in the continental United States unless such person: (1) is a citizen of the United States; (2) is a person who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence and is seeking citizenship as outlined in 8 U.S.C. 1324b(a)(3)(B); (3) is a person who is admitted as a refugee under 8 U.S.C. 1157 or is granted asylum under 8 U.S.C. 1158 and has filed a declaration of intention to become a lawful permanent resident and then a citizen when eligible; or (4) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section, affidavits signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his or her status are being complied with: *Provided further*, That

for purposes of subsections (2) and (3) such affidavits shall be submitted prior to employment and updated thereafter as necessary: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any person who is an officer or employee of the Government of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, or to international broadcasters employed by the Broadcasting Board of Governors, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed 60 days) as a result of emergencies: *Provided further*, That this section does not apply to the employment as Wildland firefighters for not more than 120 days of nonresident aliens employed by the Department of the Interior or the USDA Forest Service pursuant to an agreement with another country.

SEC. 705. Appropriations available to any department or agency during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses, including maintenance or operating expenses, shall also be available for payment to the General Services Administration for charges for space and services and those expenses of renovation and alteration of buildings and facilities which constitute public improvements performed in accordance with the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479), the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 216), or other applicable law.

SEC. 706. In addition to funds provided in this or any other Act, all Federal agencies are authorized to receive and use funds resulting from the sale of materials, including Federal records disposed of pursuant to a records schedule recovered through recycling or waste prevention programs. Such funds shall be available until expended for the following purposes:

(1) Acquisition, waste reduction and prevention, and recycling programs as described in Executive Order No. 13423 (January 24, 2007), including any such programs adopted prior to the effective date of the Executive order.

(2) Other Federal agency environmental management programs, including, but not limited to, the development and implementation of hazardous waste management and pollution prevention programs.

(3) Other employee programs as authorized by law or as deemed appropriate by the head of the Federal agency.

SEC. 707. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to chapter 91 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 3109; and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

SEC. 708. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be available for interagency financing of boards (except Federal Executive Boards), commissions, councils, committees, or similar groups (whether or not they are interagency entities) which do not have a prior and specific statutory approval to receive financial support from more than one agency or instrumentality.

SEC. 709. None of the funds made available pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be used to implement, administer, or enforce any regulation which has been disapproved pursuant to a joint resolution duly adopted in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

SEC. 710. During the period in which the head of any department or agency, or any other officer or civilian employee of the Federal Government appointed by the President of the United States, holds office, no funds may be obligated or expended in excess of \$5,000 to furnish or redecorate the office of such department head, agency head, officer, or employee, or to purchase furniture or make improvements for any such office, unless advance notice of such furnishing or redecoration is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. For the purposes of this section, the term "office" shall include the entire suite of offices assigned to the individual, as well as any other space used primarily by the individual or the use of which is directly controlled by the individual.

SEC. 711. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346, or section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act shall be available for the interagency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, or entities, as provided by Executive Order No. 13618 (July 6, 2012).

SEC. 712. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be obligated or expended by any Federal department, agency, or other instrumentality for the salaries or expenses of any employee appointed to a position of a confidential or policy-determining character excepted from the competitive service pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3302, without a certification to the Office of Personnel Management from the head of the Federal department, agency, or other instrumentality employing the Schedule C appointee that the Schedule C position was not created solely or primarily in order to detail the employee to the White House.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to Federal employees or members of the armed forces detailed to or from—

- (1) the Central Intelligence Agency;
- (2) the National Security Agency;
- (3) the Defense Intelligence Agency;
- (4) the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency;
- (5) the offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized national foreign intelligence through reconnaissance programs;
- (6) the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State;
- (7) any agency, office, or unit of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice, the Department of Transportation, the Department of the Treasury, or the Department of Energy performing intelligence functions; or

(8) the Director of National Intelligence or the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

SEC. 713. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be available for the payment of the salary of any officer or employee of the Federal Government, who—

(1) prohibits or prevents, or attempts or threatens to prohibit or prevent, any other officer or employee of the Federal Government from having any direct oral or written communication or contact with any Member, committee, or subcommittee of the Congress in connection with any matter pertaining to the employment of such other officer or employee or pertaining to the department or agency of such other officer or employee in any way, irrespective of whether such communication or contact is at the initiative of such other officer or employee or in response to the request or inquiry of such Member, committee, or subcommittee; or

(2) removes, suspends from duty without pay, demotes, reduces in rank, seniority, status, pay, or performance or efficiency rating, denies promotion to, relocates, reassigns, transfers, disciplines, or discriminates in regard to any employment right, entitlement, or benefit, or any term or condition of employment of, any other officer or employee of the Federal Government, or attempts or threatens to commit any of the foregoing actions with respect to such other officer or employee, by reason of any communication or contact of such other officer or employee with any Member, committee, or subcommittee of the Congress as described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 714. (a) None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be obligated or expended for any employee training that—

(1) does not meet identified needs for knowledge, skills, and abilities bearing directly upon the performance of official duties;

(2) contains elements likely to induce high levels of emotional response or psychological stress in some participants;

(3) does not require prior employee notification of the content and methods to be used in the training and written end of course evaluation;

(4) contains any methods or content associated with religious or quasi-religious belief systems or "new age" belief systems as defined in Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Notice N-915.022, dated September 2, 1988; or

(5) is offensive to, or designed to change, participants' personal values or lifestyle outside the workplace.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit, restrict, or otherwise preclude an agency from conducting training bearing directly upon the performance of official duties.

SEC. 715. No part of any funds appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used by an agency of the executive branch, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, and for the preparation, distribution or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television, or film presentation designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress, except in presentation to the Congress itself.

SEC. 716. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be used by an agency to provide a Federal employee's home address to any labor organization except when the employee has authorized such disclosure or when such disclosure has been ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 717. None of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to provide any non-public information such as mailing, telephone or electronic mailing lists to any person or any organization outside of the Federal Government without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 718. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used directly or indirectly, including by private contractor, for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 719. (a) In this section, the term "agency"—

(1) means an Executive agency, as defined under 5 U.S.C. 105; and

(2) includes a military department, as defined under section 102 of such title, the Postal Service, and the Postal Regulatory Commission.

(b) Unless authorized in accordance with law or regulations to use such time for other purposes, an employee of an agency shall use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties. An employee not under a leave system, including a Presidential appointee exempted under 5 U.S.C. 6301(2), has an obligation to expend an honest effort and a reasonable proportion of such employee's time in the performance of official duties.

SEC. 720. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346 and section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act to any department or agency, which is a member of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB), shall be available to finance an appropriate share of FASAB administrative costs.

SEC. 721. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346 and section 708 of this Act, the head of each Executive department and agency is hereby authorized to transfer to or reimburse "General Services Administration, Government-wide Policy" with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act, including rebates from charge card and other contracts: *Provided*, That these funds shall be administered by the Administrator of General Services to support Government-wide and other multi-agency financial, information technology, procurement, and other management innovations, initiatives, and activities, as approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the appropriate interagency and multi-agency groups designated by the Director (including the President's Management Council for overall management improvement initiatives, the Chief Financial Officers Council for financial management initiatives, the Chief Information Officers Council for information technology initiatives, the Chief Human Capital Officers Council for human capital initiatives, the Chief Acquisition Officers Council for procurement initiatives, and the Performance Improvement Council for performance improvement initiatives): *Provided further*, That the total funds transferred or reimbursed shall not exceed \$17,000,000 for Government-Wide innovations, initiatives, and activities: *Provided further*, That the funds transferred to or for reimbursement of "General Services Administration, Government-wide Policy" during fiscal year 2014 shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That such transfers or reimbursements may only be made after 15 days following notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

tions of the House of Representatives and the Senate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

SEC. 722. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a woman may breastfeed her child at any location in a Federal building or on Federal property, if the woman and her child are otherwise authorized to be present at the location.

SEC. 723. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346, or section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act shall be available for the inter-agency funding of specific projects, workshops, studies, and similar efforts to carry out the purposes of the National Science and Technology Council (authorized by Executive Order No. 12881), which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, or entities: *Provided*, That the Office of Management and Budget shall provide a report describing the budget of and resources connected with the National Science and Technology Council to the Committees on Appropriations, the House Committee on Science and Technology, and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation 90 days after enactment of this Act.

SEC. 724. Any request for proposals, solicitation, grant application, form, notification, press release, or other publications involving the distribution of Federal funds shall indicate the agency providing the funds, the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number, as applicable, and the amount provided: *Provided*, That this provision shall apply to direct payments, formula funds, and grants received by a State receiving Federal funds.

SEC. 725. (a) PROHIBITION OF FEDERAL AGENCY MONITORING OF INDIVIDUALS' INTERNET USE.—None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used by any Federal agency—

(1) to collect, review, or create any aggregation of data, derived from any means, that includes any personally identifiable information relating to an individual's access to or use of any Federal Government Internet site of the agency; or

(2) to enter into any agreement with a third party (including another government agency) to collect, review, or obtain any aggregation of data, derived from any means, that includes any personally identifiable information relating to an individual's access to or use of any nongovernmental Internet site.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitations established in subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) any record of aggregate data that does not identify particular persons;

(2) any voluntary submission of personally identifiable information;

(3) any action taken for law enforcement, regulatory, or supervisory purposes, in accordance with applicable law; or

(4) any action described in subsection (a)(1) that is a system security action taken by the operator of an Internet site and is necessarily incident to providing the Internet site services or to protecting the rights or property of the provider of the Internet site.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

(1) The term "regulatory" means agency actions to implement, interpret or enforce authorities provided in law.

(2) The term "supervisory" means examinations of the agency's supervised institutions, including assessing safety and soundness, overall financial condition, management practices and policies and compliance with applicable standards as provided in law.

SEC. 726. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to enter into or renew a contract which includes a provision providing prescription drug coverage, except where the contract also includes a provision for contraceptive coverage.

(b) Nothing in this section shall apply to a contract with—

(1) any of the following religious plans:

(A) Personal Care's HMO; and

(B) OSF HealthPlans, Inc.; and

(2) any existing or future plan, if the carrier for the plan objects to such coverage on the basis of religious beliefs.

(c) In implementing this section, any plan that enters into or renews a contract under this section may not subject any individual to discrimination on the basis that the individual refuses to prescribe or otherwise provide for contraceptives because such activities would be contrary to the individual's religious beliefs or moral convictions.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require coverage of abortion or abortion-related services.

SEC. 727. The United States is committed to ensuring the health of its Olympic, Pan American, and Paralympic athletes, and supports the strict adherence to anti-doping in sport through testing, adjudication, education, and research as performed by nationally recognized oversight authorities.

SEC. 728. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for official travel to Federal departments and agencies may be used by such departments and agencies, if consistent with Office of Management and Budget Circular A-126 regarding official travel for Government personnel, to participate in the fractional aircraft ownership pilot program.

SEC. 729. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this Act or any other appropriations Act may be used to implement or enforce restrictions or limitations on the Coast Guard Congressional Fellowship Program, or to implement the proposed regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to add sections 300.311 through 300.316 to part 300 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations, published in the Federal Register, volume 68, number 174, on September 9, 2003 (relating to the detail of executive branch employees to the legislative branch).

SEC. 730. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no executive branch agency shall purchase, construct, and/or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, except that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to obtain the temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training which cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities.

SEC. 731. Unless otherwise authorized by existing law, none of the funds provided in this Act or any other Act may be used by an executive branch agency to produce any prepackaged news story intended for broadcast or distribution in the United States, unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of the prepackaged news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency.

SEC. 732. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of section 552a of title 5, United States Code

(popularly known as the Privacy Act), and regulations implementing that section.

SEC. 733. (a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used for any Federal Government contract with any foreign incorporated entity which is treated as an inverted domestic corporation under section 835(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 395(b)) or any subsidiary of such an entity.

(b) WAIVERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any Secretary shall waive subsection (a) with respect to any Federal Government contract under the authority of such Secretary if the Secretary determines that the waiver is required in the interest of national security.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Any Secretary issuing a waiver under paragraph (1) shall report such issuance to Congress.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply to any Federal Government contract entered into before the date of the enactment of this Act, or to any task order issued pursuant to such contract.

SEC. 734. During fiscal year 2014, for each employee who—

(1) retires under section 8336(d)(2) or 8414(b)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code, or

(2) retires under any other provision of subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of such title 5 and receives a payment as an incentive to separate, the separating agency shall remit to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to the Office of Personnel Management's average unit cost of processing a retirement claim for the preceding fiscal year. Such amounts shall be available until expended to the Office of Personnel Management and shall be deemed to be an administrative expense under section 8348(a)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 735. (a) None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to recommend or require any entity submitting an offer for a Federal contract to disclose any of the following information as a condition of submitting the offer:

(1) Any payment consisting of a contribution, expenditure, independent expenditure, or disbursement for an electioneering communication that is made by the entity, its officers or directors, or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries to a candidate for election for Federal office or to a political committee, or that is otherwise made with respect to any election for Federal office.

(2) Any disbursement of funds (other than a payment described in paragraph (1)) made by the entity, its officers or directors, or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries to any person with the intent or the reasonable expectation that the person will use the funds to make a payment described in paragraph (1).

(b) In this section, each of the terms "contribution", "expenditure", "independent expenditure", "electioneering communication", "candidate", "election", and "Federal office" has the meaning given such term in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.).

SEC. 736. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to pay for the painting of a portrait of an officer or employee of the Federal government, including the President, the Vice President, a member of Congress (including a Delegate or a Resident Commissioner to Congress), the head of an executive branch agency (as defined in section 133 of title 41, United States Code), or the head of an office of the legislative branch.

SEC. 737. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used to begin or announce a study or public-private competition regarding the conversion to contractor performance of any function performed by Federal employees pursuant to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy.

SEC. 738. (a) For purposes of this section the following definitions apply:

(1) The terms "Great Lakes" and "Great Lakes State" have the same meanings as such terms have in section 506 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-22).

(2) The term "Great Lakes restoration activities" means any Federal or State activity primarily or entirely within the Great Lakes watershed that seeks to improve the overall health of the Great Lakes ecosystem.

(b) Hereafter, not later than 45 days after submission of the budget of the President to Congress, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in coordination with the Governor of each Great Lakes State and the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force, shall submit to the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives a financial report, certified by the Secretary of each agency that has budget authority for Great Lakes restoration activities, containing—

(1) an interagency budget crosscut report that—

(A) displays the budget proposed, including any planned interagency or intra-agency transfer, for each of the Federal agencies that carries out Great Lakes restoration activities in the upcoming fiscal year, separately reporting the amount of funding to be provided under existing laws pertaining to the Great Lakes ecosystem; and

(B) identifies all expenditures in each of the 5 prior fiscal years by the Federal Government and State governments for Great Lakes restoration activities;

(2) a detailed accounting of all funds received and obligated by all Federal agencies and, to the extent available, State agencies using Federal funds, for Great Lakes restoration activities during the current and previous fiscal years;

(3) a budget for the proposed projects (including a description of the project, authorization level, and project status) to be carried out in the upcoming fiscal year with the Federal portion of funds for activities; and

(4) a listing of all projects to be undertaken in the upcoming fiscal year with the Federal portion of funds for activities.

SEC. 739. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, enforce, or apply the rule entitled "Competitive Area" published by the Office of Personnel Management in the Federal Register on April 15, 2008 (73 Fed. Reg. 20180 et seq.).

SEC. 740. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as otherwise provided in this section, no part of any of the funds appropriated for fiscal year 2014, by this or any other Act, may be used to pay any prevailing rate employee described in section 5342(a)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code—

(A) during the period beginning on September 30, 2013 and ending on the normal effective date of the applicable wage survey adjustment that is to take effect in fiscal year 2014, in an amount that exceeds the rate payable for the applicable grade and step of the applicable wage schedule in accordance

with section 147 of the Continuing Appropriations and Surface Transportation Extensions Act, 2011, as amended by the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; and

(B) during the period consisting of the remainder of fiscal year 2014, in an amount that exceeds, as a result of a wage survey adjustment, the rate payable under subparagraph (A) by more than the sum of—

(i) the percentage adjustment taking effect in fiscal year 2014 under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, in the rates of pay under the General Schedule; and

(ii) the difference between the overall average percentage of the locality-based comparability payments taking effect in fiscal year 2014 under section 5304 of such title (whether by adjustment or otherwise), and the overall average percentage of such payments which was effective in the previous fiscal year under such section.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no prevailing rate employee described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 5342(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, and no employee covered by section 5348 of such title, may be paid during the periods for which paragraph (1) is in effect at a rate that exceeds the rates that would be payable under paragraph (1) were paragraph (1) applicable to such employee.

(3) For the purposes of this subsection, the rates payable to an employee who is covered by this subsection and who is paid from a schedule not in existence on September 30, 2013, shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rates of premium pay for employees subject to this subsection may not be changed from the rates in effect on September 30, 2013, except to the extent determined by the Office of Personnel Management to be consistent with the purpose of this subsection.

(5) This subsection shall apply with respect to pay for service performed after September 30, 2013.

(6) For the purpose of administering any provision of law (including any rule or regulation that provides premium pay, retirement, life insurance, or any other employee benefit) that requires any deduction or contribution, or that imposes any requirement or limitation on the basis of a rate of salary or basic pay, the rate of salary or basic pay payable after the application of this subsection shall be treated as the rate of salary or basic pay.

(7) Nothing in this subsection shall be considered to permit or require the payment to any employee covered by this subsection at a rate in excess of the rate that would be payable were this subsection not in effect.

(8) The Office of Personnel Management may provide for exceptions to the limitations imposed by this subsection if the Office determines that such exceptions are necessary to ensure the recruitment or retention of qualified employees.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) and section 147 of the Continuing Appropriations and Surface Transportation Extensions Act, 2011, as amended by the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013, the adjustment in rates of basic pay for the statutory pay systems that take place in fiscal year 2014 under sections 5344 and 5348 of title 5, United States Code, shall be—

(1) not less than the percentage received by employees in the same location whose rates of basic pay are adjusted pursuant to the statutory pay systems under sections 5303

and 5304 of title 5, United States Code: *Provided*, That prevailing rate employees at locations where there are no employees whose pay is increased pursuant to sections 5303 and 5304 of title 5, United States Code, and prevailing rate employees described in section 5343(a)(5) of title 5, United States Code, shall be considered to be located in the pay locality designated as "Rest of United States" pursuant to section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, for purposes of this subsection; and

(2) effective as of the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning after September 30, 2013.

SEC. 741. (a) The Vice President may not receive a pay raise in calendar year 2014, notwithstanding the rate adjustment made under section 104 of title 3, United States Code, or any other provision of law.

(b) An employee serving in an Executive Schedule position, or in a position for which the rate of pay is fixed by statute at an Executive Schedule rate, may not receive a pay rate increase in calendar year 2014, notwithstanding schedule adjustments made under section 5318 of title 5, United States Code, or any other provision of law, except as provided in subsection (g), (h), or (i). This subsection applies only to employees who are holding a position under a political appointment.

(c) A chief of mission or ambassador at large may not receive a pay rate increase in calendar year 2014, notwithstanding section 401 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-465) or any other provision of law, except as provided in subsection (g), (h), or (i).

(d) Notwithstanding sections 5382 and 5383 of title 5, United States Code, a pay rate increase may not be received in calendar year 2014 (except as provided in subsection (g), (h), or (i)) by—

(1) a noncareer appointee in the Senior Executive Service paid a rate of basic pay at or above level IV of the Executive Schedule; or

(2) a limited term appointee or limited emergency appointee in the Senior Executive Service serving under a political appointment and paid a rate of basic pay at or above level IV of the Executive Schedule.

(e) Any employee paid a rate of basic pay (including any locality-based payments under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, or similar authority) at or above level IV of the Executive Schedule who serves under a political appointment may not receive a pay rate increase in calendar year 2014, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as provided in subsection (g), (h), or (i). This subsection does not apply to employees in the General Schedule pay system or the Foreign Service pay system, or to employees appointed under section 3161 of title 5, United States Code, or to employees in another pay system whose position would be classified at GS-15 or below if chapter 51 of title 5, United States Code, applied to them.

(f) Nothing in subsections (b) through (e) shall prevent employees who do not serve under a political appointment from receiving pay increases as otherwise provided under applicable law.

(g) A career appointee in the Senior Executive Service who receives a Presidential appointment and who makes an election to retain Senior Executive Service basic pay entitlements under section 3392 of title 5, United States Code, is not subject to this section.

(h) A member of the Senior Foreign Service who receives a Presidential appointment to any position in the executive branch and who makes an election to retain Senior Foreign Service pay entitlements under section

302(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-465) is not subject to this section.

(i) Notwithstanding subsections (b) through (e), an employee in a covered position may receive a pay rate increase upon an authorized movement to a different covered position with higher-level duties and a pre-established higher level or range of pay, except that any such increase must be based on the rates of pay and applicable pay limitations in effect on December 31, 2013.

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for an individual who is newly appointed to a covered position during the period of time subject to this section, the initial pay rate shall be based on the rates of pay and applicable pay limitations in effect on December 31, 2013.

(k) If an employee affected by subsections (b) through (e) is subject to a biweekly pay period that begins in calendar year 2014 but ends in calendar year 2015, the bar on the employee's receipt of pay rate increases shall apply through the end of that pay period.

(l) An initial or increased pay rate for an individual in a covered position that takes effect in calendar year 2014 prior to enactment of this Act shall be valid only through the end of the pay period during which the enactment took place. Effective on the first day of the next pay period, the individual's pay rate will be set at the rate that would have applied if this section had been in effect on January 1, 2014.

SEC. 742. (a) The head of any Executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office funded by this Act shall submit annual reports to the Inspector General or senior ethics official for any entity without an Inspector General, regarding the costs and contracting procedures related to each conference held by any such department, agency, board, commission, or office during fiscal year 2014 for which the cost to the United States Government was more than \$100,000.

(b) Each report submitted shall include, for each conference described in subsection (a) held during the applicable period—

- (1) a description of its purpose;
- (2) the number of participants attending;
- (3) a detailed statement of the costs to the United States Government, including—
 - (A) the cost of any food or beverages;
 - (B) the cost of any audio-visual services;
 - (C) the cost of employee or contractor travel to and from the conference; and
 - (D) a discussion of the methodology used to determine which costs relate to the conference; and
- (4) a description of the contracting procedures used including—
 - (A) whether contracts were awarded on a competitive basis; and
 - (B) a discussion of any cost comparison conducted by the departmental component or office in evaluating potential contractors for the conference.

(c) Within 15 days of the date of a conference held by any Executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office funded by this Act during fiscal year 2014 for which the cost to the United States Government was more than \$20,000, the head of any such department, agency, board, commission, or office shall notify the Inspector General or senior ethics official for any entity without an Inspector General, of the date, location, and number of employees attending such conference.

(d) A grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this or any other appropriations Act may not be used for the purpose of

defraying the costs of a conference described in subsection (c) that is not directly and programmatically related to the purpose for which the grant or contract was awarded, such as a conference held in connection with planning, training, assessment, review, or other routine purposes related to a project funded by the grant or contract.

(e) None of the funds made available in this or any other appropriations Act may be used for travel and conference activities that are not in compliance with Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-12-12 dated May 11, 2012.

SEC. 743. None of the funds made available in this or any other appropriations Act may be used to eliminate or reduce funding for a program, project, or activity as proposed in the President's budget request for a fiscal year until such proposed change is subsequently enacted in an appropriation Act, or unless such change is made pursuant to the reprogramming or transfer provisions of this or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 744. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to "this Act" contained in any title other than title IV or VIII shall not apply to such title IV or VIII.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 801. There are appropriated from the applicable funds of the District of Columbia such sums as may be necessary for making refunds and for the payment of legal settlements or judgments that have been entered against the District of Columbia government.

SEC. 802. None of the Federal funds provided in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes or implementation of any policy including boycott designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress or any State legislature.

SEC. 803. (a) None of the Federal funds provided under this Act to the agencies funded by this Act, both Federal and District government agencies, that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditures for an agency through a reprogramming of funds which—

- (1) creates new programs;
- (2) eliminates a program, project, or responsibility center;
- (3) establishes or changes allocations specifically denied, limited or increased under this Act;
- (4) increases funds or personnel by any means for any program, project, or responsibility center for which funds have been denied or restricted;

(5) re-establishes any program or project previously deferred through reprogramming;

(6) augments any existing program, project, or responsibility center through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$3,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or

(7) increases by 20 percent or more personnel assigned to a specific program, project or responsibility center, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(b) The District of Columbia government is authorized to approve and execute reprogramming and transfer requests of local funds under this title through November 7, 2014.

SEC. 804. None of the Federal funds provided in this Act may be used by the District of Columbia to provide for salaries, expenses, or other costs associated with the offices of United States Senator or United States Representative under section 4(d) of the District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention Initiatives of 1979 (D.C. Law 3-171; D.C. Official Code, sec. 1-123).

SEC. 805. Except as otherwise provided in this section, none of the funds made available by this Act or by any other Act may be used to provide any officer or employee of the District of Columbia with an official vehicle unless the officer or employee uses the vehicle only in the performance of the officer's or employee's official duties. For purposes of this section, the term "official duties" does not include travel between the officer's or employee's residence and workplace, except in the case of—

(1) an officer or employee of the Metropolitan Police Department who resides in the District of Columbia or a District of Columbia government employee as may otherwise be designated by the Chief of the Department;

(2) at the discretion of the Fire Chief, an officer or employee of the District of Columbia Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department who resides in the District of Columbia and is on call 24 hours a day or is otherwise designated by the Fire Chief;

(3) at the discretion of the Director of the Department of Corrections, an officer or employee of the District of Columbia Department of Corrections who resides in the District of Columbia and is on call 24 hours a day or is otherwise designated by the Director;

(4) the Mayor of the District of Columbia; and

(5) the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 806. (a) None of the Federal funds contained in this Act may be used by the District of Columbia Attorney General or any other officer or entity of the District government to provide assistance for any petition drive or civil action which seeks to require Congress to provide for voting representation in Congress for the District of Columbia.

(b) Nothing in this section bars the District of Columbia Attorney General from reviewing or commenting on briefs in private lawsuits, or from consulting with officials of the District government regarding such lawsuits.

SEC. 807. None of the Federal funds contained in this Act may be used to distribute any needle or syringe for the purpose of preventing the spread of blood borne pathogens in any location that has been determined by the local public health or local law enforcement authorities to be inappropriate for such distribution.

SEC. 808. Nothing in this Act may be construed to prevent the Council or Mayor of the District of Columbia from addressing the issue of the provision of contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans, but it is the intent of Congress that any legislation enacted on such issue should include a "conscience clause" which provides exceptions for religious beliefs and moral convictions.

SEC. 809. None of the Federal funds contained in this Act may be used to enact or carry out any law, rule, or regulation to legalize or otherwise reduce penalties associated with the possession, use, or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative.

SEC. 810. None of the funds appropriated under this Act shall be expended for any abortion except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term or where the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

SEC. 811. (a) No later than 30 calendar days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, the Mayor, and the Council of the District of Columbia, a revised appropriated funds operating budget in the format of the budget that the District of Columbia government submitted pursuant to section 442 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (D.C. Official Code, sec. 1-204.42), for all agencies of the District of Columbia government for fiscal year 2014 that is in the total amount of the approved appropriation and that realigns all budgeted data for personal services and other-than-personal services, respectively, with anticipated actual expenditures.

(b) This section shall apply only to an agency for which the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia certifies that a reallocation is required to address unanticipated changes in program requirements.

SEC. 812. No later than 30 calendar days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, the Mayor, and the Council for the District of Columbia, a revised appropriated funds operating budget for the District of Columbia Public Schools that aligns schools budgets to actual enrollment. The revised appropriated funds budget shall be in the format of the budget that the District of Columbia government submitted pursuant to section 442 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (D.C. Official Code, Sec. 1-204.42).

SEC. 813. (a) Amounts appropriated in this Act as operating funds may be transferred to the District of Columbia's enterprise and capital funds and such amounts, once transferred, shall retain appropriation authority consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(b) The District of Columbia government is authorized to reprogram or transfer for operating expenses any local funds transferred or reprogrammed in this or the four prior fiscal years from operating funds to capital funds, and such amounts, once transferred or reprogrammed, shall retain appropriation authority consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(c) The District of Columbia government may not transfer or reprogram for operating expenses any funds derived from bonds, notes, or other obligations issued for capital projects.

SEC. 814. None of the Federal funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, nor may any be transferred to other appropriations, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 815. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law or under this Act, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2014 from appropriations of Federal funds made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2014 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 2015, for each such account for the purposes authorized: *Provided*, That a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds: *Provided further*, That these re-

quests shall be made in compliance with re-programming guidelines outlined in section 803 of this Act.

SEC. 816. (a) During fiscal year 2015, during a period in which neither a District of Columbia continuing resolution or a regular District of Columbia appropriation bill is in effect, local funds are appropriated in the amount provided for any project or activity for which local funds are provided in the Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Request Act of 2014 as submitted to Congress (subject to any modifications enacted by the District of Columbia as of the beginning of the period during which this subsection is in effect) at the rate set forth by such Act.

(b) Appropriations made by subsection (a) shall cease to be available—

(1) during any period in which a District of Columbia continuing resolution for fiscal year 2015 is in effect; or

(2) upon the enactment into law of the regular District of Columbia appropriation bill for fiscal year 2015.

(c) An appropriation made by subsection (a) is provided under the authority and conditions as provided under this Act and shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by this Act.

(d) An appropriation made by subsection (a) shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for such project or activity during the portion of fiscal year 2015 for which this section applies to such project or activity.

(e) This section shall not apply to a project or activity during any period of fiscal year 2015 if any other provision of law (other than an authorization of appropriations)—

(1) makes an appropriation, makes funds available, or grants authority for such project or activity to continue for such period, or

(2) specifically provides that no appropriation shall be made, no funds shall be made available, or no authority shall be granted for such project or activity to continue for such period.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to effect obligations of the government of the District of Columbia mandated by other law.

SEC. 817. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to "this Act" contained in this title or in title IV shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this title or of title IV.

This division may be cited as the "Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2014".

DIVISION F—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security, as authorized by section 102 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 112), and executive management of the Department of Homeland Security, as authorized by law, \$122,350,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That all official costs associated with the use of government aircraft by Department of Homeland Security personnel to support official travel of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary shall be paid from amounts made available for the Immediate Office of the Secretary

and the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, expenditure plans for the Office of Policy, the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, and the Privacy Officer: *Provided further*, That expenditure plans for the offices in the previous proviso shall also be submitted at the time the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Management, as authorized by sections 701 through 705 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 through 345), \$196,015,000, of which not to exceed \$2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$4,500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018, solely for the alteration and improvement of facilities, tenant improvements, and relocation costs to consolidate Department headquarters operations at the Nebraska Avenue Complex; and \$7,815,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for the Human Resources Information Technology program: *Provided further*, That the Under Secretary for Management shall, pursuant to the requirements contained in House Report 112-331, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at the time the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report, which shall include the information required under the heading "Office of the Under Secretary for Management" under title I of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74), and quarterly updates to such report not later than 45 days after the completion of each quarter.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113), \$46,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Future Years Homeland Security Program, as authorized by section 874 of Public Law 107-296 (6 U.S.C. 454).

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113), and Department-wide technology investments, \$257,156,000; of which \$115,000,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses; and of which \$142,156,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be available for development and acquisition of information technology equipment, software, services, and related activities for the Department of Homeland Security.

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for intelligence analysis and operations coordination activities, as authorized by title II of the Home-

land Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), \$300,490,000; of which not to exceed \$3,825 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; and of which \$129,540,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$115,437,000; of which not to exceed \$300,000 may be used for certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants, to be expended at the direction of the Inspector General.

TITLE II

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for enforcement of laws relating to border security, immigration, customs, agricultural inspections and regulatory activities related to plant and animal imports, and transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens; purchase and lease of up to 7,500 (6,500 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; and contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; \$8,145,568,000; of which \$3,274,000 shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for administrative expenses related to the collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee pursuant to section 9505(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9505(c)(3)) and notwithstanding section 1511(e)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 551(e)(1)); of which \$165,715,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, solely for the purpose of hiring, training, and equipping new U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at ports of entry; of which not to exceed \$34,425 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which such sums as become available in the Customs User Fee Account, except sums subject to section 13031(f)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)), shall be derived from that account; of which not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations; and of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security: *Provided*, That for fiscal year 2014, the overtime limitation prescribed in section 5(c)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267(c)(1)) shall be \$35,000; and notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to compensate any employee of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for overtime, from whatever source, in an amount that exceeds such limitation, except in individual cases determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, to be necessary for national security purposes, to prevent excessive costs, or in cases of immigration emergencies: *Provided further*, That the Border Patrol shall maintain an active duty presence of not less than 21,370 full-time equivalent agents protecting the borders of the United States in the fiscal year.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

For necessary expenses for U.S. Customs and Border Protection for operation and improvement of automated systems, including salaries and expenses, \$816,523,000; of which \$340,936,000 shall remain available until Sep-

tember 30, 2016; and of which not less than \$140,762,000 shall be for the development of the Automated Commercial Environment.

BORDER SECURITY FENCING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TECHNOLOGY

For expenses for border security fencing, infrastructure, and technology, \$351,454,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That no additional deployments of technology associated with integrated fixed towers shall occur until the Chief of the Border Patrol certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives that the first deployment of technology associated with integrated fixed towers meets the operational requirements of the Border Patrol.

AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for the operations, maintenance, and procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, unmanned aircraft systems, and other related equipment of the air and marine program, including salaries and expenses, operational training, and mission-related travel, the operations of which include the following: the interdiction of narcotics and other goods; the provision of support to Federal, State, and local agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Department of Homeland Security; and, at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the provision of assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts; \$805,068,000; of which \$286,818,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses; and of which \$518,250,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That no aircraft or other related equipment, with the exception of aircraft that are one of a kind and have been identified as excess to U.S. Customs and Border Protection requirements and aircraft that have been damaged beyond repair, shall be transferred to any other Federal agency, department, or office outside of the Department of Homeland Security during fiscal year 2014 without prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on any changes to the 5-year strategic plan for the air and marine program required under this heading in Public Law 112-74.

CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses to plan, acquire, construct, renovate, equip, furnish, operate, manage, and maintain buildings, facilities, and related infrastructure necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs, immigration, and border security, including land ports of entry where the Administrator of General Services has delegated to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to operate, maintain, repair, and alter such facilities, and to pay rent to the General Services Administration for use of land ports of entry, \$456,278,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, an inventory of the real property of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and a plan for each activity and project proposed for

funding under this heading that includes the full cost by fiscal year of each activity and project proposed and underway in fiscal year 2015.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS
ENFORCEMENT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for enforcement of immigration and customs laws, detention and removals, and investigations, including intellectual property rights and overseas vetted units operations; and purchase and lease of up to 3,790 (2,350 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; \$5,229,461,000; of which not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available until expended for conducting special operations under section 3131 of the Customs Enforcement Act of 1986 (19 U.S.C. 2081); of which not to exceed \$11,475 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security; of which not less than \$305,000 shall be for promotion of public awareness of the Cyber Tipline and related activities to counter child exploitation; of which not less than \$5,400,000 shall be used to facilitate agreements consistent with section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)); and of which not to exceed \$11,216,000 shall be available to fund or reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs associated with the care, maintenance, and repatriation of smuggled aliens unlawfully present in the United States: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to compensate any employee for overtime in an annual amount in excess of \$35,000, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, may waive that amount as necessary for national security purposes and in cases of immigration emergencies: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, \$15,770,000 shall be for activities to enforce laws against forced child labor, of which not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, not less than \$1,600,000,000 shall be available to identify aliens convicted of a crime who may be deportable, and to remove them from the United States once they are judged deportable: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall prioritize the identification and removal of aliens convicted of a crime by the severity of that crime: *Provided further*, That funding made available under this heading shall maintain a level of not less than 34,000 detention beds through September 30, 2014: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, not less than \$2,785,096,000 is for detention and removal operations, including transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, \$10,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for the Visa Security Program: *Provided further*, That not less than \$10,000,000 shall be available for investigation of intellectual property rights violations, including operation of the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be used to continue a delegation of law enforcement authority authorized under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)) if the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General determines that the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been violated: *Provided further*,

That none of the funds provided under this heading may be used to continue any contract for the provision of detention services if the two most recent overall performance evaluations received by the contracted facility are less than “adequate” or the equivalent median score in any subsequent performance evaluation system: *Provided further*, That nothing under this heading shall prevent U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement from exercising those authorities provided under immigration laws (as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))) during priority operations pertaining to aliens convicted of a crime: *Provided further*, That without regard to the limitation as to time and condition of section 503(d) of this Act, the Secretary may propose to reprogram and transfer funds within and into this appropriation necessary to ensure the detention of aliens prioritized for removal.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

For expenses of immigration and customs enforcement automated systems, \$34,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses to plan, construct, renovate, equip, and maintain buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs and immigration, \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
AVIATION SECURITY

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to providing civil aviation security services pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107-71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), \$4,982,735,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015; of which not to exceed \$7,650 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$3,894,236,000 shall be for screening operations, of which \$372,354,000 shall be available for explosives detection systems; \$103,309,000 shall be for checkpoint support; and not to exceed \$1,088,499,000 shall be for aviation security direction and enforcement: *Provided further*, That of the amount made available in the preceding proviso for explosives detection systems, \$73,845,000 shall be available for the purchase and installation of these systems: *Provided further*, That any award to deploy explosives detection systems shall be based on risk, the airport's current reliance on other screening solutions, lobby congestion resulting in increased security concerns, high injury rates, airport readiness, and increased cost effectiveness: *Provided further*, That security service fees authorized under section 44940 of title 49, United States Code, shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections and shall be available only for aviation security: *Provided further*, That the sum appropriated under this heading from the general fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$2,862,735,000: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 44923 of title 49, United States Code, for fiscal year 2014, any funds in the Aviation Security Capital Fund established by section 44923(h) of title 49, United States Code, may be used for the procurement and installation of explosives detection systems or for the issuance of other transaction agreements for the pur-

pose of funding projects described in section 44923(a) of such title: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any recruiting or hiring of personnel into the Transportation Security Administration that would cause the agency to exceed a staffing level of 46,000 full-time equivalent screeners: *Provided further*, That the preceding proviso shall not apply to personnel hired as part-time employees: *Provided further*, That not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a detailed report on—

(1) the Department of Homeland Security efforts and resources being devoted to develop more advanced integrated passenger screening technologies for the most effective security of passengers and baggage at the lowest possible operating and acquisition costs, including projected funding levels for each fiscal year for the next 5 years or until project completion, whichever is earlier;

(2) how the Transportation Security Administration is deploying its existing passenger and baggage screener workforce in the most cost effective manner; and

(3) labor savings from the deployment of improved technologies for passenger and baggage screening and how those savings are being used to offset security costs or reinvested to address security vulnerabilities: *Provided further*, That not later than April 15, 2014, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, a report that:

(1) certifies that one in four air passengers that require security screening by the Transportation Security Administration is eligible for expedited screening without lowering security standards; and

(2) outlines a strategy to increase the number of air passengers eligible for expedited screening to 50 percent by the end of calendar year 2014, including—

(A) specific benchmarks and performance measures to increase participation in Pre-Check by air carriers, airports, and passengers;

(B) options to facilitate direct application for enrollment in Pre-Check through the Transportation Security Administration's Web site, airports, and other enrollment locations;

(C) use of third parties to pre-screen passengers for expedited screening;

(D) inclusion of populations already vetted by the Transportation Security Administration and other trusted populations as eligible for expedited screening; and

(E) resource implications of expedited passenger screening resulting from the use of risk-based security methods: *Provided further*, That information provided under this subsection shall be updated semiannually: *Provided further*, That Members of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate, including the leadership; the heads of Federal agencies and commissions, including the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Department of Homeland Security; the United States Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, and the United States Attorneys; and senior members of the Executive Office of the President, including the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall not be exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to surface transportation security activities, \$108,618,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

TRANSPORTATION THREAT ASSESSMENT AND CREDENTIALING

For necessary expenses for the development and implementation of vetting and credentialing activities, \$176,489,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to transportation security support and intelligence pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107-71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), \$962,061,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$20,000,000 may not be obligated for "Headquarters Administration" until the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailed expenditure plans for air cargo security, checkpoint support, and explosives detection systems refurbishment, procurement, and installations on an airport-by-airport basis for fiscal year 2014: *Provided further*, That these plans shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS

For necessary expenses of the Federal Air Marshal Service, \$818,607,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Federal Air Marshal Service shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a detailed, classified expenditure and staffing plan for ensuring optimal coverage of high risk flights.

COAST GUARD
OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the operation and maintenance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for; purchase or lease of not to exceed 25 passenger motor vehicles, which shall be for replacement only; purchase or lease of small boats for contingent and emergent requirements (at a unit cost of no more than \$700,000) and repairs and service-life replacements, not to exceed a total of \$31,000,000; purchase or lease of boats necessary for overseas deployments and activities; minor shore construction projects not exceeding \$1,000,000 in total cost on any location; payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377 (42 U.S.C. 402 note; 96 Stat. 1920); and recreation and welfare; \$7,011,807,000; of which \$567,000,000 shall be for defense-related activities, of which \$227,000,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; of which \$24,500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); and of which not to exceed \$15,300 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be for expenses incurred for recreational vessels under section 12114 of title 46, United States Code, except to the extent fees are collected

from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$75,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation for Coast Guard Headquarters Directorates until a future-years capital investment plan for fiscal years 2015 through 2019, as specified under the heading "Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements" of this Act is submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism may be allocated by program, project, and activity, notwithstanding section 503 of this Act: *Provided further*, That without regard to the limitation as to time and condition of section 503(d) of this Act, after June 30, an additional \$10,000,000 may be reprogrammed to or from Military Pay and Allowances in accordance with subsections (a), (b), and (c), of section 503.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the environmental compliance and restoration functions of the Coast Guard under chapter 19 of title 14, United States Code, \$13,164,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018.

RESERVE TRAINING

For necessary expenses of the Coast Guard Reserve, as authorized by law; operations and maintenance of the Coast Guard reserve program; personnel and training costs; and equipment and services; \$120,000,000.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of acquisition, construction, renovation, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related thereto; and maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; as authorized by law; \$1,375,635,000; of which \$20,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); and of which the following amounts, to remain available until September 30, 2018 (except as subsequently specified), shall be available as follows: \$18,000,000 shall be available for military family housing, of which not more than \$349,996 shall be derived from the Coast Guard Housing Fund established pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 687; \$999,000,000 shall be available to acquire, effect major repairs to, renovate, or improve vessels, small boats, and related equipment; \$175,310,000 shall be available to acquire, effect major repairs to, renovate, or improve aircraft or increase aviation capability; \$64,930,000 shall be available for other acquisition programs; \$5,000,000 shall be available for shore facilities and aids to navigation, including facilities at Department of Defense installations used by the Coast Guard; and \$113,395,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, shall be available for personnel compensation and benefits and related costs: *Provided*, That the funds provided by this Act shall be immediately available and allotted to contract for the production of the seventh National Security Cutter notwithstanding the availability of funds for post-production costs: *Provided further*, That the funds provided by this Act shall be immediately available and allotted to contract for long lead time materials, components, and designs for the eighth National Security Cutter notwithstanding the availability of funds for production costs or post-production costs:

Provided further, That the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a future-years capital investment plan for the Coast Guard that identifies for each requested capital asset—

(1) the proposed appropriations included in that budget;

(2) the total estimated cost of completion, including and clearly delineating the costs of associated major acquisition systems infrastructure and transition to operations;

(3) projected funding levels for each fiscal year for the next 5 fiscal years or until acquisition program baseline or project completion, whichever is earlier;

(4) an estimated completion date at the projected funding levels; and

(5) a current acquisition program baseline for each capital asset, as applicable, that—

(A) includes the total acquisition cost of each asset, subdivided by fiscal year and including a detailed description of the purpose of the proposed funding levels for each fiscal year, including for each fiscal year funds requested for design, pre-acquisition activities, production, structural modifications, missionization, post-delivery, and transition to operations costs;

(B) includes a detailed project schedule through completion, subdivided by fiscal year, that details—

(i) quantities planned for each fiscal year; and

(ii) major acquisition and project events, including development of operational requirements, contracting actions, design reviews, production, delivery, test and evaluation, and transition to operations, including necessary training, shore infrastructure, and logistics;

(C) notes and explains any deviations in cost, performance parameters, schedule, or estimated date of completion from the original acquisition program baseline and the most recent baseline approved by the Department of Homeland Security's Acquisition Review Board, if applicable;

(D) aligns the acquisition of each asset to mission requirements by defining existing capabilities of comparable legacy assets, identifying known capability gaps between such existing capabilities and stated mission requirements, and explaining how the acquisition of each asset will address such known capability gaps;

(E) defines life-cycle costs for each asset and the date of the estimate on which such costs are based, including all associated costs of major acquisitions systems infrastructure and transition to operations, delineated by purpose and fiscal year for the projected service life of the asset;

(F) includes the earned value management system summary schedule performance index and cost performance index for each asset, if applicable; and

(G) includes a phase-out and decommissioning schedule delineated by fiscal year for each existing legacy asset that each asset is intended to replace or recapitalize:

Provided further, That the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall ensure that amounts specified in the future-years capital investment plan are consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with proposed appropriations necessary to support the programs, projects, and activities of the Coast Guard in the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015, submitted pursuant to section

1105(a) of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That any inconsistencies between the capital investment plan and proposed appropriations shall be identified and justified: *Provided further*, That subsections (a) and (b) of section 6402 of Public Law 110-28 shall apply with respect to the amounts made available under this heading.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND
EVALUATION

For necessary expenses for applied scientific research, development, test, and evaluation; and for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; as authorized by law; \$19,200,000 to remain available until September 30, 2016, of which \$500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)): *Provided*, That there may be credited to and used for the purposes of this appropriation funds received from State and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries for expenses incurred for research, development, testing, and evaluation.

RETIRED PAY

For retired pay, including the payment of obligations otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose, payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payment for career status bonuses, concurrent receipts, and combat-related special compensation under the National Defense Authorization Act, and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, \$1,460,000,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service, including purchase of not to exceed 652 vehicles for police-type use for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of motorcycles made in the United States; hire of aircraft; services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director of the United States Secret Service; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia, and fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control, as may be necessary to perform protective functions; payment of per diem or subsistence allowances to employees in cases in which a protective assignment on the actual day or days of the visit of a protectee requires an employee to work 16 hours per day or to remain overnight at a post of duty; conduct of and participation in firearms matches; presentation of awards; travel of United States Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act if approval is obtained in advance from the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives; research and development; grants to conduct behavioral research in support of protective research and operations; and payment in advance for commercial accommodations as may be necessary to perform protective functions; \$1,533,497,000; of which not to exceed \$19,125 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be to provide technical assistance and equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations in counterfeit investigations; of which \$2,366,000 shall be for forensic and re-

lated support of investigations of missing and exploited children; of which \$6,000,000 shall be for a grant for activities related to investigations of missing and exploited children and shall remain available until September 30, 2015; and of which not less than \$7,500,000 shall be for activities related to training in electronic crimes investigations and forensics: *Provided*, That \$18,000,000 for protective travel shall remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That \$4,500,000 for National Special Security Events shall remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That the United States Secret Service is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from Federal agencies and entities, as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, for personnel receiving training sponsored by the James J. Rowley Training Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available under this heading at the end of the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to compensate any employee for overtime in an annual amount in excess of \$35,000, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, may waive that amount as necessary for national security purposes: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be made available for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security: *Provided further*, That the Director of the United States Secret Service may enter into an agreement to provide such protection on a fully reimbursable basis: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be obligated for the purpose of opening a new permanent domestic or overseas office or location unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation: *Provided further*, That for purposes of section 503(b) of this Act, \$15,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, may be transferred between "Protection of Persons and Facilities" and "Domestic Field Operations".

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS,
AND RELATED EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for acquisition, construction, repair, alteration, and improvement of physical and technological infrastructure, \$51,775,000; of which \$5,380,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018, shall be for acquisition, construction, improvement, and maintenance of facilities; and of which \$46,395,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, shall be for information integration and technology transformation execution.

TITLE III

PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS,
RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS
DIRECTORATE

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for the National Protection and Programs Directorate, support for operations, and information technology, \$56,499,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,825 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND
INFORMATION SECURITY

For necessary expenses for infrastructure protection and information security programs and activities, as authorized by title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), \$1,187,000,000, of which \$225,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The revenues and collections of security fees credited to this account shall be available until expended for necessary expenses related to the protection of federally owned and leased buildings and for the operations of the Federal Protective Service: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall certify in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 14, 2014, that the operations of the Federal Protective Service will be fully funded in fiscal year 2014 through revenues and collection of security fees, including maintaining not fewer than 1,371 full-time equivalent staff and 1,007 full-time equivalent Police Officers, Inspectors, Area Commanders, and Special Agents who, while working, are directly engaged on a daily basis protecting and enforcing laws at Federal buildings (referred to as "in-service field staff"): *Provided further*, That if revenues and fee collections are insufficient to maintain the staffing levels in the previous proviso, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit an expenditure plan delineating the available revenue by staffing levels and critical infrastructure investments: *Provided further*, That in implementing the previous proviso, the Secretary shall ensure revenues are dedicated to ensure not fewer than 1,300 full-time equivalent staff: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Protective Service shall submit at the time the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a strategic human capital plan that aligns fee collections to personnel requirements based on a current threat assessment.

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses for the Office of Biometric Identity Management, as authorized by section 7208 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (8 U.S.C. 1365b), \$227,108,000: *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$113,956,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Health Affairs, \$126,763,000; of which \$25,667,000 is for salaries and expenses and \$85,277,000 is for BioWatch operations: *Provided*, That of the amount made available under this heading, \$15,819,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for bio-surveillance, chemical defense, medical and health planning and coordination, and workforce health protection: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, \$946,982,000, including activities authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Cerro Grande Fire

Assistance Act of 2000 (division C, title I, 114 Stat. 583), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.), sections 107 and 303 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 404, 405), Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467 et seq.), the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-53), the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-295; 120 Stat. 1394), and the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-141, 126 Stat. 916): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$35,180,000 shall be for the Urban Search and Rescue Response System, of which none is available for Federal Emergency Management Agency administrative costs: *Provided further*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$29,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for capital improvements and other expenses related to continuity of operations at the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center: *Provided further*, That of the total amount made available, \$3,400,000 shall be for the Office of National Capital Region Coordination: *Provided further*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, not less than \$4,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for expenses related to modernization of automated systems: *Provided further*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security Chief Information Officer, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives an expenditure plan including results to date, plans for the program, and a list of projects with associated funding provided from prior appropriations and provided by this Act for modernization of automated systems.

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, \$1,500,000,000, which shall be allocated as follows:

(1) \$466,346,000 shall be for the State Homeland Security Grant Program under section 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 605), of which not less than \$55,000,000 shall be for Operation Stonegarden: *Provided*, That notwithstanding subsection (c)(4) of such section 2004, for fiscal year 2014, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall make available to local and tribal governments amounts provided to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico under this paragraph in accordance with subsection (c)(1) of such section 2004.

(2) \$600,000,000 shall be for the Urban Area Security Initiative under section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 604), of which not less than \$13,000,000 shall be for organizations (as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax section 501(a) of such code) determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security to be at high risk of a terrorist attack.

(3) \$100,000,000 shall be for Public Transportation Security Assistance, Railroad Security Assistance, and Over-the-Road Bus Security Assistance under sections 1406, 1513, and 1532 of the Implementing Recommendations

of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-53; 6 U.S.C. 1135, 1163, and 1182), of which not less than \$10,000,000 shall be for Amtrak security: *Provided*, That such public transportation security assistance shall be provided directly to public transportation agencies.

(4) \$100,000,000 shall be for Port Security Grants in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 70107.

(5) \$233,654,000 shall be to sustain current operations for training, exercises, technical assistance, and other programs, of which \$162,991,000 shall be for training of State, local, and tribal emergency response providers:

Provided, That for grants under paragraphs (1) through (4), applications for grants shall be made available to eligible applicants not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, that eligible applicants shall submit applications not later than 80 days after the grant announcement, and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall act within 65 days after the receipt of an application: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 2008(a)(11) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609(a)(11)), or any other provision of law, a grantee may not use more than 5 percent of the amount of a grant made available under this heading for expenses directly related to administration of the grant: *Provided further*, That for grants under paragraphs (1) and (2), the installation of communications towers is not considered construction of a building or other physical facility: *Provided further*, That grantees shall provide reports on their use of funds, as determined necessary by the Secretary of Homeland Security: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 509 of this Act the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency may use the funds provided in paragraph (5) to acquire real property for the purpose of establishing or appropriately extending the security buffer zones around Federal Emergency Management Agency training facilities.

FIREFIGHTER ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For grants for programs authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), \$680,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which \$340,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 33 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229) and \$340,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 34 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a).

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

For emergency management performance grants, as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$350,000,000.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

The aggregate charges assessed during fiscal year 2014, as authorized in title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (42 U.S.C. 5196e), shall not be less than 100 percent of the amounts anticipated by the Department of Homeland Security necessary for its radiological emergency preparedness program for the next fiscal year: *Provided*, That the methodology for assessment and collection of fees shall be fair and equitable and shall reflect costs of providing such serv-

ices, including administrative costs of collecting such fees: *Provided further*, That fees received under this heading shall be deposited in this account as offsetting collections and will become available for authorized purposes on October 1, 2014, and remain available until September 30, 2016.

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of the United States Fire Administration and for other purposes, as authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), \$44,000,000.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), \$6,220,908,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$24,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General for audits and investigations related to disasters: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit an expenditure plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing the use of the funds made available in this or any other Act for disaster readiness and support not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to such Committees a quarterly report detailing obligations against the expenditure plan and a justification for any changes from the initial plan: *Provided further*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives the following reports, including a specific description of the methodology and the source data used in developing such reports:

(1) an estimate of the following amounts shall be submitted for the budget year at the time that the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code:

(A) the unobligated balance of funds to be carried over from the prior fiscal year to the budget year;

(B) the unobligated balance of funds to be carried over from the budget year to the budget year plus 1;

(C) the amount of obligations for non-catastrophic events for the budget year;

(D) the amount of obligations for the budget year for catastrophic events delineated by event and by State;

(E) the total amount that has been previously obligated or will be required for catastrophic events delineated by event and by State for all prior years, the current year, the budget year, the budget year plus 1, the budget year plus 2, and the budget year plus 3 and beyond;

(F) the amount of previously obligated funds that will be recovered for the budget year;

(G) the amount that will be required for obligations for emergencies, as described in section 102(1) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(1)), major disasters, as described in section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)), fire management assistance grants, as described in section 420 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42

U.S.C. 5187), surge activities, and disaster readiness and support activities;

(H) the amount required for activities not covered under section 251(b)(2)(D)(iii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(D)(iii); Public Law 99-177);

(2) an estimate or actual amounts, if available, of the following for the current fiscal year shall be submitted not later than the fifth day of each month, and shall be published by the Administrator on the Agency's Web site not later than the fifth day of each month:

(A) a summary of the amount of appropriations made available by source, the transfers executed, the previously allocated funds recovered, and the commitments, allocations, and obligations made;

(B) a table of disaster relief activity delineated by month, including—

(i) the beginning and ending balances;

(ii) the total obligations to include amounts obligated for fire assistance, emergencies, surge, and disaster support activities;

(iii) the obligations for catastrophic events delineated by event and by State; and

(iv) the amount of previously obligated funds that are recovered;

(C) a summary of allocations, obligations, and expenditures for catastrophic events delineated by event;

(D) in addition, for a disaster declaration related to Hurricane Sandy, the cost of the following categories of spending: public assistance, individual assistance, mitigation, administrative, operations, and any other relevant category (including emergency measures and disaster resources); and

(E) the date on which funds appropriated will be exhausted:

Provided further, That the Administrator shall publish on the Agency's Web site not later than 5 days after an award of a public assistance grant under section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172) the specifics of the grant award: *Provided further*, That for any mission assignment or mission assignment task order to another Federal department or agency regarding a major disaster, not later than 5 days after the issuance of the mission assignment or task order, the Administrator shall publish on the Agency's Web site the following: the name of the impacted State and the disaster declaration for such State, the assigned agency, the assistance requested, a description of the disaster, the total cost estimate, and the amount obligated: *Provided further*, That not later than 10 days after the last day of each month until the mission assignment or task order is completed and closed out, the Administrator shall update any changes to the total cost estimate and the amount obligated: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$5,626,386,000 shall be for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): *Provided further*, That the amount in the preceding proviso is designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FLOOD HAZARD MAPPING AND RISK ANALYSIS PROGRAM

For necessary expenses, including administrative costs, under section 1360 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101), and under sections 100215, 100216, 100226, 100230, and 100246 of the Biggert-Waters

Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, (Public Law 112-141, 126 Stat. 916), \$95,202,000, and such additional sums as may be provided by State and local governments or other political subdivisions for cost-shared mapping activities under section 1360(f)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 4101(f)(2)), to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

For activities under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), and the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-141, 126 Stat. 916), \$176,300,000, which shall be derived from offsetting amounts collected under section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)); of which not to exceed \$22,000,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses associated with flood mitigation and flood insurance operations; and not less than \$154,300,000 shall be available for flood plain management and flood mapping, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That any additional fees collected pursuant to section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)) shall be credited as an offsetting collection to this account, to be available for flood plain management and flood mapping: *Provided further*, That in fiscal year 2014, no funds shall be available from the National Flood Insurance Fund under section 1310 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 4017) in excess of:

(1) \$132,000,000 for operating expenses;

(2) \$1,152,000,000 for commissions and taxes of agents;

(3) such sums as are necessary for interest on Treasury borrowings; and

(4) \$100,000,000, which shall remain available until expended, for flood mitigation actions under section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c): *Provided further*, That the amounts collected under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a) and section 1366(e) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 shall be deposited in the National Flood Insurance Fund to supplement other amounts specified as available for section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, notwithstanding subsection (f)(8) of such section 102 (42 U.S.C. 4012a(f)(8)) and subsection 1366(e) and paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 1367(b) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c(e), 4104d(b)(2)-(3)): *Provided further*, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 4 percent of the total appropriation.

NATIONAL PREDISASTER MITIGATION FUND

For the predisaster mitigation grant program under section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133), \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER

To carry out the emergency food and shelter program pursuant to title III of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.), \$120,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 3.5 percent of the total amount made available under this heading.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

For necessary expenses for citizenship and immigration services, \$113,889,000 for the E-

Verify Program, as described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), to assist United States employers with maintaining a legal workforce: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds otherwise made available to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services may be used to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to 5 vehicles, for replacement only, for areas where the Administrator of General Services does not provide vehicles for lease: *Provided further*, That the Director of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services may authorize employees who are assigned to those areas to use such vehicles to travel between the employees' residences and places of employment.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, including materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; the purchase of not to exceed 117 vehicles for police-type use and hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses for student athletic and related activities; the conduct of and participation in firearms matches and presentation of awards; public awareness and enhancement of community support of law enforcement training; room and board for student interns; a flat monthly reimbursement to employees authorized to use personal mobile phones for official duties; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; \$227,845,000; of which up to \$44,635,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; of which \$300,000 shall remain available until expended to be distributed to Federal law enforcement agencies for expenses incurred participating in training accreditation; and of which not to exceed \$9,180 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That the Center is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from agencies receiving training sponsored by the Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That section 1202(a) of Public Law 107-206 (42 U.S.C. 3771 note), as amended under this heading in division D of Public Law 113-6, is further amended by striking "December 31, 2015" and inserting "December 31, 2016": *Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center shall schedule basic or advanced law enforcement training, or both, at all four training facilities under the control of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to ensure that such training facilities are operated at the highest capacity throughout the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board, including representatives from the Federal law enforcement community and non-Federal accreditation experts involved in law enforcement training, shall lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process to continue the implementation of measuring and assessing the quality and effectiveness of Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

ACQUISITIONS, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

For acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, construction,

and ongoing maintenance, facility improvements, and related expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, \$30,885,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That the Center is authorized to accept reimbursement to this appropriation from government agencies requesting the construction of special use facilities.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology and for management and administration of programs and activities, as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), \$129,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$7,650 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for science and technology research, including advanced research projects, development, test and evaluation, acquisition, and operations as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), and the purchase or lease of not to exceed 5 vehicles, \$1,091,212,000; of which \$543,427,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016; and of which \$547,785,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018, solely for operation and construction of laboratory facilities: *Provided*, That of the funds provided for the operation and construction of laboratory facilities under this heading, \$404,000,000 shall be for construction of the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, as authorized by title XIX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 591 et seq.), for management and administration of programs and activities, \$37,353,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a strategic plan of investments necessary to implement the Department of Homeland Security's responsibilities under the domestic component of the global nuclear detection architecture that shall:

- (1) define the role and responsibilities of each Departmental component in support of the domestic detection architecture, including any existing or planned programs to pre-screen cargo or conveyances overseas;
- (2) identify and describe the specific investments being made by each Departmental component in fiscal year 2014 and planned for fiscal year 2015 to support the domestic architecture and the security of sea, land, and air pathways into the United States;
- (3) describe the investments necessary to close known vulnerabilities and gaps, including associated costs and timeframes, and estimates of feasibility and cost effectiveness; and
- (4) explain how the Department's research and development funding is furthering the implementation of the domestic nuclear detection architecture, including specific investments planned for each of fiscal years 2014 and 2015.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for radiological and nuclear research, development, testing, eval-

uation, and operations, \$205,302,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

For expenses for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office acquisition and deployment of radiological detection systems in accordance with the global nuclear detection architecture, \$42,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

TITLE V GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 502. Subject to the requirements of section 503 of this Act, the unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be transferred to appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this Act, may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts, and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

SEC. 503. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that:

- (1) creates a new program, project, or activity;
- (2) eliminates a program, project, office, or activity;
- (3) increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress;
- (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate or the House of Representatives for a different purpose; or
- (5) contracts out any function or activity for which funding levels were requested for Federal full-time equivalents in the object classification tables contained in the fiscal year 2014 Budget Appendix for the Department of Homeland Security, as modified by the report accompanying this Act, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(b) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or proceeds available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for programs, projects, or activities through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that:

- (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;
- (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity;
- (3) reduces by 10 percent the numbers of personnel approved by the Congress; or
- (4) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel that would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by the Congress, unless

the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Homeland Security by this Act or provided by previous appropriations Acts may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer under this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under subsection (b) and shall not be available for obligation unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer.

(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, no funds shall be reprogrammed within or transferred between appropriations based upon an initial notification provided after June 30, except in extraordinary circumstances that imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property.

(e) The notification thresholds and procedures set forth in this section shall apply to any use of deobligated balances of funds provided in previous Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Acts.

SEC. 504. The Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund, established pursuant to section 403 of Public Law 103-356 (31 U.S.C. 501 note), shall continue operations as a permanent working capital fund for fiscal year 2014: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Homeland Security may be used to make payments to the Working Capital Fund, except for the activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year 2014 budget: *Provided further*, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be available for obligation until expended to carry out the purposes of the Working Capital Fund: *Provided further*, That all departmental components shall be charged only for direct usage of each Working Capital Fund service: *Provided further*, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be used only for purposes consistent with the contributing component: *Provided further*, That the Working Capital Fund shall be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be notified of any activity added to or removed from the fund: *Provided further*, That the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit a quarterly execution report with activity level detail, not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter.

SEC. 505. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2014, as recorded in the financial records at the time of a reprogramming request, but not later than June 30, 2015, from appropriations for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2014 in this Act shall remain available through September 30, 2015, in the account and for the purposes for which the appropriations were provided: *Provided*, That prior to the obligation of such funds, a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives for approval in accordance with section 503 of this Act.

SEC. 506. Funds made available by this Act for intelligence activities are deemed to be

specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2014 until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2014.

SEC. 507. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

(1) make or award a grant allocation, grant, contract, other transaction agreement, or task or delivery order on a Department of Homeland Security multiple award contract, or to issue a letter of intent totaling in excess of \$1,000,000;

(2) award a task or delivery order requiring an obligation of funds in an amount greater than \$10,000,000 from multi-year Department of Homeland Security funds or a task or delivery order that would cause cumulative obligations of multi-year funds in a single account to exceed 50 percent of the total amount appropriated;

(3) make a sole-source grant award; or

(4) announce publicly the intention to make or award items under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) including a contract covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security may waive the prohibition under subsection (a) if the Secretary notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at least 3 full business days in advance of making an award or issuing a letter as described in that subsection.

(c) If the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that compliance with this section would pose a substantial risk to human life, health, or safety, an award may be made without notification, and the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 5 full business days after such an award is made or letter issued.

(d) A notification under this section—

(1) may not involve funds that are not available for obligation; and

(2) shall include the amount of the award; the fiscal year for which the funds for the award were appropriated; the type of contract; and the account and each program, project, and activity from which the funds are being drawn.

(e) The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall brief the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives 5 full business days in advance of announcing publicly the intention of making an award under “State and Local Programs”.

SEC. 508. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no agency shall purchase, construct, or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, except that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to obtain the temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training that cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities.

SEC. 509. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for expenses for any construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus otherwise required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses for the development of a proposed prospectus.

SEC. 510. (a) Sections 520, 522, and 530 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008 (division E of Public Law 110-161; 121 Stat. 2073 and 2074) shall apply with respect to funds made available in this Act in the same manner as such sections applied to funds made available in that Act.

(b) The third proviso of section 537 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2006 (6 U.S.C. 114), shall not apply with respect to funds made available in this Act.

SEC. 511. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the applicable provisions of the Buy American Act. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term “Buy American Act” means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by any person other than the Privacy Officer appointed under subsection (a) of section 222 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 142(a)) to alter, direct that changes be made to, delay, or prohibit the transmission to Congress of any report prepared under paragraph (6) of such subsection.

SEC. 513. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to amend the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1448).

SEC. 514. Within 30 days after the end of each month, the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a monthly budget and staffing report for that month that includes total obligations, on-board versus funded full-time equivalent staffing levels, and the number of contract employees for each office of the Department.

SEC. 515. Except as provided in section 44945 of title 49, United States Code, funds appropriated or transferred to Transportation Security Administration “Aviation Security”, “Administration”, and “Transportation Security Support” for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 that are recovered or deobligated shall be available only for the procurement or installation of explosives detection systems, air cargo, baggage, and checkpoint screening systems, subject to notification: *Provided*, That quarterly reports shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives on any funds that are recovered or deobligated.

SEC. 516. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to process or approve a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 for services provided by employees (including employees serving on a temporary or term basis) of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services of the Department of Homeland Security who are known as Immigration Information Officers, Contact Representatives, Investigative Assistants, or Immigration Services Officers.

SEC. 517. Any funds appropriated to “Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements” for fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 for the 110-123 foot patrol boat conversion that are recovered, collected, or otherwise received as the result of negotiation, mediation, or litigation, shall be available until expended for the Fast Response Cutter program.

SEC. 518. Section 532(a) of Public Law 109-295 (120 Stat. 1384) is amended by striking “2013” and inserting “2014 and thereafter”.

SEC. 519. The functions of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center instructor

staff shall be classified as inherently governmental for the purpose of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998 (31 U.S.C. 501 note).

SEC. 520. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report not later than October 15, 2014, to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security listing all grants and contracts awarded by any means other than full and open competition during fiscal year 2014.

(b) The Inspector General shall review the report required by subsection (a) to assess Departmental compliance with applicable laws and regulations and report the results of that review to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than February 15, 2015.

SEC. 521. None of the funds provided by this or previous appropriations Acts shall be used to fund any position designated as a Principal Federal Official (or the successor thereto) for any Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) declared disasters or emergencies unless—

(1) the responsibilities of the Principal Federal Official do not include operational functions related to incident management, including coordination of operations, and are consistent with the requirements of section 509(c) and sections 503(c)(3) and 503(c)(4)(A) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 319(c) and 313(c)(3) and 313(c)(4)(A)) and section 302 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5143);

(2) not later than 10 business days after the latter of the date on which the Secretary of Homeland Security appoints the Principal Federal Official and the date on which the President issues a declaration under section 401 or section 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191, respectively), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a notification of the appointment of the Principal Federal Official and a description of the responsibilities of such Official and how such responsibilities are consistent with paragraph (1) to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee of the House of Representatives, and the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee of the Senate; and

(3) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide a report specifying timeframes and milestones regarding the update of operations, planning and policy documents, and training and exercise protocols, to ensure consistency with paragraph (1) of this section.

SEC. 522. None of the funds provided or otherwise made available in this Act shall be available to carry out section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 452).

SEC. 523. Funds made available in this Act may be used to alter operations within the Civil Engineering Program of the Coast Guard nationwide, including civil engineering units, facilities design and construction centers, maintenance and logistics commands, and the Coast Guard Academy, except that none of the funds provided in this Act may be used to reduce operations within any Civil Engineering Unit unless specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 524. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services to

grant an immigration benefit unless the results of background checks required by law to be completed prior to the granting of the benefit have been received by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the results do not preclude the granting of the benefit.

SEC. 525. Section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “Until September 30, 2013,” and inserting “Until September 30, 2014,”;

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “September 30, 2013,” and inserting “September 30, 2014.”.

SEC. 526. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall require that all contracts of the Department of Homeland Security that provide award fees link such fees to successful acquisition outcomes (which outcomes shall be specified in terms of cost, schedule, and performance).

SEC. 527. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds provided in this or any other Act shall be used to approve a waiver of the navigation and vessel-inspection laws pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 501(b) for the transportation of crude oil distributed from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretaries of the Departments of Energy and Transportation and representatives from the United States flag maritime industry, takes adequate measures to ensure the use of United States flag vessels: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives within 2 business days of any request for waivers of navigation and vessel-inspection laws pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 501(b).

SEC. 528. None of the funds made available in this Act for U.S. Customs and Border Protection may be used to prevent an individual not in the business of importing a prescription drug (within the meaning of section 801(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) from importing a prescription drug from Canada that complies with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act: *Provided*, That this section shall apply only to individuals transporting on their person a personal-use quantity of the prescription drug, not to exceed a 90-day supply: *Provided further*, That the prescription drug may not be—

(1) a controlled substance, as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802); or

(2) a biological product, as defined in section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262).

SEC. 529. None of the funds in this Act shall be used to reduce the United States Coast Guard's Operations Systems Center mission or its government-employed or contract staff levels.

SEC. 530. The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives of any proposed transfers of funds available under section 9703.1(g)(4)(B) of title 31, United States Code (as added by Public Law 102-393) from the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency within the Department of Homeland Security: *Provided*, That none of the funds identified for such a transfer may

be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives approve the proposed transfers.

SEC. 531. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

SEC. 532. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to conduct, or to implement the results of, a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 for activities performed with respect to the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.

SEC. 533. If the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration determines that an airport does not need to participate in the E-Verify Program as described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), the Administrator shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives that no security risks will result from such non-participation.

SEC. 534. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except as provided in subsection (b), and 30 days after the date on which the President determines whether to declare a major disaster because of an event and any appeal is completed, the Administrator shall publish on the Web site of the Federal Emergency Management Agency a report regarding that decision that shall summarize damage assessment information used to determine whether to declare a major disaster.

(b) The Administrator may redact from a report under subsection (a) any data that the Administrator determines would compromise national security.

(c) In this section—

(1) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

(2) the term “major disaster” has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122).

SEC. 535. Any official that is required by this Act to report or to certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives may not delegate such authority to perform that act unless specifically authorized herein.

SEC. 536. Section 550(b) of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109-295; 6 U.S.C. 121 note), as amended by section 537 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-6), is further amended by striking “on October 4, 2013” and inserting “on October 4, 2014”.

SEC. 537. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 538. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for first-class travel by the employees of agencies funded by this Act in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301.10–124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 539. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to employ workers described in section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(h)(3)).

SEC. 540. (a) Any company that collects or retains personal information directly from any individual who participates in the Registered Traveler or successor program of the Transportation Security Administration shall safeguard and dispose of such information in accordance with the requirements in—

(1) the National Institute for Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-30, entitled “Risk Management Guide for Information Technology Systems”;

(2) the National Institute for Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-53, Revision 3, entitled “Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations”; and

(3) any supplemental standards established by the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (referred to in this section as the “Administrator”).

(b) The airport authority or air carrier operator that sponsors the company under the Registered Traveler program shall be known as the “Sponsoring Entity”.

(c) The Administrator shall require any company covered by subsection (a) to provide, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to the Sponsoring Entity written certification that the procedures used by the company to safeguard and dispose of information are in compliance with the requirements under subsection (a). Such certification shall include a description of the procedures used by the company to comply with such requirements.

SEC. 541. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay award or incentive fees for contractor performance that has been judged to be below satisfactory performance or performance that does not meet the basic requirements of a contract.

SEC. 542. In developing any process to screen aviation passengers and crews for transportation or national security purposes, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that all such processes take into consideration such passengers' and crews' privacy and civil liberties consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance.

SEC. 543. (a) Notwithstanding section 1356(n) of title 8, United States Code, of the funds deposited into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account, \$7,500,000 may be allocated by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services in fiscal year 2014 for the purpose of providing an immigrant integration grants program.

(b) For an additional amount for “United States Citizenship and Immigration Services” for the purpose of providing immigrant integration grants, \$2,500,000.

(c) None of the funds made available to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services for grants for immigrant integration may be used to provide services to aliens who have not been lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

SEC. 544. For an additional amount for the “Office of the Under Secretary for Management”, \$35,000,000 to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses to plan, acquire, design, construct, renovate, remediate, equip, furnish, improve infrastructure, and occupy buildings and facilities for the department headquarters consolidation project and associated mission support consolidation: *Provided*, That the Committees on

Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall receive an expenditure plan not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act detailing the allocation of these funds.

SEC. 545. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Homeland Security to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of subtitle I of title 41, United States Code or chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless such contract is otherwise authorized by statute to be entered into without regard to the above referenced statutes.

SEC. 546. (a) For an additional amount for data center migration, \$42,200,000.

(b) Funds made available in subsection (a) for data center migration may be transferred by the Secretary of Homeland Security between appropriations for the same purpose, notwithstanding section 503 of this Act.

(c) No transfer described in subsection (b) shall occur until 15 days after the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified of such transfer.

SEC. 547. (a) For an additional amount for financial systems modernization, \$29,548,000.

(b) Funds made available in subsection (a) for financial systems modernization may be transferred by the Secretary of Homeland Security between appropriations for the same purpose, notwithstanding section 503 of this Act.

(c) No transfer described in subsection (b) shall occur until 15 days after the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified of such transfer.

SEC. 548. Notwithstanding the 10 percent limitation contained in section 503(c) of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security may transfer to the fund established by 8 U.S.C. 1101 note, up to \$20,000,000 from appropriations available to the Department of Homeland Security: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives 5 days in advance of such transfer.

SEC. 549. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that specific U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Service Processing Centers or other U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement owned detention facilities no longer meet the mission need, the Secretary is authorized to dispose of individual Service Processing Centers or other U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement owned detention facilities by directing the Administrator of General Services to sell all real and related personal property which support Service Processing Centers or other U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement owned detention facilities, subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to protect Government interests and meet program requirements: *Provided*, That the proceeds, net of the costs of sale incurred by the General Services Administration and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, shall be deposited as offsetting collections into a separate account that shall be available, subject to appropriation, until expended for other real property capital asset needs of existing U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement assets, excluding daily operations and maintenance costs, as the Secretary deems appropriate: *Provided further*, That any sale or collocation of federally

owned detention facilities shall not result in the maintenance of fewer than 34,000 detention beds: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be notified 15 days prior to the announcement of any proposed sale or collocation.

SEC. 550. None of the funds made available under this Act or any prior appropriations Act may be provided to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN), or any of its affiliates, subsidiaries, or allied organizations.

SEC. 551. The Department of Homeland Security Chief Information Officer, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Director of the United States Secret Service, and the Director of the Office of Biometric Identity Management shall, with respect to fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the information required in the multi-year investment and management plans required, respectively, under the headings "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses" under title II of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74); "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology" under such title; section 568 of such Act; and "Office of the Chief Information Officer", "United States Secret Service, Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses", and "Office of Biometric Identity Management" under division D of the Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-6).

SEC. 552. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure enforcement of immigration laws (as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))).

SEC. 553. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than April 15, 2014, a report detailing the fiscal policy that prescribes Coast Guard budgetary policies, procedures, and technical direction necessary to comply with subsection (a) of section 557 of division D of Public Law 113-6 (as required to be developed under subsection (b) of such section).

SEC. 554. (a) Of the amounts made available by this Act for National Protection and Programs Directorate, "Infrastructure Protection and Information Security", \$166,000,000 for the "Federal Network Security" program, project, and activity shall be used to deploy on Federal systems technology to improve the information security of agency information systems covered by section 3543(a) of title 44, United States Code: *Provided*, That funds made available under this section shall be used to assist and support Government-wide and agency-specific efforts to provide adequate, risk-based, and cost-effective cybersecurity to address escalating and rapidly evolving threats to information security, including the acquisition and operation of a continuous monitoring and diagnostics program, in collaboration with departments and agencies, that includes equipment, software, and Department of Homeland Security supplied services: *Provided further*, That not later than April 1, 2014, and quarterly there-

after, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security of the National Protection and Programs Directorate shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the obligation and expenditure of funds made available under this section: *Provided further*, That continuous monitoring and diagnostics software procured by the funds made available by this section shall not transmit to the Department of Homeland Security any personally identifiable information or content of network communications of other agencies' users: *Provided further*, That such software shall be installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with all applicable privacy laws and agency-specific policies regarding network content.

(b) Funds made available under this section may not be used to supplant funds provided for any such system within an agency budget.

(c) Not later than July 1, 2014, the heads of all Federal agencies shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives expenditure plans for necessary cybersecurity improvements to address known vulnerabilities to information systems described in subsection (a).

(d) Not later than October 1, 2014, and quarterly thereafter, the head of each Federal agency shall submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a report on the execution of the expenditure plan for that agency required by subsection (c): *Provided*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall summarize such execution reports and annually submit such summaries to Congress in conjunction with the annual progress report on implementation of the E-Government Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-347), as required by section 3606 of title 44, United States Code.

(e) This section shall not apply to the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government and shall apply to all Federal agencies within the executive branch except for the Department of Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

SEC. 555. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 556. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by a Federal law enforcement officer to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to an individual if the Federal law enforcement officer knows or suspects that the individual is an agent of a drug cartel unless law enforcement personnel of the United States continuously monitor or control the firearm at all times.

SEC. 557. None of the funds provided in this or any other Act may be obligated to implement the National Preparedness Grant Program or any other successor grant programs unless explicitly authorized by Congress.

SEC. 558. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to provide funding for the position of Public Advocate, or a successor position, within U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

SEC. 559. (a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to existing authorities, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, in collaboration with the Administrator of General Services, is authorized to conduct a

pilot program in accordance with this section to permit U.S. Customs and Border Protection to enter into partnerships with private sector and government entities at ports of entry for certain services and to accept certain donations.

(b) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, nothing in this section may be construed as affecting in any manner the responsibilities, duties, or authorities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection or the General Services Administration.

(c) **DURATION.**—The pilot program described in subsection (a) shall be for five years. A partnership entered into during such pilot program may last as long as required to meet the terms of such partnership. At the end of such five year period, the Commissioner may request that such pilot program be made permanent.

(d) **COORDINATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commissioner, in consultation with participating private sector and government entities in a partnership under subsection (a), shall provide the Administrator with information relating to U.S. Customs and Border Protection's requirements for new facilities or upgrades to existing facilities at land ports of entry.

(2) **CRITERIA.**—The Commissioner and the Administrator shall establish criteria for entering into a partnership under subsection (a) that include the following:

(A) Selection and evaluation of potential partners.

(B) Identification and documentation of roles and responsibilities between U.S. Customs and Border Protection, General Services Administration, and private and government partners.

(C) Identification, allocation, and management of explicit and implicit risks of partnering between U.S. Customs and Border Protection, General Services Administration, and private and government partners.

(D) Decision-making and dispute resolution processes in partnering arrangements.

(E) Criteria and processes for U.S. Customs and Border Protection and General Services Administration to terminate agreements if private or government partners are not meeting the terms of such a partnership, including the security standards established by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(3) **EVALUATION PLAN.**—The Commissioner, in collaboration with the Administrator, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Environment and Public Works, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, an evaluation plan for the pilot program described in subsection (a) that includes the following:

(A) Well-defined, clear, and measurable objectives.

(B) Performance criteria or standards for determining the performance of such pilot program.

(C) Clearly articulated evaluation methodology, including—

(i) sound sampling methods;

(ii) a determination of appropriate sample size for the evaluation design;

(iii) a strategy for tracking such pilot program's performance; and

(iv) an evaluation of the final results.

(D) A plan detailing the type and source of data necessary to evaluate such pilot program, methods for data collection, and the timing and frequency of data collection.

(e) **AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS FOR THE PROVISION OF CERTAIN SERVICES AT PORTS OF ENTRY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section 13031(e) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(e)) and section 451 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1451), the Commissioner may, during the pilot program described in subsection (a) and upon the request of a private sector or government entity with which U.S. Customs and Border Protection has entered into a partnership, enter into a reimbursable fee agreement with such entity under which—

(A) U.S. Customs and Border Protection will provide services described in paragraph (2) at a port of entry;

(B) such entity will pay a fee imposed under paragraph (4) to reimburse U.S. Customs and Border Protection for the costs incurred in providing such services; and

(C) each facility at which U.S. Customs and Border Protection services are performed shall be provided, maintained, and equipped by such entity, without cost to the Federal Government, in accordance with U.S. Customs and Border Protection specifications.

(2) **SERVICES DESCRIBED.**—Services described in this paragraph are any activities of any employee or contractor of U.S. Customs and Border Protection pertaining to customs, agricultural processing, border security, and immigration inspection-related matters at ports of entry.

(3) **LIMITATIONS.**—

(A) **IMPACTS OF SERVICES.**—The Commissioner may not enter into a reimbursable fee agreement under this subsection if such agreement would unduly and permanently impact services funded in this or any other appropriations Act, or provided from any account in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees.

(B) **FOR CERTAIN COSTS.**—The authority found in this subsection may not be used at U.S. Customs and Border Protection-serviced air ports of entry to enter into reimbursable fee agreements for costs other than payment of overtime.

(C) The authority found in this subsection may not be used to enter into new preclearance agreements or begin to provide U.S. Customs and Border Protection services outside of the United States.

(D) The authority found in this subsection shall be limited with respect to U.S. Customs and Border Protection-serviced air ports of entry to five pilots per year.

(4) **FEE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The amount of the fee to be charged pursuant to an agreement authorized under paragraph (1) shall be paid by each private sector and government entity requesting U.S. Customs and Border Protection services, and shall include the salaries and expenses of individuals employed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection to provide such services and other costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection relating to such services, such as temporary placement or permanent relocation of such individuals.

(B) **OVERSIGHT OF FEES.**—The Commissioner shall develop a process to oversee the activities reimbursed by the fees charged pursuant to an agreement authorized under paragraph (1) that includes the following:

(i) A determination and report on the full costs of providing services, including direct and indirect costs, including a process for increasing such fees as necessary.

(ii) Establishment of a monthly remittance schedule to reimburse appropriations.

(iii) Identification of overtime costs to be reimbursed by such fees.

(5) **DEPOSIT OF FUNDS.**—Funds collected pursuant to any agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall be deposited as offsetting collections and remain available until expended, without fiscal year limitation, and shall directly reimburse each appropriation for the amount paid out of that appropriation for any expenses incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection in providing U.S. Customs and Border Protection services and any other costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection relating to such services.

(6) **TERMINATION.**—The Commissioner shall terminate the provision of services pursuant to an agreement entered into under paragraph (1) with a private sector or government entity that, after receiving notice from the Commissioner that a fee imposed under paragraph (4) is due, fails to pay such fee in a timely manner. In the event of such termination, all costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which have not been reimbursed, will become immediately due and payable. Interest on unpaid fees will accrue based on current Treasury borrowing rates. Additionally, any private sector or government entity that, after notice and demand for payment of any fee charged under paragraph (4), fails to pay such fee in a timely manner shall be liable for a penalty or liquidated damage equal to two times the amount of such fee. Any amount collected pursuant to any agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall be deposited into the account specified under paragraph (5) and shall be available as described therein.

(7) **NOTIFICATION.**—The Commissioner shall notify the Congress 15 days prior to entering into any agreement under paragraph (1) and shall provide a copy of such agreement.

(f) **DONATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the Commissioner and the Administrator may, during the pilot program described in subsection (a), accept a donation of real or personal property (including monetary donations) or nonpersonal services from any private sector or government entity with which U.S. Customs and Border Protection has entered into a partnership.

(2) **ALLOWABLE USES OF DONATIONS.**—The Commissioner and the Administrator, with respect to any donation provided pursuant to paragraph (1), may—

(A) use such donation for necessary activities related to the construction, alteration, operation, or maintenance of an existing port of entry facility under the jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Commissioner, including expenses related to—

(i) land acquisition, design, construction, repair and alteration;

(ii) furniture, fixtures, and equipment;

(iii) the deployment of technology and equipment; and

(iv) operations and maintenance; or

(B) transfer such property or services to the Administrator for necessary activities described in subparagraph (A) related to a new or existing port of entry under the jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Administrator, subject to chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code.

(3) **CONSULTATION AND BUDGET.**—

(A) **WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR OR GOVERNMENT ENTITY.**—To accept a donation described in paragraph (1), the Commissioner and the Administrator shall—

(i) consult with the appropriate stakeholders and the private sector or government entity that is providing the donation and

provide such entity with a description of the intended use of such donation; and

(ii) submit to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, that describes—

(I) the accepted donations received under this subsection;

(II) the ports of entry that received such donations; and

(III) how each donation helped facilitate the construction, alternation, operation, or maintenance of a new or existing land port of entry.

(B) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to—

(i) create any right or liability of the parties referred to in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) affect any consultation requirement under any other law.

(4) EVALUATION PROCEDURES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner, in consultation with the Administrator, shall establish procedures for evaluating a proposal submitted by a private sector or government entity to make a donation of real or personal property (including monetary donations) or nonpersonal services under paragraph (1) relating to a port of entry under the jurisdiction, custody and control of the Commissioner or the Administrator and make any such evaluation criteria publicly available.

(5) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether or not to approve a proposal referred to in paragraph (4), the Commissioner or the Administrator shall consider—

(A) the impact of such proposal on the port of entry at issue and other ports of entry on the same border;

(B) the potential of such proposal to increase trade and travel efficiency through added capacity;

(C) the potential of such proposal to enhance the security of the port of entry at issue;

(D) the funding available to complete the intended use of a donation under this subsection, if such donation is real property;

(E) the costs of maintaining and operating such donation;

(F) whether such donation, if real property, satisfies the requirements of such proposal, or whether additional real property would be required;

(G) an explanation of how such donation, if real property, was secured, including if eminent domain was used;

(H) the impact of such proposal on staffing requirements; and

(I) other factors that the Commissioner or Administrator determines to be relevant.

(6) UNCONDITIONAL MONETARY DONATIONS.—A monetary donation shall be made unconditionally, although the donor may specify—

(A) the port of entry facility or facilities to be benefitted from such donation; and

(B) the timeframe during which such donation shall be used.

(7) SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING.—Real or personal property (including monetary donations) or nonpersonal services donated pursuant to paragraph (1) may be used in addition to any other funding (including appropriated funds), property, or services made available for the same purpose.

(8) RETURN OF DONATIONS.—If the Commissioner or the Administrator does not use the

real property or monetary donation donated pursuant to paragraph (1) for the specific port of entry facility or facilities designated by the donor or within the timeframe specified by the donor, such donated real property or money may be returned to the donor. No interest shall be owed to the donor with respect to any donation of funding provided under such paragraph (1) that is returned pursuant to this paragraph.

(9) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to affect or alter the existing authority of the Commissioner or the Administrator to construct, alter, operate, and maintain port of entry facilities.

(g) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Commissioner, in collaboration with the Administrator, shall annually submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the pilot program and activities undertaken pursuant thereto in accordance with this Act.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “private sector entity” means any corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other private entity, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof;

(2) the term “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection; and

(3) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of General Services.

(i) ROLE OF GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.—Under this section, collaboration with the Administrator of General Services is required only with respect to partnerships at land ports of entry.

SEC. 560. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay for the travel to or attendance of more than 50 employees of a single component of the Department of Homeland Security, who are stationed in the United States, at a single international conference unless the Secretary of Homeland Security, or a designee, determines that such attendance is in the national interest and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives within at least 10 days of that determination and the basis for that determination: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section the term “international conference” shall mean a conference occurring outside of the United States attended by representatives of the United States Government and of foreign governments, international organizations, or nongovernmental organizations.

SEC. 561. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to any corporation that was convicted (or had an officer or agent of such corporation acting on behalf of the corporation convicted) of a felony criminal violation under any Federal or State law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation, or such officer or agent, and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 562. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or co-

operative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation for which any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 563. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in a National Special Security Event.

SEC. 564. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for new U.S. Customs and Border Protection air preclearance agreements entering into force after February 1, 2014, unless: (1) the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, has certified to Congress that air preclearance operations at the airport provide a homeland or national security benefit to the United States; (2) U.S. passenger air carriers are not precluded from operating at existing preclearance locations; and (3) a U.S. passenger air carrier is operating at all airports contemplated for establishment of new air preclearance operations.

SEC. 565. In making grants under the heading “Firefighter Assistance Grants”, the Secretary may grant waivers from the requirements in subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(E), (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(4) of section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229a).

SEC. 566. (a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall not—

(1) establish, collect, or otherwise impose any new border crossing fee on individuals crossing the Southern border or the Northern border at a land port of entry; or

(2) conduct any study relating to the imposition of a border crossing fee.

(b) BORDER CROSSING FEE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “border crossing fee” means a fee that every pedestrian, cyclist, and driver and passenger of a private motor vehicle is required to pay for the privilege of crossing the Southern border or the Northern border at a land port of entry.

SEC. 567. The administrative law judge annuitants participating in the Senior Administrative Law Judge Program managed by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management under section 3323 of title 5, United States Code, shall be available on a temporary reemployment basis to conduct arbitrations of disputes arising from delivery of assistance under the Federal Emergency Management Agency Public Assistance Program.

SEC. 568. As authorized by section 601(b) of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112-42) fees collected from passengers arriving from Canada, Mexico, or an adjacent island pursuant to section 13031(a)(5) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(5)) shall be available until expended.

SEC. 569. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to Congress, 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter beginning with the submission of the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2016 pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a comprehensive report on the purchase and usage

of ammunition, subdivided by ammunition type. The report shall include—

(1) the quantity of ammunition in inventory at the end of the preceding calendar year, and the amount of ammunition expended and purchased, subdivided by ammunition type, during the year for each relevant component or agency in the Department of Homeland Security;

(2) a description of how such quantity, usage, and purchase aligns to each component or agency's mission requirements for certification, qualification, training, and operations; and

(3) details on all contracting practices applied by the Department of Homeland Security, including comparative details regarding other contracting options with respect to cost and availability.

(b) The reports required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in an appropriate format in order to ensure the safety of law enforcement personnel.

SEC. 570. The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may waive the claim for reimbursement of \$221,123 from the fiscal year 2009 appropriation for the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding.

SEC. 571. (a) The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall develop metrics that support a goal of reducing passenger processing times at air, land, and sea ports of entry, taking into consideration the capacity of an air or land port's physical infrastructure, airline arrival schedules, peak processing periods, and security requirements.

(b) Not later than 240 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall develop and implement operational work plans to meet the goals of subsection (a) at United States air, land, and sea ports with the highest passenger volume and longest wait times. In developing such plans, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall consult with appropriate stakeholders, including, but not limited to, airlines and airport operators, port authorities, and importers.

SEC. 572. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement, carry out, administer, or enforce section 1308(h) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(h)).

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 573. Of the funds appropriated to the Department of Homeland Security, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended—

(1) \$14,500,000 from Public Law 111-83 under the heading "Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements";

(2) \$35,500,000 from Public Law 112-10 under the heading "Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements";

(3) \$79,300,000 from Public Law 112-74 under the heading "Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements";

(4) \$19,879,000 from Public Law 113-6 under the heading "Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements";

(5) \$35,000,000 from Public Law 113-6 under the heading "Transportation Security Administration Aviation Security";

(6) \$20,000,000 from Public Law 113-6 under the heading "Transportation Security Administration Surface Transportation Security";

(7) \$2,000,000 from "Transportation Security Administration Aviation Security" account 70x0550;

(8) \$977,000 from "Transportation Security Administration Research and Development" account 70x0553; and

(9) \$67,498,000 from unobligated prior year balances from "U.S. Customs and Border Protection Border Security, Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology".

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 574. From the unobligated balances made available in the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund established by section 9703 of title 31, United States Code, (added by section 638 of Public Law 102-393) \$100,000,000 shall be rescinded.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 575. Of the funds transferred to the Department of Homeland Security when it was created in 2003, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts:

(1) \$306,015 from "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses";

(2) \$25,093 from "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Violent Crime Reduction Program";

(3) \$12,864 from "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Salaries and Expenses" account 70x0504 under Public Law 107-117 (115 Stat 2293);

(4) \$1,024,433 from "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Salaries and Expenses" account 70x0504 under Public Law 108-11 (117 Stat 582);

(5) \$33,792 from "Coast Guard, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements";

(6) \$682,854 from "Federal Emergency Management Agency, Office of Domestic Preparedness";

(7) \$1,576,761 from "Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Predisastr Mitigation Fund"; and

(8) \$995,654 from the "Working Capital Fund".

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 576. The following unobligated balances made available to the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to section 505 of the Department of Homeland Security Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-6) are rescinded:

(1) \$58,547 from "Office of the Under Secretary for Management";

(2) \$10,595 from "Office of the Chief Financial Officer";

(3) \$140,257 from "Office of the Chief Information Officer";

(4) \$375,118 from "Analysis and Operations";

(5) \$47,996 from "Office of Inspector General";

(6) \$408,150 from "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses";

(7) \$49,357 from "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Automation Modernization";

(8) \$35,729 from "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Air and Marine Operations";

(9) \$2,635,154 from "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Salaries and Expenses";

(10) \$1,231,880 from "Transportation Security Administration, Federal Air Marshals";

(11) \$3,878,889 from "Coast Guard, Operating Expenses";

(12) \$245,899 from "Coast Guard, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements";

(13) \$952,007 from "United States Secret Service, Salaries and Expenses";

(14) \$118,039 from "National Protection and Programs Directorate, Management and Administration";

(15) \$120,625 from "National Protection and Programs Directorate, Office of Biometric Identity Management";

(16) \$90,628 from "Office of Health Affairs";

(17) \$393,451 from "Federal Emergency Management Agency, Salaries and Expenses";

(18) \$314,713 from "Federal Emergency Management Agency, State and Local Programs";

(19) \$1,906,158 from "United States Citizenship and Immigration Services";

(20) \$389,718 from "Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Salaries and Expenses";

(21) \$132,998 from "Science and Technology, Management and Administration"; and

(22) \$56,993 from "Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, Management and Administration".

SEC. 577. Of the unobligated balance available to "Federal Emergency Management Agency, Disaster Relief Fund", \$300,522,000 are rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That no amounts may be rescinded from the amounts that were designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

This division may be cited as the "Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014".

DIVISION G—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), \$956,875,000, to remain available until expended; of which \$3,000,000 shall be available in fiscal year 2014 subject to a match by at least an equal amount by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for cost-shared projects supporting conservation of Bureau lands; and such funds shall be advanced to the Foundation as a lump-sum grant without regard to when expenses are incurred.

In addition, \$32,500,000 is for the processing of applications for permit to drill and related use authorizations, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from a fee of \$6,500 per new application for permit to drill that the Bureau shall collect upon submission of each new application, and in addition, \$39,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended,

to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$956,875,000, and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94-579, including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, \$19,463,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; \$114,467,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181(f)).

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315(b), 315(m)) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to sec-

tion 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: *Provided further*, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1737), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)), to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, including with States. Appropriations for the Bureau shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to \$100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed \$10,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding Public Law 90-620 (44 U.S.C. 501), the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: *Provided further*, That projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis. Appropriations herein made shall not be available for the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros in the care of the Bureau or its contractors or for the sale of wild horses and burros that results in their destruction for processing into commercial products.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, as authorized by law, and for scientific and economic studies, general administration, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources, \$1,188,339,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015 except as otherwise provided herein: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$20,515,000 shall be used for implementing subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) (except for

processing petitions, developing and issuing proposed and final regulations, and taking any other steps to implement actions described in subsection (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B)(i), or (c)(2)(B)(ii)), of which not to exceed \$4,605,000 shall be used for any activity regarding the designation of critical habitat, pursuant to subsection (a)(3), excluding litigation support, for species listed pursuant to subsection (a)(1) prior to October 1, 2012; of which not to exceed \$1,501,000 shall be used for any activity regarding petitions to list species that are indigenous to the United States pursuant to subsections (b)(3)(A) and (b)(3)(B); and, of which not to exceed \$1,504,000 shall be used for implementing subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) for species that are not indigenous to the United States.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvement, acquisition, or removal of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein; \$15,722,000, to remain available until expended.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, \$54,422,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated for specific land acquisition projects may be used to pay for any administrative overhead, planning or other management costs.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out section 6 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), \$50,095,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$22,695,000 is to be derived from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund; and of which \$27,400,000 is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 17, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 715s), \$13,228,000.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401 et seq.), \$34,145,000, to remain available until expended.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), \$3,660,000, to remain available until expended.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.), the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 4261 et seq.), the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), and the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.), \$9,061,000, to remain available until expended.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

For wildlife conservation grants to States and to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and Indian tribes under the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, for the development and implementation of programs for the benefit of wildlife and their habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished, \$58,695,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the amount provided herein, \$4,084,000 is for a competitive grant program for Indian tribes not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That \$5,487,000 is for a competitive grant program for States, territories, and other jurisdictions and at the discretion of affected States, the regional Associations of fish and wildlife agencies, not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall, after deducting \$9,571,000 and administrative expenses, apportion the amount provided herein in the following manner: (1) to the District of Columbia and to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, each a sum equal to not more than one-half of 1 percent thereof; and (2) to Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, each a sum equal to not more than one-fourth of 1 percent thereof: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall apportion the remaining amount in the following manner: (1) one-third of which is based on the ratio to which the land area of such State bears to the total land area of all such States; and (2) two-thirds of which is based on the ratio to which the population of such State bears to the total population of all such States: *Provided further*, That the amounts apportioned under this paragraph shall be adjusted equitably so that no State shall be apportioned a sum which is less than 1 percent of the amount available for apportionment under this paragraph for any fiscal year or more than 5 percent of such amount: *Provided further*, That the Federal share of planning grants shall not exceed 75 percent of the total costs of such projects and the Federal share of implementation grants shall not exceed 65 percent of the total costs of such projects: *Provided further*, That the non-Federal share of such projects may not be derived from Federal grant programs: *Provided further*, That any amount apportioned in 2014 to any State, territory, or other jurisdiction that remains unobligated as of September 30, 2015, shall be reapportioned, together with funds appropriated in 2016, in the manner provided herein.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service may carry out the operations of Service programs by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities. Appropriations and funds available to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are consistent with their primary purpose; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Service and to which the United States has title, and which are used pursuant to law in connection with management, and investigation

of fish and wildlife resources: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 44 U.S.C. 501, the Service may, under cooperative cost sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share at least one-half the cost of printing either in cash or services and the Service determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: *Provided further*, That the Service may accept donated aircraft as replacements for existing aircraft.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

For expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service and for the general administration of the National Park Service, \$2,236,753,000, of which \$9,876,000 for planning and interagency coordination in support of Everglades restoration and \$71,040,000 for maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation projects for constructed assets shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out recreation programs, natural programs, cultural programs, heritage partnership programs, environmental compliance and review, international park affairs, and grant administration, not otherwise provided for, \$60,795,000.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary in carrying out the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470), \$56,410,000, to be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund and to remain available until September 30, 2015.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvements, repair, or replacement of physical facilities, including modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 410r-8), \$137,461,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, for any project initially funded in fiscal year 2014 with a future phase indicated in the National Park Service 5-Year Line Item Construction Plan, a single procurement may be issued which includes the full scope of the project: *Provided further*, That the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause "availability of funds" found at 48 CFR 52.232-18: *Provided further*, That in addition, the National Park Service may accept and use other Federal or non-Federal funds to implement the Tamiami Trail project, and may enter into a cooperative agreement or other agreements with the State of Florida to transfer funds to the State to plan and construct the Tamiami Trail project: *Provided further*, That a contract for the Tamiami Trail project may not be awarded until sufficient Federal funds and written commitments from non-Federal entities are available to cover the total estimated cost of the contract: *Provided further*, That because the Tamiami Trail project provides significant environmental benefits for Everglades National Park, the requirements of 49 U.S.C. 303 are deemed satisfied with respect to such project and no additional documentation shall be required under such section.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION)

The contract authority provided for fiscal year 2014 by section 9 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-10a) is rescinded.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

For expenses necessary to carry out the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of lands or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the National Park Service, \$98,100,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended, of which \$48,090,000 is for the State assistance program and of which \$8,986,000 shall be for the American Battlefield Protection Program grants as authorized by section 7301 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

In addition to other uses set forth in section 407(d) of Public Law 105-391, franchise fees credited to a sub-account shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary, without further appropriation, for use at any unit within the National Park System to extinguish or reduce liability for Possessory Interest or leasehold surrender interest. Such funds may only be used for this purpose to the extent that the benefitting unit anticipated franchise fee receipts over the term of the contract at that unit exceed the amount of funds used to extinguish or reduce liability. Franchise fees at the benefitting unit shall be credited to the sub-account of the originating unit over a period not to exceed the term of a single contract at the benefitting unit, in the amount of funds so expended to extinguish or reduce liability.

For the costs of administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants authorized by section 105(a)(2)(B) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-432), the National Park Service may retain up to 3 percent of the amounts which are authorized to be disbursed under such section, such retained amounts to remain available until expended.

National Park Service funds may be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Department of Transportation, for purposes authorized under 23 U.S.C. 204. Transfers may include a reasonable amount for FHWA administrative support costs.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the United States Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, hydrology, biology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by 43 U.S.C. 31, 1332, and 1340; classify lands as to their mineral and water resources; give engineering supervision to power permittees and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees; administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641); conduct inquiries into the economic conditions affecting mining and materials processing industries (30 U.S.C. 3, 21a, and 1603; 50 U.S.C. 98g(1)) and related purposes as authorized by law; and to publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$1,032,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015; of which \$53,337,000 shall remain available until expended for satellite operations; and of which \$7,280,000 shall be available until expended for deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects that exceed \$100,000 in cost: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided for the ecosystem research activity shall be used to conduct new surveys on private property, unless specifically authorized

in writing by the property owner: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of topographic mapping or water resources data collection and investigations carried on in cooperation with States and municipalities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

From within the amount appropriated for activities of the United States Geological Survey such sums as are necessary shall be available for contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gauging stations and observation wells; expenses of the United States National Committee for Geological Sciences; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons employed by the Survey duly appointed to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts: *Provided*, That activities funded by appropriations herein made may be accomplished through the use of contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements as defined in section 6302 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the United States Geological Survey may enter into contracts or cooperative agreements directly with individuals or indirectly with institutions or nonprofit organizations, without regard to 41 U.S.C. 6101, for the temporary or intermittent services of students or recent graduates, who shall be considered employees for the purpose of chapters 57 and 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for travel and work injuries, and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, but shall not be considered to be Federal employees for any other purposes.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for granting leases, easements, rights-of-way and agreements for use for oil and gas, other minerals, energy, and marine-related purposes on the Outer Continental Shelf and approving operations related thereto, as authorized by law; for environmental studies, as authorized by law; for implementing other laws and to the extent provided by Presidential or Secretarial delegation; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements, \$166,891,000, of which \$69,000,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2015 and of which \$97,891,000 is to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this total appropriation shall be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary and credited to this appropriation from additions to receipts resulting from increases to lease rental rates in effect on August 5, 1993, and from cost recovery fees from activities conducted by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, including studies, assessments, analysis, and miscellaneous administrative activities: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than \$69,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for reasonable expenses related to promoting volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

For expenses necessary for the regulation of operations related to leases, easements, rights-of-way and agreements for use for oil and gas, other minerals, energy, and marine-related purposes on the Outer Continental Shelf, as authorized by law; for enforcing and implementing laws and regulations as authorized by law and to the extent provided by Presidential or Secretarial delegation; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements, \$122,715,000, of which \$63,745,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2015 and of which \$58,970,000 is to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this total appropriation shall be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary and credited to this appropriation from additions to receipts resulting from increases to lease rental rates in effect on August 5, 1993, and from cost recovery fees from activities conducted by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, including studies, assessments, analysis, and miscellaneous administrative activities: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than \$63,745,000.

For an additional amount, \$65,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived from non-refundable inspection fees collected in fiscal year 2014, as provided in this Act: *Provided*, That to the extent that amounts realized from such inspection fees exceed \$65,000,000, the amounts realized in excess of \$65,000,000 shall be credited to this appropriation and remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2014, not less than 50 percent of the inspection fees expended by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement will be used to fund personnel and mission-related costs to expand capacity and expedite the orderly development, subject to environmental safeguards, of the Outer Continental Shelf pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), including the review of applications for permits to drill.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

For necessary expenses to carry out title I, section 1016, title IV, sections 4202 and 4303, title VII, and title VIII, section 8201 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, \$14,899,000, which shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, \$122,713,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That appropriations for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement may provide for the travel and per diem expenses of State and tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training: *Provided further*, That, in fiscal year 2014, up to \$40,000 collected by the Office of Surface Mining from permit fees pursuant to section 507 of Public Law 95-87 (30 U.S.C. 1257) shall be credited to this ac-

count as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than \$122,713,000: *Provided further*, That, in subsequent fiscal years, all amounts collected by the Office of Surface Mining from permit fees pursuant to section 507 of Public Law 95-87 (30 U.S.C. 1257) shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, \$27,399,000, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That pursuant to Public Law 97-365, the Department of the Interior is authorized to use up to 20 percent from the recovery of the delinquent debt owed to the United States Government to pay for contracts to collect these debts: *Provided further*, That funds made available under title IV of Public Law 95-87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of projects funded by the Federal Government for the purpose of environmental restoration related to treatment or abatement of acid mine drainage from abandoned mines: *Provided further*, That such projects must be consistent with the purposes and priorities of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act: *Provided further*, That amounts provided under this heading may be used for the travel and per diem expenses of State and tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

With funds available for the Technical Innovation and Professional Services program in this or any other Act with respect to any fiscal year, the Secretary may transfer title for computer hardware, software and other technical equipment to State and tribal regulatory and reclamation programs.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001-2019), and the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), \$2,378,763,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015 except as otherwise provided herein; of which not to exceed \$8,500 may be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$74,809,000 shall be for welfare assistance payments: *Provided*, That in cases of designated Federal disasters, the Secretary may exceed such cap, from the amounts provided herein, to provide for disaster relief to Indian communities affected by the disaster: *Provided further*, That federally recognized Indian tribes and tribal organizations of federally recognized Indian tribes may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet welfare assistance costs: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$591,234,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs shall become available on July 1, 2014, and shall remain available

until September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$41,900,000 shall remain available until expended for housing improvement, road maintenance, attorney fees, litigation support, land records improvement, and the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450f et seq.) and section 1128 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2008), not to exceed \$48,253,000 within and only from such amounts made available for school operations shall be available for administrative cost grants associated with ongoing grants entered into with the Bureau prior to or during fiscal year 2013 for the operation of Bureau-funded schools, and up to \$500,000 within and only from such amounts made available for administrative cost grants shall be available for the transitional costs of initial administrative cost grants to grantees that assume operation on or after July 1, 2013, of Bureau-funded schools: *Provided further*, That any forestry funds allocated to a tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, 2015, may be transferred during fiscal year 2016 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of the holder of the funds within the holder's trust fund account: *Provided further*, That any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, 2016: *Provided further*, That in order to enhance the safety of Bureau field employees, the Bureau may use funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel.

CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; and preparation of lands for farming, and for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project pursuant to Public Law 87-483, \$110,124,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 6 percent of contract authority available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Federal Highway Trust Fund may be used to cover the road program management costs of the Bureau: *Provided further*, That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 13 shall be made available on a nonreimbursable basis: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2014, in implementing new construction or facilities improvement and repair project grants in excess of \$100,000 that are provided to grant schools under Public Law 100-297, the Secretary of the Interior shall use the Administrative and Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs contained in 43 CFR part 12 as the regulatory requirements: *Provided further*, That such grants shall not be subject to section 12.61 of 43 CFR; the Secretary and the grantee shall negotiate and determine a schedule of payments for the work to be performed: *Provided further*, That in considering grant applications, the Secretary shall consider whether such grantee would be deficient in assuring that the construction projects conform to applicable building standards and codes and Federal, tribal, or State health and safety standards as required by 25 U.S.C. 2005(b), with respect to organizational and financial

management capabilities: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary declines a grant application, the Secretary shall follow the requirements contained in 25 U.S.C. 2504(f): *Provided further*, That any disputes between the Secretary and any grantee concerning a grant shall be subject to the disputes provided in 25 U.S.C. 2507(e): *Provided further*, That in order to ensure timely completion of construction projects, the Secretary may assume control of a project and all funds related to the project, if, within 18 months of the date of enactment of this Act, any grantee receiving funds appropriated in this Act or in any prior Act, has not completed the planning and design phase of the project and commenced construction: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be reimbursed from the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians appropriation for the appropriate share of construction costs for space expansion needed in agency offices to meet trust reform implementation.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

For payments and necessary administrative expenses for implementation of Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to Public Laws 99-264, 100-580, 101-618, 111-11, and 111-291, and for implementation of other land and water rights settlements, \$35,655,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 10807(b)(3) and section 10807(c)(3) of Public Law 111-11, the Secretary is authorized to make payments in fiscal year 2014 in such an amount as to satisfy the total authorized amount for Duck Valley Indian Irrigation Project Development Fund and Maintenance Funds.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans and insured loans, \$6,731,000, of which \$981,000 is for administrative expenses, as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed or insured, not to exceed \$99,761,658.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs may carry out the operation of Indian programs by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations.

Notwithstanding 25 U.S.C. 15, the Bureau of Indian Affairs may contract for services in support of the management, operation, and maintenance of the Power Division of the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for central office oversight and Executive Direction and Administrative Services (except executive direction and administrative services funding for Tribal Priority Allocations, regional offices, and facilities operations and maintenance) shall be available for contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act or the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-413).

In the event any tribe returns appropriations made available by this Act to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, this action shall not diminish the Federal Government's trust responsibility to that tribe, or the govern-

ment-to-government relationship between the United States and that tribe, or that tribe's ability to access future appropriations.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education, other than the amounts provided herein for assistance to public schools under 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq., shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska.

No funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education shall be used to support expanded grades for any school or dormitory beyond the grade structure in place or approved by the Secretary of the Interior at each school in the Bureau of Indian Education school system as of October 1, 1995, except that the Secretary of the Interior may waive this prohibition to support expansion of up to one additional grade when the Secretary determines such waiver is needed to support accomplishment of the mission of the Bureau of Indian Education. Appropriations made available in this or any prior Act for schools funded by the Bureau shall be available, in accordance with the Bureau's funding formula, only to the schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996 and to any school or school program that was reinstated in fiscal year 2012. Funds made available under this Act may not be used to establish a charter school at a Bureau-funded school (as that term is defined in section 1141 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2021)), except that a charter school that is in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act and that has operated at a Bureau-funded school before September 1, 1999, may continue to operate during that period, but only if the charter school pays to the Bureau a pro rata share of funds to reimburse the Bureau for the use of the real and personal property (including buses and vans), the funds of the charter school are kept separate and apart from Bureau funds, and the Bureau does not assume any obligation for charter school programs of the State in which the school is located if the charter school loses such funding. Employees of Bureau-funded schools sharing a campus with a charter school and performing functions related to the charter school's operation and employees of a charter school shall not be treated as Federal employees for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 113 of title I of appendix C of Public Law 106-113, if in fiscal year 2003 or 2004 a grantee received indirect and administrative costs pursuant to a distribution formula based on section 5(f) of Public Law 101-301, the Secretary shall continue to distribute indirect and administrative cost funds to such grantee using the section 5(f) distribution formula.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior, including the collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, \$264,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015; of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses; and of which up to \$1,000,000 shall be available for workers compensation payments and unemployment compensation payments associated with the orderly closure of the United States Bureau of Mines; and of which \$12,168,000 for

the Office of Valuation Services is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and shall remain available until expended; and of which \$38,300,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities: *Provided*, That, for fiscal year 2014, up to \$400,000 of the payments authorized by the Act of October 20, 1976 (31 U.S.C. 6901-6907) may be retained for administrative expenses of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program: *Provided further*, That no payment shall be made pursuant to that Act to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than \$100: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may reduce the payment authorized by 31 U.S.C. 6901-6907 for an individual county by the amount necessary to correct prior year overpayments to that county: *Provided further*, That the amount needed to correct a prior year underpayment to an individual county shall be paid from any reductions for overpayments to other counties and the amount necessary to cover any remaining underpayment is hereby appropriated and shall be paid to individual counties: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$15,000 under this heading shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Secretary concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 35(b) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(b)), the Secretary shall deduct 2 percent from the amount payable to each State in fiscal year 2014 and deposit the amount deducted to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

INSULAR AFFAIRS ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for assistance to territories under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and other jurisdictions identified in section 104(e) of Public Law 108-188, \$85,976,000, of which: (1) \$76,528,000 shall remain available until expended for territorial assistance, including general technical assistance, maintenance assistance, disaster assistance, coral reef initiative activities, and brown tree snake control and research; grants to the judiciary in American Samoa for compensation and expenses, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to the Government of American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for construction and support of governmental functions; grants to the Government of the Virgin Islands as authorized by law; grants to the Government of Guam, as authorized by law; and grants to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands as authorized by law (Public Law 94-241; 90 Stat. 272); and (2) \$9,448,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the territorial and local governments herein provided for, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or used by such governments, may be audited by the Government Accountability Office, at its discretion, in accordance with chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That Northern Mariana Islands Covenant grant funding shall be provided according to those terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands approved by Public Law 104-134: *Provided further*, That the funds for the program

of operations and maintenance improvement are appropriated to institutionalize routine operations and maintenance improvement of capital infrastructure with territorial participation and cost sharing to be determined by the Secretary based on the grantee's commitment to timely maintenance of its capital assets: *Provided further*, That any appropriation for disaster assistance under this heading in this Act or previous appropriations Acts may be used as non-Federal matching funds for the purpose of hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c).

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

For grants and necessary expenses, \$3,318,000, to remain available until expended, as provided for in sections 221(a)(2) and 233 of the Compact of Free Association for the Republic of Palau; and section 221(a)(2) of the Compacts of Free Association for the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, as authorized by Public Law 99-658 and Public Law 108-188.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

At the request of the Governor of Guam, the Secretary may transfer discretionary funds or mandatory funds provided under section 104(e) of Public Law 108-188 and Public Law 104-134, that are allocated for Guam, to the Secretary of Agriculture for the subsidy cost of direct or guaranteed loans, plus not to exceed three percent of the amount of the subsidy transferred for the cost of loan administration, for the purposes authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and section 306(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act for construction and repair projects in Guam, and such funds shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such loans or loan guarantees may be made without regard to the population of the area, credit elsewhere requirements, and restrictions on the types of eligible entities under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and section 306(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: *Provided further*, That any funds transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available to make or guarantee loans under such authorities.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$65,800,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$50,831,000.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the operation of trust programs for Indians by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, \$139,677,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$23,045,000 from this or any other Act, may be available for historical accounting: *Provided*, That funds for trust management improvements and litigation support may, as needed, be transferred to or merged with the Bureau of

Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, "Operation of Indian Programs" account; the Office of the Solicitor, "Salaries and Expenses" account; and the Office of the Secretary, "Departmental Operations" account: *Provided further*, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2014, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the statute of limitations shall not commence to run on any claim, including any claim in litigation pending on the date of the enactment of this Act, concerning losses to or mismanagement of trust funds, until the affected Indian tribe or individual Indian has been furnished with an accounting of such funds from which the beneficiary can determine whether there has been a loss: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not be required to provide a quarterly statement of performance for any Indian trust account that has not had activity for at least 18 months and has a balance of \$15 or less: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall issue an annual account statement and maintain a record of any such accounts and shall permit the balance in each such account to be withdrawn upon the express written request of the account holder: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 is available for the Secretary to make payments to correct administrative errors of either disbursements from or deposits to individual Indian Money or Tribal accounts after September 30, 2002: *Provided further*, That erroneous payments that are recovered shall be credited to and remain available in this account for this purpose.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for fire preparedness, suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, hazardous fuels reduction, and rural fire assistance by the Department of the Interior, \$740,982,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$6,127,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: *Provided*, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided \$145,024,000 is for hazardous fuels reduction activities: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided \$16,035,000 is for burned area rehabilitation: *Provided further*, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., protection of United States property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That using the amounts designated under this title of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for hazardous fuels reduction activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such hazardous fuels reduction activities, on Federal land, or on adjacent non-

Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land: *Provided further*, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding requirements of the Competition in Contracting Act, the Secretary, for purposes of hazardous fuels reduction activities, may obtain maximum practicable competition among: (1) local private, nonprofit, or cooperative entities; (2) Youth Conservation Corps crews, Public Lands Corps (Public Law 109-154), or related partnerships with State, local, or nonprofit youth groups; (3) small or micro-businesses; or (4) other entities that will hire or train locally a significant percentage, defined as 50 percent or more, of the project workforce to complete such contracts: *Provided further*, That in implementing this section, the Secretary shall develop written guidance to field units to ensure accountability and consistent application of the authorities provided herein: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used to reimburse the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the costs of carrying out their responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to consult and conference, as required by section 7 of such Act, in connection with wildland fire management activities: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may use wildland fire appropriations to enter into leases of real property with local governments, at or below fair market value, to construct capitalized improvements for fire facilities on such leased properties, including but not limited to fire guard stations, retardant stations, and other initial attack and fire support facilities, and to make advance payments for any such lease or for construction activity associated with the lease: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects: *Provided further*, That funds provided for wildfire suppression shall be available for support of Federal emergency response actions: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance to or through the Department of State in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall be available to support forestry, wildland fire management, and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States and international organizations: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under section 135 of Public Law 113-46, \$7,500,000 are rescinded and the remaining balances shall not be subject to the pro rata replenishment requirement in section 102 of title I of this division.

FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for large fire suppression operations of the Department of the Interior and as a reserve fund for suppression and Federal emergency response activities, \$92,000,000, to remain available until ex-

pendent: *Provided*, That such amounts are only available for transfer to the "Wildland Fire Management" account following a declaration by the Secretary in accordance with section 502 of the FLAME Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 1748a).

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), \$9,598,000, to remain available until expended.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

To conduct natural resource damage assessment, restoration activities, and onshore oil spill preparedness by the Department of the Interior necessary to carry out the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), and Public Law 101-337 (16 U.S.C. 1911 et seq.), \$6,263,000, to remain available until expended.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For the acquisition of a departmental financial and business management system, information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, and consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, \$57,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act may be used to establish reserves in the Working Capital Fund account other than for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment without prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may assess reasonable charges to State, local and tribal government employees for training services provided by the National Indian Program Training Center, other than training related to Public Law 93-638: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may lease or otherwise provide space and related facilities, equipment or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to State, local and tribal government employees or persons or organizations engaged in cultural, educational, or recreational activities (as defined in section 3306(a) of title 40, United States Code) at the prevailing rate for similar space, facilities, equipment, or services in the vicinity of the National Indian Program Training Center: *Provided further*, That all funds received pursuant to the two preceding provisos shall be credited to this account, shall be available until expended, and shall be used by the Secretary for necessary expenses of the National Indian Program Training Center: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

There is hereby authorized for acquisition from available resources within the Working Capital Fund, aircraft which may be obtained by donation, purchase or through available excess surplus property: *Provided*, That existing aircraft being replaced may be

sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft: *Provided further*, That the Bell 206L-1 aircraft, serial number 45287, currently registered as N613, is to be retired from service and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Interior Business Center, Aviation Management Directorate shall transfer the aircraft without reimbursement to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, for the purpose of providing a static display in the National Law Enforcement Museum: *Provided*, That such aircraft shall revert back to the Department of the Interior if said museum determines in the future that the subject aircraft is no longer needed.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—INTRA-BUREAU

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted: *Provided further*, That all funds used pursuant to this section must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, which must be requested as promptly as possible.

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—DEPARTMENT-WIDE

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any no year appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of wildland fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands under its jurisdiction; for emergency actions related to potential or actual earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, storms, or other unavoidable causes; for contingency planning subsequent to actual oil spills; for response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to actual oil spills or releases of hazardous substances into the environment; for the prevention, suppression, and control of actual or potential grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, pursuant to the authority in section 417(b) of Public Law 106-224 (7 U.S.C. 7717(b)); for emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of Public Law 95-87; and shall transfer, from any no year funds available to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, such funds as may be necessary to permit assumption of regulatory authority in the event a primacy State is not carrying out the regulatory provisions of the Surface Mining Act: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for wildland fire operations shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment in connection with their use for wildland fire operations, such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof: *Provided further*, That for wildland fire operations, no funds shall be made available

under this authority until the Secretary determines that funds appropriated for “wildland fire operations” and “FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund” shall be exhausted within 30 days: *Provided further*, That all funds used pursuant to this section must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible: *Provided further*, That such replenishment funds shall be used to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, accounts from which emergency funds were transferred.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 103. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title shall be available for services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed \$500,000; purchase and replacement of motor vehicles, including specially equipped law enforcement vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS, INDIAN TRUST MANAGEMENT

SEC. 104. Appropriations made in this Act under the headings Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians and any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts made under the same headings shall be available for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management and reform activities. Total funding for historical accounting activities shall not exceed amounts specifically designated in this Act for such purpose.

REDISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 105. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to redistribute any Tribal Priority Allocation funds, including tribal base funds, to alleviate tribal funding inequities by transferring funds to address identified, unmet needs, dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies. No tribe shall receive a reduction in Tribal Priority Allocation funds of more than 10 percent in fiscal year 2014. Under circumstances of dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies, the 10 percent limitation does not apply.

ELLIS, GOVERNORS, AND LIBERTY ISLANDS

SEC. 106. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or interests therein including the use of all or part of any pier, dock, or landing within the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of operating and maintaining facilities in the support of transportation and accommodation of visitors to Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands, and of other program and administrative activities, by donation or with appropriated funds, including franchise fees (and other monetary consideration), or by exchange; and the Secretary is authorized to negotiate and enter into leases, subleases, concession contracts or other agreements for the use of such facilities on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine reasonable.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF INSPECTION FEES

SEC. 107. (a) In fiscal year 2014, the Secretary shall collect a nonrefundable inspection fee, which shall be deposited in the “Off-shore Safety and Environmental Enforcement” account, from the designated operator for facilities subject to inspection under 43 U.S.C. 1348(c).

(b) Annual fees shall be collected for facilities that are above the waterline, excluding drilling rigs, and are in place at the start of the fiscal year. Fees for fiscal year 2014 shall be:

(1) \$10,500 for facilities with no wells, but with processing equipment or gathering lines;

(2) \$17,000 for facilities with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and

(3) \$31,500 for facilities with more than 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.

(c) Fees for drilling rigs shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year 2014. Fees for fiscal year 2014 shall be:

(1) \$30,500 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of 500 feet or more; and

(2) \$16,700 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.

(d) The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (b) within 60 days, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (c) within 30 days of the end of the month in which the inspection occurred, with payment required within 30 days of billing.

OIL AND GAS LEASING INTERNET PROGRAM

SEC. 108. Notwithstanding section 17(b)(1)(A) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(b)(1)(A)), the Secretary of the Interior shall have the authority to implement an oil and gas leasing Internet program, under which the Secretary may conduct lease sales through methods other than oral bidding.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, REGULATION AND ENFORCEMENT REORGANIZATION

SEC. 109. The Secretary of the Interior, in order to implement a reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement, may transfer funds among and between the successor offices and bureaus affected by the reorganization only in conformance with the reprogramming guidelines for division G in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

AUTHORIZED USE OF INDIAN EDUCATION FUNDS

SEC. 110. Beginning July 1, 2008, and thereafter, any funds (including investments and interest earned, except for construction funds) held by a Public Law 100-297 grant or a Public Law 93-638 contract school shall, upon retrocession to or re-assumption by the Bureau of Indian Education, remain available to the Bureau of Indian Education for a period of 5 years from the date of retrocession or re-assumption for the benefit of the programs approved for the school on October 1, 1995.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS FOR WILD HORSE AND BURRO HOLDING FACILITIES

SEC. 111. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into multiyear cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations and other appropriate entities, and may enter into multiyear contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 304B of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of

1949 (41 U.S.C. 254c) (except that the 5-year term restriction in subsection (d) shall not apply), for the long-term care and maintenance of excess wild free roaming horses and burros by such organizations or entities on private land. Such cooperative agreements and contracts may not exceed 10 years, subject to renewal at the discretion of the Secretary.

MASS MARKING OF SALMONIDS

SEC. 112. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall, in carrying out its responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species of salmon, implement a system of mass marking of salmonid stocks, intended for harvest, that are released from federally operated or federally financed hatcheries including but not limited to fish releases of coho, chinook, and steelhead species. Marked fish must have a visible mark that can be readily identified by commercial and recreational fishers.

CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY

SEC. 113. In fiscal years 2014 through 2019, the Secretary of the Interior may accept from public and private sources contributions of money and services for use by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management or the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement to conduct work in support of the orderly exploration and development of Outer Continental Shelf resources, including preparation of environmental documents such as impact statements and assessments, studies, and related research.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 114. (a) Any proposed new use of the Arizona & California Railroad Company's Right of Way for conveyance of water shall not proceed unless the Secretary of the Interior certifies that the proposed new use is within the scope of the Right of Way.

(b) No funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of the Interior may be used, in relation to any proposal to store water underground for the purpose of export, for approval of any right-of-way or similar authorization on the Mojave National Preserve or lands managed by the Needles Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, or for carrying out any activities associated with such right-of-way or similar approval.

SUNRISE MOUNTAIN INSTANT STUDY AREA RELEASE

SEC. 115. (a) FINDING.—Congress finds that for the purposes of section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782), the public land in Clark County, Nevada, administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the Sunrise Mountain Instant Study Area has been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(b) RELEASE.—Any public land described in subsection (a) that is not designated as wilderness—

(1) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(2) shall be managed in accordance with land management plans adopted under section 202 of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1712).

(c) POST RELEASE LAND USE APPROVALS.—Recognizing that the area released under subsection (b) presents unique opportunities for the granting of additional rights-of-way, including for high voltage transmission facilities, the Secretary of the Interior may accommodate multiple applicants within a particular right-of-way.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 116. No funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of

the Interior may be used to process or grant a right of way, lease or other property interest for the siting of commercial energy generation facilities on those exclusion lands identified by the Record of Decision for Solar Energy Development in Six Southwestern States, signed by the Secretary of the Interior on October 12, 2012, that lie within the boundaries of the proposed Mojave Trails National Monument as identified on the Bureau of Land Management map entitled "Proposed Mojave Trails National Monument" dated November 20, 2009.

OFFSHORE PAY AUTHORITY EXTENSION

SEC. 117. For fiscal years 2014 and 2015, funds made available in this title for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay described in section 121(c) of division E of Public Law 112-74 (125 Stat. 1012).

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

SEC. 118. (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (c), the United States Government, through the Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Government of Palau for fiscal year 2014 grants in amounts equal to the annual amounts specified in subsections (a), (c), and (d) of section 211 of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Palau (48 U.S.C. 1931 note) (referred to in this section as the "Compact").

(b) PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE.—Subject to subsection (c), the United States shall provide programmatic assistance to the Republic of Palau for fiscal year 2014 in amounts equal to the amounts provided in subsections (a) and (b)(1) of section 221 of the Compact.

(c) LIMITATIONS ON ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The grants and programmatic assistance provided under subsections (a) and (b) shall be provided to the same extent and in the same manner as the grants and assistance were provided in fiscal year 2009.

(2) TRUST FUND.—If the Government of Palau withdraws more than \$5,000,000 from the trust fund established under section 211(f) of the Compact, amounts to be provided under subsections (a) and (b) shall be withheld from the Government of Palau.

EXTENSION OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA AUTHORITIES

SEC. 119. (a) Division II of Public Law 104-333 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended in each of sections 107, 208, 310, 408, 507, 607, 707, 809, and 910, by striking "2013" and inserting "2015";

(b) Effective on October 12, 2013, section 7 of Public Law 99-647, is amended by striking "2013" and inserting "2015";

(c) Section 12 of Public Law 100-692 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "2013" and inserting "2015"; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking "2013" and inserting "2015"; and

(d) Section 108 of Public Law 106-278 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended by striking "2013" and inserting "2015".

REDESIGNATION OF THE WHITE RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SEC. 120. (a) IN GENERAL.—The White River National Wildlife Refuge, located in the State of Arkansas, is redesignated as the "Senator Dale Bumpers White River National Wildlife Refuge".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any statute, rule, regulation, Executive Order, publication, map, paper, or other document

of the United States to the White River National Wildlife Refuge is deemed to refer to the Senator Dale Bumpers White River National Wildlife Refuge.

CIVIL PENALTIES

SEC. 121. Section 206 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, Public Law 97-451 (30 U.S.C. 1736) is hereby amended by striking the second sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof "Any payments under this section shall be reduced by an amount equal to any payments provided or due to such State or Indian tribe under the cooperative agreement or delegation, as applicable, during the fiscal year in which the civil penalty is received, up to the total amount provided or due for that fiscal year."

EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

SEC. 122. Paragraph (1) of Section 122(a) of division E of Public Law 112-74 (125 Stat. 1013) is amended by striking "2012 and 2013 only," in the first sentence and inserting "2012 through 2015,".

ONSHORE PAY AUTHORITY

SEC. 123. For fiscal years 2014 and 2015, funds made available in this title for the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay for employees of the Department of the Interior carrying out the inspection and regulation of onshore oil and gas operations on public lands in the Petroleum Engineer (GS-0881) and Petroleum Engineering Technician (G-0802) job series at grades 5 through 14 at rates no greater than 25 percent above the minimum rates of basic pay normally scheduled, and such higher rates shall be consistent with subsections (e) through (h) of section 5305 of title 5, United States Code.

WILD LANDS FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 124. None of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce Secretarial Order No. 3310 issued by the Secretary of the Interior on December 22, 2010: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall restrict the Secretary's authorities under sections 201 and 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1711 and 1712).

TRAILING LIVESTOCK ACROSS PUBLIC LANDS

SEC. 125. During fiscal years 2014 and 2015, the Bureau of Land Management may, at its sole discretion, review planning and implementation decisions regarding the trailing of livestock across public lands, including, but not limited to, issuance of crossing or trailing authorizations or permits, under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). Temporary trailing or crossing authorizations across public lands shall not be subject to protest and/or appeal under subpart E of part 4 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, and subpart 4160 of part 4100 of such title.

REDESIGNATION OF THE NISQUALLY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE VISITOR CENTER

SEC. 126. The visitor center at the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge in the State of Washington is hereby designated as the "Norm Dicks Visitor Center". Any reference to the visitor center at the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be considered a reference to the "Norm Dicks Visitor Center". The Secretary of the Interior shall post an interpretative sign at the visitor center that includes information on Norm Dicks

and his contributions as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

ANTELOPE RULE

SEC. 127. Before the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall reissue the final rule published on September 2, 2005 (70 Fed. Reg. 52310 et seq.) without regard to any other provision of statute or regulation that applies to issuance of such rule.

TITLE II

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For science and technology, including research and development activities, which shall include research and development activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; necessary expenses for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies; and other operating expenses in support of research and development, \$759,156,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That of the funds included under this heading, \$4,234,000 shall be for Research: National Priorities as specified in the explanatory statement accompanying this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

For environmental programs and management, including necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; purchase of reprints; library memberships in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; administrative costs of the brownfields program under the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002; and not to exceed \$9,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$2,624,149,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That of the funds included under this heading, \$12,700,000 shall be for Environmental Protection: National Priorities as specified in the explanatory statement accompanying this Act: *Provided further*, That of the funds included under this heading, \$415,737,000 shall be for Geographic Programs specified in the explanatory statement accompanying this Act.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ELECTRONIC MANIFEST SYSTEM FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out section 3024 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6939g), including the development, operation, maintenance, and upgrading of the hazardous waste electronic manifest system established by such section, \$3,674,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$41,849,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of, or for use by, the Environmental Protection Agency, \$34,467,000, to remain available until expended.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response,

Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including sections 111(c)(3), (c)(5), (c)(6), and (e)(4) (42 U.S.C. 9611) \$1,088,769,000, to remain available until expended, consisting of such sums as are available in the Trust Fund on September 30, 2013, as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and up to \$1,088,769,000 as a payment from general revenues to the Hazardous Substance Superfund for purposes as authorized by section 517(b) of SARA: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be allocated to other Federal agencies in accordance with section 111(a) of CERCLA: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$9,939,000 shall be paid to the "Office of Inspector General" appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2015, and \$19,216,000 shall be paid to the "Science and Technology" appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2015.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, \$94,566,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$68,937,000 shall be for carrying out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; \$25,629,000 shall be for carrying out the other provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: *Provided*, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading to implement section 9013 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide financial assistance to federally recognized Indian tribes for the development and implementation of programs to manage underground storage tanks.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency's responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, \$18,209,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability trust fund, to remain available until expended.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, \$3,535,161,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) \$1,448,887,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and of which \$906,896,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: *Provided*, That for fiscal year 2014, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, not less than 10 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2014, funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants may, at the discretion of each State, be used for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environ-

mentally innovative activities: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 603(d)(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the limitation on the amounts in a State water pollution control revolving fund that may be used by a State to administer the fund shall not apply to amounts included as principal in loans made by such fund in fiscal year 2014 and prior years where such amounts represent costs of administering the fund to the extent that such amounts are or were deemed reasonable by the Administrator, accounted for separately from other assets in the fund, and used for eligible purposes of the fund, including administration: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2014, notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated for State Revolving Funds under such Acts may be reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) and section 1452(i) of such Acts: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2014, notwithstanding the amounts specified in section 205(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to 1.5 percent of the aggregate funds appropriated for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program under the Act less any sums reserved under section 518(c) of the Act, may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under title II of the Clean Water Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and United States Virgin Islands: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2014, notwithstanding the limitations on amounts specified in section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to 1.5 percent of the funds appropriated for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs under the Safe Drinking Water Act may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act: *Provided further*, That not less than 20 percent but not more than 30 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants and not less than 20 percent but not more than 30 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these), and shall be so used by the State only where such funds are provided as initial financing for an eligible recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after the date of enactment of this Act; except that for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grant appropriation this section shall only apply to the portion that exceeds \$1,000,000,000;

(2) \$5,000,000 shall be for architectural, engineering, planning, design, construction and related activities in connection with the construction of high priority water and wastewater facilities in the area of the United States-Mexico Border, after consultation with the appropriate border commission; *Provided*, That no funds provided by this appropriations Act to address the water, wastewater and other critical infrastructure needs of the colonias in the United States along the United States-Mexico border shall be made available to a county or municipal government unless that government has established an enforceable local ordinance, or other zoning rule, which prevents in that ju-

risdiction the development or construction of any additional colonia areas, or the development within an existing colonia the construction of any new home, business, or other structure which lacks water, wastewater, or other necessary infrastructure;

(3) \$10,000,000 shall be for grants to the State of Alaska to address drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs of rural and Alaska Native Villages: *Provided*, That, of these funds: (A) the State of Alaska shall provide a match of 25 percent; (B) no more than 5 percent of the funds may be used for administrative and overhead expenses; and (C) the State of Alaska shall make awards consistent with the Statewide priority list established in conjunction with the Agency and the U.S. Department of Agriculture for all water, sewer, waste disposal, and similar projects carried out by the State of Alaska that are funded under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301) or the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) which shall allocate not less than 25 percent of the funds provided for projects in regional hub communities;

(4) \$90,000,000 shall be to carry out section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including grants, inter-agency agreements, and associated program support costs;

(5) \$20,000,000 shall be for grants under title VII, subtitle G of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; and

(6) \$1,054,378,000 shall be for grants, including associated program support costs, to States, federally recognized tribes, interstate agencies, tribal consortia, and air pollution control agencies for multi-media or single media pollution prevention, control and abatement and related activities, including activities pursuant to the provisions set forth under this heading in Public Law 104-134, and for making grants under section 103 of the Clean Air Act for particulate matter monitoring and data collection activities subject to terms and conditions specified by the Administrator, of which: \$47,745,000 shall be for carrying out section 128 of CERCLA; \$9,646,000 shall be for Environmental Information Exchange Network grants, including associated program support costs; \$1,498,000 shall be for grants to States under section 2007(f)(2) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, which shall be in addition to funds appropriated under the heading "Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program" to carry out the provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code other than section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; \$17,848,000 of the funds available for grants under section 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act shall be for State participation in national- and State-level statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS— ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For fiscal year 2014, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 6303(1) and 6305(1), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in carrying out the Agency's function to implement directly Federal environmental programs required or authorized by law in the absence of an acceptable tribal program, may award cooperative agreements to federally recognized Indian tribes or Intertribal consortia, if authorized by their member

tribes, to assist the Administrator in implementing Federal environmental programs for Indian tribes required or authorized by law, except that no such cooperative agreements may be awarded from funds designated for State financial assistance agreements.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate pesticide registration service fees in accordance with section 33 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended by Public Law 112-177, the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012.

Notwithstanding section 33(d)(2) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136w-8(d)(2)), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may assess fees under section 33 of FIFRA (7 U.S.C. 136w-8) for fiscal year 2014.

The Administrator is authorized to transfer up to \$300,000,000 of the funds appropriated for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative under the heading "Environmental Programs and Management" to the head of any Federal department or agency, with the concurrence of such head, to carry out activities that would support the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement programs, projects, or activities; to enter into an inter-agency agreement with the head of such Federal department or agency to carry out these activities; and to make grants to governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, institutions, and individuals for planning, research, monitoring, outreach, and implementation in furtherance of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

The Science and Technology, Environmental Programs and Management, Office of Inspector General, Hazardous Substance Superfund, and Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program Accounts, are available for the construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities provided that the cost does not exceed \$150,000 per project.

The fourth paragraph under the heading Administrative Provisions of title II of Public Law 109-54, as amended by the fifth paragraph under such heading of title II of division E of Public Law 111-8 and the third paragraph under such heading of title II of Public Law 111-88, is further amended by striking "thirty persons" and inserting "fifty persons".

For fiscal year 2014, and notwithstanding section 518(f) of the Water Pollution Control Act, the Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated for any fiscal year under Section 319 of the Act to make grants to federally recognized Indian tribes pursuant to sections 319(h) and 518(e) of that Act.

TITLE III

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law, \$292,805,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the funds provided, \$66,805,000 is for the forest inventory and analysis program.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, and

others, and for forest health management, including treatments of pests, pathogens, and invasive or noxious plants and for restoring and rehabilitating forests damaged by pests or invasive plants, cooperative forestry, and education and land conservation activities and conducting an international program as authorized, \$229,980,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by law; of which \$50,965,000 is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, \$1,496,330,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the funds provided, \$40,000,000 shall be deposited in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund for ecological restoration treatments as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 7303(f): *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, \$339,130,000 shall be for forest products: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, up to \$81,000,000 is for the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program for Region 1, Region 3 and Region 4: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided for forest products, up to \$53,000,000 may be transferred to support the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program in the preceding proviso.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, \$350,000,000, to remain available until expended, for construction, capital improvement, maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; and for construction, reconstruction, decommissioning of roads that are no longer needed, including unauthorized roads that are not part of the transportation system, and maintenance of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532-538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: *Provided*, That \$35,000,000 shall be designated for urgently needed road decommissioning, road and trail repair and maintenance and associated activities, and removal of fish passage barriers, especially in areas where Forest Service roads may be contributing to water quality problems in streams and water bodies which support threatened, endangered, or sensitive species or community water sources: *Provided further*, That funds becoming available in fiscal year 2014 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided for decommissioning of roads, up to \$12,000,000 may be transferred to the "National Forest System" to support the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the Forest Service, \$43,525,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

For acquisition of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and

Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California, as authorized by law, \$912,000, to be derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities, and for authorized expenditures from funds deposited by non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts, pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967, (16 U.S.C. 484a), to remain available until expended (16 U.S.C. 4601-516-617a, 555a; Public Law 96-586; Public Law 76-589, 76-591; and Public Law 78-310).

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the 16 Western States, pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94-579, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed 6 percent shall be available for administrative expenses associated with on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), \$40,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUSTAINANCE USES

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487), \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for forest fire suppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement, hazardous fuels reduction on or adjacent to such lands, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, and for State and volunteer fire assistance, \$2,162,302,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such funds including unobligated balances under this heading, are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be available to reimburse State and other cooperating entities for services provided in response to wildfire and other emergencies or disasters to the extent such reimbursements by the Forest Service for non-fire emergencies are fully repaid by the responsible emergency management agency: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$6,914,000 of funds appropriated under this appropriation shall be available for the Forest Service in support of fire science research authorized by the Joint Fire Science Program, including all Forest Service authorities for the use of funds, such as contracts, grants, research joint venture agreements, and cooperative agreements: *Provided further*, That all authorities for the use of funds, including the use of contracts, grants,

and cooperative agreements, available to execute the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation, are also available in the utilization of these funds for Fire Science Research: *Provided further*, That funds provided shall be available for emergency rehabilitation and restoration, hazardous fuels reduction activities, support to Federal emergency response, and wildfire suppression activities of the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, \$306,500,000 is for hazardous fuels reduction activities, \$19,795,000 is for research activities and to make competitive research grants pursuant to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act, (16 U.S.C. 1641 et seq.), \$78,000,000 is for State fire assistance, and \$13,025,000 is for volunteer fire assistance under section 10 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2106): *Provided further*, That amounts in this paragraph may be transferred to the “National Forest System”, and “Forest and Rangeland Research” accounts to fund forest and rangeland research, the Joint Fire Science Program, vegetation and watershed management, heritage site rehabilitation, and wildlife and fish habitat management and restoration: *Provided further*, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: *Provided further*, That up to \$15,000,000 of the funds provided herein may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into procurement contracts or cooperative agreements or to issue grants for hazardous fuels reduction and for training or monitoring associated with such hazardous fuels reduction activities on Federal land or on non-Federal land if the Secretary determines such activities implement a community wildfire protection plan (or equivalent) and benefit resources on Federal land: *Provided further*, That funds made available to implement the Community Forest Restoration Act, Public Law 106-393, title VI, shall be available for use on non-Federal lands in accordance with authorities made available to the Forest Service under the “State and Private Forestry” appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by the Forest Service for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq. may be credited to this appropriation, and are available without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided for hazardous fuels reduction, not to exceed \$10,000,000 may be used to make grants, using any authorities available to the Forest Service under the “State and Private Forestry” appropriation, for the purpose of creating incentives for increased use of biomass from National Forest System lands: *Provided further*, That funds designated for wildfire suppression, including funds transferred from the “FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund”, shall be assessed for cost pools on the same basis as such assessments are calculated against other agency programs: *Provided further*, That of the funds for hazardous fuels reduction, up to \$24,000,000 may be transferred to the “National Forest System” to support the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program.

FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for large fire suppression operations of the Department of Agriculture and as a reserve fund for suppression and Federal emergency response activities, \$315,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts are only available for transfer to the “Wildland Fire Management” account following a declaration by the Secretary in accordance with section 502 of the FLAME Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 1748a).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FOREST SERVICE (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (1) purchase of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition of passenger motor vehicles from excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; purchase, lease, operation, maintenance, and acquisition of aircraft from excess sources to maintain the operable fleet for use in Forest Service wildland fire programs and other Forest Service programs; notwithstanding other provisions of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft; (2) services pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2225, and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (3) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (4) acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 428a; (5) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a, 558d, and 558a note); (6) the cost of uniforms as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and (7) for debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c).

Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be transferred to the Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness due to severe burning conditions upon the Secretary's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the headings “Wildland Fire Management” and “FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund” will be obligated within 30 days: *Provided*, That all funds used pursuant to this paragraph must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and shall be available to support forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with U.S., private, and international organizations. The Forest Service, acting for the International Program, may sign direct funding agreements with foreign governments and institutions as well as other domestic agencies (including the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation), U.S. private sector firms, institutions and organizations to provide technical assistance and training programs overseas on forestry and rangeland management.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer

to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for removal, preparation, and adoption of excess wild horses and burros from National Forest System lands, and for the performance of cadastral surveys to designate the boundaries of such lands.

None of the funds made available to the Forest Service in this Act or any other Act with respect to any fiscal year shall be subject to transfer under the provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257), section 442 of Public Law 106-224 (7 U.S.C. 7772), or section 10417(b) of Public Law 107-107 (7 U.S.C. 8316(b)).

None of the funds available to the Forest Service may be reprogrammed without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures contained in the joint explanatory statement of the managers accompanying this Act.

Not more than \$82,000,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture and not more than \$14,500,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture for Department Reimbursable Programs, commonly referred to as Greenbook charges. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit or limit the use of reimbursable agreements requested by the Forest Service in order to obtain services from the Department of Agriculture's National Information Technology Center. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the Forest Service portion of implementation costs to be paid to the Department of Agriculture for the Financial Management Modernization Initiative.

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to \$5,000,000 shall be available for priority projects within the scope of the approved budget, which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps and shall be carried out under the authority of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993, Public Law 103-82, as amended by Public Lands Corps Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2005, Public Law 109-154.

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, \$4,000 is available to the Chief of the Forest Service for official reception and representation expenses.

Pursuant to sections 405(b) and 410(b) of Public Law 101-593, of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to \$3,000,000 may be advanced in a lump sum to the National Forest Foundation to aid conservation partnership projects in support of the Forest Service mission, without regard to when the Foundation incurs expenses, for projects on or benefiting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: *Provided*, That of the Federal funds made available to the Foundation, no more than \$300,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That the Foundation shall obtain, by the end of the period of Federal financial assistance, private contributions to match on at least one-for-one basis funds made available by the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or a non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2014 and thereafter, the National Forest Foundation may hold Federal funds made available but not immediately disbursed and may use any interest or other investment income earned (before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act) on Federal funds to carry out the purposes of Public Law 101-593: *Provided further*,

That such investments may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States.

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of Public Law 98-244, up to \$3,000,000 of the funds available to the Forest Service may be advanced to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in a lump sum to aid cost-share conservation projects, without regard to when expenses are incurred, on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: *Provided*, That such funds shall be matched on at least a one-for-one basis by the Foundation or its sub-recipients: *Provided further*, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for interactions with and providing technical assistance to rural communities and natural resource-based businesses for sustainable rural development purposes.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for payments to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, pursuant to section 14(c)(1) and (2), and section 16(a)(2) of Public Law 99-663.

Any funds appropriated to the Forest Service may be used to meet the non-Federal share requirement in section 502(c) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056(c)(2)).

Funds available to the Forest Service, not to exceed \$55,000,000, shall be assessed for the purpose of performing fire, administrative and other facilities maintenance and decommissioning. Such assessments shall occur using a square foot rate charged on the same basis the agency uses to assess programs for payment of rent, utilities, and other support services.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service not to exceed \$500,000 may be used to reimburse the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Agriculture, for travel and related expenses incurred as a result of OGC assistance or participation requested by the Forest Service at meetings, training sessions, management reviews, land purchase negotiations and similar nonlitigation-related matters. Future budget justifications for both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should clearly display the sums previously transferred and the requested funding transfers.

An eligible individual who is employed in any project funded under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.) and administered by the Forest Service shall be considered to be a Federal employee for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

The 19th unnumbered paragraph under heading "Administrative Provisions, Forest Service" in title III of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-54) is amended by striking "2014" and inserting "2019".

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), the Indian Self-Determination Act, the Indian Health

Care Improvement Act, and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to the Indian Health Service, \$3,982,842,000, together with payments received during the fiscal year pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 238(b) and 238b, for services furnished by the Indian Health Service: *Provided*, That funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts, grant agreements, or any other agreements or compacts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450), shall be deemed to be obligated at the time of the grant or contract award and thereafter shall remain available to the tribe or tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That, \$878,575,000 for Purchased/Referred Care, including \$51,500,000 for the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund, shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That, of the funds provided, up to \$36,000,000 shall remain available until expended for implementation of the loan repayment program under section 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act: *Provided further*, That the amounts collected by the Federal Government as authorized by sections 104 and 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a and 1616a) during the preceding fiscal year for breach of contracts shall be deposited to the Fund authorized by section 108A of the Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a-1) and shall remain available until expended and, notwithstanding section 108A(c) of the Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a-1(c)), funds shall be available to make new awards under the loan repayment and scholarship programs under sections 104 and 108 of the Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a and 1616a): *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the amounts made available within this account for the methamphetamine and suicide prevention and treatment initiative and for the domestic violence prevention initiative shall be allocated at the discretion of the Director of the Indian Health Service and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That funds provided in this Act may be used for annual contracts and grants that fall within 2 fiscal years, provided the total obligation is recorded in the year the funds are appropriated: *Provided further*, That the amounts collected by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the authority of title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall remain available until expended for the purpose of achieving compliance with the applicable conditions and requirements of titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act, except for those related to the planning, design, or construction of new facilities: *Provided further*, That funding contained herein for scholarship programs under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613) shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That amounts received by tribes and tribal organizations under title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall be reported and accounted for and available to the receiving tribes and tribal organizations until expended: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Indian Affairs may collect from the Indian Health Service, tribes and tribal organizations operating health facilities pursuant to Public Law 93-638, such individually identifiable health information relating to disabled children as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400, et seq.): *Provided further*, That the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund may be used, as needed, to carry out

activities typically funded under the Indian Health Facilities account.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, repair, maintenance, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites, purchase and erection of modular buildings, and purchases of trailers; and for provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a), the Indian Self-Determination Act, and the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and for expenses necessary to carry out such Acts and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to environmental health and facilities support activities of the Indian Health Service, \$451,673,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for the planning, design, construction, renovation or expansion of health facilities for the benefit of an Indian tribe or tribes may be used to purchase land on which such facilities will be located: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 may be used by the Indian Health Service to purchase TRANSAM equipment from the Department of Defense for distribution to the Indian Health Service and tribal facilities: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service may be used for sanitation facilities construction for new homes funded with grants by the housing programs of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,700,000 from this account and the "Indian Health Services" account may be used by the Indian Health Service to obtain ambulances for the Indian Health Service and tribal facilities in conjunction with an existing interagency agreement between the Indian Health Service and the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 may be placed in a Demolition Fund, to remain available until expended, and be used by the Indian Health Service for the demolition of Federal buildings.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Appropriations provided in this Act to the Indian Health Service shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 at rates not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior-level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of medical equipment; purchase of reprints; purchase, renovation and erection of modular buildings and renovation of existing facilities; payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; and for expenses of attendance at meetings that relate to the functions or activities of the Indian Health Service: *Provided*, That in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, non-Indian patients may be extended health care at all tribally administered or Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and the proceeds along with funds recovered under the Federal Medical Care Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 2651-2653) shall be credited to the account of the facility providing the service and shall be available without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any

other law or regulation, funds transferred from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Indian Health Service shall be administered under Public Law 86-121, the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act and Public Law 93-638: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service in this Act, except those used for administrative and program direction purposes, shall not be subject to limitations directed at curtailing Federal travel and transportation: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used for any assessments or charges by the Department of Health and Human Services unless identified in the budget justification and provided in this Act, or approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations through the reprogramming process: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds previously or herein made available to a tribe or tribal organization through a contract, grant, or agreement authorized by title I or title V of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450), may be deobligated and reobligated to a self-determination contract under title I, or a self-governance agreement under title V of such Act and thereafter shall remain available to the tribe or tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used to implement the final rule published in the Federal Register on September 16, 1987, by the Department of Health and Human Services, relating to the eligibility for the health care services of the Indian Health Service until the Indian Health Service has submitted a budget request reflecting the increased costs associated with the proposed final rule, and such request has been included in an appropriations Act and enacted into law: *Provided further*, That with respect to functions transferred by the Indian Health Service to tribes or tribal organizations, the Indian Health Service is authorized to provide goods and services to those entities on a reimbursable basis, including payments in advance with subsequent adjustment, and the reimbursements received therefrom, along with the funds received from those entities pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act, may be credited to the same or subsequent appropriation account from which the funds were originally derived, with such amounts to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That reimbursements for training, technical assistance, or services provided by the Indian Health Service will contain total costs, including direct, administrative, and overhead associated with the provision of goods, services, or technical assistance: *Provided further*, That the appropriation structure for the Indian Health Service may not be altered without advance notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

For necessary expenses for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in carrying out activities set forth in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9660(a)) and section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, \$77,349,000.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

For necessary expenses for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) in carrying out activities set forth in sections 104(i) and 111(c)(4) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA); section 118(f) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA); and section 3019 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, \$74,691,000, of which up to \$1,000 per eligible employee of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry shall remain available until expended for Individual Learning Accounts: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, in lieu of performing a health assessment under section 104(i)(6) of CERCLA, the Administrator of ATSDR may conduct other appropriate health studies, evaluations, or activities, including, without limitation, biomedical testing, clinical evaluations, medical monitoring, and referral to accredited healthcare providers: *Provided further*, That in performing any such health assessment or health study, evaluation, or activity, the Administrator of ATSDR shall not be bound by the deadlines in section 104(i)(6)(A) of CERCLA: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for ATSDR to issue in excess of 40 toxicological profiles pursuant to section 104(I) of CERCLA during fiscal year 2014, and existing profiles may be updated as necessary.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

For necessary expenses to continue functions assigned to the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception and representation expenses, \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 202 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, the Council shall consist of one member, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, serving as chairman and exercising all powers, functions, and duties of the Council.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in carrying out activities pursuant to section 112(r)(6) of the Clean Air Act, including hire of passenger vehicles, uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902, and for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376, \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (Board) shall have not more than three career Senior Executive Service positions: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the individual appointed to the position of Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall, by virtue of such appointment, also hold the position of Inspector General of the Board: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Inspector General of the

Board shall utilize personnel of the Office of Inspector General of EPA in performing the duties of the Inspector General of the Board, and shall not appoint any individuals to positions within the Board.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation as authorized by Public Law 93-531, \$7,341,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds provided in this or any other appropriations Act are to be used to relocate eligible individuals and groups including evictees from District 6, Hopi-partitioned lands residents, those in significantly substandard housing, and all others certified as eligible and not included in the preceding categories: *Provided further*, That none of the funds contained in this or any other Act may be used by the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation to evict any single Navajo or Navajo family who, as of November 30, 1985, was physically domiciled on the lands partitioned to the Hopi Tribe unless a new or replacement home is provided for such household: *Provided further*, That no relocatee will be provided with more than one new or replacement home: *Provided further*, That the Office shall relocate any certified eligible relocatees who have selected and received an approved homesite on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation or on the land acquired pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 640d-10: *Provided further*, That \$200,000 shall be transferred to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of the Interior, to remain available until expended, for audits and investigations of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, consistent with the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

For payment to the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, as authorized by title XV of Public Law 99-498 (20 U.S.C. 56 part A), \$9,369,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by law, including research in the fields of art, science, and history; development, preservation, and documentation of the National Collections; presentation of public exhibits and performances; collection, preparation, dissemination, and exchange of information and publications; conduct of education, training, and museum assistance programs; maintenance, alteration, operation, lease agreements of no more than 30 years, and protection of buildings, facilities, and approaches; not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for employees, \$647,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, except as otherwise provided herein; of which not to exceed \$41,082,000 for the instrumentation program, collections acquisition, exhibition reinstallation, the National Museum of African American History and Culture, and the repatriation of skeletal remains program shall remain available until expended;

and including such funds as may be necessary to support American overseas research centers: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein are available for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

For necessary expenses of repair, revitalization, and alteration of facilities owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, by contract or otherwise, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), and for construction, including necessary personnel, \$158,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and of which \$55,000,000 shall be for construction of the National Museum of African American History and Culture.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the upkeep and operations of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards, and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902); purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and purchase of services for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper, \$118,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which not to exceed \$3,533,000 for the special exhibition program shall remain available until expended.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

For necessary expenses of repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, grounds and facilities owned or occupied by the National Gallery of Art, by contract or otherwise, for operating lease agreements of no more than 10 years, with no extensions or renewals beyond the 10 years, that address space needs created by the ongoing renovations in the Master Facilities Plan, as authorized, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That contracts awarded for environmental systems, protection systems, and exterior repair or renovation of buildings of the National Gallery of Art may be negotiated with selected contractors and awarded on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for the operation, maintenance and security of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, \$22,193,000.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses for capital repair and restoration of the existing features of the building and site of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, \$12,205,000, to remain available until expended.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1356) including hire of passenger vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$10,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, \$146,021,000 shall be available to the National Endowment for the Arts for the support of projects and productions in the arts, including arts education and public outreach activities, through assistance to organizations and individuals pursuant to section 5 of the Act, for program support, and for administering the functions of the Act, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, \$146,021,000 to remain available until expended, of which \$135,283,000 shall be available for support of activities in the humanities, pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act and for administering the functions of the Act; and \$10,738,000 shall be available to carry out the matching grants program pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Act, including \$8,357,000 for the purposes of section 7(h): *Provided*, That appropriations for carrying out section 10(a)(2) shall be available for obligation only in such amounts as may be equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, devises of money, and other property accepted by the chairman or by grantees of the National Endowment for the Humanities under the provisions of sections 11(a)(2)(B) and 11(a)(3)(B) during the current and preceding fiscal years for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

None of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That funds from nonappropriated sources may be used as necessary for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts may approve grants of up to \$10,000, if in the aggregate the amount of such grants does not exceed 5 percent of the sums appropriated for grantmaking purposes per year: *Provided further*, That such small grant actions are taken pursuant to the terms of an expressed and direct delegation of authority from the National Council on the Arts to the Chairperson.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts under Chapter 91 of title 40, United

States Code, \$2,396,000: *Provided*, That the Commission is authorized to charge fees to cover the full costs of its publications, and such fees shall be credited to this account as an offsetting collection, to remain available until expended without further appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Commission is authorized to accept gifts, including objects, papers, artwork, drawings and artifacts, that pertain to the history and design of the Nation's Capital or the history and activities of the Commission of Fine Arts, for the purpose of artistic display, study or education.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses as authorized by Public Law 99–190 (20 U.S.C. 956a), \$2,000,000.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Public Law 89–665), \$6,531,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission under chapter 87 of title 40, United States Code, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$8,084,000: *Provided*, That one-quarter of 1 percent of the funds provided under this heading may be used for official reception and representational expenses associated with hosting international visitors engaged in the planning and physical development of world capitals.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

For expenses of the Holocaust Memorial Museum, as authorized by Public Law 106–292 (36 U.S.C. 2301–2310), \$52,385,000, of which \$515,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016, for the Museum's equipment replacement program; and of which \$1,900,000 for the Museum's repair and rehabilitation program and \$1,264,000 for the Museum's outreach initiatives program shall remain available until expended.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including the costs of construction design, of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

LIMITATION ON CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 401. In fiscal year 2014 and thereafter, the expenditure of any appropriation under this Act or any subsequent Act appropriating funds for departments and agencies funded in this Act, for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any activity or the publication or distribution of literature that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which Congressional action

is not complete other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. 404. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks, including working capital fund and cost pool charges, from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.

MINING APPLICATIONS

SEC. 405. (a) **LIMITATION OF FUNDS.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30, 1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims, sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date.

(c) **REPORT.**—On September 30, 2015, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208).

(d) **MINERAL EXAMINATIONS.**—In order to process patent applications in a timely and responsible manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the applicant to fund a qualified third-party contractor to be selected by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in a patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

SEC. 406. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts appropriated to or otherwise designated in committee reports for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service by Public Laws 103-138, 103-332, 104-134, 104-208, 105-83, 105-277, 106-113, 106-291, 107-63, 108-7, 108-108, 108-447, 109-54, 109-289, division B and Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public

Law 109-289, as amended by Public Laws 110-5 and 110-28), Public Laws 110-92, 110-116, 110-137, 110-149, 110-161, 110-329, 111-6, 111-8, 111-88, 112-10, 112-74, and 113-6 for payments for contract support costs associated with self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Indian Health Service as funded by such Acts, are the total amounts available for fiscal years 1994 through 2013 for such purposes, except that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribes and tribal organizations may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet contract support costs of ongoing contracts, grants, self-governance compacts, or annual funding agreements.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 407. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of subparagraph 6(f)(5)(A) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5)(A)) solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of the plan for a unit of the National Forest System. Nothing in this section exempts the Secretary from any other requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) or any other law: *Provided*, That if the Secretary is not acting expeditiously and in good faith, within the funding available, to revise a plan for a unit of the National Forest System, this section shall be void with respect to such plan and a court of proper jurisdiction may order completion of the plan on an accelerated basis.

PROHIBITION WITHIN NATIONAL MONUMENTS

SEC. 408. No funds provided in this Act may be expended to conduct preleasing, leasing and related activities under either the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) within the boundaries of a National Monument established pursuant to the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) as such boundary existed on January 20, 2001, except where such activities are allowed under the Presidential proclamation establishing such monument.

LIMITATION ON TAKINGS

SEC. 409. Unless otherwise provided herein, no funds appropriated in this Act for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands may be expended for the filing of declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation without the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to funds appropriated to implement the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, or to funds appropriated for Federal assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands for Everglades restoration purposes.

TIMBER SALE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 410. No timber sale in Alaska's Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit (defined as the value of the timber is not sufficient to cover all logging and stumpage costs and provide a normal profit and risk allowance under the Forest Service's appraisal process) when appraised using a residual value appraisal. The western red cedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of the domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States at prevailing domestic prices. All additional western red cedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors may be exported to foreign markets at the election of the timber sale hold-

er. All Alaska yellow cedar may be sold at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder.

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. 411. Section 415 of division E of Public Law 112-74 is amended by striking "and 2013" and inserting "through 2015".

PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS

SEC. 412. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to executive branch agencies may be used to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code, or Chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless—

(1) Federal law specifically authorizes a contract to be entered into without regard for these requirements, including formula grants for States, or federally recognized Indian tribes; or

(2) such contract is authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education and Assistance Act (Public Law 93-638, 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) or by any other Federal laws that specifically authorize a contract within an Indian tribe as defined in section 4(e) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)); or

(3) such contract was awarded prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

POSTING OF REPORTS

SEC. 413. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or

(2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANT GUIDELINES

SEC. 414. Of the funds provided to the National Endowment for the Arts—

(1) The Chairperson shall only award a grant to an individual if such grant is awarded to such individual for a literature fellowship, National Heritage Fellowship, or American Jazz Masters Fellowship.

(2) The Chairperson shall establish procedures to ensure that no funding provided through a grant, except a grant made to a State or local arts agency, or regional group, may be used to make a grant to any other organization or individual to conduct activity independent of the direct grant recipient. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit payments made in exchange for goods and services.

(3) No grant shall be used for seasonal support to a group, unless the application is specific to the contents of the season, including identified programs and/or projects.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS PROGRAM PRIORITIES

SEC. 415. (a) In providing services or awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 from funds appropriated under

this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that serve underserved populations.

(b) In this section:

(1) The term “underserved population” means a population of individuals, including urban minorities, who have historically been outside the purview of arts and humanities programs due to factors such as a high incidence of income below the poverty line or to geographic isolation.

(2) The term “poverty line” means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2))) applicable to a family of the size involved.

(c) In providing services and awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 with funds appropriated by this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that will encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts.

(d) With funds appropriated by this Act to carry out section 5 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965—

(1) the Chairperson shall establish a grant category for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that are of national impact or availability or are able to tour several States;

(2) the Chairperson shall not make grants exceeding 15 percent, in the aggregate, of such funds to any single State, excluding grants made under the authority of paragraph (1);

(3) the Chairperson shall report to the Congress annually and by State, on grants awarded by the Chairperson in each grant category under section 5 of such Act; and

(4) the Chairperson shall encourage the use of grants to improve and support community-based music performance and education.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANT AWARDS TO STATES

SEC. 416. Section 5(g)(4) of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 954(g)(4)), is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) by adding at the end the following: “Whenever a State agency requests that the Chairperson exercise such discretion, the Chairperson shall—

“(i) give consideration to the various circumstances the State is encountering at the time of such request; and

“(ii) ensure that such discretion is not exercised with respect to such State in perpetuity.”; and

(2) in subparagraph (C) by adding at the end the following: “The non-Federal funds required by subparagraph (A) to pay 50 percent of the cost of a program or production shall be provided from funds directly controlled and appropriated by the State involved and directly managed by the State agency of such State.”.

EXPANSION AND EXTENSION OF GOOD NEIGHBOR COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

SEC. 417. Section 331 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-291; 114 Stat. 996), as amended by section 336 of division E

of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-447; 118 Stat. 3102) and section 422 of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (division A of Public Law 111-88; 123 Stat. 2961), is further amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “IN COLORADO”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “COLORADO”;

(B) by striking “may permit the Colorado State Forest Service” and inserting “may permit the head of a State agency with jurisdiction over State forestry programs in a State containing National Forest System land (in this section referred to as a ‘State Forester’)”; and

(C) by striking “of Colorado”;

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking “of Colorado”;

(B) in the second sentence, by striking “the Colorado State Forest Service” and inserting “a State Forester”;

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “the Colorado State Forest Service” the first place it appears and inserting “a State Forester”;

(B) by striking “of Colorado”;

(C) by striking “the Colorado State Forest Service” the second place it appears and inserting “the State”;

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “COLORADO”;

(B) by striking “the State of Colorado” and inserting “a State”;

(6) in subsection (e), by striking “September 30, 2013” and inserting “September 30, 2018”.

STATUS OF BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 418. The Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds in each program and activity.

REPORT ON USE OF CLIMATE CHANGE FUNDS

SEC. 419. Not later than 120 days after the date on which the President’s fiscal year 2015 budget request is submitted to the Congress, the President shall submit a comprehensive report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate describing in detail all Federal agency funding, domestic and international, for climate change programs, projects, and activities in fiscal years 2013 and 2014, including an accounting of funding by agency with each agency identifying climate change programs, projects, and activities and associated costs by line item as presented in the President’s Budget Appendix, and including citations and linkages where practicable to each strategic plan that is driving funding within each climate change program, project, and activity listed in the report.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 420. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661 et seq.) for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions resulting from biological processes associated with livestock production.

GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 421. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to implement any provision in a rule, if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 422. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

LIMITATION WITH RESPECT TO DELINQUENT TAX DEBTS

SEC. 423. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES

SEC. 424. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and until October 1, 2018, the Indian Health Service may not disburse funds for the provision of health care services pursuant to Public Law 93-638 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) to any Alaska Native village or Alaska Native village corporation that is located within the area served by an Alaska Native regional health entity.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the disbursement of funds to any Alaska Native village or Alaska Native village corporation under any contract or compact entered into prior to May 1, 2006, or to prohibit the renewal of any such agreement.

(c) For the purpose of this section, Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Inc., the Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments, and the Native Village of Eyak shall be treated as Alaska Native regional health entities to which funds may be disbursed under this section.

FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND LAND USES

SEC. 425. Section 331 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(3) of Public Law 106-113; 16 U.S.C. 497 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following new subsection:

“(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—For fiscal year 2014 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a program for the purpose of enhancing Forest Service administration of rights-of-way and other land uses.”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “during fiscal years 2000 through 2012” and inserting “each fiscal year”.

FOREST SERVICE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS

SEC. 426. (a) AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Agriculture may enter into an agreement under section 1 of Public Law 94-148 (16 U.S.C. 565a-1) with a Federal, tribal, State, or local government or a nonprofit entity for the following additional purposes:

(1) To develop, produce, publish, distribute, or sell educational and interpretive materials and products.

(2) To develop, conduct, or sell educational and interpretive programs and services.

(3) To construct, maintain, or improve facilities not under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Administrator of General Services on or in the vicinity of National Forest System lands for the sale or distribution of educational and interpretive materials, products, programs, and services.

(4) To operate facilities (including providing the services of Forest Service employees to staff facilities) in any public or private building or on land not under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Administrator of General Services for the sale or distribution of educational and interpretive materials, products, programs, and services, pertaining to National Forest System lands, private lands, and lands administered by other public entities.

(5) To sell health and safety products, visitor convenience items, or other similar items (as determined by the Secretary) in facilities not under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Administrator of General Services on or in the vicinity of National Forest System lands.

(6) To collect funds on behalf of cooperators from the sale of materials, products, programs, and services, as authorized by a preceding paragraph, when the collection of such funds is incidental to other duties of Forest Service employees.

(b) TREATMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS OF VOLUNTEERS.—The Forest Service may consider the value of services performed by persons who volunteer their services to the Forest Service and who are recruited, trained, and supported by a cooperator as an in-kind contribution of the cooperator for purposes of any cost sharing requirement under any Forest Service authority to enter into mutual benefit agreements.

(c) DURATION.—The authority provided by subsections (a) and (b) expires September 30, 2019.

CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES

SEC. 427. Section 412 of Division E of Public Law 112-74 is amended by striking “fiscal year 2013,” and inserting “fiscal year 2015.”

CHESAPEAKE BAY INITIATIVE

SEC. 428. Section 502(c) of the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-312; 16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended by striking “2013” and inserting “2015”.

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM GRANTS

SEC. 429. Section 7301(c)(6) of Public Law 111-11 (16 U.S.C. 469k-1(c)(6)) is amended by striking “2013” and inserting “2014”.

COOPERATIVE ACTION AND SHARING OF RESOURCES BY SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR AND AGRICULTURE

(SERVICE FIRST INITIATIVE)

SEC. 430. Section 330 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-291; 43 U.S.C. 1703) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “programs involving the land management agencies referred to in this section” and inserting “programs”;

(2) in the first sentence, by striking “and promulgate” and inserting “and may promulgate”; and

(3) in the third sentence, by inserting after “Forest Service” the following: “or matters under the purview of other bureaus or offices of either Department”.

SEPARATE FOREST SERVICE DECISION MAKING AND APPEALS PROCESS

SEC. 431. Section 322 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 102-381; 16 U.S.C. 1612 note) and section 428 of division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74; 125 Stat. 1046; 16 U.S.C. 6515 note) shall not apply to any project or activity implementing a land and resource management plan developed under section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604) that is categorically excluded from documentation in an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

EXTENSION OF FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS AUTHORITIES

SEC. 432. Section 339(h)(1) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (enacted into law by section 1000(a)(3) of Public Law 106-113; 16 U.S.C. 528 note) is amended by striking “until September 30, 2014” and inserting “through fiscal year 2019”.

SHASTA TRINITY MARINA FEES

SEC. 433. Section 422, division F, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-161; 121 Stat 2149), as amended, is further amended by striking “and subsequent fiscal years through fiscal year 2014” and inserting “and each subsequent fiscal year through fiscal year 2019”.

STEWARDSHIP END RESULT CONTRACTING PROJECTS

SEC. 434. Section 347(a) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 U.S.C. 2104 note; Public Law 105-277, as amended) is amended in subsection (a) by striking “Until September 30, 2013,” and inserting “Until September 30, 2014”.

MINING ACCESS

SEC. 435. In Region 10, the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, shall allow reasonable access for the orderly development of mining claims located inside areas subject to mineral lands use designations in the relevant Forest Plan.

USE OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

SEC. 436. (a)(1) None of the funds made available by a State water pollution control revolving fund as authorized by title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) or made available by a drinking water treatment revolving loan fund as authorized by section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12) shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water system or treatment works unless all of the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States.

(2) In this section, the term “iron and steel products” means the following products made primarily of iron or steel: lined or unlined pipes and fittings, manhole covers and other municipal castings, hydrants, tanks, flanges, pipe clamps and restraints, valves, structural steel, reinforced precast concrete, and construction materials.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply in any case or category of cases in which the Ad-

ministrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (in this section referred to as the “Administrator”) finds that—

(1) applying subsection (a) would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(2) iron and steel products are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or

(3) inclusion of iron and steel products produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

(c) If the Administrator receives a request for a waiver under this section, the Administrator shall make available to the public on an informal basis a copy of the request and information available to the Administrator concerning the request, and shall allow for informal public input on the request for at least 15 days prior to making a finding based on the request. The Administrator shall make the request and accompanying information available by electronic means, including on the official public Internet Web site of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.

(e) The Administrator may retain up to 0.25 percent of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for carrying out the provisions described in subsection (a)(1) for management and oversight of the requirements of this section.

(f) This section does not apply with respect to a project if a State agency approves the engineering plans and specifications for the project, in that agency's capacity to approve such plans and specifications prior to a project requesting bids, prior to the date of the enactment of this Act.

MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES

SEC. 437. (a) Section 8162(m)(3) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note; Public Law 106-79) is amended by striking “September 30, 2013” and inserting “September 30, 2014”.

(b) For fiscal year 2014, the authority provided by the provisos under the heading “Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission—Capital Construction” in division E of Public Law 112-74 shall not be in effect.

This division may be cited as the “Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014”.

DIVISION H—DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (referred to in this Act as “WIA”), the Second Chance Act of 2007, the Women in Apprenticeship and Non-Traditional Occupations Act of 1992 (“WANTO Act”), and the Workforce Innovation Fund, as established by this Act, \$3,148,855,000, plus reimbursements, shall be available. Of the amounts provided:

(1) for grants to States for adult employment and training activities, youth activities, and dislocated worker employment and training activities, \$2,588,108,000 as follows:

(A) \$766,080,000 for adult employment and training activities, of which \$54,080,000 shall

be available for the period July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015, and of which \$712,000,000 shall be available for the period October 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015;

(B) \$820,430,000 for youth activities, which shall be available for the period April 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015; and

(C) \$1,001,598,000 for dislocated worker employment and training activities, of which \$141,598,000 shall be available for the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, and of which \$860,000,000 shall be available for the period October 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the transfer limitation under section 133(b)(4) of the WIA, up to 30 percent of such funds may be transferred by a local board if approved by the Governor: *Provided further*, That a local board may award a contract to an institution of higher education or other eligible training provider if the local board determines that it would facilitate the training of multiple individuals in high-demand occupations, if such contract does not limit customer choice: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 128(a)(1) of the WIA, the amount available to the Governor for statewide workforce investment activities shall not exceed 8.75 percent of the amount allotted to the State from each of the appropriations under the preceding subparagraphs;

(2) for federally administered programs, \$474,669,000 as follows:

(A) \$220,859,000 for the dislocated workers assistance national reserve, of which \$20,859,000 shall be available for the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, and of which \$200,000,000 shall be available for the period October 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015: *Provided*, That funds provided to carry out section 132(a)(2)(A) of the WIA may be used to provide assistance to a State for statewide or local use in order to address cases where there have been worker dislocations across multiple sectors or across multiple local areas and such workers remain dislocated; coordinate the State workforce development plan with emerging economic development needs; and train such eligible dislocated workers: *Provided further*, That funds provided to carry out section 171(d) of the WIA may be used for demonstration projects that provide assistance to new entrants in the workforce and incumbent workers: *Provided further*, That none of the funds shall be obligated to carry out section 173(e) of the WIA;

(B) \$46,082,000 for Native American programs, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015;

(C) \$81,896,000 for migrant and seasonal farmworker programs under section 167 of the WIA, including \$75,885,000 for formula grants (of which not less than 70 percent shall be for employment and training services), \$5,517,000 for migrant and seasonal housing (of which not less than 70 percent shall be for permanent housing), and \$494,000 for other discretionary purposes, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law or related regulation, the Department of Labor shall take no action limiting the number or proportion of eligible participants receiving related assistance services or discouraging grantees from providing such services;

(D) \$994,000 for carrying out the WANTO Act, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015;

(E) \$77,534,000 for YouthBuild activities as described in section 173A of the WIA, which shall be available for the period April 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015; and

(F) \$47,304,000 to be available to the Secretary of Labor (referred to in this title as

“Secretary”) for the Workforce Innovation Fund to carry out projects that demonstrate innovative strategies or replicate effective evidence-based strategies that align and strengthen the workforce investment system in order to improve program delivery and education and employment outcomes for beneficiaries, which shall be for the period July 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That amounts shall be available for awards to States or State agencies that are eligible for assistance under any program authorized under the WIA, consortia of States, or partnerships, including regional partnerships: *Provided further*, That not more than 5 percent of the funds available for workforce innovation activities shall be for technical assistance and evaluations related to the projects carried out with these funds: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may authorize awardees to use a portion of awarded funds for evaluation, upon the Chief Evaluation Officer’s approval of an evaluation plan;

(3) for national activities, \$86,078,000, as follows:

(A) \$80,078,000 for ex-offender activities, under the authority of section 171 of the WIA and section 212 of the Second Chance Act of 2007, which shall be available for the period April 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, notwithstanding the requirements of section 171(b)(2)(B) or 171(c)(4)(D) of the WIA: *Provided*, That of this amount, \$20,000,000 shall be for competitive grants to national and regional intermediaries for activities that prepare young ex-offenders and school dropouts for employment, with a priority for projects serving high-crime, high-poverty areas; and

(B) \$6,000,000 for the Workforce Data Quality Initiative, under the authority of section 171(c)(2) of the WIA, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, and which shall not be subject to the requirements of section 171(c)(4)(D).

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

To carry out subtitle C of title I of the WIA, including Federal administrative expenses, the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, the construction, alteration, and repairs of buildings and other facilities, and the purchase of real property for training centers as authorized by the WIA, \$1,688,155,000, plus reimbursements, as follows:

(1) \$1,578,008,000 for Job Corps Operations, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015;

(2) \$80,000,000 for construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of Job Corps Centers, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2017: *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer up to 15 percent of such funds to meet the operational needs of such centers or to achieve administrative efficiencies: *Provided further*, That any funds transferred pursuant to the preceding proviso shall not be available for obligation after June 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer; and

(3) \$30,147,000 for necessary expenses of the Office of Job Corps, which shall be available for obligation for the period October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014:

Provided further, That no funds from any other appropriation shall be used to provide meal services at or for Job Corps centers.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

To carry out title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (referred to in this Act as

“OAA”), \$434,371,000, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, and may be recaptured and reobligated in accordance with section 517(c) of the OAA.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

For payments during fiscal year 2014 of trade adjustment benefit payments and allowances under part I of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974, and section 246 of that Act; and for training, employment and case management services, allowances for job search and relocation, and related State administrative expenses under part II of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974, including benefit payments, allowances, training, employment and case management services, and related State administration provided pursuant to section 231(a) of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011, \$656,000,000, together with such amounts as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent appropriation for payments for any period subsequent to September 15, 2014.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

For authorized administrative expenses, \$81,566,000, together with not to exceed \$3,596,813,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund (“the Trust Fund”), of which:

(1) \$2,861,575,000 from the Trust Fund is for grants to States for the administration of State unemployment insurance laws as authorized under title III of the Social Security Act (including not less than \$60,000,000 to conduct in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews, and \$10,000,000 for activities to address the misclassification of workers), the administration of unemployment insurance for Federal employees and for ex-service members as authorized under 5 U.S.C. 8501–8523, and the administration of trade readjustment allowances, reemployment trade adjustment assistance, and alternative trade adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974 and under section 231(a) of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011, and shall be available for obligation by the States through December 31, 2014, except that funds used for automation acquisitions or competitive grants awarded to States for improved operations, reemployment and eligibility assessments and improper payments, or activities to address misclassification of workers shall be available for Federal obligation through December 31, 2014 and for obligation by the States through September 30, 2016, and funds used for unemployment insurance workloads experienced by the States through September 30, 2014 shall be available for Federal obligation through December 31, 2014;

(2) \$10,676,000 from the Trust Fund is for national activities necessary to support the administration of the Federal-State unemployment insurance system;

(3) \$642,771,000 from the Trust Fund, together with \$21,413,000 from the General Fund of the Treasury, is for grants to States in accordance with section 6 of the Wagner-Peyser Act, and shall be available for Federal obligation for the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015;

(4) \$19,818,000 from the Trust Fund is for national activities of the Employment Service, including administration of the work opportunity tax credit under section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the provision of technical assistance and staff training under the Wagner-Peyser Act, including

not to exceed \$1,166,000 that may be used for amortization payments to States which had independent retirement plans in their State employment service agencies prior to 1980;

(5) \$61,973,000 from the Trust Fund is for the administration of foreign labor certifications and related activities under the Immigration and Nationality Act and related laws, of which \$47,691,000 shall be available for the Federal administration of such activities, and \$14,282,000 shall be available for grants to States for the administration of such activities; and

(6) \$60,153,000 from the General Fund is to provide workforce information, national electronic tools, and one-stop system building under the Wagner-Peyser Act and section 171 (e)(2)(C) of the WIA and shall be available for Federal obligation for the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015:

Provided, That to the extent that the Average Weekly Insured Unemployment ("AWIU") for fiscal year 2014 is projected by the Department of Labor to exceed 3,357,000, an additional \$28,600,000 from the Trust Fund shall be available for obligation for every 100,000 increase in the AWIU level (including a pro rata amount for any increment less than 100,000) to carry out title III of the Social Security Act: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this Act that are allotted to a State to carry out activities under title III of the Social Security Act may be used by such State to assist other States in carrying out activities under such title III if the other States include areas that have suffered a major disaster declared by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may use funds appropriated for grants to States under title III of the Social Security Act to make payments on behalf of States for the use of the National Directory of New Hires under section 453(j)(8) of such Act: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this Act which are used to establish a national one-stop career center system, or which are used to support the national activities of the Federal-State unemployment insurance or immigration programs, may be obligated in contracts, grants, or agreements with non-State entities: *Provided further*, That States awarded competitive grants for improved operations under title III of the Social Security Act, or awarded grants to support the national activities of the Federal-State unemployment insurance system, may award subgrants to other States under such grants, subject to the conditions applicable to the grants: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this Act for activities authorized under title III of the Social Security Act and the Wagner-Peyser Act may be used by States to fund integrated Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service automation efforts, notwithstanding cost allocation principles prescribed under the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-87: *Provided further*, That the Secretary, at the request of a State participating in a consortium with other States, may reallocate funds allotted to such State under title III of the Social Security Act to other States participating in the consortium in order to carry out activities that benefit the administration of the unemployment compensation law of the State making the request: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may collect fees for the costs associated with additional data collection, analyses, and reporting services relating to the National Agricultural Workers Survey requested by State and local governments, public and private institutions of

higher education, and non-profit organizations and may utilize such sums, in accordance with the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 9a, for the National Agricultural Workers Survey infrastructure, methodology, and data to meet the information collection and reporting needs of such entities, which shall be credited to this appropriation and shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for such purposes.

In addition, \$20,000,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund shall be available to conduct in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

For repayable advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund as authorized by sections 905(d) and 1203 of the Social Security Act, and to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund as authorized by section 9501(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and for non-repayable advances to the revolving fund established by section 901(e) of the Social Security Act, to the Unemployment Trust Fund as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8509, and to the "Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances" account, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2015.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For expenses of administering employment and training programs, \$100,577,000, together with not to exceed \$49,982,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Employee Benefits Security Administration, \$178,500,000.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION FUND

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation ("Corporation") is authorized to make such expenditures, including financial assistance authorized by subtitle E of title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, within limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by 31 U.S.C. 9104, as may be necessary in carrying out the program, including associated administrative expenses, through September 30, 2014, for the Corporation: *Provided*, That none of the funds available to the Corporation for fiscal year 2014 shall be available for obligations for administrative expenses in excess of \$505,441,000: *Provided further*, That to the extent that the number of new plan participants in plans terminated by the Corporation exceeds 100,000 in fiscal year 2014, an amount not to exceed an additional \$9,200,000 shall be available through September 30, 2015, for obligation for administrative expenses for every 20,000 additional terminated participants: *Provided further*, That an additional \$50,000 shall be made available through September 30, 2015, for obligation for investment management fees for every \$25,000,000 in assets received by the Corporation as a result of new plan terminations or asset growth, after approval by the Office of Management and Budget and

notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That obligations in excess of the amounts provided in this paragraph may be incurred for unforeseen and extraordinary pretermination expenses or extraordinary multiemployer program related expenses after approval by the Office of Management and Budget and notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Wage and Hour Division, including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered, \$224,330,000.

OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Labor-Management Standards, \$39,129,000.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, \$104,976,000.

OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, \$109,641,000, together with \$2,142,000 which may be expended from the Special Fund in accordance with sections 39(c), 44(d), and 44(j) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the payment of compensation, benefits, and expenses (except administrative expenses) accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year authorized by 5 U.S.C. 81; continuation of benefits as provided for under the heading "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1944; sections 4(c) and 5(f) of the War Claims Act of 1948; and 50 percent of the additional compensation and benefits required by section 10(h) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, \$396,000,000, together with such amounts as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent year appropriation for the payment of compensation and other benefits for any period subsequent to August 15 of the current year: *Provided*, That amounts appropriated may be used under 5 U.S.C. 8104 by the Secretary to reimburse an employer, who is not the employer at the time of injury, for portions of the salary of a re-employed, disabled beneficiary: *Provided further*, That balances of reimbursements unobligated on September 30, 2013, shall remain available until expended for the payment of compensation, benefits, and expenses: *Provided further*, That in addition there shall be transferred to this appropriation from the Postal Service and from any other corporation or instrumentality required under 5 U.S.C. 8147(c) to pay an amount for its fair share of the cost of administration, such sums as the Secretary determines to be the cost of administration for employees of such fair share entities through September 30, 2014: *Provided further*, That of those funds transferred to this account from the fair

share entities to pay the cost of administration of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, \$60,017,000 shall be made available to the Secretary as follows:

(1) For enhancement and maintenance of automated data processing systems operations and telecommunications systems, \$19,499,000;

(2) For automated workload processing operations, including document imaging, centralized mail intake, and medical bill processing, \$22,968,000;

(3) For periodic roll disability management and medical review, \$16,190,000;

(4) For program integrity, \$1,360,000; and

(5) The remaining funds shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts:

Provided further, That the Secretary may require that any person filing a notice of injury or a claim for benefits under 5 U.S.C. 81, or the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, provide as part of such notice and claim, such identifying information (including Social Security account number) as such regulations may prescribe.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

For carrying out title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, as amended by Public Law 107-275, \$93,235,000, to remain available until expended.

For making after July 31 of the current fiscal year, benefit payments to individuals under title IV of such Act, for costs incurred in the current fiscal year, such amounts as may be necessary.

For making benefit payments under title IV for the first quarter of fiscal year 2015, \$24,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION FUND

For necessary expenses to administer the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act, \$55,176,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary may require that any person filing a claim for benefits under the Act provide as part of such claim such identifying information (including Social Security account number) as may be prescribed.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Such sums as may be necessary from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (the "Fund"), to remain available until expended, for payment of all benefits authorized by section 9501(d)(1), (2), (6), and (7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and repayment of, and payment of interest on advances, as authorized by section 9501(d)(4) of that Act. In addition, the following amounts may be expended from the Fund for fiscal year 2014 for expenses of operation and administration of the Black Lung Benefits program, as authorized by section 9501(d)(5): not to exceed \$33,033,000 for transfer to the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, "Salaries and Expenses"; not to exceed \$25,365,000 for transfer to Departmental Management, "Salaries and Expenses"; not to exceed \$327,000 for transfer to Departmental Management, "Office of Inspector General"; and not to exceed \$356,000 for payments into miscellaneous receipts for the expenses of the Department of the Treasury.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, \$552,247,000, including not to exceed

\$100,000,000 which shall be the maximum amount available for grants to States under section 23(g) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (the "Act"), which grants shall be no less than 50 percent of the costs of State occupational safety and health programs required to be incurred under plans approved by the Secretary under section 18 of the Act; and, in addition, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration may retain up to \$200,000 per fiscal year of training institute course tuition fees, otherwise authorized by law to be collected, and may utilize such sums for occupational safety and health training and education: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Secretary is authorized, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, to collect and retain fees for services provided to Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories, and may utilize such sums, in accordance with the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 9a, to administer national and international laboratory recognition programs that ensure the safety of equipment and products used by workers in the workplace: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be obligated or expended to prescribe, issue, administer, or enforce any standard, rule, regulation, or order under the Act which is applicable to any person who is engaged in a farming operation which does not maintain a temporary labor camp and employs 10 or fewer employees: *Provided further*, That no funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be obligated or expended to administer or enforce any standard, rule, regulation, or order under the Act with respect to any employer of 10 or fewer employees who is included within a category having a Days Away, Restricted, or Transferred ("DART") occupational injury and illness rate, at the most precise industrial classification code for which such data are published, less than the national average rate as such rates are most recently published by the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in accordance with section 24 of the Act, except—

(1) to provide, as authorized by the Act, consultation, technical assistance, educational and training services, and to conduct surveys and studies;

(2) to conduct an inspection or investigation in response to an employee complaint, to issue a citation for violations found during such inspection, and to assess a penalty for violations which are not corrected within a reasonable abatement period and for any willful violations found;

(3) to take any action authorized by the Act with respect to imminent dangers;

(4) to take any action authorized by the Act with respect to health hazards;

(5) to take any action authorized by the Act with respect to a report of an employment accident which is fatal to one or more employees or which results in hospitalization of two or more employees, and to take any action pursuant to such investigation authorized by the Act; and

(6) to take any action authorized by the Act with respect to complaints of discrimination against employees for exercising rights under the Act:

Provided further, That the foregoing proviso shall not apply to any person who is engaged in a farming operation which does not maintain a temporary labor camp and employs 10 or fewer employees: *Provided further*, That \$10,687,000 shall be available for Susan Harwood training grants.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for the Mine Safety and Health Administration, \$375,887,000, including purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work, and the hire of passenger motor vehicles, including up to \$2,000,000 for mine rescue and recovery activities and not less than \$8,441,000 for state assistance grants; in addition, not to exceed \$750,000 may be collected by the National Mine Health and Safety Academy for room, board, tuition, and the sale of training materials, otherwise authorized by law to be collected, to be available for mine safety and health education and training activities, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302; and, in addition, the Mine Safety and Health Administration may retain up to \$2,499,000 in this fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter from fees collected for the approval and certification of equipment, materials, and explosives for use in mines, and may utilize such sums for such activities; the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private; the Mine Safety and Health Administration is authorized to promote health and safety education and training in the mining community through cooperative programs with States, industry, and safety associations; the Secretary is authorized to recognize the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association as a principal safety association and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, may provide funds and, with or without reimbursement, personnel, including service of Mine Safety and Health Administration officials as officers in local chapters or in the national organization; and any funds available to the Department of Labor may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to provide for the costs of mine rescue and survival operations in the event of a major disaster: *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer such sums as may be necessary to "Departmental Management" for the Office of the Solicitor move related to the relocation of the Mine Safety and Health Administration headquarters.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursements to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$527,212,000, together with not to exceed \$65,000,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Disability Employment Policy to provide leadership, develop policy and initiatives, and award grants furthering the objective of eliminating barriers to the training and employment of people with disabilities, \$37,745,000.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for Departmental Management, including the hire of three passenger motor vehicles, \$336,621,000, together with not to exceed \$308,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment

Trust Fund: *Provided*, That \$64,825,000 for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs shall be available for obligation through December 31, 2014: *Provided further*, That funds available to the Bureau of International Labor Affairs may be used to administer or operate international labor activities, bilateral and multilateral technical assistance, and microfinance programs, by or through contracts, grants, subgrants and other arrangements: *Provided further*, That not more than \$58,825,000 shall be for programs to combat exploitative child labor internationally and not less than \$6,000,000 shall be used to implement model programs that address worker rights issues through technical assistance in countries with which the United States has free trade agreements or trade preference programs: *Provided further*, That \$8,040,000 shall be used for program evaluation and shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That funds available for program evaluation may be transferred to any other appropriate account in the Department for such purpose: *Provided further*, That the funds available to the Women's Bureau may be used for grants to serve and promote the interests of women in the workforce.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Not to exceed \$231,414,000 may be derived from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund to carry out the provisions of chapters 41, 42, and 43 of title 38, United States Code, of which:

(1) \$175,000,000 is for Jobs for Veterans State grants under 38 U.S.C. 4102A(b)(5) to support disabled veterans' outreach program specialists under section 4103A of such title and local veterans' employment representatives under section 4104(b) of such title, and for the expenses described in section 4102A(b)(5)(C), which shall be available for obligation by the States through December 31, 2014: *Provided*, That, in addition, such funds may be used to support such specialists and representatives in the provision of services to transitioning members of the Armed Forces who have participated in the Transition Assistance Program and have been identified as in need of intensive services, to members of the Armed Forces who are wounded, ill, or injured and receiving treatment in military treatment facilities or warrior transition units, and to the spouses or other family caregivers of such wounded, ill, or injured members;

(2) \$14,000,000 is for carrying out the Transition Assistance Program under 38 U.S.C. 4113 and 10 U.S.C. 1144;

(3) \$39,000,000 is for Federal administration of chapters 41, 42, and 43 of title 38, United States Code; and

(4) \$3,414,000 is for the National Veterans' Employment and Training Services Institute under 38 U.S.C. 4109:

Provided further, That the Secretary may reallocate among the appropriations provided under paragraphs (1) through (4) above an amount not to exceed 3 percent of the appropriation from which such reallocation is made.

In addition, from the General Fund of the Treasury, \$38,109,000 is for carrying out the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Programs under 38 U.S.C. 2021.

IT MODERNIZATION

For necessary expenses for Department of Labor centralized infrastructure technology investment activities related to support systems and modernization, \$19,778,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$74,721,000, together with not to exceed \$5,590,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for the Job Corps shall be used to pay the salary and bonuses of an individual, either as direct costs or any proration as an indirect cost, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 102. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) which are appropriated for the current fiscal year for the Department of Labor in this Act may be transferred between a program, project, or activity, but no such program, project, or activity shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: *Provided*, That the transfer authority granted by this section shall not be used to create any new program or to fund any project or activity for which no funds are provided in this Act: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

SEC. 103. In accordance with Executive Order 13126, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended for the procurement of goods mined, produced, manufactured, or harvested or services rendered, in whole or in part, by forced or indentured child labor in industries and host countries already identified by the United States Department of Labor prior to enactment of this Act.

SEC. 104. None of the funds made available to the Department of Labor for grants under section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 may be used for any purpose other than competitive grants for training individuals over the age of 16 who are not currently enrolled in school within a local educational agency in the occupations and industries for which employers are using H-1B visas to hire foreign workers, and the related activities necessary to support such training: *Provided*, That the preceding limitation shall not apply to funding provided pursuant to solicitations for grant applications issued prior to January 15, 2014.

SEC. 105. None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "Employment and Training Administration" shall be used by a recipient or subrecipient of such funds to pay the salary and bonuses of an individual, either as direct costs or indirect costs, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II. This limitation shall not apply to vendors providing goods and services as defined in Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133. Where States are recipients of such funds, States may establish a lower limit for salaries and bonuses of those receiving salaries and bonuses from subrecipients of such funds, taking into account factors including the relative cost-of-living in the State, the compensation levels for comparable State or local government employees, and the size of the organizations that administer Federal programs involved including Employment and Training Administration programs. Notwithstanding this section, the limitation on

salaries for the Job Corps shall continue to be governed by section 101.

SEC. 106. The Secretary shall take no action to amend, through regulatory or administrative action, the definition established in section 667.220 of title 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations for functions and activities under title I of WIA, or to modify, through regulatory or administrative action, the procedure for redesignation of local areas as specified in subtitle B of title I of that Act (including applying the standards specified in section 116(a)(3)(B) of that Act, but notwithstanding the time limits specified in section 116(a)(3)(B) of that Act), until such time as legislation reauthorizing the Act is enacted. Nothing in the preceding sentence shall permit or require the Secretary to withdraw approval for such redesignation from a State that received the approval not later than October 12, 2005, or to revise action taken or modify the redesignation procedure being used by the Secretary in order to complete such redesignation for a State that initiated the process of such redesignation by submitting any request for such redesignation not later than October 26, 2005.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 107. Notwithstanding section 102, the Secretary may transfer funds made available to the Employment and Training Administration by this Act, either directly or through a set-aside, for technical assistance services to grantees to "Program Administration" when it is determined that those services will be more efficiently performed by Federal employees: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to section 173A(f)(2) of the WIA.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 108. (a) The Secretary may reserve not more than 0.5 percent from each appropriation made available in this Act identified in subsection (b) in order to carry out evaluations of any of the programs or activities that are funded under such accounts. Any funds reserved under this section shall be transferred to "Departmental Management" for use by the Office of the Chief Evaluation Officer within the Department of Labor, and shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such funds shall only be available if the Chief Evaluation Officer of the Department of Labor submits a plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate describing the evaluations to be carried out 15 days in advance of any transfer.

(b) The accounts referred to in subsection (a) are: "Training and Employment Services", "Office of Job Corps", "Community Service Employment for Older Americans", "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations", "Employee Benefits Security Administration", "Office of Workers' Compensation Programs", "Wage and Hour Division", "Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs", "Office of Labor Management Standards", "Occupational Safety and Health Administration", "Mine Safety and Health Administration", funding made available to the "Bureau of International Affairs" and "Women's Bureau" within the "Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses" account, and "Veterans Employment and Training".

SEC. 109. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to promulgate the Definition of "Fiduciary" regulation (Regulatory Identification Number 1210-AB32) published by the Employee Benefits Security Administration of the Department of Labor on October 22, 2010 (75 Fed. Reg. 65263).

SEC. 110. (a) Of the funds appropriated under section 272(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 for fiscal year 2014, the Secretary may reserve no more than 3 percent of such funds to conduct evaluations and provide technical assistance relating to the activities carried out under section 271 of such Act, including activities carried out under such section supported by the appropriations provided for fiscal years 2011 through 2013.

(b) Institutions of higher education awarded grants under section 271 of the Trade Act of 1974 may award subgrants to other institutions of higher education that meet the definition of "eligible institution" under section 271(b)(1)(A) of such Act, subject to the conditions applicable to such grants.

SEC. 111. (a) Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended after the item relating to the Assistant Secretaries of Labor by inserting "Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor."

(b) Section 5316, title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "Administrator, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, Department of Labor."

DIRECTIVE FOR THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

SEC. 112. In an investigation by the Department of substantial violations related to the admission of nonimmigrants described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, if the employer of such nonimmigrants demonstrates, by a preponderance of the evidence, that an agent of the employer engaged in fraud or misrepresentation to the Department that was outside the scope of the authority conferred by the employer, the Secretary is authorized—

(1) to exclude the employer of such nonimmigrants from debarment proceedings under section 655.118 of title 20, Code of Federal Regulations, which were commenced on or after January 1, 2013; and

(2) to initiate or continue debarment proceedings against the agent who engaged in such fraud or misrepresentation.

SEC. 113. (a) FLEXIBILITY WITH RESPECT TO THE CROSSING OF H-2B NONIMMIGRANTS WORKING IN THE SEAFOOD INDUSTRY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), if a petition for H-2B nonimmigrants filed by an employer in the seafood industry is granted, the employer may bring the nonimmigrants described in the petition into the United States at any time during the 120-day period beginning on the start date for which the employer is seeking the services of the nonimmigrants without filing another petition.

(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR CROSSINGS AFTER 90TH DAY.—An employer in the seafood industry may not bring H-2B nonimmigrants into the United States after the date that is 90 days after the start date for which the employer is seeking the services of the nonimmigrants unless the employer—

(A) completes a new assessment of the local labor market by—

(i) listing job orders in local newspapers on 2 separate Sundays; and

(ii) posting the job opportunity on the appropriate Department of Labor Electronic Job Registry and at the employer's place of employment; and

(B) offers the job to an equally or better qualified United States worker who—

(i) applies for the job; and

(ii) will be available at the time and place of need.

(3) EXEMPTION FROM RULES WITH RESPECT TO STAGGERING.—The Secretary of Labor shall not consider an employer in the seafood industry who brings H-2B nonimmigrants into the United States during the 120-day period

specified in paragraph (1) to be staggering the date of need in violation of section 655.20(d) of title 20, Code of Federal Regulations, or any other applicable provision of law.

(b) H-2B NONIMMIGRANTS DEFINED.—In this section, the term "H-2B nonimmigrants" means aliens admitted to the United States pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(B)).

(c) This section shall be in effect until September 30, 2014.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2014".

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

For carrying out titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act (referred to in this Act as the "PHS Act") with respect to primary health care and the Native Hawaiian Health Care Act of 1988, \$1,495,276,000: *Provided*, That no more than \$40,000 shall be available until expended for carrying out the provisions of section 224(o) of the PHS Act, including associated administrative expenses and relevant evaluations: *Provided further*, That no more than \$94,893,000 shall be available until expended for carrying out the provisions of Public Law 104-73 and for expenses incurred by the Department of Health and Human Services (referred to in this Act as "HHS") pertaining to administrative claims made under such law: *Provided further*, That of funds provided for the Health Centers program, as defined by section 330 of the PHS Act, by this Act or any other Act for fiscal year 2014, not less than \$110,000,000 shall be obligated in fiscal year 2014 as base grant adjustments and not less than \$350,000,000 shall be obligated in fiscal year 2014 to support new access points including approved and unfunded applications from fiscal year 2013, grants to expand medical services, behavioral health, oral health, pharmacy, and vision services, and costs associated with the HHS administration of these grants.

HEALTH WORKFORCE

For carrying out titles III, VII, and VIII of the PHS Act with respect to the health workforce, section 1128E of the Social Security Act, and the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986, \$734,236,000: *Provided*, That sections 747(c)(2), 751(j)(2), 762(k), and the proportional funding amounts in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 756(e) of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds made available under this heading: *Provided further*, That for any program operating under section 751 of the PHS Act on or before January 1, 2009, the Secretary may hereafter waive any of the requirements contained in sections 751(d)(2)(A) and 751(d)(2)(B) of such Act for the full project period of a grant under such section: *Provided further*, That no funds shall be available for section 340G-1 of the PHS Act: *Provided further*, That in addition to fees authorized by section 427(b) of the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986, fees shall be collected for the full disclosure of information under such Act sufficient to recover the full costs of operating the National Practitioner Data Bank and shall remain available until expended to carry out that Act: *Provided further*, That fees collected for the full disclosure of information under the "Health Care Fraud and Abuse Data Collection Program", authorized by section 1128E(d)(2) of the Social Security

Act, shall be sufficient to recover the full costs of operating the program, and shall remain available until expended to carry out that Act: *Provided further*, That fees collected for the disclosure of information under the information reporting requirement program authorized by section 1921 of the Social Security Act shall be sufficient to recover the full costs of operating the program and shall remain available until expended to carry out that Act: *Provided further*, That funds transferred to this account to carry out section 846 and subpart 3 of part D of title III of the PHS Act may be used to make prior year adjustments to awards made under such sections.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

For carrying out titles III, XI, XII, and XIX of the PHS Act with respect to maternal and child health, title V of the Social Security Act, and section 712 of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, \$846,017,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding sections 502(a)(1) and 502(b)(1) of the Social Security Act, not more than \$77,093,000 shall be available for carrying out special projects of regional and national significance pursuant to section 501(a)(2) of such Act and \$10,276,000 shall be available for projects described in paragraphs (A) through (F) of section 501(a)(3) of such Act.

RYAN WHITE HIV/AIDS PROGRAM

For carrying out title XXVI of the PHS Act with respect to the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program, \$2,293,781,000, of which \$1,970,881,000 shall remain available to the Secretary through September 30, 2016, for parts A and B of title XXVI of the PHS Act, and of which not less than \$900,313,000 shall be for State AIDS Drug Assistance Programs under the authority of section 2616 or 311(c) of such Act: *Provided*, That in addition to amounts provided herein, \$25,000,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out parts A, B, C, and D of title XXVI of the PHS Act to fund Special Projects of National Significance under section 2691.

HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

For carrying out titles III and XII of the PHS Act with respect to health care systems, and the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005, \$103,193,000, of which \$122,000 shall be available until expended for facilities renovations at the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center.

RURAL HEALTH

For carrying out titles III and IV of the PHS Act with respect to rural health, section 427(a) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act, the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act of 2000, and sections 711 and 1820 of the Social Security Act, \$142,335,000, of which \$40,609,000 from general revenues, notwithstanding section 1820(j) of the Social Security Act, shall be available for carrying out the Medicare rural hospital flexibility grants program: *Provided*, That of the funds made available under this heading for Medicare rural hospital flexibility grants, \$14,942,000 shall be available for the Small Rural Hospital Improvement Grant Program for quality improvement and adoption of health information technology and up to \$1,000,000 shall be to carry out section 1820(g)(6) of the Social Security Act, with funds provided for grants under section 1820(g)(6) available for the purchase and implementation of telehealth services, including pilots and demonstrations on the use of electronic health records to coordinate rural veterans care between rural providers and the Department of

Veterans Affairs electronic health record system: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 338J(k) of the PHS Act, \$9,511,000 shall be available for State Offices of Rural Health.

FAMILY PLANNING

For carrying out the program under title X of the PHS Act to provide for voluntary family planning projects, \$286,479,000: *Provided*, That amounts provided to said projects under such title shall not be expended for abortions, that all pregnancy counseling shall be nondirective, and that such amounts shall not be expended for any activity (including the publication or distribution of literature) that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal or candidate for public office.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

For program support in the Health Resources and Services Administration, \$153,061,000: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading may be used to supplement program support funding provided under the headings "Primary Health Care", "Health Workforce", "Maternal and Child Health", "Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program", "Health Care Systems", and "Rural Health".

HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of the program, as authorized by title VII of the PHS Act. For administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan program, including section 709 of the PHS Act, \$2,687,000.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND

For payments from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Trust Fund (the "Trust Fund"), such sums as may be necessary for claims associated with vaccine-related injury or death with respect to vaccines administered after September 30, 1988, pursuant to subtitle 2 of title XXI of the PHS Act, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That for necessary administrative expenses, not to exceed \$6,464,000 shall be available from the Trust Fund to the Secretary.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

IMMUNIZATION AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES

For carrying out titles II, III, XVII, and XXI, and section 2821 of the PHS Act, titles II and IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act, with respect to immunization and respiratory diseases, \$571,536,000: *Provided*, That in addition to amounts provided herein, \$12,864,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out the National Immunization Surveys.

HIV/AIDS, VIRAL HEPATITIS, SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES, AND TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION

For carrying out titles II, III, XVII, XXIII, and XXVI of the PHS Act with respect to HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis prevention, \$1,072,834,000.

EMERGING AND ZOO NOTIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII, and section 2821 of the PHS Act, titles II and IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act, with respect to emerging and zoonotic infectious diseases, \$287,300,000: *Provided*, That of the funds provided for the Advanced Molecular Detection initiative, the CDC Director shall establish and publish a

five-year program implementation plan within 90 days of enactment.

CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION

For carrying out titles II, III, XI, XV, XVII, and XIX of the PHS Act with respect to chronic disease prevention and health promotion, \$711,650,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this account may be available for making grants under section 1509 of the PHS Act for not less than 21 States, tribes, or tribal organizations: *Provided further*, That of the funds available under this heading, \$5,000,000 shall be available to conduct an extension and outreach program to combat obesity in counties with the highest levels of obesity: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$80,000,000 shall be available for a program consisting of three-year grants of no less than \$100,000 per year to non-governmental entities, local public health offices, school districts, local housing authorities, local transportation authorities or Indian tribes to implement evidence-based chronic disease prevention strategies: *Provided further*, That applicants for grants described in the previous proviso shall determine the population to be served and shall agree to work in collaboration with multi-sector partners.

BIRTH DEFECTS, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES, DISABILITIES AND HEALTH

For carrying out titles II, III, XI, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to birth defects, developmental disabilities, disabilities and health, \$122,435,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to health statistics, surveillance, informatics, and workforce development, \$347,179,000: *Provided*, That in addition to amounts provided herein, \$85,691,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out public health scientific services.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to environmental health, \$147,555,000.

INJURY PREVENTION AND CONTROL

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to injury prevention and control, \$142,311,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act, sections 101, 102, 103, 201, 202, 203, 301, 501, and 514 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act, section 13 of the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act, and sections 20, 21, and 22 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, with respect to occupational safety and health, \$180,300,000: *Provided*, That in addition to amounts provided herein, \$112,000,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act.

ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to administer the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act, \$55,358,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available consistent with the provision regarding administrative expenses in section 151(b) of division B, title I of Public Law 106-554.

GLOBAL HEALTH

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to global health,

\$383,000,000, of which \$114,250,000 for international HIV/AIDS shall remain available through September 30, 2015, and of which \$7,500,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2015, to support national public health institutes: *Provided*, That funds may be used for purchase and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries.

PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to public health preparedness and response, and for expenses necessary to support activities related to countering potential biological, nuclear, radiological, and chemical threats to civilian populations, \$1,323,450,000, of which \$535,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the Strategic National Stockpile: *Provided*, That in the event the Director of the CDC activates the Emergency Operations Center, the Director of the CDC may detail CDC staff without reimbursement for up to 30 days to support the work of the CDC Emergency Operations Center, so long as the Director provides a notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 15 days of the use of this authority and a full report within 30 days after use of this authority which includes the number of staff and funding level broken down by the originating center and number of days detailed: *Provided further*, That in the previous proviso the annual reimbursement cannot exceed \$3,000,000 across CDC: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided for the Strategic National Stockpile, up to \$2,000,000 shall be used to support a comprehensive IOM evaluation of the distribution system.

CDC-WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAM SUPPORT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For carrying out titles II, III, XVII and XIX, and section 2821 of the PHS Act and for cross-cutting activities and program support that supplement activities funded under the headings "Immunization and Respiratory Diseases", "HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention", "Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases", "Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion", "Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disabilities and Health", "Environmental Health", "Injury Prevention and Control", "National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health", "Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program", "Global Health", "Public Health Preparedness and Response", and "Public Health Scientific Services", \$517,570,000, of which \$380,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for business services and transfer to the Working Capital Fund, and of which \$24,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2018, for acquisition of real property, equipment, construction and renovation of facilities: *Provided*, That paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b) of section 2821 of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading and in all other accounts of the CDC: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading and in all other accounts of CDC may be used to support the purchase, hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft for use and support of the activities of CDC: *Provided further*, That employees of CDC or the Public Health Service, both civilian and commissioned officers, detailed to States, municipalities, or other organizations under authority of section 214 of the PHS Act, or in overseas assignments, shall be treated as non-Federal employees for reporting purposes only and shall not be included within any personnel ceiling applicable to the Agency, Service, or HHS during

the period of detail or assignment: *Provided further*, That CDC may use up to \$10,000 from amounts appropriated to CDC in this Act for official reception and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Director of CDC: *Provided further*, That in addition, such sums as may be derived from authorized user fees, which shall be credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided further*, That with respect to the previous proviso, authorized user fees from the Vessel Sanitation Program shall be available through September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading and in all other accounts of CDC, up to \$1,000 per eligible employee of CDC shall be made available until expended for Individual Learning Accounts: *Provided further*, That to facilitate the implementation of the permanent Working Capital Fund (“WCF”) authorized under this heading in division F of Public Law 112-74, on or after enactment of this Act, unobligated balances of amounts appropriated for business services for fiscal year 2013 shall be transferred to the WCF: *Provided further*, That on or after enactment of this Act, CDC shall transfer amounts available for business services to other CDC appropriations consistent with the benefit each appropriation received from the business services appropriation in fiscal year 2013: *Provided further*, That once the WCF is implemented in fiscal year 2014, assets purchased in any prior fiscal year with funds appropriated for or reimbursed to business services may be transferred to the WCF and customers billed for depreciation of those assets: *Provided further*, That CDC shall, consistent with the authorities provided in 42 U.S.C. 231, ensure that the WCF is used only for administrative support services and not for programmatic activities: *Provided further*, That CDC shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 15 days prior to any transfers made with funds provided under this heading.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to cancer, \$4,923,238,000, of which up to \$8,000,000 may be used for facilities repairs and improvements at the National Cancer Institute—Frederick Federally Funded Research and Development Center in Frederick, Maryland.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to cardiovascular, lung, and blood diseases, and blood and blood products, \$2,988,605,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND CRANIOFACIAL RESEARCH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to dental and craniofacial diseases, \$398,650,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to diabetes and digestive and kidney disease, \$1,744,274,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to neurological disorders and stroke, \$1,587,982,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to allergy and infectious diseases, \$4,358,841,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to general medical sciences, \$2,364,147,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$273,325,000 is provided for the Institutional Development Awards program.

EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to child health and human development, \$1,282,595,000.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to eye diseases and visual disorders, \$682,077,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to environmental health sciences, \$665,439,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to aging, \$1,171,038,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to arthritis and musculoskeletal and skin diseases, \$520,053,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to deafness and other communication disorders, \$404,049,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to nursing research, \$140,517,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to alcohol abuse and alcoholism, \$446,025,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to drug abuse, \$1,025,435,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to mental health, \$1,446,172,000.

NATIONAL HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to human genome research, \$497,813,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOMEDICAL IMAGING AND BIOENGINEERING

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to biomedical imaging and bioengineering research, \$329,172,000.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to complementary and alternative medicine, \$124,296,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON MINORITY HEALTH AND HEALTH DISPARITIES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to minority health and health disparities research, \$268,322,000.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER

For carrying out the activities of the John E. Fogarty International Center (described in subpart 2 of part E of title IV of the PHS Act), \$67,577,000.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to health information communications, \$327,723,000, of which \$4,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for improvement of information systems: *Provided*, That in fiscal year 2014, the National Library of Medicine may enter into personal services contracts for the provision of services in facilities owned, operated, or constructed under the jurisdiction of the National Institutes of Health (referred to in this title as “NIH”): *Provided further*, That in addition to amounts provided herein, \$8,200,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out the purposes of the National Information Center on Health Services Research and Health Care Technology established under section 478A of the PHS Act and related health information services.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCING TRANSLATIONAL SCIENCES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to translational sciences, \$633,267,000: *Provided*, That up to \$9,835,000 shall be available to implement section 480 of the PHS Act, relating to the Cures Acceleration Network: *Provided further*, That at least \$474,746,000 is provided to the Clinical and Translational Sciences Awards program.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

For carrying out the responsibilities of the Office of the Director, NIH, \$1,400,134,000, of which up to \$25,000,000 shall be used to carry out section 213 of this Act: *Provided*, That funding shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed 29 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only: *Provided further*, That NIH is authorized to collect third-party payments for the cost of clinical services that are incurred in NIH research facilities and that such payments shall be credited to the NIH Management Fund: *Provided further*, That all funds credited to the NIH Management Fund shall remain available for one fiscal year after the fiscal year in which they are deposited: *Provided further*, That \$165,000,000 shall be for the National Children’s Study (“NCS”), except that not later than July 15, 2014, the Director shall estimate the amount needed for the NCS during fiscal year 2014, and any funds in excess of the estimated need shall be transferred to and merged with the accounts for the various Institutes and Centers in proportion to their shares of total NIH appropriations made by this Act: *Provided further*, That \$533,039,000 shall be available for the Common Fund established under section 402A(c)(1) of the PHS Act: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided \$10,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Director of the NIH: *Provided further*, That the Office of AIDS Research within the Office of the Director of the NIH may spend up to \$8,000,000 to make grants for construction or renovation of facilities as provided for in section 2354(a)(5)(B) of the PHS Act.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For the study of, construction or demolition of, renovation of, and acquisition of equipment for, facilities of or used by NIH, including the acquisition of real property, \$128,663,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018, of which up to \$7,000,000 may be used for demolition.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION MENTAL HEALTH

For carrying out titles III, V, and XIX of the PHS Act with respect to mental health,

and the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Act, \$1,055,347,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 520A(f)(2) of the PHS Act, no funds appropriated for carrying out section 520A shall be available for carrying out section 1971 of the PHS Act: *Provided further*, That in addition to amounts provided herein, \$21,039,000 shall be available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out subpart I of part B of title XIX of the PHS Act to fund section 1920(b) technical assistance, national data, data collection and evaluation activities, and further that the total available under this Act for section 1920(b) activities shall not exceed 5 percent of the amounts appropriated for subpart I of part B of title XIX: *Provided further*, That section 520E(b)(2) of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds appropriated under this Act for fiscal year 2014: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, \$46,000,000 shall be for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative as described in section 582 of the PHS Act: *Provided further*, That States shall expend at least 5 percent of the amount each receives for carrying out section 1911 of the PHS Act to support evidence-based programs that address the needs of individuals with early serious mental illness, including psychotic disorders, regardless of the age of the individual at onset: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided for section 1911 of the PHS Act shall be subject to section 241 of such Act.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

For carrying out titles III, V, and XIX of the PHS Act with respect to substance abuse treatment and section 1922(a) of the PHS Act with respect to substance abuse prevention, \$2,052,661,000: *Provided*, That in addition to amounts provided herein, the following amounts shall be available under section 241 of the PHS Act: (1) \$79,200,000 to carry out subpart II of part B of title XIX of the PHS Act to fund section 1935(b) technical assistance, national data, data collection and evaluation activities, and further that the total available under this Act for section 1935(b) activities shall not exceed 5 percent of the amounts appropriated for subpart II of part B of title XIX; and (2) \$2,000,000 to evaluate substance abuse treatment programs: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided for section 1921 of the PHS Act shall be subject to section 241 of such Act.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

For carrying out titles III and V of the PHS Act with respect to substance abuse prevention, \$175,631,000.

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

For program support and cross-cutting activities that supplement activities funded under the headings “Mental Health”, “Substance Abuse Treatment”, and “Substance Abuse Prevention” in carrying out titles III, V, and XIX of the PHS Act and the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Act in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, \$151,296,000: *Provided*, That in addition to amounts provided herein, \$30,428,000 shall be available under section 241 of the PHS Act to supplement funds available to carry out national surveys on drug abuse and mental health, to collect and analyze program data, and to conduct public awareness and technical assistance activities: *Provided further*, That, in addition, fees may be collected for the costs of publications, data, data tabulations, and data analysis completed under title V of the PHS Act and provided to a public or private entity upon request, which

shall be credited to this appropriation and shall remain available until expended for such purposes: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading may be used to supplement program support funding provided under the headings “Mental Health”, “Substance Abuse Treatment”, and “Substance Abuse Prevention”.

AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

For carrying out titles III and IX of the PHS Act, part A of title XI of the Social Security Act, and section 1013 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, \$364,008,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act, notwithstanding subsection 947(c) of such Act: *Provided*, That in addition, amounts received from Freedom of Information Act fees, reimbursable and interagency agreements, and the sale of data shall be credited to this appropriation and shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles XI and XIX of the Social Security Act, \$177,872,985,000, to remain available until expended.

For making, after May 31, 2014, payments to States under title XIX or in the case of section 1928 on behalf of States under title XIX of the Social Security Act for the last quarter of fiscal year 2014 for unanticipated costs incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

For making payments to States or in the case of section 1928 on behalf of States under title XIX of the Social Security Act for the first quarter of fiscal year 2015, \$103,472,323,000, to remain available until expended.

Payment under such title XIX may be made for any quarter with respect to a State plan or plan amendment in effect during such quarter, if submitted in or prior to such quarter and approved in that or any subsequent quarter.

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

For payment to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, as provided under sections 217(g), 1844, and 1860D-16 of the Social Security Act, sections 103(c) and 111(d) of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, section 278(d)(3) of Public Law 97-248, and for administrative expenses incurred pursuant to section 201(g) of the Social Security Act, \$255,185,000,000.

In addition, for making matching payments under section 1844 and benefit payments under section 1860D-16 of the Social Security Act that were not anticipated in budget estimates, such sums as may be necessary.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles XI, XVIII, XIX, and XXI of the Social Security Act, titles XIII and XXVII of the PHS Act, the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988, and other responsibilities of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, not to exceed \$3,669,744,000, to be transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, as authorized by section 201(g) of the Social Security Act; together with all funds collected in accordance with section

353 of the PHS Act and section 1857(e)(2) of the Social Security Act, funds retained by the Secretary pursuant to section 302 of the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006; and such sums as may be collected from authorized user fees and the sale of data, which shall be credited to this account and remain available until September 30, 2019: *Provided*, That all funds derived in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 9701 from organizations established under title XIII of the PHS Act shall be credited to and available for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is directed to collect fees in fiscal year 2014 from Medicare Advantage organizations pursuant to section 1857(e)(2) of the Social Security Act and from eligible organizations with risk-sharing contracts under section 1876 of that Act pursuant to section 1876(k)(4)(D) of that Act: *Provided further*, That \$22,004,000 shall be available for the State high-risk health insurance pool program as authorized by the State High Risk Pool Funding Extension Act of 2006.

HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL ACCOUNT

In addition to amounts otherwise available for program integrity and program management, \$293,588,000, to remain available through September 30, 2015, to be transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, as authorized by section 201(g) of the Social Security Act, of which \$207,636,000 shall be for the Medicare Integrity Program at the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, including administrative costs, to conduct oversight activities for Medicare Advantage under Part C and the Medicare Prescription Drug Program under Part D of the Social Security Act and for activities described in section 1893(b) of such Act, of which \$28,122,000 shall be for the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General to carry out fraud and abuse activities authorized by section 1817(k)(3) of such Act, of which \$29,708,000 shall be for the Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (“CHIP”) program integrity activities, and of which \$28,122,000 shall be for the Department of Justice to carry out fraud and abuse activities authorized by section 1817(k)(3) of such Act: *Provided*, That the report required by section 1817(k)(5) of the Social Security Act for fiscal year 2014 shall include measures of the operational efficiency and impact on fraud, waste, and abuse in the Medicare, Medicaid, and CHIP programs for the funds provided by this appropriation.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided under titles I, IV-D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, \$2,965,245,000, to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year 2015, \$1,250,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States or other non-Federal entities under titles I, IV-D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

For making payments under subsections (b) and (d) of section 2602 of the Low Income

Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, \$3,424,549,000: *Provided*, That all but \$491,000,000 of this amount shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year 2014 was less than \$1,975,000,000: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 2609A(a), of the amounts appropriated under section 2602(b), not more than \$2,988,000 of such amounts may be reserved by the Secretary for technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities for compliance with internal controls, policies and procedures and may, in addition to the authorities provided in section 2609A(a)(1), use such funds through contracts with private entities that do not qualify as nonprofit organizations.

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, and for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 ("TVPA"), section 203 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, and the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998, \$1,486,095,000 of which \$1,461,605,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2016 for carrying out such sections 414, 501, 462, and 235: *Provided*, That amounts available under this heading to carry out such section 203 and the TVPA shall also be available for research and evaluation with respect to activities under those authorities.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 ("CCDBG Act"), \$2,360,000,000 shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: *Provided*, That \$19,357,000 shall be available for child care resource and referral and school-aged child care activities, of which \$996,000 shall be available to the Secretary for a competitive grant for the operation of a national toll free referral line and Web site to develop and disseminate child care consumer education information for parents and help parents access child care in their local community: *Provided further*, That, in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the States under section 658G of the CCDBG Act, \$296,484,000 shall be reserved by the States for activities authorized under section 658G, of which \$108,732,000 shall be for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care: *Provided further*, That \$9,851,000 shall be for use by the Secretary for child care research, demonstration, and evaluation activities: *Provided further*, That technical assistance under section 658I(a)(3) of such Act may be provided directly, or through the use of contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or inter-agency agreements.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

For making grants to States pursuant to section 2002 of the Social Security Act, \$1,700,000,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of section 404(d)(2) of such Act, the applicable percent specified under such subparagraph for a State to carry out State programs pursuant to title XX-A of such Act shall be 10 percent.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Runaway and Homeless Youth

Act, the Head Start Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, sections 303 and 313 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Native American Programs Act of 1974, title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (adoption opportunities), the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988, part B-1 of title IV and sections 413, 1110, and 1115 of the Social Security Act; for making payments under the Community Services Block Grant Act ("CSBG Act"), sections 473B and 477(i) of the Social Security Act, and the Assets for Independence Act; for necessary administrative expenses to carry out such Acts and titles I, IV, V, X, XI, XIV, XVI, and XX of the Social Security Act, the Act of July 5, 1960, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980; and for the administration of prior year obligations made by the Administration for Children and Families under the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act and the Help America Vote Act of 2002, \$10,346,943,000, of which \$37,943,000, to remain available through September 30, 2015, shall be for grants to States for adoption incentive payments, as authorized by section 473A of the Social Security Act and may be made for adoptions completed before September 30, 2014: *Provided*, That subsection (b)(5) of such section 473A shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading by substituting "2013" for "2012": *Provided further*, That \$8,598,095,000 shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act: *Provided further*, That of the amount in the previous proviso, \$8,073,095,000 shall be available for payments under section 640 of the Head Start Act, of which \$100,000,000 shall be available for a cost of living adjustment notwithstanding section 640(a)(3)(A) of such Act: *Provided further*, That for purposes of allocating funds under section 640 of the Head Start Act, subsection (a)(2) of such section shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2012" for "the prior fiscal year" each place it appears in such subsection: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided for making payments under the Head Start Act, \$25,000,000 shall be available for allocation by the Secretary to supplement activities described in paragraphs (7)(B) and (9) of section 641(c) of such Act under the Designation Renewal System, established under the authority of sections 641(c)(7), 645A(b)(12) and 645A(d) of such Act: *Provided further*, That amounts allocated to Head Start grantees at the discretion of the Secretary to supplement activities pursuant to the previous proviso shall not be included in the calculation of the "base grant" in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of the Head Start Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 640 of the Head Start Act, of the amount provided for making payments under the Head Start Act, \$500,000,000 shall be available through March 31, 2015 for expansion of Early Head Start programs as described in section 645A of such Act, for conversion of Head Start services to Early Head Start services as described in section 645(a)(5)(A) of such Act, and for new discretionary grants for high quality infant and toddler care through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, to entities defined as eligible under section 645A(d) of such Act, and, notwithstanding section 645A(c)(2) of such Act, these funds are available to serve children under age 4: *Provided further*, That of the amount made available in the immediately preceding pro-

viso, up to \$10,000,000 shall be available for the Federal costs of administration and evaluation activities of the program described in such proviso: *Provided further*, That an Early Head Start agency awarded funds for an Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership after October 1, 2014, shall not be subject to the requirements of the system for designation renewal as defined by section 641 of the Head Start Act, for this award only, prior to 18 months after the date of such award: *Provided further*, That \$709,854,000 shall be for making payments under the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That \$36,204,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than \$29,883,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) and not less than \$5,971,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B) of such Act: *Provided further*, That to the extent Community Services Block Grant funds are distributed as grant funds by a State to an eligible entity as provided under the CSBG Act, and have not been expended by such entity, they shall remain with such entity for carryover into the next fiscal year for expenditure by such entity consistent with program purposes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall establish procedures regarding the disposition of intangible assets and program income that permit such assets acquired with, and program income derived from, grant funds authorized under section 680 of the CSBG Act to become the sole property of such grantees after a period of not more than 12 years after the end of the grant period for any activity consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That intangible assets in the form of loans, equity investments and other debt instruments, and program income may be used by grantees for any eligible purpose consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That these procedures shall apply to such grant funds made available after November 29, 1999: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for section 680(a)(2) of the CSBG Act shall be available for financing construction and rehabilitation and loans or investments in private business enterprises owned by community development corporations: *Provided further*, That in addition to amounts provided herein, \$5,762,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out the provisions of section 1110 of the Social Security Act: *Provided further*, That section 303(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act shall not apply to amounts provided herein: *Provided further*, That \$1,864,000 shall be for a human services case management system for federally declared disasters, to include a comprehensive national case management contract and Federal costs of administering the system: *Provided further*, That up to \$2,000,000 shall be for improving the Public Assistance Reporting Information System, including grants to States to support data collection for a study of the system's effectiveness.

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 436 of the Social Security Act, \$345,000,000 and in addition, for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 437 of such Act, \$59,765,000.

PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, \$4,806,000,000.

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year 2015, \$2,200,000,000.

For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States or other non-Federal entities under section 474 of title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

ADMINISTRATION FOR COMMUNITY LIVING
AGING AND DISABILITY SERVICES PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the OAA, titles III and XXIX of the PHS Act, section 119 of the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008, title XX-B of the Social Security Act, the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, parts 2 and 5 of subtitle D of title II of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, and for Department-wide coordination of policy and program activities that assist individuals with disabilities, \$1,610,143,000, together with \$52,115,000 to be transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund to carry out section 4360 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990: *Provided*, That amounts appropriated under this heading may be used for grants to States under section 361 of the OAA only for disease prevention and health promotion programs and activities which have been demonstrated through rigorous evaluation to be evidence-based and effective: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided shall be used to carry out sections 1701 and 1703 of the PHS Act (with respect to chronic disease self-management activity grants), except that such funds may be used for necessary expenses associated with administering any such grants awarded prior to the date of the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds made available under this heading to carry out section 311 of the OAA may be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with such section.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for general departmental management, including hire of six passenger motor vehicles, and for carrying out titles III, XVII, XXI, and section 229 of the PHS Act, the United States-Mexico Border Health Commission Act, and research studies under section 1110 of the Social Security Act, \$458,056,000, together with \$69,211,000 from the amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out national health or human services research and evaluation activities: *Provided*, That of this amount, \$52,224,000 shall be for minority AIDS prevention and treatment activities: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$101,000,000 shall be for making competitive contracts and grants to public and private entities to fund medically accurate and age appropriate programs that reduce teen pregnancy and for the Federal costs associated with administering and evaluating such contracts and grants, of which not less than \$72,200,000 shall be for replicating programs that have been proven effective through rigorous evaluation to reduce teenage pregnancy, behavioral risk factors underlying teenage pregnancy, or other associated risk factors, of which not less than \$24,000,000 shall be available for research and demonstration grants to develop, replicate, refine, and test additional models and innovative strategies for preventing teenage pregnancy, and of which any remain-

ing amounts shall be available for training and technical assistance, evaluation, outreach, and additional program support activities: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided under this heading from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act, \$8,455,000 shall be available to carry out evaluations (including longitudinal evaluations) of teenage pregnancy prevention approaches: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$1,750,000 is for strengthening the Department's acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities: *Provided further*, That with respect to the previous proviso, such funds shall be available for training, recruitment, retention and hiring members of the acquisition workforce as defined by 41 U.S.C. 1703, and for information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$5,000,000 shall be for making competitive grants to provide abstinence education (as defined by section 510(b)(2)(A)-(H) of the Social Security Act) to adolescents, and for Federal costs of administering the grant: *Provided further*, That grants made under the authority of section 510(b)(2)(A)-(H) of the Social Security Act shall be made only to public and private entities that agree that, with respect to an adolescent to whom the entities provide abstinence education under such grant, the entities will not provide to that adolescent any other education regarding sexual conduct, except that, in the case of an entity expressly required by law to provide health information or services the adolescent shall not be precluded from seeking health information or services from the entity in a different setting than the setting in which abstinence education was provided: *Provided further*, That funds provided in this Act for embryo adoption activities may be used to provide to individuals adopting embryos, through grants and other mechanisms, medical and administrative services deemed necessary for such adoptions: *Provided further*, That such services shall be provided consistent with 42 CFR 59.5(a)(4).

OFFICE OF MEDICARE HEARINGS AND APPEALS

For expenses necessary for the Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals, \$82,381,000, to be transferred in appropriate part from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATOR FOR
HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

For expenses necessary for the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, including grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for the development and advancement of interoperable health information technology, \$15,556,000: *Provided*, That in addition to amounts provided herein, \$44,811,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles for investigations, in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$71,000,000: *Provided*, That of such amount, necessary sums shall be available for providing protective services to the Secretary and investigating non-payment of child support cases for which non-payment is a Federal offense under 18 U.S.C. 228.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For expenses necessary for the Office for Civil Rights, \$38,798,000.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

For retirement pay and medical benefits of Public Health Service Commissioned Officers as authorized by law, for payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan and Survivor Benefit Plan, and for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act, such amounts as may be required during the current fiscal year.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
EMERGENCY FUND

For expenses necessary to support activities related to countering potential biological, nuclear, radiological, chemical, and cybersecurity threats to civilian populations, and for other public health emergencies, \$857,290,000, of which \$415,000,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2015, for expenses necessary to support advanced research and development pursuant to section 319L of the PHS Act, and other administrative expenses of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority, and of which up to \$5,000,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2016, to support the delivery of medical countermeasures and shall be in addition to any other amounts available for such purpose: *Provided*, That funds provided under this heading for the purpose of acquisition of security countermeasures shall be in addition to any other funds available for such purpose: *Provided further*, That products purchased with funds provided under this heading may, at the discretion of the Secretary, be deposited in the Strategic National Stockpile pursuant to section 319F-2 of the PHS Act: *Provided further*, That \$5,000,000 of the amounts made available to support emergency operations shall remain available through September 30, 2016.

For necessary expenses for procuring security countermeasures (as defined in section 319F-2(c)(1)(B) of the PHS Act), \$255,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary to prepare for and respond to an influenza pandemic, \$115,009,000; of which \$83,000,000 shall be available until expended, for activities including the development and purchase of vaccine, antivirals, necessary medical supplies, diagnostics, and other surveillance tools: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 496(b) of the PHS Act, funds may be used for the construction or renovation of privately owned facilities for the production of pandemic influenza vaccines and other biologics, if the Secretary finds such construction or renovation necessary to secure sufficient supplies of such vaccines or biologics.

In addition, for expenses necessary for replacement of building leases and associated renovation costs for Public Health Service agencies and other components of HHS, including relocation and fit-out costs, \$16,131,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for not to exceed \$50,000 for official reception and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 202. The Secretary shall make available through assignment not more than 60 employees of the Public Health Service to assist in child survival activities and to work in AIDS programs through and with funds provided by the Agency for International Development, the United Nations

International Children's Emergency Fund or the World Health Organization.

SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used to pay the salary of an individual, through a grant or other extramural mechanism, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II.

SEC. 204. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended pursuant to section 241 of the PHS Act, except for funds specifically provided for in this Act, or for other taps and assessments made by any office located in HHS, prior to the preparation and submission of a report by the Secretary to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the planned uses of such funds.

SEC. 205. Notwithstanding section 241(a) of the PHS Act, such portion as the Secretary shall determine, but not more than 2.5 percent, of any amounts appropriated for programs authorized under such Act shall be made available for the evaluation (directly, or by grants or contracts) and the implementation and effectiveness of programs funded in this title.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 206. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) which are appropriated for the current fiscal year for HHS in this Act may be transferred between appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: *Provided*, That the transfer authority granted by this section shall not be used to create any new program or to fund any project or activity for which no funds are provided in this Act: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 207. The Director of the NIH, jointly with the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, may transfer up to 3 percent among institutes and centers from the total amounts identified by these two Directors as funding for research pertaining to the human immunodeficiency virus: *Provided*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 208. Of the amounts made available in this Act for NIH, the amount for research related to the human immunodeficiency virus, as jointly determined by the Director of NIH and the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, shall be made available to the "Office of AIDS Research" account. The Director of the Office of AIDS Research shall transfer from such account amounts necessary to carry out section 2353(d)(3) of the PHS Act.

SEC. 209. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be made available to any entity under title X of the PHS Act unless the applicant for the award certifies to the Secretary that it encourages family participation in the decision of minors to seek family planning services and that it provides counseling to minors on how to resist attempts to coerce minors into engaging in sexual activities.

SEC. 210. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no provider of services under title X of the PHS Act shall be exempt from any State law requiring notification or the reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape, or incest.

SEC. 211. None of the funds appropriated by this Act (including funds appropriated to any trust fund) may be used to carry out the Medicare Advantage program if the Secretary denies participation in such program to an otherwise eligible entity (including a Provider Sponsored Organization) because the entity informs the Secretary that it will not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or provide referrals for abortions: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall make appropriate prospective adjustments to the capitation payment to such an entity (based on an actuarially sound estimate of the expected costs of providing the service to such entity's enrollees): *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to change the Medicare program's coverage for such services and a Medicare Advantage organization described in this section shall be responsible for informing enrollees where to obtain information about all Medicare covered services.

SEC. 212. In order for HHS to carry out international health activities, including HIV/AIDS and other infectious disease, chronic and environmental disease, and other health activities abroad during fiscal year 2014:

(1) The Secretary may exercise authority equivalent to that available to the Secretary of State in section 2(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956. The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of State and relevant Chief of Mission to ensure that the authority provided in this section is exercised in a manner consistent with section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 and other applicable statutes administered by the Department of State.

(2) The Secretary is authorized to provide such funds by advance or reimbursement to the Secretary of State as may be necessary to pay the costs of acquisition, lease, alteration, renovation, and management of facilities outside of the United States for the use of HHS. The Department of State shall cooperate fully with the Secretary to ensure that HHS has secure, safe, functional facilities that comply with applicable regulation governing location, setback, and other facilities requirements and serve the purposes established by this Act. The Secretary is authorized, in consultation with the Secretary of State, through grant or cooperative agreement, to make available to public or non-profit private institutions or agencies in participating foreign countries, funds to acquire, lease, alter, or renovate facilities in those countries as necessary to conduct programs of assistance for international health activities, including activities relating to HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, chronic and environmental diseases, and other health activities abroad.

(3) The Secretary is authorized to provide to personnel appointed or assigned by the Secretary to serve abroad, allowances and benefits similar to those provided under chapter 9 of title I of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, and 22 U.S.C. 4081 through 4086 and subject to such regulations prescribed by the Secretary. The Secretary is further authorized to provide locality-based comparability payments (stated as a percentage) up to the amount of the locality-based comparability payment (stated as a percentage) that would be payable to such personnel under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code if such personnel's official duty station were in the District of Columbia. Leaves of absence for personnel under this subsection shall be on the same basis as that provided under subsection I of chapter 63 of title 5, United

States Code, or section 903 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, to individuals serving in the Foreign Service.

SEC. 213. (a) **AUTHORITY.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of NIH ("Director") may use funds available under section 402(b)(7) or 402(b)(12) of the PHS Act to enter into transactions (other than contracts, cooperative agreements, or grants) to carry out research identified pursuant to such section 402(b)(7) (pertaining to the Common Fund) or research and activities described in such section 402(b)(12).

(b) **PEER REVIEW.**—In entering into transactions under subsection (a), the Director may utilize such peer review procedures (including consultation with appropriate scientific experts) as the Director determines to be appropriate to obtain assessments of scientific and technical merit. Such procedures shall apply to such transactions in lieu of the peer review and advisory council review procedures that would otherwise be required under sections 301(a)(3), 405(b)(1)(B), 405(b)(2), 406(a)(3)(A), 492, and 494 of the PHS Act.

SEC. 214. Funds which are available for Individual Learning Accounts for employees of CDC and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry ("ATSDR") may be transferred to appropriate accounts of CDC, to be available only for Individual Learning Accounts: *Provided*, That such funds may be used for any individual full-time equivalent employee while such employee is employed either by CDC or ATSDR.

SEC. 215. Not to exceed \$45,000,000 of funds appropriated by this Act to the institutes and centers of the National Institutes of Health may be used for alteration, repair, or improvement of facilities, as necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of the activities authorized herein, at not to exceed \$3,500,000 per project.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 216. Of the amounts made available for NIH, 1 percent of the amount made available for National Research Service Awards ("NRSA") shall be made available to the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration to make NRSA awards for research in primary medical care to individuals affiliated with entities who have received grants or contracts under section 747 of the PHS Act, and 1 percent of the amount made available for NRSA shall be made available to the Director of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality to make NRSA awards for health service research.

SEC. 217. None of the funds made available in this title may be used, in whole or in part, to advocate or promote gun control.

SEC. 218. (a) The Secretary shall establish a publicly accessible Web site to provide information regarding the uses of funds made available under section 4002 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 ("ACA").

(b) With respect to funds provided under section 4002 of the ACA, the Secretary shall include on the Web site established under subsection (a) at a minimum the following information:

(1) In the case of each transfer of funds under section 4002(c), a statement indicating the program or activity receiving funds, the operating division or office that will administer the funds, and the planned uses of the funds, to be posted not later than the day after the transfer is made.

(2) Identification (along with a link to the full text) of each funding opportunity announcement, request for proposals, or other

announcement or solicitation of proposals for grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts intended to be awarded using such funds, to be posted not later than the day after the announcement or solicitation is issued.

(3) Identification of each grant, cooperative agreement, or contract with a value of \$25,000 or more awarded using such funds, including the purpose of the award and the identity of the recipient, to be posted not later than 5 days after the award is made.

(4) A report detailing the uses of all funds transferred under section 4002(c) during the fiscal year, to be posted not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year.

(c) With respect to awards made in fiscal years 2013 and 2014, the Secretary shall also include on the Web site established under subsection (a), semi-annual reports from each entity awarded a grant, cooperative agreement, or contract from such funds with a value of \$25,000 or more, summarizing the activities undertaken and identifying any sub-grants or sub-contracts awarded (including the purpose of the award and the identity of the recipient), to be posted not later than 30 days after the end of each 6-month period.

(d) In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall:

(1) present the information required in subsection (b)(1) on a single webpage or on a single database;

(2) ensure that all information required in this section is directly accessible from the single webpage or database; and

(3) ensure that all information required in this section is able to be organized by program or State.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 219. (a) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall transfer funds appropriated under section 4002 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 ("ACA") to the accounts specified, in the amounts specified, and for the activities specified under the heading "Prevention and Public Health Fund" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this Consolidated Act) accompanying this Act.

(b) Notwithstanding section 4002(c) of the ACA, the Secretary may not further transfer these amounts.

(c) Funds transferred for activities authorized under section 2821 of the PHS Act shall be made available without reference to section 2821(b) of such Act.

SEC. 220. (a) The Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority ("BARDA") may enter into a contract, for more than one but no more than 10 program years, for purchase of research services or of security countermeasures, as that term is defined in section 319F-2(c)(1)(B) of the PHS Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b(c)(1)(B)), if—

(1) funds are available and obligated—

(A) for the full period of the contract or for the first fiscal year in which the contract is in effect; and

(B) for the estimated costs associated with a necessary termination of the contract; and

(2) the Secretary determines that a multi-year contract will serve the best interests of the Federal Government by encouraging full and open competition or promoting economy in administration, performance, and operation of BARDA's programs.

(b) A contract entered into under this section:

(1) shall include a termination clause as described by subsection (c) of section 3903 of title 41, United States Code; and

(2) shall be subject to the congressional notice requirement stated in subsection (d) of such section.

SEC. 221. (a) The Secretary shall publish in the fiscal year 2015 budget justification and on Departmental Web sites information concerning the employment of full-time equivalent Federal employees or contractors for the purposes of implementing, administering, enforcing, or otherwise carrying out the provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 ("ACA"), and the amendments made by that Act, in the proposed fiscal year and the 4 prior fiscal years.

(b) With respect to employees or contractors supported by all funds appropriated for purposes of carrying out the ACA (and the amendments made by that Act), the Secretary shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) For each such fiscal year, the section of such Act under which such funds were appropriated, a statement indicating the program, project, or activity receiving such funds, the Federal operating division or office that administers such program, and the amount of funding received in discretionary or mandatory appropriations.

(2) For each such fiscal year, the number of full-time equivalent employees or contracted employees assigned to each authorized and funded provision detailed in accordance with paragraph (1).

(c) In carrying out this section, the Secretary may exclude from the report employees or contractors who:

(1) Are supported through appropriations enacted in laws other than the ACA and work on programs that existed prior to the passage of the ACA;

(2) spend less than 50 percent of their time on activities funded by or newly authorized in the ACA;

(3) or who work on contracts for which FTE reporting is not a requirement of their contract, such as fixed-price contracts.

SEC. 222. In addition to the amounts otherwise available for "Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Program Management", the Secretary of Health and Human Services may transfer up to \$305,000,000 to such account from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund to support program management activity related to the Medicare Program: *Provided*, That except for the foregoing purpose, such funds may not be used to support any provision of Public Law 111-148 or Public Law 111-152 (or any amendment made by either such Public Law) or to supplant any other amounts within such account.

SEC. 223. In lieu of the timeframe specified in section 338E(c)(2) of the PHS Act, terminations described in such section may occur up to 60 days after the execution of a contract awarded in fiscal year 2014 under section 338B of such Act.

SEC. 224. The Secretary shall publish, as part of the fiscal year 2015 budget of the President submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, information that details the uses of all funds used by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services specifically for Health Insurance Marketplaces for each fiscal year since the enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148) and the proposed uses for such funds for fiscal year 2015. Such information shall include, for each such fiscal year—

(1) the section(s) of such Act under which such funds were appropriated or used;

(2) the program, project, or activity for which such funds were used;

(3) the amount of funds that were used for the Health Insurance Marketplaces within each such program, project, or activity; and

(4) the milestones completed for data hub functionality and implementation readiness.

SEC. 225. Activities authorized under part A of title IV and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act (except for activities authorized in section 403(b)) shall continue through September 30, 2014, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2013, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 226. The Secretary shall include in the fiscal year 2016 budget justification an analysis of how section 2713 of the PHS Act will impact eligibility for discretionary HHS programs.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2014".

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

For carrying out title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (referred to in this Act as "ESEA") and section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (referred to in this Act as "HEA"), \$15,552,693,000, of which \$4,625,762,000 shall become available on July 1, 2014, and shall remain available through September 30, 2015, and of which \$10,841,177,000 shall become available on October 1, 2014, and shall remain available through September 30, 2015, for academic year 2014-2015: *Provided*, That \$6,459,401,000 shall be for basic grants under section 1124 of the ESEA: *Provided further*, That up to \$3,984,000 of these funds shall be available to the Secretary of Education (referred to in this title as "Secretary") on October 1, 2013, to obtain annually updated local educational agency-level census poverty data from the Bureau of the Census: *Provided further*, That \$1,362,301,000 shall be for concentration grants under section 1124A of the ESEA: *Provided further*, That \$3,281,550,000 shall be for targeted grants under section 1125 of the ESEA: *Provided further*, That \$3,281,550,000 shall be for education finance incentive grants under section 1125A of the ESEA: *Provided further*, That funds available under sections 1124, 1124A, 1125 and 1125A of the ESEA may be used to provide homeless children and youths with services not ordinarily provided to other students under those sections, including supporting the liaison designated pursuant to section 722(g)(1)(J)(ii) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, and providing transportation pursuant to section 722(g)(1)(J)(iii) of such Act: *Provided further*, That \$880,000 shall be to carry out sections 1501 and 1503 of the ESEA: *Provided further*, That \$505,756,000 shall be available for school improvement grants under section 1003(g) of the ESEA, which shall be allocated by the Secretary through the formula described in section 1003(g)(2) and shall be used consistent with the requirements of section 1003(g), except that State and local educational agencies may use such funds to serve any school eligible to receive assistance under part A of title I that has not made adequate yearly progress for at least 2 years or is in the State's lowest quintile of performance based on proficiency rates and, in the case of secondary schools, priority shall be given to those schools with graduation rates below 60 percent: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 1003(g)(5)(C) of the ESEA, the Secretary may

permit a State educational agency to establish an award period of up to 5 years for each participating local educational agency: *Provided further*, That funds available for school improvement grants may be used by a local educational agency to implement a whole-school reform strategy for a school using an evidence-based strategy that ensures whole-school reform is undertaken in partnership with a strategy developer offering a whole-school reform program that is based on at least a moderate level of evidence that the program will have a statistically significant effect on student outcomes, including more than one well-designed or well-implemented experimental or quasi-experimental study: *Provided further*, That funds available for school improvement grants may be used by a local educational agency to implement an alternative State-determined school improvement strategy that has been established by a State educational agency with the approval of the Secretary: *Provided further*, That a local educational agency that is determined to be eligible for services under subpart 1 or 2 of part B of title VI of the ESEA may modify not more than one element of a school improvement grant model: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 1003(g)(5)(A), each State educational agency may establish a maximum subgrant size of not more than \$2,000,000 for each participating school applicable to such funds: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may reserve up to 5 percent of the funds available for section 1003(g) of the ESEA to carry out activities to build State and local educational agency capacity to implement effectively the school improvement grants program: *Provided further*, That \$158,000,000 shall be available under section 1502 of the ESEA for a comprehensive literacy development and education program to advance literacy skills, including pre-literacy skills, reading, and writing, for students from birth through grade 12, including limited-English-proficient students and students with disabilities, of which one-half of 1 percent shall be reserved for the Secretary of the Interior for such a program at schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Education, one-half of 1 percent shall be reserved for grants to the outlying areas for such a program, up to 5 percent may be reserved for national activities, and the remainder shall be used to award competitive grants to State educational agencies for such a program, of which a State educational agency may reserve up to 5 percent for State leadership activities, including technical assistance and training, data collection, reporting, and administration, and shall subgrant not less than 95 percent to local educational agencies or, in the case of early literacy, to local educational agencies or other nonprofit providers of early childhood education that partner with a public or private nonprofit organization or agency with a demonstrated record of effectiveness in improving the early literacy development of children from birth through kindergarten entry and in providing professional development in early literacy, giving priority to such agencies or other entities serving greater numbers or percentages of disadvantaged children: *Provided further*, That the State educational agency shall ensure that at least 15 percent of the subgranted funds are used to serve children from birth through age 5, 40 percent are used to serve students in kindergarten through grade 5, and 40 percent are used to serve students in middle and high school including an equitable distribution of funds between middle and high schools: *Provided further*, That eligible entities receiving sub-

grants from State educational agencies shall use such funds for services and activities that have the characteristics of effective literacy instruction through professional development, screening and assessment, targeted interventions for students reading below grade level and other research-based methods of improving classroom instruction and practice.

IMPACT AID

For carrying out programs of financial assistance to federally affected schools authorized by title VIII of the ESEA, \$1,288,603,000, of which \$1,151,233,000 shall be for basic support payments under section 8003(b), \$48,316,000 shall be for payments for children with disabilities under section 8003(d), \$17,406,000 shall be for construction under section 8007(a), \$66,813,000 shall be for Federal property payments under section 8002, and \$4,835,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for facilities maintenance under section 8008: *Provided*, That for purposes of computing the amount of a payment for an eligible local educational agency under section 8003(a) for school year 2013–2014, children enrolled in a school of such agency that would otherwise be eligible for payment under section 8003(a)(1)(B) of such Act, but due to the deployment of both parents or legal guardians, or a parent or legal guardian having sole custody of such children, or due to the death of a military parent or legal guardian while on active duty (so long as such children reside on Federal property as described in section 8003(a)(1)(B)), are no longer eligible under such section, shall be considered as eligible students under such section, provided such students remain in average daily attendance at a school in the same local educational agency they attended prior to their change in eligibility status.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

For carrying out school improvement activities authorized by parts A and B of title II, part B of title IV, parts A and B of title VI, and parts B and C of title VII of the ESEA; the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act; section 203 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002; the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003; and the Civil Rights Act of 1964, \$4,397,391,000, of which \$2,580,358,000 shall become available on July 1, 2014, and remain available through September 30, 2015, and of which \$1,681,441,000 shall become available on October 1, 2014, and shall remain available through September 30, 2015, for academic year 2014–2015: *Provided*, That funds made available to carry out part B of title VII of the ESEA may be used for construction, renovation, and modernization of any elementary school, secondary school, or structure related to an elementary school or secondary school, run by the Department of Education of the State of Hawaii, that serves a predominantly Native Hawaiian student body: *Provided further*, That funds made available to carry out part C of title VII of the ESEA shall be awarded on a competitive basis, and also may be used for construction: *Provided further*, That \$48,445,000 shall be available to carry out section 203 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002: *Provided further*, That \$16,699,000 shall be available to carry out the Supplemental Education Grants program for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands: *Provided further*, That up to 5 percent of the amount referred to in the previous proviso may be reserved by the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands to administer the

Supplemental Education Grants programs and to obtain technical assistance, oversight and consultancy services in the administration of these grants and to reimburse the United States Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education for such services: *Provided further*, That up to 2 percent of the funds for subpart 1 of part A of title II of the ESEA shall be reserved by the Secretary for competitive awards for teacher or principal recruitment and training or professional enhancement activities to national not-for-profit organizations, of which up to 10 percent may be used for related research, dissemination, evaluation, technical assistance, and outreach activities: *Provided further*, That \$149,717,000 shall be to carry out part B of title II of the ESEA.

INDIAN EDUCATION

For expenses necessary to carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided, title VII, part A of the ESEA, \$123,939,000.

INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT

For carrying out activities authorized by part G of title I, subpart 5 of part A and parts C and D of title II, parts B, C, and D of title V of the ESEA, and sections 14006 and 14007 of division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as amended, \$1,181,317,000: *Provided*, That \$250,000,000 shall be available through December 31, 2014 for awards to States, in accordance with the applicable requirements of section 14006 of division A of Public Law 111–5, as amended: *Provided further*, That the Secretary, jointly with the Secretary of HHS, shall use all funds made available under the immediately preceding proviso to make competitive awards in accordance with such section 14006 to States for improving early childhood care and education, except that, notwithstanding sections 14006(a) and 14005(d)(6) of such division, such awards may be limited to activities that build the capacity within the State to develop, enhance, or expand high-quality preschool programs, including comprehensive services and family engagement, for preschool-aged children from families at or below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line: *Provided further*, That each State may subgrant a portion of such grant funds to local educational agencies and other early learning providers (including but not limited to Head Start programs and licensed child care providers), or consortia thereof, for the implementation of high-quality preschool programs for children from families at or below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line: *Provided further*, That subgrantees that are local educational agencies shall form strong partnerships with early learning providers and that subgrantees that are early learning providers shall form strong partnerships with local educational agencies, in order to carry out the requirements of the subgrant: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the second proviso, up to 3 percent of such funds for improving early childhood care and education shall be available for technical assistance, evaluation, and other national activities related to such grants: *Provided further*, That not later than 30 days prior to the announcement of a competition under such section 14006 pursuant to the requirements of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report outlining the proposed competition and priorities to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall administer State grants for improving early childhood care and education under such section jointly with the Secretary of HHS on such terms as such Secretaries set

forth in an interagency agreement: *Provided further*, That up to \$141,602,000 shall be available through December 31, 2014 for section 14007 of division A of Public Law 111-5, and up to 5 percent of such funds may be used for technical assistance and the evaluation of activities carried out under such section: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may renew a grant made under section 14007 for additional 1-year periods, for fiscal year 2014 and thereafter, if the grantee is meeting its performance targets, up to a total award period of 6 years: *Provided further*, That the education facilities clearinghouse established through a competitive award process in fiscal year 2013 is authorized to collect and disseminate information on effective educational practices and the latest research regarding the planning, design, financing, construction, improvement, operation, and maintenance of safe, healthy, high-performance public facilities for early learning programs, kindergarten through grade 12, and higher education: *Provided further*, That \$288,771,000 of the funds for subpart 1 of part D of title V of the ESEA shall be for competitive grants to local educational agencies, including charter schools that are local educational agencies, or States, or partnerships of: (1) a local educational agency, a State, or both; and (2) at least one nonprofit organization to develop and implement performance-based compensation systems for teachers, principals, and other personnel in high-need schools: *Provided further*, That such performance-based compensation systems must consider gains in student academic achievement as well as classroom evaluations conducted multiple times during each school year among other factors and provide educators with incentives to take on additional responsibilities and leadership roles: *Provided further*, That recipients of such grants shall demonstrate that such performance-based compensation systems are developed with the input of teachers and school leaders in the schools and local educational agencies to be served by the grant: *Provided further*, That recipients of such grants may use such funds to develop or improve systems and tools (which may be developed and used for the entire local educational agency or only for schools served under the grant) that would enhance the quality and success of the compensation system, such as high-quality teacher evaluations and tools to measure growth in student achievement: *Provided further*, That applications for such grants shall include a plan to sustain financially the activities conducted and systems developed under the grant once the grant period has expired: *Provided further*, That up to 5 percent of such funds for competitive grants shall be available for technical assistance, training, peer review of applications, program outreach, and evaluation activities: *Provided further*, That of the funds available for part B of title V of the ESEA, the Secretary shall use not less than \$11,000,000 to carry out activities under section 5205(b) and shall use not less than \$12,000,000 for subpart 2: *Provided further*, That of the funds available for subpart 1 of part B of title V of the ESEA, and notwithstanding section 5205(a), the Secretary shall reserve not less than \$45,000,000 to make multiple awards to non-profit charter management organizations and other entities that are not for-profit entities for the replication and expansion of successful charter school models and shall reserve up to \$11,000,000 to carry out the activities described in section 5205(a), including improving quality and oversight of charter schools and providing technical assistance and

grants to authorized public chartering agencies in order to increase the number of high-performing charter schools: *Provided further*, That funds available for part B of title V of the ESEA may be used for grants that support preschool education in charter schools: *Provided further*, That each application submitted pursuant to section 5203(a) shall describe a plan to monitor and hold accountable authorized public chartering agencies through such activities as providing technical assistance or establishing a professional development program, which may include evaluation, planning, training, and systems development for staff of authorized public chartering agencies to improve the capacity of such agencies in the State to authorize, monitor, and hold accountable charter schools: *Provided further*, That each application submitted pursuant to section 5203(a) shall contain assurances that State law, regulations, or other policies require that: (1) each authorized charter school in the State operate under a legally binding charter or performance contract between itself and the school's authorized public chartering agency that describes the rights and responsibilities of the school and the public chartering agency; conduct annual, timely, and independent audits of the school's financial statements that are filed with the school's authorized public chartering agency; and demonstrate improved student academic achievement; and (2) authorized public chartering agencies use increases in student academic achievement for all groups of students described in section 1111(b)(2)(C)(v) of the ESEA as the most important factor when determining to renew or revoke a school's charter.

SAFE SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

For carrying out activities authorized by part A of title IV and subparts 1, 2, and 10 of part D of title V of the ESEA, \$270,892,000: *Provided*, That \$90,000,000 shall be available for subpart 2 of part A of title IV, of which up to \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the Project School Emergency Response to Violence ("Project SERV") program to provide education-related services to local educational agencies and institutions of higher education in which the learning environment has been disrupted due to a violent or traumatic crisis: *Provided further*, That \$56,754,000 shall be available for Promise Neighborhoods and shall be available through December 31, 2014.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

For carrying out part A of title III of the ESEA, \$723,400,000, which shall become available on July 1, 2014, and shall remain available through September 30, 2015, except that 6.5 percent of such amount shall be available on October 1, 2013, and shall remain available through September 30, 2015, to carry out activities under section 3111(c)(1)(C): *Provided*, That the Secretary shall use estimates of the American Community Survey child counts for the most recent 3-year period available to calculate allocations under such part.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

For carrying out the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004, \$12,497,300,000, of which \$2,981,201,000 shall become available on July 1, 2014, and shall remain available through September 30, 2015, and of which \$9,283,383,000 shall become available on October 1, 2014, and shall remain available through September 30, 2015, for academic year 2014-2015: *Provided*, That the amount for section 611(b)(2) of the IDEA shall be equal to the lesser of the amount available for that activity during fiscal year

2013, increased by the amount of inflation as specified in section 619(d)(2)(B) of the IDEA, or the percent change in the funds appropriated under section 611(i) of the IDEA, but not less than the amount for that activity during fiscal year 2013: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall, without regard to section 611(d) of the IDEA, distribute to all other States (as that term is defined in section 611(g)(2)), subject to the third proviso, any amount by which a State's allocation under section 611(d), from funds appropriated under this heading, is reduced under section 612(a)(18)(B), according to the following: 85 percent on the basis of the States' relative populations of children aged 3 through 21 who are of the same age as children with disabilities for whom the State ensures the availability of a free appropriate public education under this part, and 15 percent to States on the basis of the States' relative populations of those children who are living in poverty: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may not distribute any funds under the previous proviso to any State whose reduction in allocation from funds appropriated under this heading made funds available for such a distribution: *Provided further*, That the States shall allocate such funds distributed under the second proviso to local educational agencies in accordance with section 611(f): *Provided further*, That the amount by which a State's allocation under section 611(d) of the IDEA is reduced under section 612(a)(18)(B) and the amounts distributed to States under the previous provisos in fiscal year 2012 or any subsequent year shall not be considered in calculating the awards under section 611(d) for fiscal year 2013 or for any subsequent fiscal years: *Provided further*, That the funds reserved under 611(c) of the IDEA may be used to provide technical assistance to States to improve the capacity of the States to meet the data collection requirements of sections 616 and 618 and to administer and carry out other services and activities to improve data collection, coordination, quality, and use under parts B and C of the IDEA: *Provided further*, That funds made available for the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004 may be used to support expenses associated with the Special Olympics National and World Games: *Provided further*, That the level of effort a local educational agency must meet under section 613(a)(2)(A)(iii) of the IDEA, in the year after it fails to maintain effort is the level of effort that would have been required in the absence of that failure and not the LEA's reduced level of expenditures.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Assistive Technology Act of 1998, and the Helen Keller National Center Act, \$3,680,497,000, of which \$3,302,053,000 shall be for grants for vocational rehabilitation services under title I of the Rehabilitation Act: *Provided*, That the Secretary may use amounts provided in this Act that remain available subsequent to the reallocation of funds to States pursuant to section 110(b) of the Rehabilitation Act for innovative activities aimed at improving the outcomes of individuals with disabilities as defined in section 7(20)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act, including activities aimed at improving the education and post-school outcomes of children receiving Supplemental Security Income ("SSI") and their families that may result in long-term improvement in the SSI child recipient's economic status and self-sufficiency: *Provided further*, That from the

remaining available amounts that are not used to carry out activities aimed at improving the education and post-school outcomes of children receiving SSI and their families authorized in the previous proviso, up to \$20,000,000 may be used for other innovative activities aimed at improving the outcomes of individuals with disabilities as defined in section 7(20)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act: *Provided further*, That States may award subgrants for a portion of the funds to other public and private, non-profit entities: *Provided further*, That any funds made available subsequent to reallocation for innovative activities aimed at improving the outcomes of individuals with disabilities shall remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That \$2,000,000 shall be for competitive grants to support alternative financing programs that provide for the purchase of assistive technology devices, such as a low-interest loan fund; an interest buy-down program; a revolving loan fund; a loan guarantee; or insurance program: *Provided further*, That applicants shall provide an assurance that, and information describing the manner in which, the alternative financing program will expand and emphasize consumer choice and control: *Provided further*, That State agencies and community-based disability organizations that are directed by and operated for individuals with disabilities shall be eligible to compete.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, \$24,456,000.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

For the National Technical Institute for the Deaf under titles I and II of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986, \$66,291,000: *Provided*, That from the total amount available, the Institute may at its discretion use funds for the endowment program as authorized under section 207 of such Act.

GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

For the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, and the partial support of Gallaudet University under titles I and II of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986, \$119,000,000: *Provided*, That from the total amount available, the University may at its discretion use funds for the endowment program as authorized under section 207 of such Act.

CAREER, TECHNICAL, AND ADULT EDUCATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 and the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act ("AEFLA"), \$1,702,686,000, of which \$911,686,000 shall become available on July 1, 2014, and shall remain available through September 30, 2015, and of which \$791,000,000 shall become available on October 1, 2014, and shall remain available through September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That of the amount provided for Adult Education State Grants, \$70,811,000 shall be made available for integrated English literacy and civics education services to immigrants and other limited-English-proficient populations: *Provided further*, That of the amount reserved for integrated English literacy and civics education, notwithstanding section 211 of the AEFLA, 65 percent shall be allocated to States based on a State's absolute need as determined by calculating each State's share of a 10-year average of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services data for immigrants

admitted for legal permanent residence for the 10 most recent years, and 35 percent allocated to States that experienced growth as measured by the average of the 3 most recent years for which United States Citizenship and Immigration Services data for immigrants admitted for legal permanent residence are available, except that no State shall be allocated an amount less than \$60,000: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available for AEFLA, \$13,712,000 shall be for national leadership activities under section 243.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

For carrying out subparts 1, 3, and 10 of part A, and part C of title IV of the HEA, \$24,486,210,000, which shall remain available through September 30, 2015.

The maximum Pell Grant for which a student shall be eligible during award year 2014–2015 shall be \$4,860.

STUDENT AID ADMINISTRATION

For Federal administrative expenses to carry out part D of title I, and subparts 1, 3, 9, and 10 of part A, and parts B, C, D, and E of title IV of the HEA, \$1,166,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

HIGHER EDUCATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, titles II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII of the HEA, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, and section 117 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006, \$1,925,408,000: *Provided*, That \$575,000 shall be for data collection and evaluation activities for programs under the HEA, including such activities needed to comply with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act to carry out title VI of the HEA and section 102(b)(6) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 may be used to support visits and study in foreign countries by individuals who are participating in advanced foreign language training and international studies in areas that are vital to United States national security and who plan to apply their language skills and knowledge of these countries in the fields of government, the professions, or international development: *Provided further*, That of the funds referred to in the preceding proviso up to 1 percent may be used for program evaluation, national outreach, and information dissemination activities: *Provided further*, That, of the amount available under subpart 2 of part A of title VII of the HEA, the Secretary may use up to \$1,485,000 to fund continuation awards for projects originally supported under subpart 1 of part A of title VII of the HEA: *Provided further*, That up to 1.5 percent of the funds made available under chapter 2 of subpart 2 of part A of title IV may be used for evaluation.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

For partial support of Howard University, \$221,821,000, of which not less than \$3,405,000 shall be for a matching endowment grant pursuant to the Howard University Endowment Act and shall remain available until expended.

COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM

For Federal administrative expenses to carry out activities related to existing facility loans pursuant to section 121 of the HEA, \$435,000.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans, \$19,096,000, as authorized pursuant to part D

of title III of the HEA, which shall remain available through September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$303,593,000: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used to support loans to public and private Historically Black Colleges and Universities without regard to the limitations within section 344(a) of the HEA.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the Historically Black College and University Capital Financing Program entered into pursuant to part D of title III of the HEA, \$334,000.

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCES

For carrying out activities authorized by the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002, the National Assessment of Educational Progress Authorization Act, section 208 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002, and section 664 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, \$576,935,000, which shall remain available through September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That funds available to carry out section 208 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act may be used to link Statewide elementary and secondary data systems with early childhood, postsecondary, and workforce data systems, or to further develop such systems: *Provided further*, That up to \$6,000,000 of the funds available to carry out section 208 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act may be used for awards to public or private organizations or agencies to support activities to improve data coordination, quality, and use at the local, State, and national levels.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Department of Education Organization Act, including rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and hire of three passenger motor vehicles, \$422,917,000, of which up to \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for relocation of, and renovation of buildings occupied by, Department staff.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For expenses necessary for the Office for Civil Rights, as authorized by section 203 of the Department of Education Organization Act, \$98,356,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General, as authorized by section 212 of the Department of Education Organization Act, \$57,791,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No funds appropriated in this Act may be used for the transportation of students or teachers (or for the purchase of equipment for such transportation) in order to overcome racial imbalance in any school or school system, or for the transportation of students or teachers (or for the purchase of equipment for such transportation) in order to carry out a plan of racial desegregation of any school or school system.

SEC. 302. None of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to require, directly or indirectly, the transportation of any student to a school other than the school which is nearest the student's home, except for a student requiring special education, to the school offering such special education, in order to comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. For the purpose of this

section an indirect requirement of transportation of students includes the transportation of students to carry out a plan involving the reorganization of the grade structure of schools, the pairing of schools, or the clustering of schools, or any combination of grade restructuring, pairing, or clustering. The prohibition described in this section does not include the establishment of magnet schools.

SEC. 303. No funds appropriated in this Act may be used to prevent the implementation of programs of voluntary prayer and meditation in the public schools.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 304. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) which are appropriated for the Department of Education in this Act may be transferred between appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: *Provided*, That the transfer authority granted by this section shall not be used to create any new program or to fund any project or activity for which no funds are provided in this Act: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

SEC. 305. The Outlying Areas may consolidate funds received under this Act, pursuant to 48 U.S.C. 1469a, under part A of title V of the ESEA.

SEC. 306. Section 105(f)(1)(B)(ix) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (48 U.S.C. 1921d(f)(1)(B)(ix)) shall be applied by substituting “2014” for “2009”.

SEC. 307. (a) Section 206 of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3416) is amended—

(1) by striking out the heading and inserting “Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education”;

(2) by striking out “Office of Vocational and Adult Education” and inserting “Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education”;

(3) by striking out “Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education” and inserting “Assistant Secretary for Career, Technical, and Adult Education”; and

(4) by striking out “vocational and adult education” each place it appears and inserting “career, technical, and adult education”.

(b) Section 202 of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3412) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)(C), by striking out “Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education” and inserting “Assistant Secretary for Career, Technical, and Adult Education”; and

(2) in subsection (h), by striking out “Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education” each place it appears and inserting “Assistant Secretary for Career, Technical, and Adult Education”.

(c) Section 1 of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3401 note) is amended by striking out the entry for section 206 and inserting “Sec. 206. Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education.”.

(d) Section 114(b)(1) of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2324(b)(1)) is amended by striking out “Office of Vocational and Adult Education” and inserting “Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education”.

SEC. 308. The Secretary may reserve funds under section 9601 of the ESEA (subject to the limitations in subsections (b) and (c) of that section) in order to carry out activities authorized under that section with respect

to any ESEA program funded in this Act and without respect to the source of funds for those activities: *Provided*, That any funds reserved under this section shall be available from July 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That not later than 10 days prior to the initial obligation of funds reserved under this section, the Secretary shall submit an evaluation plan to the Senate Committees on Appropriations and Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the House Committees on Appropriations and Education and the Workforce which identifies the source and amount of funds reserved under this section, the impact on program grantees if funds are withheld, and the programs to be evaluated with such funds.

SEC. 309. (a) CONSOLIDATIONS.—For fiscal year 2006 and each succeeding fiscal year, if a local educational agency described in subsection (b) is formed at any time after 1938 by the consolidation of 2 or more former school districts, the local educational agency may elect to have the Secretary determine its eligibility for any fiscal year on the basis of 1 or more of those former districts, as designated by the local educational agency.

(b) ELIGIBLE LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—A local educational agency referred to in subsection (a) is—

(1) any local educational agency that, for fiscal year 1994 or any preceding fiscal year, applied, and was determined to be eligible under, section 2(c) of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874, 81st Congress) as that section was in effect for that fiscal year; or

(2) a local educational agency formed by the consolidation of 2 or more districts, at least 1 of which was eligible for assistance under this section for the fiscal year preceding the year of the consolidation, if—

(A) for fiscal years 2006 through 2013 the local educational agency notified the Secretary not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) for fiscal year 2014 the local educational agency includes the designation in its application under section 8005 or any timely amendment to such application.

(c) AMOUNT.—A local educational agency eligible under subsection (b) shall receive a foundation payment as provided for under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (h)(1), as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, except that the foundation payment shall be calculated based on the most recent payment received by the local educational agency based on its former common status.

SEC. 310. The Secretary of Education shall—

(1) modify the Free Application for Federal Student Aid described in section 483 of the HEA so that the Free Application for Federal Student Aid contains an individual box for the purpose of identifying students who are foster youth or were in the foster care system; and

(2) utilize such identification as a tool to notify students who are foster youth or were in the foster care system of their potential eligibility for Federal student aid, including postsecondary education programs through the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program and any other Federal programs under which such students may be eligible to receive assistance.

This title may be cited as the “Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2014”.

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled established by Public Law 92–28, \$5,257,000.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Corporation for National and Community Service (referred to in this title as “CNCS”) to carry out the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (referred to in this title as “1973 Act”) and the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (referred to in this title as “1990 Act”), \$756,849,000, notwithstanding sections 198B(b)(3), 198S(g), 501(a)(6), 501(a)(4)(C), and 501(a)(4)(F) of the 1990 Act: *Provided*, That of the amounts provided under this heading: (1) up to 1 percent of program grant funds may be used to defray the costs of conducting grant application reviews, including the use of outside peer reviewers and electronic management of the grants cycle; (2) \$70,000,000 shall be available for expenses authorized under section 501(a)(4)(E) of the 1990 Act; (3) \$15,038,000 shall be available to provide assistance to State commissions on national and community service, under section 126(a) of the 1990 Act and notwithstanding section 501(a)(5)(B) of the 1990 Act; (4) \$30,000,000 shall be available to carry out subtitle E of the 1990 Act; and (5) \$3,800,000 shall be available for expenses authorized under section 501(a)(4)(F) of the 1990 Act, which, notwithstanding the provisions of section 198P shall be awarded by CNCS on a competitive basis: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 20 percent of funds made available under section 501(a)(4)(E) of the 1990 Act may be used for Social Innovation Funds Pilot Program-related performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects: *Provided further*, That, with respect to the previous proviso, any funds obligated for such projects shall remain available for disbursement until expended, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1552(a), and that any funds deobligated from such projects shall immediately be available for activities authorized under 198K of such Act.

PAYMENT TO THE NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For payment to the National Service Trust established under subtitle D of title I of the 1990 Act, \$207,368,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That CNCS may transfer additional funds from the amount provided within “Operating Expenses” allocated to grants under subtitle C of title I of the 1990 Act to the National Service Trust upon determination that such transfer is necessary to support the activities of national service participants and after notice is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That amounts appropriated for or transferred to the National Service Trust may be invested under section 145(b) of the 1990 Act without regard to the requirement to apportion funds under 31 U.S.C. 1513(b).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of administration as provided under section 501(a)(5) of the 1990 Act and under section 504(a) of the 1973 Act, including payment of salaries, authorized travel, hire of passenger motor vehicles, the

rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, the employment of experts and consultants authorized under 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$2,500 for official reception and representation expenses, \$80,737,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$5,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. CNCS shall make any significant changes to program requirements, service delivery or policy only through public notice and comment rulemaking. For fiscal year 2014, during any grant selection process, an officer or employee of CNCS shall not knowingly disclose any covered grant selection information regarding such selection, directly or indirectly, to any person other than an officer or employee of CNCS that is authorized by CNCS to receive such information.

SEC. 402. AmeriCorps programs receiving grants under the National Service Trust program shall meet an overall minimum share requirement of 24 percent for the first 3 years that they receive AmeriCorps funding, and thereafter shall meet the overall minimum share requirement as provided in section 2521.60 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations, without regard to the operating costs match requirement in section 121(e) or the member support Federal share limitations in section 140 of the 1990 Act, and subject to partial waiver consistent with section 2521.70 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 403. Donations made to CNCS under section 196 of the 1990 Act for the purposes of financing programs and operations under titles I and II of the 1973 Act or subtitle B, C, D, or E of title I of the 1990 Act shall be used to supplement and not supplant current programs and operations.

SEC. 404. In addition to the requirements in section 146(a) of the 1990 Act, use of an educational award for the purpose described in section 148(a)(4) shall be limited to individuals who are veterans as defined under section 101 of the Act.

SEC. 405. For the purpose of carrying out section 189D of the 1990 Act:

(1) Entities described in paragraph (a) of such section shall be considered "qualified entities" under section 3 of the National Child Protection Act of 1993 ("NCPA"); and

(2) Individuals described in such section shall be considered "volunteers" under section 3 of NCPA; and

(3) State Commissions on National and Community Service established pursuant to section 178 of the 1990 Act, are authorized to receive criminal history record information, consistent with Public Law 92-544.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

For payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting ("CPB"), as authorized by the Communications Act of 1934, an amount which shall be available within limitations specified by that Act, for the fiscal year 2016, \$445,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be used to pay for receptions, parties, or similar forms of entertainment for Government officials or employees: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be available or used to aid or support any program or activity from which any person is excluded, or is denied benefits, or is discriminated against, on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or sex: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be used to apply any political test or qualification in

selecting, appointing, promoting, or taking any other personnel action with respect to officers, agents, and employees of CPB: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be used to support the Television Future Fund or any similar purpose.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service ("Service") to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; for expenses necessary for the Labor-Management Cooperation Act of 1978; and for expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Civil Service Reform Act, \$45,149,000, including up to \$400,000 to remain available through September 30, 2015 for activities authorized by the Labor-Management Cooperation Act of 1978: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, fees charged, up to full-cost recovery, for special training activities and other conflict resolution services and technical assistance, including those provided to foreign governments and international organizations, and for arbitration services shall be credited to and merged with this account, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That fees for arbitration services shall be available only for education, training, and professional development of the agency workforce: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Service is authorized to accept and use on behalf of the United States gifts of services and real, personal, or other property in the aid of any projects or functions within the Director's jurisdiction.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, \$16,423,000.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

OFFICE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES: GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out the Museum and Library Services Act of 1996 and the National Museum of African American History and Culture Act, \$226,860,000.

MEDICAID AND CHIP PAYMENT AND ACCESS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out section 1900 of the Social Security Act, \$7,500,000.

MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out section 1805 of the Social Security Act, \$11,519,000, to be transferred to this appropriation from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Council on Disability as authorized by title IV of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, \$3,186,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the func-

tions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and other laws, \$274,224,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2(3) of the Act of July 5, 1935, and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3(f) of the Act of June 25, 1938, and including in said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at least 95 percent of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 406. None of the funds provided by this Act or previous Acts making appropriations for the National Labor Relations Board may be used to issue any new administrative directive or regulation that would provide employees any means of voting through any electronic means in an election to determine a representative for the purposes of collective bargaining.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, including emergency boards appointed by the President, \$13,116,000.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, \$11,411,000.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

DUAL BENEFITS PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

For payment to the Dual Benefits Payments Account, authorized under section 15(d) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, \$39,000,000, which shall include amounts becoming available in fiscal year 2014 pursuant to section 224(c)(1)(B) of Public Law 98-76; and in addition, an amount, not to exceed 2 percent of the amount provided herein, shall be available proportional to the amount by which the product of recipients and the average benefit received exceeds the amount available for payment of vested dual benefits: *Provided*, That the total amount provided herein shall be credited in 12 approximately equal amounts on the first day of each month in the fiscal year.

FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

For payment to the accounts established in the Treasury for the payment of benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act for interest earned on unnegotiated checks, \$150,000, to remain available through September 30, 2015, which shall be the maximum amount available for payment pursuant to section 417 of Public Law 98-76.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses for the Railroad Retirement Board ("Board") for administration of the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, \$110,300,000, to be derived in such amounts as determined by the Board from the railroad retirement accounts and from moneys credited to the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 7(b)(9) of the Railroad Retirement Act this limitation may be used to

hire attorneys only through the excepted service: *Provided further*, That the previous proviso shall not change the status under Federal employment laws of any attorney hired by the Railroad Retirement Board prior to January 1, 2013.

LIMITATION ON THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General for audit, investigatory and review activities, as authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, not more than \$8,272,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement accounts and railroad unemployment insurance account.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

For payment to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, as provided under sections 201(m), 228(g), and 1131(b)(2) of the Social Security Act, \$16,400,000.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

For carrying out titles XI and XVI of the Social Security Act, section 401 of Public Law 92-603, section 212 of Public Law 93-66, as amended, and section 405 of Public Law 95-216, including payment to the Social Security trust funds for administrative expenses incurred pursuant to section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, \$41,249,064,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any portion of the funds provided to a State in the current fiscal year and not obligated by the State during that year shall be returned to the Treasury: *Provided further*, That not more than \$47,000,000 shall be available for research and demonstrations under sections 1110, 1115, and 1144 of the Social Security Act and remain available through September 30, 2015.

For making, after June 15 of the current fiscal year, benefit payments to individuals under title XVI of the Social Security Act, for unanticipated costs incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

For making benefit payments under title XVI of the Social Security Act for the first quarter of fiscal year 2015, \$19,700,000,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including the hire of two passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed \$20,000 for official reception and representation expenses, not more than \$10,328,040,000 may be expended, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to in such section: *Provided*, That not less than \$2,300,000 shall be for the Social Security Advisory Board: *Provided further*, That unobligated balances of funds provided under this paragraph at the end of fiscal year 2014 not needed for fiscal year 2014 shall remain available until expended to invest in the Social Security Administration information technology and telecommunications hardware and software infrastructure, including related equipment and non-payroll administrative expenses associated solely with this information technology and telecommunications infrastructure: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Social Security shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate prior to making unobligated balances available under the authority in the previous proviso: *Provided further*, That reimbursement to the trust funds under this heading for expenditures for official time for

employees of the Social Security Administration pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 7131, and for facilities or support services for labor organizations pursuant to policies, regulations, or procedures referred to in section 7135(b) of such title shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, with interest, from amounts in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, as soon as possible after such expenditures are made.

In addition, for the costs associated with continuing disability reviews under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act and for the cost associated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of the Social Security Act, \$1,197,000,000 may be expended, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein: *Provided*, That, of such amount, \$273,000,000 is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(B)(ii)(III) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and \$924,000,000 is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(B) of such Act: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner shall provide to the Congress (at the conclusion of the fiscal year) a report on the obligation and expenditure of these funds, similar to the reports that were required by section 103(d)(2) of Public Law 104-121 for fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

In addition, \$171,000,000 to be derived from administration fees in excess of \$5.00 per supplementary payment collected pursuant to section 1616(d) of the Social Security Act or section 212(b)(3) of Public Law 93-66, which shall remain available until expended. To the extent that the amounts collected pursuant to such sections in fiscal year 2014 exceed \$171,000,000, the amounts shall be available in fiscal year 2015 only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

In addition, up to \$1,000,000 to be derived from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act, which shall remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$28,829,000, together with not to exceed \$73,249,000, to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund.

In addition, an amount not to exceed 3 percent of the total provided in this appropriation may be transferred from the "Limitation on Administrative Expenses", Social Security Administration, to be merged with this account, to be available for the time and purposes for which this account is available: *Provided*, That notice of such transfers shall be transmitted promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

TITLE V GENERAL PROVISIONS (TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 501. The Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education are authorized to transfer unexpended balances of prior appropriations to accounts corresponding to current appropriations provided in this Act. Such transferred balances shall be used for the same purpose, and for the same periods of time, for which they were originally appropriated.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 503. (a) No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or transferred pursuant to section 4002 of Public Law 111-148 shall be used, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, for the preparation, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, electronic communication, radio, television, or video presentation designed to support or defeat the enactment of legislation before the Congress or any State or local legislature or legislative body, except in presentation to the Congress or any State or local legislature itself, or designed to support or defeat any proposed or pending regulation, administrative action, or order issued by the executive branch of any State or local government, except in presentation to the executive branch of any State or local government itself.

(b) No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or transferred pursuant to section 4002 of Public Law 111-148 shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any grant or contract recipient, or agent acting for such recipient, related to any activity designed to influence the enactment of legislation, appropriations, regulation, administrative action, or Executive order proposed or pending before the Congress or any State government, State legislature or local legislature or legislative body, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships or participation by an agency or officer of a State, local or tribal government in policymaking and administrative processes within the executive branch of that government.

(c) The prohibitions in subsections (a) and (b) shall include any activity to advocate or promote any proposed, pending or future Federal, State or local tax increase, or any proposed, pending, or future requirement or restriction on any legal consumer product, including its sale or marketing, including but not limited to the advocacy or promotion of gun control.

SEC. 504. The Secretaries of Labor and Education are authorized to make available not to exceed \$28,000 and \$20,000, respectively, from funds available for salaries and expenses under titles I and III, respectively, for official reception and representation expenses; the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$5,000 from the funds available for "Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Salaries and Expenses"; and the Chairman of the National Mediation Board is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$5,000 from funds available for "National Mediation Board, Salaries and Expenses".

SEC. 505. When issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with Federal money, all grantees receiving Federal funds included in this Act, including but not limited to State and local governments and recipients of Federal research grants, shall clearly state—

(1) the percentage of the total costs of the program or project which will be financed with Federal money;

(2) the dollar amount of Federal funds for the project or program; and

(3) percentage and dollar amount of the total costs of the project or program that

will be financed by non-governmental sources.

SEC. 506. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated in this Act, shall be expended for any abortion.

(b) None of the funds appropriated in this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated in this Act, shall be expended for health benefits coverage that includes coverage of abortion.

(c) The term "health benefits coverage" means the package of services covered by a managed care provider or organization pursuant to a contract or other arrangement.

SEC. 507. (a) The limitations established in the preceding section shall not apply to an abortion—

(1) if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest; or

(2) in the case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed.

(b) Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed as prohibiting the expenditure by a State, locality, entity, or private person of State, local, or private funds (other than a State's or locality's contribution of Medicaid matching funds).

(c) Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed as restricting the ability of any managed care provider from offering abortion coverage or the ability of a State or locality to contract separately with such a provider for such coverage with State funds (other than a State's or locality's contribution of Medicaid matching funds).

(d)(1) None of the funds made available in this Act may be made available to a Federal agency or program, or to a State or local government, if such agency, program, or government subjects any institutional or individual health care entity to discrimination on the basis that the health care entity does not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

(2) In this subsection, the term "health care entity" includes an individual physician or other health care professional, a hospital, a provider-sponsored organization, a health maintenance organization, a health insurance plan, or any other kind of health care facility, organization, or plan.

SEC. 508. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for—

(1) the creation of a human embryo or embryos for research purposes; or

(2) research in which a human embryo or embryos are destroyed, discarded, or knowingly subjected to risk of injury or death greater than that allowed for research on fetuses in utero under 45 CFR 46.204(b) and section 498(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 289g(b)).

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "human embryo or embryos" includes any organism, not protected as a human subject under 45 CFR 46 as of the date of the enactment of this Act, that is derived by fertilization, parthenogenesis, cloning, or any other means from one or more human gametes or human diploid cells.

SEC. 509. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance included in schedule I of the schedules of controlled substances established under section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act except for normal and recognized executive-congressional communications.

(b) The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply when there is significant medical evidence of a therapeutic advantage to the use of such drug or other substance or that federally sponsored clinical trials are being conducted to determine therapeutic advantage.

SEC. 510. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to promulgate or adopt any final standard under section 1173(b) of the Social Security Act providing for, or providing for the assignment of, a unique health identifier for an individual (except in an individual's capacity as an employer or a health care provider), until legislation is enacted specifically approving the standard.

SEC. 511. None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated or expended to enter into or renew a contract with an entity if—

(1) such entity is otherwise a contractor with the United States and is subject to the requirement in 38 U.S.C. 4212(d) regarding submission of an annual report to the Secretary of Labor concerning employment of certain veterans; and

(2) such entity has not submitted a report as required by that section for the most recent year for which such requirement was applicable to such entity.

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

SEC. 513. None of the funds made available by this Act to carry out the Library Services and Technology Act may be made available to any library covered by paragraph (1) of section 224(f) of such Act, as amended by the Children's Internet Protection Act, unless such library has made the certifications required by paragraph (4) of such section.

SEC. 514. (a) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates new programs;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;

(4) relocates an office or employees;

(5) reorganizes or renames offices;

(6) reorganizes programs or activities; or

(7) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are consulted 15 days in advance of such reprogramming or of an announcement of intent relating to such reprogramming, whichever occurs earlier, and are notified in writing 10 days in advance of such reprogramming.

(b) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of

fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that—

(1) augments existing programs, projects (including construction projects), or activities;

(2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or

(3) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress;

unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are consulted 15 days in advance of such reprogramming or of an announcement of intent relating to such reprogramming, whichever occurs earlier, and are notified in writing 10 days in advance of such reprogramming.

SEC. 515. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to request that a candidate for appointment to a Federal scientific advisory committee disclose the political affiliation or voting history of the candidate or the position that the candidate holds with respect to political issues not directly related to and necessary for the work of the committee involved.

(b) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to disseminate information that is deliberately false or misleading.

SEC. 516. Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, each department and related agency funded through this Act shall submit an operating plan that details at the program, project, and activity level any funding allocations for fiscal year 2014 that are different than those specified in this Act, the accompanying detailed table in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act) accompanying this Act, or the fiscal year 2014 budget request.

SEC. 517. The Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education shall each prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the number and amount of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements exceeding \$500,000 in value and awarded by the Department on a non-competitive basis during each quarter of fiscal year 2014, but not to include grants awarded on a formula basis or directed by law. Such report shall include the name of the contractor or grantee, the amount of funding, the governmental purpose, including a justification for issuing the award on a non-competitive basis. Such report shall be transmitted to the Committees within 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the report is submitted.

SEC. 518. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract in an amount greater than \$5,000,000 or to award a grant in excess of such amount unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies in writing to the agency awarding the contract or grant that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, the contractor or grantee has filed all Federal tax returns required during the 3 years preceding the certification, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has not, more than 90 days prior to certification, been notified of any unpaid Federal tax assessment for which the liability remains unsatisfied, unless the assessment is the subject of an installment agreement or offer in compromise

that has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service and is not in default, or the assessment is the subject of a non-frivolous administrative or judicial proceeding.

SEC. 519. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be expended or obligated by the Commissioner of Social Security, for purposes of administering Social Security benefit payments under title II of the Social Security Act, to process any claim for credit for a quarter of coverage based on work performed under a social security account number that is not the claimant's number and the performance of such work under such number has formed the basis for a conviction of the claimant of a violation of section 208(a)(6) or (7) of the Social Security Act.

SEC. 520. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Commissioner of Social Security or the Social Security Administration to pay the compensation of employees of the Social Security Administration to administer Social Security benefit payments, under any agreement between the United States and Mexico establishing totalization arrangements between the social security system established by title II of the Social Security Act and the social security system of Mexico, which would not otherwise be payable but for such agreement.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 521. Of the funds made available for performance bonus payments under section 2105(a)(3)(E) of the Social Security Act, \$6,317,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 522. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to carry out any program of distributing sterile needles or syringes for the hypodermic injection of any illegal drug.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 523. Of the funds made available for fiscal year 2014 under section 3403 of Public Law 111-148, \$10,000,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 524. Not later than 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, beginning with the first quarter of fiscal year 2013, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and the Social Security Administration shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate a quarterly report on the status of balances of appropriations: *Provided*, That for balances that are unobligated and uncommitted, committed, and obligated but unexpended, the quarterly reports shall separately identify the amounts attributable to each source year of appropriation (beginning with fiscal year 2012, or, to the extent feasible, earlier fiscal years) from which balances were derived.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 525. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Health Education Assistance Loan (“HEAL”) program under title VII, part A, subpart I of the PHS Act, and the authority to administer such program, including servicing, collecting, and enforcing any loans that were made under such program that remain outstanding, shall be permanently transferred from the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the Secretary of Education no later than the end of the first fiscal quarter that begins after the date of enactment of this act.

(b) TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS, ASSETS, AND LIABILITIES.—The functions, assets, and liabilities of the Secretary of Health and Human Services relating to such program shall be transferred to the Secretary of Education.

(c) INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION OF TRANSFER.—The Secretary of Health and

Human Services and the Secretary of Education shall carry out the transfer of the HEAL program described in subsection (a), including the transfer of the functions, assets, and liabilities specified in subsection (b), in the manner that they determine is most appropriate.

(d) USE OF AUTHORITIES UNDER HEA OF 1965.—In servicing, collecting, and enforcing the loans described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Education shall have available any and all authorities available to such Secretary in servicing, collecting, or enforcing a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B of title IV of the HEA of 1965.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Effective as of the date on which the transfer of the HEAL program under subsection (a) takes effect, section 719 of the PHS Act is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(6) The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Education.”.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 526. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, (1) “Performance Partnership Pilot” (or “Pilot”) is a project that seeks to identify, through a demonstration, cost-effective strategies for providing services at the State, regional, or local level that—

(A) involve two or more Federal programs (administered by one or more Federal agencies)—

(i) which have related policy goals, and (ii) at least one of which is administered (in whole or in part) by a State, local, or tribal government; and

(B) achieve better results for regions, communities, or specific at-risk populations through making better use of the budgetary resources that are available for supporting such programs.

(2) “To improve outcomes for disconnected youth” means to increase the rate at which individuals between the ages of 14 and 24 (who are low-income and either homeless, in foster care, involved in the juvenile justice system, unemployed, or not enrolled in or at risk of dropping out of an educational institution) achieve success in meeting educational, employment, or other key goals.

(3) The “lead Federal administering agency” is the Federal agency, to be designated by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (from among the participating Federal agencies that have statutory responsibility for the Federal discretionary funds that will be used in a Performance Partnership Pilot), that will enter into and administer the particular Performance Partnership Agreement on behalf of that agency and the other participating Federal agencies.

(b) USE OF DISCRETIONARY FUNDS IN FISCAL YEAR 2014.—Federal agencies may use Federal discretionary funds that are made available in this Act to carry out up to 10 Performance Partnership Pilots. Such Pilots shall:

(1) be designed to improve outcomes for disconnected youth, and

(2) involve Federal programs targeted on disconnected youth, or designed to prevent youth from disconnecting from school or work, that provide education, training, employment, and other related social services.

(c) PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.—Federal agencies may use Federal discretionary funds, as authorized in subsection (b), to participate in a Performance Partnership Pilot only in accordance with the terms of a Performance Partnership Agreement that—

(1) is entered into between—

(A) the head of the lead Federal administering agency, on behalf of all of the par-

ticipating Federal agencies (subject to the head of the lead Federal administering agency having received from the heads of each of the other participating agencies their written concurrence for entering into the Agreement), and

(B) the respective representatives of all of the State, local, or tribal governments that are participating in the Agreement; and

(2) specifies, at a minimum, the following information:

(A) the length of the Agreement (which shall not extend beyond September 30, 2018);

(B) the Federal programs and federally funded services that are involved in the Pilot;

(C) the Federal discretionary funds that are being used in the Pilot (by the respective Federal account identifier, and the total amount from such account that is being used in the Pilot), and the period (or periods) of availability for obligation (by the Federal Government) of such funds;

(D) the non-Federal funds that are involved in the Pilot, by source (which may include private funds as well as governmental funds) and by amount;

(E) the State, local, or tribal programs that are involved in the Pilot;

(F) the populations to be served by the Pilot;

(G) the cost-effective Federal oversight procedures that will be used for the purpose of maintaining the necessary level of accountability for the use of the Federal discretionary funds;

(H) the cost-effective State, local, or tribal oversight procedures that will be used for the purpose of maintaining the necessary level of accountability for the use of the Federal discretionary funds;

(I) the outcome (or outcomes) that the Pilot is designed to achieve;

(J) the appropriate, reliable, and objective outcome-measurement methodology that the Federal Government and the participating State, local, or tribal governments will use, in carrying out the Pilot, to determine whether the Pilot is achieving, and has achieved, the specified outcomes that the Pilot is designed to achieve;

(K) the statutory, regulatory, or administrative requirements related to Federal mandatory programs that are barriers to achieving improved outcomes of the Pilot; and

(L) in cases where, during the course of the Pilot, it is determined that the Pilot is not achieving the specified outcomes that it is designed to achieve,

(i) the consequences that will result from such deficiencies with respect to the Federal discretionary funds that are being used in the Pilot, and

(ii) the corrective actions that will be taken in order to increase the likelihood that the Pilot, upon completion, will have achieved such specified outcomes.

(d) AGENCY HEAD DETERMINATIONS.—A Federal agency may participate in a Performance Partnership Pilot (including by providing Federal discretionary funds that have been appropriated to such agency) only upon the written determination by the head of such agency that the agency's participation in such Pilot—

(1) will not result in denying or restricting the eligibility of any individual for any of the services that (in whole or in part) are funded by the agency's programs and Federal discretionary funds that are involved in the Pilot, and

(2) based on the best available information, will not otherwise adversely affect vulnerable populations that are the recipients of such services.

In making this determination, the head of the agency may take into consideration the other Federal discretionary funds that will be used in the Pilot as well as any non-Federal funds (including from private sources as well as governmental sources) that will be used in the Pilot.

(e) **TRANSFER AUTHORITY.**—For the purpose of carrying out the Pilot in accordance with the Performance Partnership Agreement, and subject to the written approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the head of each participating Federal agency may transfer Federal discretionary funds that are being used in the Pilot to an account of the lead Federal administering agency that includes Federal discretionary funds that are being used in the Pilot. Subject to the waiver authority under subsection (f), such transferred funds shall remain available for the same purposes for which such funds were originally appropriated: *Provided*, That such transferred funds shall remain available for obligation by the Federal Government until the expiration of the period of availability for those Federal discretionary funds (which are being used in the Pilot) that have the longest period of availability, except that any such transferred funds shall not remain available beyond September 30, 2018.

(f) **WAIVER AUTHORITY.**—In connection with a Federal agency's participation in a Performance Partnership Pilot, and subject to the other provisions of this section (including subsection (e)), the head of the Federal agency to which the Federal discretionary funds were appropriated may waive (in whole or in part) the application, solely to such discretionary funds that are being used in the Pilot, of any statutory, regulatory, or administrative requirement that such agency head—

(1) is otherwise authorized to waive (in accordance with the terms and conditions of such other authority), and

(2) is not otherwise authorized to waive, provided that in such case the agency head shall—

(A) not waive any requirement related to nondiscrimination, wage and labor standards, or allocation of funds to State and sub-state levels;

(B) issue a written determination, prior to granting the waiver, with respect to such discretionary funds that the granting of such waiver for purposes of the Pilot—

(i) is consistent with both—

(I) the statutory purposes of the Federal program for which such discretionary funds were appropriated, and

(II) the other provisions of this section, including the written determination by the agency head issued under subsection (d);

(ii) is necessary to achieve the outcomes of the Pilot as specified in the Performance Partnership Agreement, and is no broader in scope than is necessary to achieve such outcomes; and

(iii) will result in either—

(I) realizing efficiencies by simplifying reporting burdens or reducing administrative barriers with respect to such discretionary funds, or

(II) increasing the ability of individuals to obtain access to services that are provided by such discretionary funds; and

(C) provide at least 60 days advance written notice to the Committees on Appropriations and other committees of jurisdiction in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 527. Each Federal agency, or in the case of an agency with multiple bureaus, each bureau (or operating division) funded

under this Act that has research and development expenditures in excess of \$100,000,000 per year shall develop a Federal research public access policy that provides for—

(1) the submission to the agency, agency bureau, or designated entity acting on behalf of the agency, a machine-readable version of the author's final peer-reviewed manuscripts that have been accepted for publication in peer-reviewed journals describing research supported, in whole or in part, from funding by the Federal Government;

(2) free online public access to such final peer-reviewed manuscripts or published versions not later than 12 months after the official date of publication; and

(3) compliance with all relevant copyright laws.

SEC. 528. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

This division may be cited as the "Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014".

DIVISION I—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

EXPENSE ALLOWANCES

For expense allowances of the Vice President, \$18,760; the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, \$37,520; Majority Leader of the Senate, \$39,920; Minority Leader of the Senate, \$39,920; Majority Whip of the Senate, \$9,980; Minority Whip of the Senate, \$9,980; Chairmen of the Majority and Minority Conference Committees, \$4,690 for each Chairman; and Chairmen of the Majority and Minority Policy Committees, \$4,690 for each Chairman; in all, \$174,840.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

For representation allowances of the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, \$14,070 for each such Leader; in all, \$28,140.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For compensation of officers, employees, and others as authorized by law, including agency contributions, \$175,950,812, which shall be paid from this appropriation without regard to the following limitations:

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

For the Office of the Vice President, \$2,393,248.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

For the Office of the President Pro Tempore, \$715,466.

OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

For Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders, \$5,201,576.

OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS
For Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips, \$3,321,424.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

For salaries of the Committee on Appropriations, \$14,942,000.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

For the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority, at rates of com-

pensation to be fixed by the Chairman of each such committee, \$1,639,000 for each such committee; in all, \$3,278,000.

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE CON- FERENCE OF THE MAJORITY AND THE CON- FERENCE OF THE MINORITY

For Offices of the Secretaries of the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority, \$805,402.

POLICY COMMITTEES

For salaries of the Majority Policy Committee and the Minority Policy Committee, \$1,673,905 for each such committee; in all, \$3,347,810.

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN

For Office of the Chaplain, \$410,886.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Office of the Secretary, \$24,524,000.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

For Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$68,000,000.

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY

For Offices of the Secretary for the Majority and the Secretary for the Minority, \$1,740,000.

AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS AND RELATED EXPENSES

For agency contributions for employee benefits, as authorized by law, and related expenses, \$47,271,000.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OF THE SENATE

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, \$5,192,000.

OFFICE OF SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Senate Legal Counsel, \$1,109,000.

EXPENSE ALLOWANCES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOOR- KEEPER OF THE SENATE, AND SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY OF THE SENATE

For expense allowances of the Secretary of the Senate, \$7,110; Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, \$7,110; Secretary for the Majority of the Senate, \$7,110; Secretary for the Minority of the Senate, \$7,110; in all, \$28,440.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, or conducted under paragraph 1 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, section 112 of the Supplemental Appropriations and Rescission Act, 1980 (Public Law 96-304), and Senate Resolution 281, 96th Congress, agreed to March 11, 1980, \$132,000,000, of which \$26,650,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016, and of which \$720,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015 to enhance inquiries and investigations of intelligence matters.

**EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE
CAUCUS ON INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL**
For expenses of the United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control, \$493,822.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, \$6,250,000 of which \$4,350,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017.

SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

For expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate,

\$128,210,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For miscellaneous items, \$19,400,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2016.

SENATORS' OFFICIAL PERSONNEL AND OFFICE EXPENSE ACCOUNT

For Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account, \$390,000,000 of which \$19,109,214 shall remain available until September 30, 2016.

OFFICIAL MAIL COSTS

For expenses necessary for official mail costs of the Senate, \$281,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

WORKERS COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

SEC. 1. (a) IN GENERAL.—Available balances of expired appropriations which are subject to disbursement by the Secretary of the Senate shall be available to the Secretary of the Senate to make the deposit to the credit of the Employees' Compensation Fund required by section 8147(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and each fiscal year thereafter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PAYMENT TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

For payment to Beverly A. Young, widow of C.W. Bill Young, late a Representative from the State of Florida, \$174,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives, \$1,180,736,000, as follows:

HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

For salaries and expenses, as authorized by law, \$22,278,891, including: Office of the Speaker, \$6,645,417, including \$25,000 for official expenses of the Speaker; Office of the Majority Floor Leader, \$2,180,048, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Majority Leader; Office of the Minority Floor Leader, \$7,114,471, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Minority Leader; Office of the Majority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Majority Whip, \$1,886,632, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Majority Whip; Office of the Minority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Minority Whip, \$1,459,639, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Minority Whip; Republican Conference, \$1,505,426; Democratic Caucus, \$1,487,258; *Provided*, That such amount for salaries and expenses shall remain available from January 3, 2014 until January 2, 2015.

MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES INCLUDING MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE, OFFICIAL EXPENSES OF MEMBERS, AND OFFICIAL MAIL

For Members' representational allowances, including Members' clerk hire, official expenses, and official mail, \$554,317,732.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

STANDING COMMITTEES, SPECIAL AND SELECT

For salaries and expenses of standing committees, special and select, authorized by House resolutions, \$123,903,173; *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2014, except that \$2,300,000 of such amount shall remain available until expended for committee room upgrading.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Committee on Appropriations, \$23,271,004, including studies and examinations of executive

agencies and temporary personal services for such committee, to be expended in accordance with section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and to be available for reimbursement to agencies for services performed: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2014.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For compensation and expenses of officers and employees, as authorized by law, \$172,654,864, including: for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Clerk, including the positions of the Chaplain and the Historian, including not more than \$25,000, of which not more than \$20,000 is for the Family Room and not more than \$2,000 is for the Office of the Chaplain, for official representation and reception expenses, \$24,009,473; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, including the position of Superintendent of Garages and the Office of Emergency Management, and including not more than \$3,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$14,776,729, of which \$7,063,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer including not more than \$3,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$113,100,000, of which \$6,200,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, \$4,741,809; for salaries and expenses of the Office of General Counsel, \$1,340,987; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Parliamentarian, including the Parliamentarian, \$2,000 for preparing the Digest of Rules, and not more than \$1,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$1,952,249; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House, \$3,087,587; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House, \$8,352,975; for salaries and expenses of the Office of Interparliamentary Affairs, \$814,069; and for other authorized employees, \$478,986.

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

For allowances and expenses as authorized by House resolution or law, \$284,310,336, including: supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims, \$3,502,789; official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House, \$190,486; Government contributions for health, retirement, Social Security, and other applicable employee benefits, \$258,081,289, to remain available until March 31, 2015; Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery, \$16,217,008, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until expended; transition activities for new Members and staff \$1,631,487 to remain available until expended; Wounded Warrior Program \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended; Office of Congressional Ethics, \$1,467,030; and miscellaneous items including purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair and operation of House motor vehicles, interparliamentary receptions, and gratuities to heirs of deceased employees of the House, \$720,247.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. (a) REQUIRING AMOUNTS REMAINING IN MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES TO BE USED FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION OR TO REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEBT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amounts appropriated under this Act for "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Salaries and Expenses—Members' Representational Allowances" shall be available only for fiscal year 2014. Any amount remaining after all payments are made under such allowances

for fiscal year 2014 shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction (or, if there is no Federal budget deficit after all such payments have been made, for reducing the Federal debt, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury considers appropriate).

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term "Member of the House of Representatives" means a Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.

SEC. 102. (a) Section 109(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1998 (2 U.S.C. 95d(a)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: "and for reimbursing the Secretary of Labor for any amounts paid with respect to unemployment compensation payments for former employees of the House."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2014 and each succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 103. (a) Section 101(c)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1993 (2 U.S.C. 95b(c)(2)) is amended by striking "and 'Allowances and Expenses'" and inserting the following: "'Allowances and Expenses', the heading for any joint committee under the heading 'Joint Items' (to the extent that amounts appropriated for the joint committee are disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives), and 'Office of the Attending Physician'".

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2014 and each succeeding fiscal year.

JOINT ITEMS

For Joint Committees, as follows:

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, \$4,203,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Taxation, \$10,004,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

For other joint items, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency rooms, and for the Attending Physician and his assistants, including:

(1) an allowance of \$2,175 per month to the Attending Physician;

(2) an allowance of \$1,300 per month to the Senior Medical Officer;

(3) an allowance of \$725 per month each to three medical officers while on duty in the Office of the Attending Physician;

(4) an allowance of \$725 per month to 2 assistants and \$580 per month each not to exceed 11 assistants on the basis heretofore provided for such assistants; and

(5) \$2,625,000 for reimbursement to the Department of the Navy for expenses incurred for staff and equipment assigned to the Office of the Attending Physician, which shall be advanced and credited to the applicable appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries, allowances, and other expenses are payable and shall be available for all the purposes thereof, \$3,400,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY
SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, \$1,387,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

CAPITOL POLICE
SALARIES

For salaries of employees of the Capitol Police, including overtime, hazardous duty pay, and Government contributions for health, retirement, social security, professional liability insurance, and other applicable employee benefits, \$279,000,000, of which overtime shall not exceed \$22,802,195 unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate are notified, to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or his designee.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Capitol Police, including motor vehicles, communications and other equipment, security equipment and installation, uniforms, weapons, supplies, materials, training, medical services, forensic services, stenographic services, personal and professional services, the employee assistance program, the awards program, postage, communication services, travel advances, relocation of instructor and liaison personnel for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and not more than \$5,000 to be expended on the certification of the Chief of the Capitol Police in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$59,459,000, to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or his designee: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the cost of basic training for the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for fiscal year 2014 shall be paid by the Secretary of Homeland Security from funds available to the Department of Homeland Security.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AMOUNTS BETWEEN
SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

SEC. 1001. During fiscal year 2014 and any succeeding fiscal year, the Capitol Police may transfer amounts appropriated for the fiscal year between the category for salaries and the category for general expenses, upon the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR WORKERS
COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

SEC. 1002. (a) *IN GENERAL*.—Available balances of expired United States Capitol Police appropriations shall be available to the Capitol Police to make the deposit to the credit of the Employees' Compensation Fund required by section 8147(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) *CONFORMING AMENDMENT*.—Section 1018 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2003 (2 U.S.C. 1907) is amended by striking subsection (f).

(c) *EFFECTIVE DATE*.—This section shall apply with respect to appropriations for fiscal year 2014 and each fiscal year thereafter.

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Compliance, as authorized by section 305 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1385), \$3,868,000, of which \$780,000

shall remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That not more than \$500 may be expended on the certification of the Executive Director of the Office of Compliance in connection with official representation and reception expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 1101. (a) The second sentence of section 415(a) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1415(a)) is amended to read as follows: "There are appropriated for such account such sums as may be necessary to pay such awards and settlements."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2014 and each succeeding fiscal year.

SEMIANNUAL REPORT OF DISBURSEMENTS

SEC. 1102. (a) *REPORTS REQUIRED*.—Not later than 60 days after the last day of each semiannual period of a fiscal year, the Executive Director of the Office of Compliance shall submit to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate, with respect to that period, a detailed, itemized report of the disbursements for the operations of the Office of Compliance.

(b) *CONTENTS*.—

(1) *IN GENERAL*.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include—

(A) the identification of each person who receives a payment from the Office of Compliance, except that in the case of an individual, the identification shall be provided in a manner that does not identify the individual by name;

(B) the quantity and price of any item furnished to the Office of Compliance;

(C) a description of any service rendered to the Office of Compliance, together with a statement of the time required for the service, and the name, title, and amount paid to each person who renders the service;

(D) a statement of all amounts appropriated to, or received or expended by, the Office of Compliance and any unexpended balances of such amounts; and

(E) such additional information as may be required by regulation of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, or the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or Senate.

(2) *EXCEPTION FOR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION*.—The Executive Director of the Office of Compliance may exclude from any report required by subsection (a) any information the disclosure of which would violate confidentiality policies of the Office of Compliance.

(c) *EFFECTIVE DATE*.—This section shall apply with respect to the semiannual periods of October 1 through March 31 and April 1 through September 30 of each fiscal year, beginning with fiscal year 2014.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary for operation of the Congressional Budget Office, including not more than \$6,000 to be expended on the certification of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$45,700,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTARY STUDENT SERVICES

SEC. 1201. (a) Section 3111(e) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "(e)" and inserting "(e)(1)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) In this section, the term 'agency' includes the Congressional Budget Office, except that in the case of the Congressional Budget Office—

"(A) any student who provides voluntary service in accordance with this section shall be considered an employee of the Congressional Budget Office for purposes of section 203 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (relating to the level of confidentiality of budget data); and

"(B) the authority granted to the Office of Personnel Management under this section shall be exercised by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2014 and each succeeding fiscal year.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For salaries for the Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services, at rates of pay provided by law; for surveys and studies in connection with activities under the care of the Architect of the Capitol; for all necessary expenses for the general and administrative support of the operations under the Architect of the Capitol including the Botanic Garden; electrical substations of the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol; including furnishings and office equipment; including not more than \$5,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be expended as the Architect of the Capitol may approve; for purchase or exchange, maintenance, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle, \$90,276,946, of which \$599,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

CAPITOL BUILDING

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol, \$61,376,000, of which \$21,400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018, and of which \$15,940,000 shall remain available until expended solely for expenses related to rehabilitation of the U.S. Capitol Dome.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant, \$13,860,000, of which \$4,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of Senate office buildings; and furniture and furnishings to be expended under the control and supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$72,990,000, of which \$16,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the House office buildings, \$71,622,000, of which \$9,100,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

In addition, for a payment to the House Historic Buildings Revitalization Trust Fund, \$70,000,000, shall remain available until expended.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Power Plant; lighting, heating, power (including the purchase of electrical energy)

and water and sewer services for the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, Library of Congress buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, Senate garage, and air conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any of such buildings; heating the Government Printing Office and Washington City Post Office, and heating and chilled water for air conditioning for the Supreme Court Building, the Union Station complex, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building and the Folger Shakespeare Library, expenses for which shall be advanced or reimbursed upon request of the Architect of the Capitol and amounts so received shall be deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, \$116,678,000, of which \$32,500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That not more than \$9,000,000 of the funds credited or to be reimbursed to this appropriation as herein provided shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2014.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for the mechanical and structural maintenance, care and operation of the Library buildings and grounds, \$53,391,000, of which \$28,531,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND SECURITY

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of buildings, grounds and security enhancements of the United States Capitol Police, wherever located, the Alternate Computer Facility, and AOC security operations, \$19,348,000, of which \$1,814,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

BOTANIC GARDEN

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Botanic Garden and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and collections; and purchase and exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$11,856,000, of which \$2,082,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That of the amount made available under this heading, the Architect of the Capitol may obligate and expend such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance, care and operation of the National Garden established under section 307E of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989 (2 U.S.C. 2146), upon vouchers approved by the Architect of the Capitol or a duly authorized designee.

CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

For all necessary expenses for the operation of the Capitol Visitor Center, \$20,632,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEMIANNUAL REPORT OF DISBURSEMENTS

SEC. 1301. (a) **REPORTS REQUIRED.**—Not later than 60 days after the last day of each semiannual period, the Architect of the Capitol shall submit to Congress, with respect to that period, a detailed, itemized report of the disbursements for the operations of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the name of each person who receives a payment from the Office of the Architect of the Capitol;

(2) the quantity and price of any item furnished to the Office of the Architect of the Capitol;

(3) a description of any service rendered to the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, together with a statement of the time required

for the service, and the name, title, and amount paid to each person who renders the service;

(4) a statement of all amounts appropriated to, or received or expended by, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol and any unexpended balances of such amounts;

(5) the information submitted to the Comptroller General under section 3523(b) of title 31, United States Code; and

(6) such additional information as may be required by regulation of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

(c) **PRINTING.**—Each report under this section shall be printed as a House document.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall apply with respect to the semiannual periods of January 1 through June 30 and July 1 through December 31 of each year, beginning with the semiannual period in which this section is enacted.

USE OF BUILDING

SEC. 1302. (a) **USE OF BUILDING.**—In exercising its authority under the item “Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Buildings and Grounds, House Office Buildings” in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1985 (Public Law 98-367; 2 U.S.C. 2001 note), to use the building referred to in such item for the purposes of providing office and accommodations for the House of Representatives, the House Office Building Commission is authorized to enter into such agreements regarding the use of the building by the House or by other persons as the Commission considers appropriate.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2014 and each succeeding fiscal year.

COLLECTION AND SALE OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

SEC. 1303. Section 1101(c) of Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2009 (division G of Public Law 111-8, 123 Stat. 823, 2 U.S.C. 1811 note) is amended by striking “each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2013” and inserting “fiscal year 2009 and each fiscal year thereafter”.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Library of Congress not otherwise provided for, including development and maintenance of the Library's catalogs; custody and custodial care of the Library buildings; special clothing; cleaning, laundering and repair of uniforms; preservation of motion pictures in the custody of the Library; operation and maintenance of the American Folklife Center in the Library; activities under the Civil Rights History Project Act of 2009; preparation and distribution of catalog records and other publications of the Library; hire or purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$412,052,000, of which not more than \$6,000,000 shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2014, and shall remain available until expended, under the Act of June 28, 1902 (chapter 1301; 32 Stat. 480; 2 U.S.C. 150) and not more than \$350,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 2014 and shall remain available until expended for the development and maintenance of an international legal information database and activities related thereto: *Provided*, That the Library of Congress may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under the Act of June 28, 1902, in ex-

cess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than \$6,350,000: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, not more than \$12,000 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for the Overseas Field Offices: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$7,119,000 shall remain available until expended for the digital collections and educational curricula program.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses of the Copyright Office, \$51,624,000, of which not more than \$27,971,000, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2014 under section 708(d) of title 17, United States Code: *Provided*, That the Copyright Office may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under such section, in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That not more than \$5,473,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 2014 under sections 111(d)(2), 119(b)(2), 803(e), 1005, and 1316 of such title: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than \$33,444,000: *Provided further*, That not more than \$100,000 of the amount appropriated is available for the maintenance of an “International Copyright Institute” in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress for the purpose of training nationals of developing countries in intellectual property laws and policies: *Provided further*, That not more than \$6,500 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for activities of the International Copyright Institute and for copyright delegations, visitors, and seminars: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any provision of chapter 8 of title 17, United States Code, any amounts made available under this heading which are attributable to royalty fees and payments received by the Copyright Office pursuant to sections 111, 119, and chapter 10 of such title may be used for the costs incurred in the administration of the Copyright Royalty Judges program, with the exception of the costs of salaries and benefits for the Copyright Royalty Judges and staff under section 802(e).

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 203 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166) and to revise and extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, \$105,350,000: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used to pay any salary or expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor (except the Digest of Public General Bills), to be issued by the Library of Congress unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY
HANDICAPPED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses to carry out the Act of March 3, 1931 (chapter 400; 46 Stat. 1487; 2 U.S.C. 135a), \$49,750,000: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$650,000 shall be available to contract to provide newspapers to blind and physically handicapped residents at no cost to the individual.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

REIMBURSABLE AND REVOLVING FUND
ACTIVITIES

SEC. 1401. (a) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2014, the obligational authority of the Library of Congress for the activities described in subsection (b) may not exceed \$185,579,000.

(b) ACTIVITIES.—The activities referred to in subsection (a) are reimbursable and revolving fund activities that are funded from sources other than appropriations to the Library in appropriations Acts for the legislative branch.

AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AMOUNTS BETWEEN
CATEGORIES OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 1402. (a) IN GENERAL.—During fiscal year 2014 and any succeeding fiscal year, the Librarian of Congress may transfer amounts appropriated for the fiscal year between the categories of appropriations provided under law for the Library of Congress for the fiscal year, upon the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(b) LIMITATION.—Not more than 10 percent of the total amount of funds appropriated to the account under any category of appropriations for the Library of Congress for a fiscal year may be transferred from that account by all transfers made under subsection (a).

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For authorized printing and binding for the Congress and the distribution of Congressional information in any format; expenses necessary for preparing the semimonthly and session index to the Congressional Record, as authorized by law (section 902 of title 44, United States Code); printing and binding of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed to Members of Congress; and printing, binding, and distribution of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to the recipient, \$79,736,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for paper copies of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record for individual Representatives, Resident Commissioners or Delegates authorized under section 906 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the 2-year limitation under section 718 of title 44, United States Code, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this Act or any other Act for printing and binding and related services provided to Congress under chapter 7 of title 44, United States Code, may be expended to print a document, report, or publication after the 27-month period beginning on the date that such document, report, or publication is authorized by Congress to be printed, unless Congress reauthorizes such printing in accordance with section 718 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That any unobligated or unexpended balances in this account or accounts for similar purposes

for preceding fiscal years may be transferred to the Government Printing Office revolving fund for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding sections 901, 902, and 906 of title 44, United States Code, this appropriation may be used to prepare indexes to the Congressional Record on only a monthly and session basis.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses of the Office of Superintendent of Documents necessary to provide for the cataloging and indexing of Government publications and their distribution to the public, Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and designated depository and international exchange libraries as authorized by law, \$31,500,000: *Provided*, That amounts of not more than \$2,000,000 from current year appropriations are authorized for producing and disseminating Congressional serial sets and other related publications for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 to depository and other designated libraries: *Provided further*, That any unobligated or unexpended balances in this account or accounts for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years may be transferred to the Government Printing Office revolving fund for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE REVOLVING
FUND

For payment to the Government Printing Office Revolving Fund, \$8,064,000, to remain available until expended, for information technology development and facilities repair: *Provided*, That the Government Printing Office is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs and purposes set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for the Government Printing Office Revolving Fund: *Provided further*, That not more than \$7,500 may be expended on the certification of the Public Printer in connection with official representation and reception expenses: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available for the hire or purchase of not more than 12 passenger motor vehicles: *Provided further*, That expenditures in connection with travel expenses of the advisory councils to the Public Printer shall be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available for temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title: *Provided further*, That activities financed through the revolving fund may provide information in any format: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund and the funds provided under the headings "Office of Superintendent of Documents" and "Salaries and Expenses" may not be used for contracted security services at GPO's passport facility in the District of Columbia.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Government Accountability Office, including not more than \$12,500 to be expended on the certification of the Comptroller General of the United States in connection with official representation and reception expenses; temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title; hire of one passenger motor vehicle; advance payments in foreign countries in accordance with section 3324 of title 31, United States Code; benefits comparable to those payable under sections 901(5), (6), and (8) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081(5), (6), and (8)); and under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, rental of living quarters in foreign countries, \$505,383,000: *Provided*, That in addition, \$32,368,000 of payments received under sections 782, 3521, and 9105 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the National Intergovernmental Audit Forum or a Regional Intergovernmental Audit Forum shall be available to finance an appropriate share of either Forum's costs as determined by the respective Forum, including necessary travel expenses of non-Federal participants: *Provided further*, That payments hereunder to the Forum may be credited as reimbursements to any appropriation from which costs involved are initially financed.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

USE OF ELECTRONIC FILING FOR PROCUREMENT
PROTEST SYSTEM

SEC. 1501. Section 3555(c) of title 31, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(c) ELECTRONIC FILING AND DOCUMENT DISSEMINATION SYSTEM.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF SYSTEM.—The Comptroller General shall establish and operate an electronic filing and document dissemination system under which, in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Comptroller General—

“(A) a person filing a protest under this subchapter may file the protest through electronic means; and

“(B) all documents and information required with respect to the protest may be disseminated and made available to the parties to the protest through electronic means.

“(2) IMPOSITION OF FEES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General may require each person who files a protest under this subchapter to pay a fee to support the establishment and operation of the electronic system under this subsection, without regard to whether or not the person uses the system with respect to the protest.

“(B) AMOUNT.—The Comptroller General shall establish (and from time to time shall update) a schedule setting forth the amount of the fee to be paid under subparagraph (A).

“(3) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS COLLECTED.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT.—The Comptroller General shall maintain a separate account among the accounts of the Government Accountability Office for the electronic system under this subsection, and shall deposit all amounts received as fees under paragraph (2) into the account.

“(B) USE OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts in the account maintained under this paragraph shall

be available to the Comptroller General, without fiscal year limitation, solely to establish and operate the electronic system under this subsection.”.

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER TRUST FUND

For a payment to the Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund for financing activities of the Open World Leadership Center under section 313 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 1151), \$6,000,000.

JOHN C. STENNIS CENTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Development Trust Fund established under section 116 of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development Act (2 U.S.C. 1105), \$430,000.

TITLE II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF PRIVATE VEHICLES

SEC. 201. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles, except for emergency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Administration and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 202. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond fiscal year 2014 unless expressly so provided in this Act.

RATES OF COMPENSATION AND DESIGNATION

SEC. 203. Whenever in this Act any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 (46 Stat. 32 et seq.) is appropriated for or the rate of compensation or designation of any office or position appropriated for is different from that specifically established by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation in this Act shall be the permanent law with respect thereto: *Provided*, That the provisions in this Act for the various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and clerk hire for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 204. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued under existing law.

COSTS OF LBFMC

SEC. 205. Amounts available for administrative expenses of any legislative branch entity which participates in the Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council (LBFMC) established by charter on March 26, 1996, shall be available to finance an appropriate share of LBFMC costs as determined by the LBFMC, except that the total LBFMC costs to be shared among all participating legislative branch entities (in such allocations among the entities as the entities may determine) may not exceed \$2,000.

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

SEC. 206. The Architect of the Capitol, in consultation with the District of Columbia,

is authorized to maintain and improve the landscape features, excluding streets, in the irregular shaped grassy areas bounded by Washington Avenue, SW on the northeast, Second Street, SW, on the west, Square 582 on the south, and the beginning of the I-395 tunnel on the southeast.

LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS

SEC. 207. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

GUIDED TOURS OF THE CAPITOL

SEC. 208. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available to the Architect of the Capitol in this Act may be used to eliminate or restrict guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns of offices of Members of Congress and other offices of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(b) At the direction of the Capitol Police Board, or at the direction of the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the Capitol Police Board, guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns described in subsection (a) may be suspended temporarily or otherwise subject to restriction for security or related reasons to the same extent as guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by the Architect of the Capitol.

DELIVERY OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEC. 209. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to deliver a printed copy of a bill, joint resolution, or resolution to the office of a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress) unless the Member requests a copy.

DELIVERY OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

SEC. 210. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to deliver a printed copy of any version of the Congressional Record to the office of a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress).

LIMITATION ON AMOUNT AVAILABLE TO LEASE VEHICLES

SEC. 211. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives to make any payments from any Members' Representational Allowance for the leasing of a vehicle, excluding mobile district offices, in an aggregate amount that exceeds \$1,000 for the vehicle in any month.

LIMITATION ON PRINTED COPIES OF U.S. CODE TO HOUSE

SEC. 212. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide an aggregate number of more than 50 printed copies of any edition of the United States Code to all offices of the House of Representatives.

AUTHORIZING COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY ON UNION SQUARE

SEC. 213. (a) TREATMENT AS PART OF CAPITOL GROUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of chapter 51 of title 40, United States Code, the United States Capitol Grounds shall include Union Square.

(2) UNION SQUARE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Union Square” means the area for which jurisdiction and control was transferred to the Architect of the Capitol under section 1202 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74).

(b) CONTINUATION OF TYPES OF ACTIVITY PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any limitations on the use of the United States Capitol Grounds (including section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code), the Chief of the United States Capitol Police (hereafter referred to as the “Chief”)—

(A) may issue a permit authorizing a person to engage in commercial activity in Union Square if the activity is similar to the types of commercial activity permitted in Union Square prior to the transfer of jurisdiction and control of Union Square to the Architect of the Capitol under section 1202 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74); and

(B) under the terms and conditions of such a permit, may require the person to whom the permit is issued to pay a fee to cover any costs incurred by the Architect of the Capitol as a result of the issuance of the permit, if the fees are similar to the fees collected by the Director of the National Park Service for commercial activity permitted in Union Square prior to such transfer of jurisdiction and control.

(2) REGULATIONS.—The Chief shall carry out this section in accordance with such regulations as the Capitol Police Board may promulgate pursuant to the Board's authority under section 14 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (2 U.S.C. 1969), except that the Board shall promulgate the regulations in consultation with the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

(c) CAPITOL TRUST ACCOUNT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States an account for the Architect of the Capitol to be known as the “Capitol Trust Account”, consisting of all fees collected by the Chief under subsection (b)(2).

(2) TRANSFER.—Immediately upon receiving any fees collected under subsection (b)(2), the Chief shall transfer the fees to the Capitol Trust Account.

(3) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts in the Capitol Trust Account shall be available without fiscal year limitation for such maintenance, improvements, and projects with respect to Union Square as the Architect of the Capitol considers appropriate, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74).

This division may be cited as the “Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2014”.

DIVISION J—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, facilities, and real property for the Army as currently authorized by law, including personnel in the Army Corps of Engineers and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, and for construction and operation of facilities in support of the functions of the Commander in Chief, \$1,104,875,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That of this amount, not to exceed \$64,575,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services, and host nation

support, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of the Army determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, facilities, and real property for the Navy and Marine Corps as currently authorized by law, including personnel in the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, \$1,629,690,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That of this amount, not to exceed \$80,638,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of the Navy determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, facilities, and real property for the Air Force as currently authorized by law, \$1,052,796,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That of this amount, not to exceed \$11,314,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of the Air Force determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading for military construction in the United Kingdom as identified in the table entitled "Military Construction" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act) may be obligated or expended until the Department of Defense completes a European Consolidation Study, and the Secretary of Defense (1) provides to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a comprehensive European basing strategy reflecting the findings of the Consolidation Study, and (2) certifies in writing the requirement identified in the study for each of the military construction projects in the United Kingdom funded in this section: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading for military construction in Saipan or for Pacific Airpower Resiliency projects in Guam, Joint Region Marianas, as identified in the table entitled "Military Construction" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act) may be obligated or expended until the Department of Defense completes a Pacific Resiliency Study and the Secretary of Defense (1) provides to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a comprehensive Pacific Resiliency Plan, and (2) certifies in writing the requirement identified in the study for each of the military construction projects in Saipan, and for the Pacific Airpower Resiliency projects in Guam funded in this section.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent

public works, installations, facilities, and real property for activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as currently authorized by law, \$3,445,423,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That such amounts of this appropriation as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense may be transferred to such appropriations of the Department of Defense available for military construction or family housing as the Secretary may designate, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed \$205,185,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading for military construction in Germany or the United Kingdom as identified in the table entitled "Military Construction" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act) may be obligated or expended until the Department of Defense completes a European Consolidation Study, and the Secretary of Defense (1) provides to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a comprehensive European basing strategy reflecting the findings of the Consolidation Study, and (2) certifies in writing the requirement identified in the study for each of the military construction projects in Germany and the United Kingdom funded in this section: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated, notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$38,513,000 shall be available for payments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the planning, design, and construction of a new North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$314,740,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed \$22,930,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Director of the Army National Guard determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Air National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$119,800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed \$13,400,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and

engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Director of the Air National Guard determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army Reserve as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$156,560,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed \$14,212,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Chief of the Army Reserve determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the reserve components of the Navy and Marine Corps as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$29,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed \$2,540,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of the Navy determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Air Force Reserve as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$45,659,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed \$2,229,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Chief of the Air Force Reserve determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

For the United States share of the cost of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program for the acquisition and construction of military facilities and installations (including international military headquarters) and for related expenses for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area as authorized by section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$199,700,000, to remain available until expended.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For expenses of family housing for the Army for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, \$27,408,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND
MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For expenses of family housing for the Army for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, \$512,871,000.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND
MARINE CORPS

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, \$73,407,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND
MAINTENANCE, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, \$379,444,000.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, \$76,360,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND
MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, \$388,598,000.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND
MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of family housing for the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) for operation and maintenance, leasing, and minor construction, as authorized by law, \$55,845,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FAMILY HOUSING
IMPROVEMENT FUND

For the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund, \$1,780,000, to remain available until expended, for family housing initiatives undertaken pursuant to section 2883 of title 10, United States Code, providing alternative means of acquiring and improving military family housing and supporting facilities.

CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION CONSTRUCTION,
DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of construction, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521), and for the destruction of other chemical warfare materials that are not in the chemical weapon stockpile, as currently authorized by law, \$122,536,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018, which shall be only for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives program.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE
ACCOUNT

For deposit into the Department of Defense Base Closure Account, established by section 2906(a)(1) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note), as amended by section 2711 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal

Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239), \$451,357,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. None of the funds made available in this title shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for construction, where cost estimates exceed \$25,000, to be performed within the United States, except Alaska, without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

SEC. 102. Funds made available in this title for construction shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 103. Funds made available in this title for construction may be used for advances to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, for the construction of access roads as authorized by section 210 of title 23, United States Code, when projects authorized therein are certified as important to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 104. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to begin construction of new bases in the United States for which specific appropriations have not been made.

SEC. 105. None of the funds made available in this title shall be used for purchase of land or land easements in excess of 100 percent of the value as determined by the Army Corps of Engineers or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, except: (1) where there is a determination of value by a Federal court; (2) purchases negotiated by the Attorney General or the designee of the Attorney General; (3) where the estimated value is less than \$25,000; or (4) as otherwise determined by the Secretary of Defense to be in the public interest.

SEC. 106. None of the funds made available in this title shall be used to: (1) acquire land; (2) provide for site preparation; or (3) install utilities for any family housing, except housing for which funds have been made available in annual Acts making appropriations for military construction.

SEC. 107. None of the funds made available in this title for minor construction may be used to transfer or relocate any activity from one base or installation to another, without prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 108. None of the funds made available in this title may be used for the procurement of steel for any construction project or activity for which American steel producers, fabricators, and manufacturers have been denied the opportunity to compete for such steel procurement.

SEC. 109. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense for military construction or family housing during the current fiscal year may be used to pay real property taxes in any foreign nation.

SEC. 110. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to initiate a new installation overseas without prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 111. None of the funds made available in this title may be obligated for architect and engineer contracts estimated by the Government to exceed \$500,000 for projects to be accomplished in Japan, in any North Atlantic Treaty Organization member country, or in countries bordering the Arabian Sea, unless such contracts are awarded to United States firms or United States firms in joint venture with host nation firms.

SEC. 112. None of the funds made available in this title for military construction in the

United States territories and possessions in the Pacific and on Kwajalein Atoll, or in countries bordering the Arabian Sea, may be used to award any contract estimated by the Government to exceed \$1,000,000 to a foreign contractor: *Provided*, That this section shall not be applicable to contract awards for which the lowest responsive and responsible bid of a United States contractor exceeds the lowest responsive and responsible bid of a foreign contractor by greater than 20 percent: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to contract awards for military construction on Kwajalein Atoll for which the lowest responsive and responsible bid is submitted by a Marshallese contractor.

SEC. 113. The Secretary of Defense shall inform the appropriate committees of both Houses of Congress, including the Committees on Appropriations, of plans and scope of any proposed military exercise involving United States personnel 30 days prior to its occurring, if amounts expended for construction, either temporary or permanent, are anticipated to exceed \$100,000.

SEC. 114. Not more than 20 percent of the funds made available in this title which are limited for obligation during the current fiscal year shall be obligated during the last 2 months of the fiscal year.

SEC. 115. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for construction in prior years shall be available for construction authorized for each such military department by the authorizations enacted into law during the current session of Congress.

SEC. 116. For military construction or family housing projects that are being completed with funds otherwise expired or lapsed for obligation, expired or lapsed funds may be used to pay the cost of associated supervision, inspection, overhead, engineering and design on those projects and on subsequent claims, if any.

SEC. 117. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any funds made available to a military department or defense agency for the construction of military projects may be obligated for a military construction project or contract, or for any portion of such a project or contract, at any time before the end of the fourth fiscal year after the fiscal year for which funds for such project were made available, if the funds obligated for such project: (1) are obligated from funds available for military construction projects; and (2) do not exceed the amount appropriated for such project, plus any amount by which the cost of such project is increased pursuant to law.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 118. In addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense, proceeds deposited to the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established by section 207(a)(1) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (10 U.S.C. 2687 note) pursuant to section 207(a)(2)(C) of such Act, may be transferred to the account established by section 2906(a)(1) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note), to be merged with, and to be available for the same purposes and the same time period as that account.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 119. Subject to 30 days prior notification, or 14 days for a notification provided in an electronic medium pursuant to sections 480 and 2883 of title 10, United States Code, to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, such additional amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of

Defense may be transferred to: (1) the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund from amounts appropriated for construction in "Family Housing" accounts, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same period of time as amounts appropriated directly to the Fund; or (2) the Department of Defense Military Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund from amounts appropriated for construction of military unaccompanied housing in "Military Construction" accounts, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same period of time as amounts appropriated directly to the Fund: *Provided*, That appropriations made available to the Funds shall be available to cover the costs, as defined in section 502(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of direct loans or loan guarantees issued by the Department of Defense pursuant to the provisions of subchapter IV of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, pertaining to alternative means of acquiring and improving military family housing, military unaccompanied housing, and supporting facilities.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 120. In addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense, amounts may be transferred from the accounts established by sections 2906(a)(1) and 2906A(a)(1) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note), to the fund established by section 1013(d) of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 3374) to pay for expenses associated with the Homeowners Assistance Program incurred under 42 U.S.C. 3374(a)(1)(A). Any amounts transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the fund to which transferred.

SEC. 121. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this title for operation and maintenance of family housing shall be the exclusive source of funds for repair and maintenance of all family housing units, including general or flag officer quarters: *Provided*, That not more than \$35,000 per unit may be spent annually for the maintenance and repair of any general or flag officer quarters without 30 days prior notification, or 14 days for a notification provided in an electronic medium pursuant to sections 480 and 2883 of title 10, United States Code, to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, except that an after-the-fact notification shall be submitted if the limitation is exceeded solely due to costs associated with environmental remediation that could not be reasonably anticipated at the time of the budget submission: *Provided further*, That the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) is to report annually to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress all operation and maintenance expenditures for each individual general or flag officer quarters for the prior fiscal year.

SEC. 122. Amounts contained in the Ford Island Improvement Account established by subsection (h) of section 2814 of title 10, United States Code, are appropriated and shall be available until expended for the purposes specified in subsection (i)(1) of such section or until transferred pursuant to subsection (i)(3) of such section.

SEC. 123. None of the funds made available in this title, or in any Act making appropriations for military construction which remain available for obligation, may be obligated or expended to carry out a military construc-

tion, land acquisition, or family housing project at or for a military installation approved for closure, or at a military installation for the purposes of supporting a function that has been approved for realignment to another installation, in 2005 under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note), unless such a project at a military installation approved for realignment will support a continuing mission or function at that installation or a new mission or function that is planned for that installation, or unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that the cost to the United States of carrying out such project would be less than the cost to the United States of canceling such project, or if the project is at an active component base that shall be established as an enclave or in the case of projects having multi-agency use, that another Government agency has indicated it will assume ownership of the completed project. The Secretary of Defense may not transfer funds made available as a result of this limitation from any military construction project, land acquisition, or family housing project to another account or use such funds for another purpose or project without the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress. This section shall not apply to military construction projects, land acquisition, or family housing projects for which the project is vital to the national security or the protection of health, safety, or environmental quality: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees within 7 days of a decision to carry out such a military construction project.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 124. During the 5-year period after appropriations available in this Act to the Department of Defense for military construction and family housing operation and maintenance and construction have expired for obligation, upon a determination that such appropriations will not be necessary for the liquidation of obligations or for making authorized adjustments to such appropriations for obligations incurred during the period of availability of such appropriations, unobligated balances of such appropriations may be transferred into the appropriation "Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Construction, Defense", to be merged with and to be available for the same time period and for the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred.

SEC. 125. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Army to relocate a unit in the Army that—

(1) performs a testing mission or function that is not performed by any other unit in the Army and is specifically stipulated in title 10, United States Code; and

(2) is located at a military installation at which the total number of civilian employees of the Department of the Army and Army contractor personnel employed exceeds 10 percent of the total number of members of the regular and reserve components of the Army assigned to the installation.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Army certifies to the congressional defense committees that in proposing the relocation of the unit of the Army, the Secretary complied with Army Regulation 5-10 relating to the policy, procedures, and responsibilities for Army stationing actions.

SEC. 126. Amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in an account funded

under the headings in this title may be transferred among projects and activities within the account in accordance with the reprogramming guidelines for military construction and family housing construction contained in Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation 7000.14-R, Volume 3, Chapter 7, of February 2009, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 127. None of the funds made available in this title may be obligated or expended for planning and design and construction of projects at Arlington National Cemetery.

SEC. 128. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for decommissioning the Combined Heat and Power Plant at Clear Air Force Station, Alaska, until the Comptroller General of the United States conducts a review of the data used by the Department of Defense, including data in the Environmental Impact Statement and Fiscal Year 2010 Feasibility Study, to determine whether decommissioning the Combined Heat and Power Plant is the most cost-effective and beneficial option for the day-to-day operations and missions at the installation in support of United States national security.

SEC. 129. Notwithstanding section 116, the Secretary of Army may obligate from any available military construction funds such additional funds that the Secretary determines are necessary to complete the Explosive Research and Development Loading Facility, Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 130. Of the unobligated balances available for "Military Construction, Army", from prior appropriations Acts (other than appropriations designated by law as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism or as an emergency requirement), \$200,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 131. Of the unobligated balances available for "Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps", from prior appropriations Acts (other than appropriations designated by law as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism or as an emergency requirement), \$12,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 132. Of the unobligated balances available for "Military Construction, Air Force", from prior appropriations Acts (other than appropriations designated by law as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism or as an emergency requirement), \$39,700,000 are hereby rescinded.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 133. Of the unobligated balances available for "Military Construction, Defense-Wide", from prior appropriations Acts (other than appropriations designated by law as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism or as an emergency requirement), \$14,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 134. Of the unobligated balances available for "Military Construction, Air National Guard", from prior appropriations Acts (other than appropriations designated by law as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism or as an emergency requirement), \$14,200,000 are hereby rescinded.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 135. Of the unobligated balances made available in prior appropriation Acts for the

fund established in section 1013(d) of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 3374) (other than appropriations designated by law as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism or as an emergency requirement), \$99,949,000 are hereby rescinded.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the payment of compensation benefits to or on behalf of veterans and a pilot program for disability examinations as authorized by section 107 and chapters 11, 13, 18, 51, 53, 55, and 61 of title 38, United States Code; pension benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by chapters 15, 51, 53, 55, and 61 of title 38, United States Code; and burial benefits, the Reinstated Entitlement Program for Survivors, emergency and other officers' retirement pay, adjusted-service credits and certificates, payment of premiums due on commercial life insurance policies guaranteed under the provisions of title IV of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 541 et seq.) and for other benefits as authorized by sections 107, 1312, 1977, and 2106, and chapters 23, 51, 53, 55, and 61 of title 38, United States Code, \$71,476,104,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$17,049,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be reimbursed to "General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration" and "Information Technology Systems" for necessary expenses in implementing the provisions of chapters 51, 53, and 55 of title 38, United States Code, the funding source for which is specifically provided as the "Compensation and Pensions" appropriation: *Provided further*, That such sums as may be earned on an actual qualifying patient basis, shall be reimbursed to "Medical Care Collections Fund" to augment the funding of individual medical facilities for nursing home care provided to pensioners as authorized.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For the payment of readjustment and rehabilitation benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by chapters 21, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 51, 53, 55, and 61 of title 38, United States Code, and for the payment of benefits under the Veterans Retraining Assistance Program, \$13,135,898,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That expenses for rehabilitation program services and assistance which the Secretary is authorized to provide under subsection (a) of section 3104 of title 38, United States Code, other than under paragraphs (1), (2), (5), and (11) of that subsection, shall be charged to this account.

VETERANS INSURANCE AND INDEMNITIES

For military and naval insurance, national service life insurance, servicemen's indemnities, service-disabled veterans insurance, and veterans mortgage life insurance as authorized by chapters 19 and 21, title 38, United States Code, \$77,567,000, to remain available until expended.

VETERANS HOUSING BENEFIT PROGRAM FUND

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the program, as authorized by subchapters I through III of chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided*

further, That during fiscal year 2014, within the resources available, not to exceed \$500,000 in gross obligations for direct loans are authorized for specially adapted housing loans.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, \$158,430,000.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, \$5,000, as authorized by chapter 31 of title 38, United States Code: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$2,500,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct loan program, \$354,000, which may be paid to the appropriation for "General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration".

NATIVE AMERICAN VETERAN HOUSING LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program authorized by subchapter V of chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, \$1,109,000.

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL SERVICES

For necessary expenses for furnishing, as authorized by law, inpatient and outpatient care and treatment to beneficiaries of the Department of Veterans Affairs and veterans described in section 1705(a) of title 38, United States Code, including care and treatment in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the Department, and including medical supplies and equipment, bioengineering services, food services, and salaries and expenses of healthcare employees hired under title 38, United States Code, aid to State homes as authorized by section 1741 of title 38, United States Code, assistance and support services for caregivers as authorized by section 1720G of title 38, United States Code, loan repayments authorized by section 604 of the Caregivers and Veterans Omnibus Health Services Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-163; 124 Stat. 1174; 38 U.S.C. 7681 note), and hospital care and medical services authorized by section 1787 of title 38, United States Code; \$40,000,000, which shall be in addition to funds previously appropriated under this heading that became available on October 1, 2013; and, in addition, \$45,015,527,000, plus reimbursements, shall become available on October 1, 2014, and shall remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish a priority for the provision of medical treatment for veterans who have service-connected disabilities, lower income, or have special needs: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall give priority funding for the provision of basic medical benefits to veterans in enrollment priority groups 1 through 6: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may authorize the dispensing of prescription drugs from Veterans Health Administration facilities to enrolled veterans with privately written prescriptions based on requirements established by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That the implementation of the program described in the previous proviso shall incur no additional cost to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

MEDICAL SUPPORT AND COMPLIANCE

For necessary expenses in the administration of the medical, hospital, nursing home, domiciliary, construction, supply, and research activities, as authorized by law; administrative expenses in support of capital policy activities; and administrative and legal expenses of the Department for collecting and recovering amounts owed the Department as authorized under chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, and the Federal Medical Care Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 2651 et seq.), \$5,879,700,000, plus reimbursements, shall become available on October 1, 2014, and shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

For necessary expenses for the maintenance and operation of hospitals, nursing homes, domiciliary facilities, and other necessary facilities of the Veterans Health Administration; for administrative expenses in support of planning, design, project management, real property acquisition and disposition, construction, and renovation of any facility under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department; for oversight, engineering, and architectural activities not charged to project costs; for repairing, altering, improving, or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Department, not otherwise provided for, either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and purchase of materials; for leases of facilities; and for laundry services; \$85,000,000 which shall be in addition to funds previously appropriated under this heading that became available on October 1, 2013; and, in addition, \$4,739,000,000, plus reimbursements, shall become available on October 1, 2014, and shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

MEDICAL AND PROSTHETIC RESEARCH

For necessary expenses in carrying out programs of medical and prosthetic research and development as authorized by chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, \$585,664,000, plus reimbursements, shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of the National Cemetery Administration for operations and maintenance, not otherwise provided for, including uniforms or allowances therefor; cemeterial expenses as authorized by law; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for use in cemeterial operations; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and repair, alteration or improvement of facilities under the jurisdiction of the National Cemetery Administration, \$250,000,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary operating expenses of the Department of Veterans Affairs, not otherwise provided for, including administrative expenses in support of Department-Wide capital planning, management and policy activities, uniforms, or allowances therefor; not to exceed \$25,000 for official reception and representation expenses; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services, \$415,885,000, of which not to exceed \$20,151,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That the Board of Veterans Appeals shall be funded at not less than \$88,294,000: *Provided further*, That funds provided under this heading may

be transferred to "General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration".

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES, VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Benefits Administration, not otherwise provided for, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services, and reimbursement of the Department of Defense for the cost of overseas employee mail, \$2,465,490,000: *Provided*, That expenses for services and assistance authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), (5), and (11) of section 3104(a) of title 38, United States Code, that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines are necessary to enable entitled veterans: (1) to the maximum extent feasible, to become employable and to obtain and maintain suitable employment; or (2) to achieve maximum independence in daily living, shall be charged to this account: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, not to exceed \$123,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for information technology systems and telecommunications support, including developmental information systems and operational information systems; for pay and associated costs; and for the capital asset acquisition of information technology systems, including management and related contractual costs of said acquisitions, including contractual costs associated with operations authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$3,703,344,000, plus reimbursements: *Provided*, That \$1,026,400,000 shall be for pay and associated costs, of which not to exceed \$30,792,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That \$2,181,653,000 shall be for operations and maintenance, of which not to exceed \$151,316,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That \$495,291,000 shall be for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement, and shall remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That amounts made available for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement may not be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs or the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a certification of the amounts, in parts or in full, to be obligated and expended for each development project: *Provided further*, That amounts made available for salaries and expenses, operations and maintenance, and information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement may be transferred among the three subaccounts after the Secretary of Veterans Affairs requests from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and an approval is issued: *Provided further*, That amounts made available for the "Information Technology Systems" account for development, modernization, and enhancement may be transferred among projects or to newly defined projects: *Provided further*, That no project may be increased or decreased by more than \$1,000,000 of cost prior to submitting a request to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress to make the transfer and an approval is issued, or absent a response, a period of 30 days has elapsed:

Provided further, That funds under this heading may be used by the Interagency Program Office through the Department of Veterans Affairs to develop a standard data reference terminology model: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement for VistA Evolution, not more than 25 percent may be obligated until the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, and such Committees approve, a plan for expenditure that: (1) defines the budget and cost for full operating capability and the total life cycle cost of the project; (2) identifies the deployment timeline, including benchmarks, for full operating capability; (3) describes how VistA Evolution will adhere to data standardization as defined by the Interagency Program Office and how testing will be conducted in order to ensure interoperability between current and future Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense electronic health record systems; (4) has been submitted to the Government Accountability Office for review; and (5) complies with the acquisition rules, requirements, guidelines, and systems acquisition management practices of the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That the funds made available under this heading for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement, shall be for the projects, and in the amounts, specified under this heading in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, to include information technology, in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$121,411,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That the Office of Inspector General, in coordination with the Department of Defense's Office of Inspector General, shall examine the process and procedures currently in place in the transmission of service treatment and personnel records from the Department of Defense to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

CONSTRUCTION, MAJOR PROJECTS

For constructing, altering, extending, and improving any of the facilities, including parking projects, under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department of Veterans Affairs, or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 316, 2404, 2406, and chapter 81 of title 38, United States Code, not otherwise provided for, including planning, architectural and engineering services, construction management services, maintenance or guarantee period services costs associated with equipment guarantees provided under the project, services of claims analysts, offsite utility and storm drainage system construction costs, and site acquisition, where the estimated cost of a project is more than the amount set forth in section 8104(a)(3)(A) of title 38, United States Code, or where funds for a project were made available in a previous major project appropriation, \$342,130,000, of which \$322,130,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018, and of which \$20,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That except for advance planning activities, including needs assessments which may or may not lead to capital investments, and other capital asset management related activities, including port-

folio development and management activities, and investment strategy studies funded through the advance planning fund and the planning and design activities funded through the design fund, including needs assessments which may or may not lead to capital investments, and salaries and associated costs of the resident engineers who oversee those capital investments funded through this account, and funds provided for the purchase of land for the National Cemetery Administration through the land acquisition line item, none of the funds made available under this heading shall be used for any project which has not been approved by the Congress in the budgetary process: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading for fiscal year 2014, for each approved project shall be obligated: (1) by the awarding of a construction documents contract by September 30, 2014; and (2) by the awarding of a construction contract by September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall promptly submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a written report on any approved major construction project for which obligations are not incurred within the time limitations established above.

CONSTRUCTION, MINOR PROJECTS

For constructing, altering, extending, and improving any of the facilities, including parking projects, under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including planning and assessments of needs which may lead to capital investments, architectural and engineering services, maintenance or guarantee period services costs associated with equipment guarantees provided under the project, services of claims analysts, offsite utility and storm drainage system construction costs, and site acquisition, or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 316, 2404, 2406, and chapter 81 of title 38, United States Code, not otherwise provided for, where the estimated cost of a project is equal to or less than the amount set forth in section 8104(a)(3)(A) of title 38, United States Code, \$714,870,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018, along with unobligated balances of previous "Construction, Minor Projects" appropriations which are hereby made available for any project where the estimated cost is equal to or less than the amount set forth in such section: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading shall be for: (1) repairs to any of the nonmedical facilities under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department which are necessary because of loss or damage caused by any natural disaster or catastrophe; and (2) temporary measures necessary to prevent or to minimize further loss by such causes.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STATE EXTENDED CARE FACILITIES

For grants to assist States to acquire or construct State nursing home and domiciliary facilities and to remodel, modify, or alter existing hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary facilities in State homes, for furnishing care to veterans as authorized by sections 8131 through 8137 of title 38, United States Code, \$85,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VETERANS CEMETERIES

For grants to assist States and tribal organizations in establishing, expanding, or improving veterans cemeteries as authorized by section 2408 of title 38, United States Code, \$46,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 201. Any appropriation for fiscal year 2014 for "Compensation and Pensions", "Readjustment Benefits", and "Veterans Insurance and Indemnities" may be transferred as necessary to any other of the mentioned appropriations: *Provided*, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall request from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and such Committees issue an approval, or absent a response, a period of 30 days has elapsed.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 202. Amounts made available for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2014, in this Act or any other Act, under the "Medical Services", "Medical Support and Compliance", and "Medical Facilities" accounts may be transferred among the accounts: *Provided*, That any transfers between the "Medical Services" and "Medical Support and Compliance" accounts of 1 percent or less of the total amount appropriated to the account in this or any other Act may take place subject to notification from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the amount and purpose of the transfer: *Provided further*, That any transfers between the "Medical Services" and "Medical Support and Compliance" accounts in excess of 1 percent, or exceeding the cumulative 1 percent for the fiscal year, may take place only after the Secretary requests from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and an approval is issued: *Provided further*, That any transfers to or from the "Medical Facilities" account may take place only after the Secretary requests from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and an approval is issued.

SEC. 203. Appropriations available in this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for services authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; hire of passenger motor vehicles; lease of a facility or land or both; and uniforms or allowances therefore, as authorized by sections 5901 through 5902 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 204. No appropriations in this title (except the appropriations for "Construction, Major Projects" and "Construction, Minor Projects") shall be available for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home.

SEC. 205. No appropriations in this title shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons (except beneficiaries entitled to such hospitalization or examination under the laws providing such benefits to veterans, and persons receiving such treatment under sections 7901 through 7904 of title 5, United States Code, or the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)), unless reimbursement of the cost of such hospitalization or examination is made to the "Medical Services" account at such rates as may be fixed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

SEC. 206. Appropriations available in this title for "Compensation and Pensions", "Readjustment Benefits", and "Veterans Insurance and Indemnities" shall be available for payment of prior year accrued obligations required to be recorded by law against the corresponding prior year accounts within the last quarter of fiscal year 2013.

SEC. 207. Appropriations available in this title shall be available to pay prior year obli-

gations of corresponding prior year appropriations accounts resulting from sections 3328(a), 3334, and 3712(a) of title 31, United States Code, except that if such obligations are from trust fund accounts they shall be payable only from "Compensation and Pensions".

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 208. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year 2014, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall, from the National Service Life Insurance Fund under section 1920 of title 38, United States Code, the Veterans' Special Life Insurance Fund under section 1923 of title 38, United States Code, and the United States Government Life Insurance Fund under section 1955 of title 38, United States Code, reimburse the "General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration" and "Information Technology Systems" accounts for the cost of administration of the insurance programs financed through those accounts: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall be made only from the surplus earnings accumulated in such an insurance program during fiscal year 2014 that are available for dividends in that program after claims have been paid and actuarially determined reserves have been set aside: *Provided further*, That if the cost of administration of such an insurance program exceeds the amount of surplus earnings accumulated in that program, reimbursement shall be made only to the extent of such surplus earnings: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall determine the cost of administration for fiscal year 2014 which is properly allocable to the provision of each such insurance program and to the provision of any total disability income insurance included in that insurance program.

SEC. 209. Amounts deducted from enhanced-use lease proceeds to reimburse an account for expenses incurred by that account during a prior fiscal year for providing enhanced-use lease services, may be obligated during the fiscal year in which the proceeds are received.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 210. Funds available in this title or funds for salaries and other administrative expenses shall also be available to reimburse the Office of Resolution Management of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Office of Employment Discrimination Complaint Adjudication under section 319 of title 38, United States Code, for all services provided at rates which will recover actual costs but not to exceed \$42,904,000 for the Office of Resolution Management and \$3,360,000 for the Office of Employment Discrimination Complaint Adjudication: *Provided*, That payments may be made in advance for services to be furnished based on estimated costs: *Provided further*, That amounts received shall be credited to the "General Administration" and "Information Technology Systems" accounts for use by the office that provided the service.

SEC. 211. No appropriations in this title shall be available to enter into any new lease of real property if the estimated annual rental cost is more than \$1,000,000, unless the Secretary submits a report which the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress approve within 30 days following the date on which the report is received.

SEC. 212. No funds of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall be available for hospital care, nursing home care, or medical services provided to any person under chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, for a non-service-connected disability described in

section 1729(a)(2) of such title, unless that person has disclosed to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in such form as the Secretary may require, current, accurate third-party reimbursement information for purposes of section 1729 of such title: *Provided*, That the Secretary may recover, in the same manner as any other debt due the United States, the reasonable charges for such care or services from any person who does not make such disclosure as required: *Provided further*, That any amounts so recovered for care or services provided in a prior fiscal year may be obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which amounts are received.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 213. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, proceeds or revenues derived from enhanced-use leasing activities (including disposal) may be deposited into the "Construction, Major Projects" and "Construction, Minor Projects" accounts and be used for construction (including site acquisition and disposition), alterations, and improvements of any medical facility under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Such sums as realized are in addition to the amount provided for in "Construction, Major Projects" and "Construction, Minor Projects".

SEC. 214. Amounts made available under "Medical Services" are available—

(1) for furnishing recreational facilities, supplies, and equipment; and

(2) for funeral expenses, burial expenses, and other expenses incidental to funerals and burials for beneficiaries receiving care in the Department.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 215. Such sums as may be deposited to the Medical Care Collections Fund pursuant to section 1729A of title 38, United States Code, may be transferred to "Medical Services", to remain available until expended for the purposes of that account.

SEC. 216. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may enter into agreements with Indian tribes and tribal organizations which are party to the Alaska Native Health Compact with the Indian Health Service, and Indian tribes and tribal organizations serving rural Alaska which have entered into contracts with the Indian Health Service under the Indian Self Determination and Educational Assistance Act, to provide healthcare, including behavioral health and dental care. The Secretary shall require participating veterans and facilities to comply with all appropriate rules and regulations, as established by the Secretary. The term "rural Alaska" shall mean those lands sited within the external boundaries of the Alaska Native regions specified in sections 7(a)(1)–(4) and (7)–(12) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1606), and those lands within the Alaska Native regions specified in sections 7(a)(5) and 7(a)(6) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1606), which are not within the boundaries of the municipality of Anchorage, the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the Kenai Peninsula Borough or the Matanuska Susitna Borough.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 217. Such sums as may be deposited to the Department of Veterans Affairs Capital Asset Fund pursuant to section 8118 of title 38, United States Code, may be transferred to the "Construction, Major Projects" and "Construction, Minor Projects" accounts, to remain available until expended for the purposes of these accounts.

SEC. 218. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to implement any

policy prohibiting the Directors of the Veterans Integrated Services Networks from conducting outreach or marketing to enroll new veterans within their respective Networks.

SEC. 219. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a quarterly report on the financial status of the Veterans Health Administration.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 220. Amounts made available under the "Medical Services", "Medical Support and Compliance", "Medical Facilities", "General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration", "General Administration", and "National Cemetery Administration" accounts for fiscal year 2014 may be transferred to or from the "Information Technology Systems" account: *Provided*, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall request from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and an approval is issued.

SEC. 221. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act for the Department of Veterans Affairs may be used in a manner that is inconsistent with: (1) section 842 of the Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-115; 119 Stat. 2506); or (2) section 8110(a)(5) of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 222. Of the amounts made available to the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2014, in this Act or any other Act, under the "Medical Facilities" account for non-recurring maintenance, not more than 20 percent of the funds made available shall be obligated during the last 2 months of that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the Secretary may waive this requirement after providing written notice to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 223. Of the amounts appropriated to the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2014 for "Medical Services", "Medical Support and Compliance", "Medical Facilities", "Construction, Minor Projects", and "Information Technology Systems", up to \$254,257,000, plus reimbursements, may be transferred to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund, established by section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84; 123 Stat. 3571) and may be used for operation of the facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417; 122 Stat. 4500): *Provided*, That additional funds may be transferred from accounts designated in this section to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund upon written notification by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 224. Such sums as may be deposited to the Medical Care Collections Fund pursuant to section 1729A of title 38, United States Code, for healthcare provided at facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law

110-417; 122 Stat. 4500) shall also be available: (1) for transfer to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund, established by section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84; 123 Stat. 3571); and (2) for operations of the facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417; 122 Stat. 4500).

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 225. Of the amounts available in this title for "Medical Services", "Medical Support and Compliance", and "Medical Facilities", a minimum of \$15,000,000 shall be transferred to the DOD-VA Health Care Sharing Incentive Fund, as authorized by section 8111(d) of title 38, United States Code, to remain available until expended, for any purpose authorized by section 8111 of title 38, United States Code.

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 226. (a) Of the funds appropriated in division E of Public Law 113-6, the following amounts which became available on October 1, 2013, are hereby rescinded from the following accounts in the amounts specified:

(1) "Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Services", \$1,400,000,000.

(2) "Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Support and Compliance", \$150,000,000.

(3) "Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Facilities", \$250,000,000.

(b) In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, an additional amount is appropriated to the following accounts in the amounts specified to remain available until September 30, 2015:

(1) "Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Services", \$1,400,000,000.

(2) "Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Support and Compliance", \$100,000,000.

(3) "Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Facilities", \$250,000,000.

SEC. 227. The Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of all bid savings in major construction projects that total at least \$5,000,000, or 5 percent of the programmed amount of the project, whichever is less: *Provided*, That such notification shall occur within 14 days of a contract identifying the programmed amount: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress 14 days prior to the obligation of such bid savings and shall describe the anticipated use of such savings.

SEC. 228. The scope of work for a project included in "Construction, Major Projects" may not be increased above the scope specified for that project in the original justification data provided to the Congress as part of the request for appropriations.

SEC. 229. The Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall provide on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress notification of any single national outreach and awareness marketing campaign in which obligations exceed \$2,000,000.

SEC. 230. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a quarterly report that contains the following information from each Veterans Benefits Administration Regional Office: (1) the average time to complete a disability compensation claim; (2) the number of claims pending more

than 125 days; (3) error rates; (4) the number of claims personnel; (5) any corrective action taken within the quarter to address poor performance; (6) training programs undertaken; and (7) the number and results of Quality Review Team audits: *Provided*, That each quarterly report shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the respective quarter.

SEC. 231. The Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a reprogramming request if at any point during fiscal year 2014, the funding allocated for a medical care initiative identified in the fiscal year 2014 expenditure plan is adjusted by more than \$25,000,000 from the allocation shown in the corresponding congressional budget justification. Such a reprogramming request may go forward only if the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress approve the request or if a period of 14 days has elapsed.

SEC. 232. Of the funds provided to the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2014 for "Medical Services" and "Medical Support and Compliance", a maximum of \$1,139,000 may be obligated from the "Medical Services" account and a maximum of \$69,804,000 may be obligated from the "Medical Support and Compliance" account for the VistA Evolution and electronic health record interoperability projects: *Provided*, That funds in addition to these amounts may be obligated for the VistA Evolution and electronic health record interoperability projects upon written notification by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 233. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall provide written notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress 15 days prior to organizational changes which result in the transfer of 25 or more full-time equivalents from one organizational unit of the Department of Veterans Affairs to another.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 234. Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Veterans Affairs from prior year discretionary appropriations (other than appropriations designated by law as being for an emergency requirement) \$182,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

TITLE III

RELATED AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; purchases and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its territories and possessions; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; purchase (one-for-one replacement basis only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$7,500 for official reception and representation expenses; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries, when required by law of such countries, \$63,200,000, to remain available until expended.

FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS ACCOUNT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the American Battle Monuments Commission, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended, for purposes authorized by section 2109 of title 36, United States Code.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
VETERANS CLAIMS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the operation of the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims as authorized by sections 7251 through 7298 of title 38, United States Code, \$35,408,000: *Provided*, That \$2,500,000 shall be available for the purpose of providing financial assistance as described, and in accordance with the process and reporting procedures set forth, under this heading in Public Law 102-229.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL
CEMETERIAL EXPENSES, ARMY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for maintenance, operation, and improvement of Arlington National Cemetery and Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery, including the purchase or lease of passenger motor vehicles for replacement on a one-for-one basis only, and not to exceed \$1,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$65,800,000, of which not to exceed \$7,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015. In addition, such sums as may be necessary for parking maintenance, repairs and replacement, to be derived from the "Lease of Department of Defense Real Property for Defense Agencies" account.

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME
TRUST FUND

For expenses necessary for the Armed Forces Retirement Home to operate and maintain the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Washington, District of Columbia, and the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Gulftport, Mississippi, to be paid from funds available in the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund, \$67,800,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended for construction and renovation of the physical plants at the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Washington, District of Columbia, and the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Gulftport, Mississippi.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 301. Funds appropriated in this Act under the heading "Department of Defense—Civil, Cemeterial Expenses, Army", may be provided to Arlington County, Virginia, for the relocation of the federally owned water main at Arlington National Cemetery, making additional land available for ground burials.

TITLE IV
GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 402. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any program, project, or activity, when it is made known to the Federal entity or official to which the funds are made available that the program, project, or activity is not in compliance with any Federal law relating to risk assessment, the protection of private property rights, or unfunded mandates.

SEC. 403. No part of any funds appropriated in this Act shall be used by an agency of the executive branch, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, and for the preparation, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television, or film presentation designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress, except in presentation to Congress itself.

SEC. 404. All departments and agencies funded under this Act are encouraged, within the limits of the existing statutory authorities and funding, to expand their use of "E-Commerce" technologies and procedures in the conduct of their business practices and public service activities.

SEC. 405. Unless stated otherwise, all reports and notifications required by this Act shall be submitted to the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 406. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 407. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for a project or program named for an individual serving as a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of the United States House of Representatives.

SEC. 408. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public Web site of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or

(2) the report contains confidential or proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

SEC. 409. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 410. None of the funds made available in this Act may be distributed to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) or its subsidiaries or successors.

SEC. 411. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by an agency of the executive branch to pay for first-class travel by an employee of the agency in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 412. (a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense in this Act may be used to construct, renovate, or expand any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual detained at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the control of the Department of Defense.

(b) The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any modification of facilities at

United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

(c) An individual described in this subsection is any individual who, as of June 24, 2009, is located at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, and who—

(1) is not a citizen of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is—

(A) in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; or

(B) otherwise under detention at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

SEC. 413. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to execute a contract for goods or services, including construction services, where the contractor has not complied with Executive Order No. 12989.

SEC. 414. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 415. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 416. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Affairs to lease or purchase new light duty vehicles for any executive fleet, or for an agency's fleet inventory, except in accordance with Presidential Memorandum—Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011.

This division may be cited as the "Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014".

**DIVISION K—DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014**

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED
AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not otherwise provided for, \$6,605,701,000, of which \$710,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2015, and of which up to \$1,867,251,000 may remain available until expended for Worldwide Security Protection: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading shall be allocated in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (4) as follows:

(1) **HUMAN RESOURCES.**—For necessary expenses for training, human resources management, and salaries, including employment without regard to civil service and classification laws of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$700,000), as authorized by section 801 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, \$2,360,312,000, of which not less than \$131,713,000 shall be available only for public diplomacy American salaries, and up to \$255,866,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection.

(2) **OVERSEAS PROGRAMS.**—For necessary expenses for the regional bureaus of the Department of State and overseas activities as authorized by law, \$1,760,255,000, of which not less than \$369,589,000 shall be available only for public diplomacy international information programs.

(3) **DIPLOMATIC POLICY AND SUPPORT.**—For necessary expenses for the functional bureaus of the Department of State, including representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate or specific Acts of Congress, general administration, and arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament activities as authorized, \$769,534,000.

(4) **SECURITY PROGRAMS.**—For necessary expenses for security activities, \$1,715,600,000, of which up to \$1,611,385,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection.

(5) **FEES AND PAYMENTS COLLECTED.**—In addition to amounts otherwise made available under this heading—

(A) not to exceed \$1,806,600 shall be derived from fees collected from other executive agencies for lease or use of facilities located at the International Center in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act, and, in addition, as authorized by section 5 of such Act, \$520,150, to be derived from the reserve authorized by that section, to be used for the purposes set out in that section;

(B) as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, not to exceed \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from fees or other payments received from English teaching, library, motion pictures, and publication programs and from fees from educational advising and counseling and exchange visitor programs; and

(C) not to exceed \$15,000, which shall be derived from reimbursements, surcharges, and fees for use of Blair House facilities.

(6) **TRANSFER, REPROGRAMMING, AND OTHER MATTERS.**—

(A) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act, funds may be reprogrammed within and between paragraphs (1) through (4) under this heading subject to section 7015 of this Act.

(B) Of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$10,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service”, to be available only for emergency evacuations and rewards, as authorized.

(C) Funds appropriated under this heading are available for acquisition by exchange or purchase of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by law and, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1108(g), for the field examination of programs and activities in the United States funded from any account contained in this title.

(D) Of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$34,000,000, to remain avail-

able until expended, may be transferred to, and merged with, funds previously made available under the heading “Conflict Stabilization Operations” in title I of prior acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

(E) None of the funds appropriated under this heading may be used for the preservation of religious sites unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such sites are historically, artistically, or culturally significant, that the purpose of the project is neither to advance nor to inhibit the free exercise of religion, and that the project is in the national interest of the United States.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, \$76,900,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized: *Provided*, That section 135(e) of Public Law 103-236 shall not apply to funds available under this heading.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$69,406,000, notwithstanding section 209(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-465), as it relates to post inspections: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$10,400,000 may remain available until September 30, 2015.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For expenses of educational and cultural exchange programs, as authorized, \$560,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That fees or other payments received from or in connection with English teaching, educational advising and counseling programs, and exchange visitor programs as authorized may be credited to this account, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing modifications made to existing educational and cultural exchange programs since calendar year 2011, including for special academic and special professional and cultural exchanges: *Provided further*, That any further modifications to such programs shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

REPRESENTATION EXPENSES

For representation expenses as authorized, \$7,300,000.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

For expenses, not otherwise provided, to enable the Secretary of State to provide for extraordinary protective services, as authorized, \$28,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292-303), preserving, maintaining, repairing, and planning for buildings that are owned or directly leased by the Department of State, renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Harry S Truman Building, and carrying out the Diplomatic Security Construction Program as authorized, \$785,351,000, to remain available until expended as authorized, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be used for domestic and

overseas representation expenses as authorized: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for acquisition of furniture, furnishings, or generators for other departments and agencies.

In addition, for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, acquisition, and construction as authorized, \$1,614,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations the proposed allocation of funds made available under this heading and the actual and anticipated proceeds of sales for all projects in fiscal year 2014.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, \$9,242,000, to remain available until expended as authorized, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Repatriation Loans Program Account”, subject to the same terms and conditions.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, \$1,537,000, as authorized: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$2,690,000.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

For necessary expenses to carry out the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8), \$31,221,000.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized, \$158,900,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions or specific Acts of Congress, \$1,265,762,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall, at the time of the submission of the President's budget to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, transmit to the Committees on Appropriations the most recent biennial budget prepared by the United Nations for the operations of the United Nations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance (or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable) of any United Nations action to increase funding for any United Nations program without identifying an offsetting decrease elsewhere in the United Nations budget: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations any credits available to the United States, including from the United Nations Tax Equalization Fund (TEF), and provide updated fiscal year 2015 assessment costs including offsets from available TEF credits and updated foreign currency exchange rates: *Provided further*, That any such

credits shall only be available for United States assessed contributions to the United Nations and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That any payment of arrearages under this heading shall be directed toward activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, \$1,765,519,000, of which 15 percent shall remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless, at least 15 days in advance of voting for the new or expanded mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as far in advance as is practicable), the Committees on Appropriations are notified: (1) of the estimated cost and duration of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the exit strategy; (2) that the United Nations has in place measures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping troops serving in the mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of illegal sexual exploitation or other violations of human rights, and to bring to justice individuals who engage in such acts while participating in the peacekeeping mission, including prosecution in their home countries of such individuals in connection with such acts, and to make information about such cases publicly available in the country where an alleged crime occurs and on the United Nations' Web site; and (3) pursuant to section 7015 of this Act and the procedures therein followed, of the source of funds that will be used to pay the cost of the new or expanded mission: *Provided further*, That funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses unless the Secretary of State determines that American manufacturers and suppliers are not being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for United Nations peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall work with the United Nations and foreign governments contributing peacekeeping troops to implement effective vetting procedures to ensure that such troops have not violated human rights: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may be used for any United Nations peacekeeping mission that will involve United States Armed Forces under the command or operational control of a foreign national, unless the President's military advisors have submitted to the President a recommendation that such involvement is in the national interests of the United States and the President has submitted to the Congress such a recommendation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations any credits available to the

United States, including those resulting from United Nations peacekeeping missions or the United Nations Tax Equalization Fund: *Provided further*, That any such credits shall only be available for United States assessed contributions to the United Nations and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading shall be available for United States assessed contributions up to the amount specified in Annex IV accompanying United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/220: *Provided further*, That such funds may be made available above the amount authorized in section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 287e note) only if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that it is important to the national interest of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For necessary expenses for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed \$6,000 for representation expenses; as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, \$44,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, \$33,438,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission as authorized by Public Law 103-182, \$12,499,000: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, \$9,000 may be made available for representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, \$35,980,000: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3324.

RELATED AGENCY

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to enable the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), as authorized, to carry out international communication activities, and to make and supervise grants for radio and television broadcasting to the Middle East, \$721,080,000: *Provided*, That up to \$41,734,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading may remain available until expended for satellite trans-

missions and Internet freedom programs, of which not less than \$25,500,000 shall be available to expand unrestricted access to programs funded under this heading and other information on the Internet through the development and use of circumvention and secure communication technologies: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$35,000 may be used for representation expenses, of which \$10,000 may be used for representation expenses within the United States as authorized, and not to exceed \$30,000 may be used for representation expenses of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty: *Provided further*, That the authority provided by section 504(c) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-228; 22 U.S.C. 6206 note) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2014: *Provided further*, That the BBG shall notify the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of any determination by the Board that any of its broadcast entities, including its grantee organizations, provides an open platform for international terrorists or those who support international terrorism, or is in violation of the principles and standards set forth in subsections (a) and (b) of section 303 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6202) or the entity's journalistic code of ethics: *Provided further*, That significant modifications to BBG broadcast hours previously justified to Congress, including changes to transmission platforms (shortwave, medium wave, satellite, Internet, and television), for all BBG language services shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That in addition to funds made available under this heading, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to \$2,000,000 in receipts from advertising and revenue from business ventures, up to \$500,000 in receipts from cooperating international organizations, and up to \$1,000,000 in receipts from privatization efforts of the Voice of America and the International Broadcasting Bureau, shall remain available until expended for carrying out authorized purposes.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

For the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception, and purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception, including to Cuba, as authorized, \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

RELATED PROGRAMS

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

For a grant to The Asia Foundation, as authorized by The Asia Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 4402), \$17,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

For necessary expenses of the United States Institute of Peace, as authorized by the United States Institute of Peace Act, \$30,984,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, which shall not be used for construction activities.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund, as authorized by section 633 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (22 U.S.C. 2078), the total amount of the interest and earnings accruing

to such Fund on or before September 30, 2014, to remain available until expended.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, as authorized by sections 4 and 5 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (20 U.S.C. 5204-5205), all interest and earnings accruing to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund on or before September 30, 2014, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary or other compensation, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5376; or for purposes which are not in accordance with OMB Circulars A-110 (Uniform Administrative Requirements) and A-122 (Cost Principles for Non-profit Organizations), including the restrictions on compensation for personal services.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program, as authorized by section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452), all interest and earnings accruing to the Israeli Arab Scholarship Fund on or before September 30, 2014, to remain available until expended.

EAST-WEST CENTER

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in the State of Hawaii, \$16,700,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary, or enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5376.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

For grants made by the Department of State to the National Endowment for Democracy, as authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act, \$135,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$100,000,000 shall be allocated in the traditional and customary manner, including for the core institutes, and \$35,000,000 shall be for democracy, human rights, and rule of law programs.

OTHER COMMISSIONS

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, \$690,000, as authorized by section 1303 of Public Law 99-83.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, as authorized by title II of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-292), as amended, \$3,500,000, including not more than \$4,000 for representation expenses: *Provided*, That if the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom is authorized beyond September 30, 2014, this amount will remain available until September 30, 2015.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as

authorized by Public Law 94-304, \$2,579,000, including not more than \$4,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China, as authorized by title III of the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 6911-6919), \$2,000,000, including not more than \$3,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, as authorized by section 1238 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7002), \$3,500,000, including not more than \$4,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That the authorities, requirements, limitations, and conditions contained in the second through sixth provisos under this heading in division F of Public Law 111-117 shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2014 and shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading as if included in this Act.

TITLE II

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,059,229,000, of which \$158,900,000 may remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading and under the heading "Capital Investment Fund" in this title may be made available to finance the construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long-term lease of offices for use by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), unless the USAID Administrator has identified such proposed use of funds in a report submitted to the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to the obligation of funds for such purposes: *Provided further*, That contracts or agreements entered into with funds appropriated under this heading may entail commitments for the expenditure of such funds through the following fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the authority of sections 610 and 109 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be exercised by the Secretary of State to transfer funds appropriated to carry out chapter 1 of part I of such Act to "Operating Expenses" in accordance with the provisions of those sections: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated or made available under this heading, not to exceed \$250,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses, for USAID during the current fiscal year.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses for overseas construction and related costs, and for the procurement and enhancement of information technology and related capital investments, pursuant to section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$117,940,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this

amount is in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit a strategy to eliminate redundant services and operations at diplomatic facilities abroad, including information technology systems, communications systems, and motor pool: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for obligation only pursuant to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$45,000,000, of which \$6,750,000 may remain available until September 30, 2015, for the Office of Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development.

TITLE III

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For necessary expenses to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, as follows:

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for global health activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$2,769,450,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, and which shall be apportioned directly to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID): *Provided*, That this amount shall be made available for training, equipment, and technical assistance to build the capacity of public health institutions and organizations in developing countries, and for such activities as: (1) child survival and maternal health programs; (2) immunization and oral rehydration programs; (3) other health, nutrition, water and sanitation programs which directly address the needs of mothers and children, and related education programs; (4) assistance for children displaced or orphaned by causes other than AIDS; (5) programs for the prevention, treatment, control of, and research on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, polio, malaria, and other infectious diseases including neglected tropical diseases, and for assistance to communities severely affected by HIV/AIDS, including children infected or affected by AIDS; and (6) family planning/reproductive health: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available for a United States contribution to the GAVI Alliance: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: *Provided further*, That any determination made under the previous proviso must be made not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and must be accompanied by the evidence and criteria utilized to make the determination: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning

or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions: *Provided further*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion: *Provided further*, That in order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services, and that any such voluntary family planning project shall meet the following requirements: (1) service providers or referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning (this provision shall not be construed to include the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for budgeting and planning purposes); (2) the project shall not include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to: (A) an individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor; or (B) program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning; (3) the project shall not deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any individual's decision not to accept family planning services; (4) the project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information on the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method; and (5) the project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits; and, not less than 60 days after the date on which the USAID Administrator determines that there has been a violation of the requirements contained in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this proviso, or a pattern or practice of violations of the requirements contained in paragraph (4) of this proviso, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report containing a description of such violation and the corrective action taken by the Agency: *Provided further*, That in awarding grants for natural family planning under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 no applicant shall be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning; and, additionally, all such applicants shall comply with the requirements of the previous proviso: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, the term "motivate", as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options: *Provided further*, That information provided about the use of condoms as part of projects or activities that are funded from amounts appropriated by this Act shall be medically

accurate and shall include the public health benefits and failure rates of such use.

In addition, for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, HIV/AIDS, \$5,670,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018, which shall be apportioned directly to the Department of State: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-25), as amended, for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), and shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities: *Provided further*, That the amount of such contribution should be \$1,650,000,000: *Provided further*, That up to 5 percent of the aggregate amount of funds made available to the Global Fund in fiscal year 2014 may be made available to USAID for technical assistance related to the activities of the Global Fund: *Provided further*, That the annual report required by section 104(A)(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall also be submitted hereafter to the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be made available for a challenge grant pilot program: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this paragraph, up to \$14,250,000 may be made available, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, for administrative expenses of the Office of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 103, 105, 106, 214, and sections 251 through 255, and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$2,507,001,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$23,000,000 shall be made available for the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program, and not less than \$10,000,000 shall be made available for cooperative development programs of the United States Agency for International Development.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, \$876,828,000, to remain available until expended.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

For necessary expenses for international disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance administered by the Office of Transition Initiatives, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), pursuant to section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$48,177,000, to remain available until expended, to support transition to democracy and long-term development for countries in crisis: *Provided*, That such support may include assistance to develop, strengthen, or preserve democratic institutions and processes, revitalize basic infrastructure, and foster the peaceful resolution of conflict: *Provided further*, That USAID shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations at least 5 days prior to beginning a new program of assistance: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary of State determines that it is important to the national

interests of the United States to provide transition assistance in excess of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to \$15,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used for purposes of this heading and under the authorities applicable to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso shall be made available subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to support programs and activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen foreign challenges and complex crises overseas, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available on such terms and conditions as are appropriate and necessary for the purposes of preventing or responding to such challenges and crises, except that no funds shall be made available for lethal assistance or to respond to natural disasters: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, except sections 7007, 7008, and 7018 of this Act and section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used for administrative expenses, in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes, except that such expenses may not exceed 5 percent of the funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, except that such notifications shall be transmitted at least 5 days prior to the obligation of funds.

DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans and loan guarantees provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), as authorized by sections 256 and 635 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, up to \$40,000,000 may be derived by transfer from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out part I of such Act: *Provided*, That funds provided under this paragraph and funds provided as a gift that are used for purposes of this paragraph pursuant to section 635(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be made available only for micro- and small enterprise programs, urban programs, and other programs which further the purposes of part I of such Act: *Provided further*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such direct and guaranteed loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further*, That funds made available by this paragraph may be used for the cost of modifying any such guaranteed loans under this Act or prior Acts, and funds used for such costs shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 107A(d) (relating to general provisions applicable to the Development Credit Authority) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as contained in section 306 of H.R. 1486 as reported by the House Committee on International Relations on May 9, 1997, shall be applicable to direct loans and loan guarantees provided under this heading, except

that the principal amount of loans made or guaranteed under this heading with respect to any single country shall not exceed \$300,000,000: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any portion of which is to be guaranteed, of up to \$1,500,000,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out credit programs administered by USAID, \$8,041,000, which may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available under the heading "Operating Expenses" in title II of this Act: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2016.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$2,982,967,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

DEMOCRACY FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the promotion of democracy globally, \$130,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which \$70,500,000 shall be made available for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, and \$60,000,000 shall be made available for the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, United States Agency for International Development.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, to enable the Secretary of State to carry out the provisions of section 2(a) and (b) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980; allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5925 of title 5, United States Code; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$1,774,645,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than \$35,000,000 shall be made available to respond to small-scale emergency humanitarian requirements: *Provided*, That \$15,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading in this Act, or in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall be made available for refugees resettling in Israel: *Provided further*, That no amounts in the previous proviso may be made available from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)), \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES PEACE CORPS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2501-2523), including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside of the

United States, \$379,000,000, of which \$5,150,000 is for the Office of Inspector General, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That the Director of the Peace Corps may transfer to the Foreign Currency Fluctuations Account, as authorized by 22 U.S.C. 2515, an amount not to exceed \$5,000,000: *Provided further*, That funds transferred pursuant to the previous proviso may not be derived from amounts made available for Peace Corps overseas operations: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$104,000 may be available for representation expenses, of which not to exceed \$4,000 may be made available for entertainment expenses: *Provided further*, That any decision to open, close, significantly reduce, or suspend a domestic or overseas office or country program shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, except that prior consultation and regular notification procedures may be waived when there is a substantial security risk to volunteers or other Peace Corps personnel, pursuant to section 7015(e) of this Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (MCA), \$898,200,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$105,000,000 may be available for administrative expenses of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (the Corporation): *Provided further*, That up to 5 percent of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to carry out the purposes of section 616 of the MCA for fiscal year 2014: *Provided further*, That section 605(e) of the MCA shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for a Millennium Challenge Compact entered into pursuant to section 609 of the MCA only if such Compact obligates, or contains a commitment to obligate subject to the availability of funds and the mutual agreement of the parties to the Compact to proceed, the entire amount of the United States Government funding anticipated for the duration of the Compact: *Provided further*, That the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation shall notify the Committees on Appropriations not later than 15 days prior to commencing negotiations for any country compact or threshold country program; signing any such compact or threshold program; or terminating or suspending any such compact or threshold program: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are available to implement section 609(g) of the MCA shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations prior to re-obligation: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 606(a)(2) of the MCA, a country shall be a candidate country for purposes of eligibility for assistance for the fiscal year if the country has a per capita income equal to or below the World Bank's lower middle income

country threshold for the fiscal year and is among the 75 lowest per capita income countries as identified by the World Bank; and the country meets the requirements of section 606(a)(1)(B) of the MCA: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 606(b)(1) of the MCA, in addition to countries described in the preceding proviso, a country shall be a candidate country for purposes of eligibility for assistance for the fiscal year if the country has a per capita income equal to or below the World Bank's lower middle income country threshold for the fiscal year and is not among the 75 lowest per capita income countries as identified by the World Bank; and the country meets the requirements of section 606(a)(1)(B) of the MCA: *Provided further*, That any Millennium Challenge Corporation candidate country under section 606 of the MCA with a per capita income that changes in the fiscal year such that the country would be reclassified from a low income country to a lower middle income country or from a lower middle income country to a low income country shall retain its candidacy status in its former income classification for the fiscal year and the 2 subsequent fiscal years: *Provided further*, That publication in the Federal Register of a notice of availability of a copy of a Compact on the Millennium Challenge Corporation Web site shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of section 610(b)(2) of the MCA for such Compact: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be available for a threshold program in a country that is not currently a candidate country: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$100,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the Inter-American Foundation in accordance with the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, \$22,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$2,000 may be available for representation expenses.

UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out title V of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-533), \$30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which not to exceed \$2,000 may be available for representation expenses: *Provided*, That section 503(a) of the African Development Foundation Act (Public Law 96-533; 22 U.S.C. 290h-1(a)) is hereby amended by inserting "United States" before "African Development": *Provided further*, That funds made available to grantees may be invested pending expenditure for project purposes when authorized by the Board of Directors of the United States African Development Foundation (USADF): *Provided further*, That interest earned shall be used only for the purposes for which the grant was made: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 505(a)(2) of the African Development Foundation Act, in exceptional circumstances the Board of Directors of the USADF may waive the \$250,000 limitation contained in that section with respect to a project and a project may exceed the limitation by up to 10 percent if the increase is due

solely to foreign currency fluctuation: *Provided further*, That the USADF shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations after each time such waiver authority is exercised.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 129 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$23,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, which shall be available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

TITLE IV
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW
ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,005,610,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That the provision of assistance by any other United States Government department or agency which is comparable to assistance made available under this heading but which is provided under any other provision of law, shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of sections 481(b) and 622(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available to combat piracy of United States copyright materials, consistent with the requirements of section 688(a) and (b) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (division J of Public Law 110-161): *Provided further*, That the reporting requirements contained in section 1404 of Public Law 110-252 shall apply to funds made available by this Act, including a description of modifications, if any, to the Palestinian Authority's security strategy: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$5,000,000 shall be made available, on a competitive basis, for rule of law programs for transitional and post-conflict states, and for activities to coordinate rule of law programs among foreign governments, international and nongovernmental organizations, and other United States Government agencies: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available to support training and technical assistance for foreign law enforcement, corrections, and other judicial authorities, utilizing regional partners: *Provided further*, That the Department of State may use the authority of section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing such property to a foreign country or international organization under chapter 8 of part I of that Act, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for the International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support Program shall only be made available on a cost-matching basis from sources other than the United States Government, to the maximum extent practicable: *Provided further*, That section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading, except that any funds made available notwithstanding such section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM,
DEMINEING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs and activities, \$630,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, chapter 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, the destruction of small arms, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, and section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission: *Provided*, That for the clearance of unexploded ordnance, the Secretary of State should prioritize those areas where such ordnance was caused by the United States: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund shall be available notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to nonproliferation, disarmament and weapons destruction, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That such funds may also be used for such countries other than the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the IAEA unless the Secretary of State determines that Israel is being denied its right to participate in the activities of that Agency: *Provided further*, That funds made available for conventional weapons destruction programs, including demining and related activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used for administrative expenses related to the operation and management of such programs and activities.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$235,600,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of such Act, to provide assistance to enhance the capacity of foreign civilian security forces, including gendarmes, to participate in peacekeeping operations: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$36,000,000 shall be made available for a United States contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai, of which of up to \$8,000,000 may be made available to address force protection requirements: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this Act should not be used to support any military training or operations that include child soldiers: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds made available under this heading for the Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative: *Provided further*, That none of the funds

appropriated under this heading shall be obligated except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND
TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$105,573,000, of which up to \$4,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2015, and may only be provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That the civilian personnel for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$55,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, \$5,389,280,000: *Provided*, That to expedite the provision of assistance to foreign countries and international organizations, the Secretary of State, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and subject to the regular notification procedures of such Committees, may use the funds appropriated under this heading to procure defense articles and services to enhance the capacity of foreign security forces: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$3,100,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel, and funds are available for assistance for Jordan and Egypt subject to section 7041 of this Act: *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated under this heading for assistance for Israel shall be disbursed within 30 days of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel under this heading shall, as agreed by the United States and Israel, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than \$815,300,000 shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be made available to support or continue any program initially funded under the authority of section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163; 119 Stat. 3456) unless the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, has justified such program to the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading shall be nonrepayable notwithstanding any requirement in section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading shall be obligated upon apportionment in accordance with paragraph (5)(C) of title 31, United States Code, section 1501(a).

None of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to finance the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act unless the foreign country proposing to

make such procurement has first signed an agreement with the United States Government specifying the conditions under which such procurement may be financed with such funds: *Provided*, That all country and funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 7015 of this Act: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for demining, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, and may include activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations: *Provided further*, That only those countries for which assistance was justified for the "Foreign Military Sales Financing Program" in the fiscal year 1989 congressional presentation for security assistance programs may utilize funds made available under this heading for procurement of defense articles, defense services or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for defense articles and services: *Provided further*, That not more than \$60,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for necessary expenses, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for use outside of the United States, for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading for general costs of administering military assistance and sales, not to exceed \$4,000 may be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed \$130,000 may be available for representation expenses: *Provided further*, That not more than \$885,000,000 of funds realized pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense during fiscal year 2014 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE V

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and of section 2 of the United Nations Environment Program Participation Act of 1973, \$344,020,000, of which up to \$10,000,000 may be made available for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change/United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: *Provided*, That section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to contributions to the United Nations Democracy Fund.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$143,750,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment to the International Development Association by the Secretary of the

Treasury, \$1,355,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increases in capital stock, \$186,957,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of increases in capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$2,928,990,899.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Clean Technology Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$184,630,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRATEGIC CLIMATE FUND

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Strategic Climate Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$49,900,000, to remain available until expended.

GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

For payment to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$133,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the Inter-American Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increase in capital stock, \$102,000,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$4,098,794,833.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT FUND

For payment to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$6,298,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the Asian Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of increase in capital stock, \$106,586,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the Asian Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$2,558,048,769.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For payment to the Asian Development Bank's Asian Development Fund by the Sec-

retary of the Treasury, \$109,854,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the African Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increase in capital stock, \$32,418,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the African Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$507,860,808.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For payment to the African Development Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$176,336,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the International Fund for Agricultural Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE VI

EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, \$5,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Export-Import Bank (the Bank) of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: *Provided*, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country, other than a nuclear-weapon state as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act, that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That not less than 20 percent of the aggregate loan, guarantee, and insurance authority available to the Bank under this Act should be used to finance exports directly by small business concerns (as defined under section 3 of the Small Business Act): *Provided further*, That not less than 10 percent of the aggregate loan, guarantee, and insurance authority available to the Bank under this Act should be used for renewable energy technologies or energy efficiency technologies: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 1(c) of Public Law 103-428, as amended, sections 1(a) and (b) of Public Law 103-428 shall remain in effect through October 1, 2014.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance

programs, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$30,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors, not to exceed \$115,500,000, of which \$10,500,000 shall remain available until expended and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That the Export-Import Bank (the Bank) may accept, and use, payment or services provided by transaction participants for legal, financial, or technical services in connection with any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992, subsection (a) thereof shall remain in effect until September 30, 2014: *Provided further*, That the Bank shall charge fees for necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the collection of moneys owed the Bank, repossession or sale of pledged collateral or other assets acquired by the Bank in satisfaction of moneys owed the Bank, or the investigation or appraisal of any property, or the evaluation of the legal, financial, or technical aspects of any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made, or systems infrastructure directly supporting transactions: *Provided further*, That, in addition to other funds appropriated for administrative expenses, such fees shall be credited to this account, to remain available until expended.

RECEIPTS COLLECTED

Receipts collected pursuant to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, as amended, in an amount not to exceed the amount appropriated herein, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account: *Provided*, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by such offsetting collections so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at \$0: *Provided further*, That amounts collected in fiscal year 2014 in excess of obligations, up to \$10,000,000, shall become available on September 1, 2014, and shall remain available until September 30, 2017.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION NONCREDIT ACCOUNT

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is authorized to make, without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by 31 U.S.C. 9104, such expenditures and commitments within the limits of funds available to it and in accordance with law as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the amount available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs (including an amount for official reception and representation expenses which shall not exceed \$35,000) shall not exceed \$62,574,000: *Provided further*, That project-specific transaction costs, including direct and indirect costs incurred in claims settlements, and other direct costs associated with services provided to specific investors or potential investors pursuant to section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall not be considered administrative expenses for the purposes of this heading.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, \$27,371,000, as authorized by section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to be derived by transfer from the Overseas Pri-

vate Investment Corporation Noncredit Account: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such sums shall be available for direct loan obligations and loan guaranty commitments incurred or made during fiscal years 2014, 2015, and 2016: *Provided further*, That funds so obligated in fiscal year 2014 remain available for disbursement through 2022; funds obligated in fiscal year 2015 remain available for disbursement through 2023; and funds obligated in fiscal year 2016 remain available for disbursement through 2024: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation is authorized to undertake any program authorized by title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in Iraq: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to the authority of the previous proviso shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

In addition, such sums as may be necessary for administrative expenses to carry out the credit program may be derived from amounts available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs in the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Noncredit Account and merged with said account.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$55,073,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than \$4,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses.

TITLE VII GENERAL PROVISIONS

ALLOWANCES AND DIFFERENTIALS

SEC. 7001. Funds appropriated under title I of this Act shall be available, except as otherwise provided, for allowances and differentials as authorized by subchapter 59 of title 5, United States Code; for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and for hire of passenger transportation pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1343(b).

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES REPORT

SEC. 7002. Any department or agency of the United States Government to which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly accounting of cumulative unobligated balances and obligated, but unexpended, balances by program, project, and activity, and Treasury Account Fund Symbol of all funds received by such department or agency in fiscal year 2014 or any previous fiscal year, disaggregated by fiscal year: *Provided*, That the report required by this section should specify by account the amount of funds obligated pursuant to bilateral agreements which have not been further sub-obligated.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 7003. The expenditure of any appropriation under title I of this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive Order issued pursuant to existing law.

DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES

SEC. 7004. (a) Of funds provided under title I of this Act, except as provided in sub-

section (b), a project to construct a diplomatic facility of the United States may not include office space or other accommodations for an employee of a Federal agency or department if the Secretary of State determines that such department or agency has not provided to the Department of State the full amount of funding required by subsection (e) of section 604 of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106-113 and contained in appendix G of that Act; 113 Stat. 1501A-453), as amended by section 629 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005.

(b) Notwithstanding the prohibition in subsection (a), a project to construct a diplomatic facility of the United States may include office space or other accommodations for members of the United States Marine Corps.

(c) For the purposes of calculating the fiscal year 2014 costs of providing new United States diplomatic facilities in accordance with section 604(e) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (22 U.S.C. 4865 note), the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall determine the annual program level and agency shares in a manner that is proportional to the Department of State's contribution for this purpose.

(d) Funds appropriated by this Act, and any prior Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, which may be made available for the acquisition of property for diplomatic facilities in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(e)(1) The limitation and reporting requirement regarding the New London Embassy contained in section 7004(f) of division I of Public Law 112-74 shall remain in effect during fiscal year 2014.

(2) Funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, under the heading "Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance" may be obligated for the relocation of the United States Embassy to the Holy See only if the Secretary of State reports in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(A) the United States Ambassador to the Holy See and embassy staff will retain their independence from other United States missions located in Rome, including by maintaining a separate building with a discrete address and entrance; and

(B) any relocation of the chancery will not increase annual operating costs, will not result in a reduction in staff, and will enhance overall security for the United States Embassy to the Holy See.

(f)(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance", not less than \$25,000,000 shall be made available to address security vulnerabilities at expeditionary, interim, and temporary facilities abroad, including physical security upgrades and local guard staffing: *Provided*, That the uses of such funds should be the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of Diplomatic Security and Foreign Missions, in consultation with the Director of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be

subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing the policies, standards, and procedures for the construction and operation of expeditionary, interim, and temporary diplomatic facilities, including any waiver of security requirements and accommodation of temporary surges in personnel or programs: *Provided*, That such report shall include a list of all expeditionary, interim, and temporary diplomatic facilities and the number of personnel and security costs for each such facility: *Provided further*, That the report required by this paragraph may be submitted in classified form if necessary.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the opening, closure, or any significant modification to an expeditionary, interim, or temporary diplomatic facility shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, except that such consultation and notification may be waived if there is a security risk to personnel.

PERSONNEL ACTIONS

SEC. 7005. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under title I of this Act resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available under title I to such department or agency: *Provided*, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: *Provided further*, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

LOCAL GUARD CONTRACTS

SEC. 7006. In evaluating proposals for local guard contracts, the Secretary of State shall award contracts in accordance with section 136 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (22 U.S.C. 4864), except that the Secretary may grant authorization to award such contracts on the basis of best value as determined by a cost-technical tradeoff analysis (as described in Federal Acquisition Regulation part 15.101), notwithstanding subsection (c)(3) of such section, for high risk, high threat posts: *Provided*, That the authority in this section shall apply to any options for renewal that may be exercised under such contracts.

PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 7007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations for the governments of Cuba, North Korea, Iran, or Syria: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition on obligations or expenditures shall include direct loans, credits, insurance and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents.

COUPS D'ÉTAT

SEC. 7008. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to the government of any country whose duly elected head of government is de-

posed by military coup d'état or decree or, after the date of enactment of this Act, a coup d'état or decree in which the military plays a decisive role: *Provided*, That assistance may be resumed to such government if the President determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that subsequent to the termination of assistance a democratically elected government has taken office: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to assistance to promote democratic elections or public participation in democratic processes: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to the previous provisos shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY

SEC. 7009. (a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—

(1) Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of State under title I of this Act may be transferred between, and merged with, such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers.

(2) Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Broadcasting Board of Governors under title I of this Act may be transferred between, and merged with, such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers.

(3) Any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015(a) and (b) of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

(b) EXPORT FINANCING TRANSFER AUTHORITIES.—Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation other than for administrative expenses made available for fiscal year 2014, for programs under title VI of this Act may be transferred between such appropriations for use for any of the purposes, programs, and activities for which the funds in such receiving account may be used, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 25 percent by any such transfer: *Provided*, That the exercise of such authority shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN AGENCIES.—

(1) None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in addition to transfers made by, or authorized elsewhere in, this Act, funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be allocated or transferred to agencies of the United States Government pursuant to the provisions of sections 109, 610, and 632 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(3) Any agreement entered into by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or the Department of State with any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government pursuant to section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 valued in excess of \$1,000,000 and any agreement made pursu-

ant to section 632(a) of such Act, with funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings "Global Health Programs", "Development Assistance", and "Economic Support Fund" shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That the requirement in the previous sentence shall not apply to agreements entered into between USAID and the Department of State.

(d) TRANSFERS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS.—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be obligated under an appropriation account to which such funds were not appropriated, except for transfers specifically provided for in this Act, unless the President, not less than 5 days prior to the exercise of any authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) AUDIT OF INTER-AGENCY TRANSFERS.—Any agreement for the transfer or allocation of funds appropriated by this Act, or prior Acts, entered into between the Department of State or USAID and another agency of the United States Government under the authority of section 632(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law, shall expressly provide that the Inspector General (IG) for the agency receiving the transfer or allocation of such funds, or other entity with audit responsibility if the receiving agency does not have an IG, shall perform periodic program and financial audits of the use of such funds: *Provided*, That such audits shall be transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds transferred under such authority may be made available for the cost of such audits.

REPORTING REQUIREMENT

SEC. 7010. The Secretary of State shall provide the Committees on Appropriations, not later than April 1, 2014, and for each fiscal quarter, a report in writing on the uses of funds made available under the headings "Foreign Military Financing Program", "International Military Education and Training", "Peacekeeping Operations", and "Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund" in this Act, or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs: *Provided*, That such report shall include a description of the obligation and expenditure of funds, and the specific country in receipt of, and the use or purpose of, the assistance provided by such funds.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 7011. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided in this Act: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of chapters 1 and 8 of part I, section 661, chapters 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, and funds provided under the heading "Development Credit Authority" shall remain available for an additional 4 years from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired, if such funds are initially obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any funds made available

for the purposes of chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which are allocated or obligated for cash disbursements in order to address balance of payments or economic policy reform objectives, shall remain available for an additional 4 years from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired, if such funds are initially allocated or obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations at the beginning of each fiscal year, detailing by account and source year, the use of this authority during the previous fiscal year.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT

SEC. 7012. No part of any appropriation provided under titles III through VI in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to the government of any country which is in default during a period in excess of 1 calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to the government of such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act unless the President determines, following consultations with the Committees on Appropriations, that assistance for such country is in the national interest of the United States.

PROHIBITION ON TAXATION OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7013. (a) PROHIBITION ON TAXATION.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available to provide assistance for a foreign country under a new bilateral agreement governing the terms and conditions under which such assistance is to be provided unless such agreement includes a provision stating that assistance provided by the United States shall be exempt from taxation, or reimbursed, by the foreign government, and the Secretary of State shall expeditiously seek to negotiate amendments to existing bilateral agreements, as necessary, to conform with this requirement.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT OF FOREIGN TAXES.—An amount equivalent to 200 percent of the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2014 on funds appropriated by this Act by a foreign government or entity against United States assistance programs for which funds are appropriated by this Act, either directly or through grantees, contractors, and subcontractors shall be withheld from obligation from funds appropriated for assistance for fiscal year 2015 and allocated for the central government of such country and for the West Bank and Gaza program to the extent that the Secretary of State certifies and reports in writing to the Committees on Appropriations, not later than September 30, 2015, that such taxes have not been reimbursed to the Government of the United States.

(c) DE MINIMIS EXCEPTION.—Foreign taxes of a de minimis nature shall not be subject to the provisions of subsection (b).

(d) REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.—Funds withheld from obligation for each country or entity pursuant to subsection (b) shall be reprogrammed for assistance for countries which do not assess taxes on United States assistance or which have an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes, and that can reasonably accommodate such assistance in a programmatically responsible manner.

(e) DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any country or entity the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations—

(A) does not assess taxes on United States assistance or which has an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes; or

(B) the foreign policy interests of the United States outweigh the purpose of this section to ensure that United States assistance is not subject to taxation.

(2) The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to exercising the authority of this subsection with regard to any country or entity.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of State shall issue rules, regulations, or policy guidance, as appropriate, to implement the prohibition against the taxation of assistance contained in this section.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) the term “bilateral agreement” refers to a framework bilateral agreement between the Government of the United States and the government of the country receiving assistance that describes the privileges and immunities applicable to United States foreign assistance for such country generally, or an individual agreement between the Government of the United States and such government that describes, among other things, the treatment for tax purposes that will be accorded the United States assistance provided under that agreement;

(2) the term “taxes and taxation” shall include value added taxes and customs duties but shall not include individual income taxes assessed to local staff or personal services contractors.

(h) REPORT.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant departments or agencies, shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, detailing steps taken by such departments or agencies to comply with the requirements of this section.

RESERVATIONS OF FUNDS

SEC. 7014. (a) Funds appropriated under titles II through VI of this Act which are specifically designated may be reprogrammed for other programs within the same account notwithstanding the designation if compliance with the designation is made impossible by operation of any provision of this or any other Act: *Provided*, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That assistance that is reprogrammed pursuant to this subsection shall be made available under the same terms and conditions as originally provided.

(b) In addition to the authority contained in subsection (a), the original period of availability of funds appropriated by this Act and administered by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) that are specifically designated for particular programs or activities by this or any other Act shall be extended for an additional fiscal year if the USAID Administrator determines and reports promptly to the Committees on Appropriations that the termination of assistance to a country or a significant change in circumstances makes it unlikely that such designated funds can be obligated during the original period of availability: *Provided*, That such designated funds that continue to be available for an additional fiscal year shall be obligated only for the purpose of such designation.

(c) Ceilings and specifically designated funding levels contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent Act unless such Act specifically so directs: *Provided*, That specifically designated funding levels or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7015. (a) None of the funds made available in titles I and II of this Act, or in prior appropriations Acts to the agencies and departments funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or of currency reflores or other offsetting collections, or made available by transfer, to the agencies and departments funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

- (1) creates new programs;
- (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;
- (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;
- (4) relocates an office or employees;
- (5) closes or opens a mission or post;
- (6) creates, closes, reorganizes, or renames bureaus, centers, or offices;
- (7) reorganizes programs or activities; or
- (8) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds: *Provided*, That unless previously justified to the Committees on Appropriations, the requirements of this subsection shall apply to all obligations of funds appropriated under titles I and II of this Act for paragraphs (5) and (6) of this subsection.

(b) None of the funds provided under titles I and II of this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agency or department funded under titles I and II of this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agency or department funded under title I of this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for activities, programs, or projects through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$1,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that—

(1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;

(2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or

(3) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress; unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) None of the funds made available under titles III through VI of this Act under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Development Assistance”, “International Organizations and Programs”, “Trade and Development Agency”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, “Conflict Stabilization Operations”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”,

“Millennium Challenge Corporation”, “Foreign Military Financing Program”, “International Military Education and Training”, and “Peace Corps”, shall be available for obligation for activities, programs, projects, type of materiel assistance, countries, or other operations not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Committees on Appropriations for obligation under any of these specific headings unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance: *Provided*, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammunition, or other major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or 20 percent in excess of the quantities justified to Congress unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such commitment: *Provided further*, That requirements of this subsection or any similar provision of this or any other Act shall not apply to any reprogramming for an activity, program, or project for which funds are appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act of less than 10 percent of the amount previously justified to the Congress for obligation for such activity, program, or project for the current fiscal year.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, with the exception of funds transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under title I of this Act, funds transferred by the Department of Defense to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development for assistance for foreign countries and international organizations, and funds made available for programs authorized by section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163), shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) The requirements of this section or any similar provision of this Act or any other Act, including any prior Act requiring notification in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, may be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare: *Provided*, That in case of any such waiver, notification to the Committees on Appropriations shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after taking the action to which such notification requirement was applicable, in the context of the circumstances necessitating such waiver: *Provided further*, That any notification provided pursuant to such a waiver shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances.

(f) None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended for assistance for Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, and Zimbabwe except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

NOTIFICATION ON EXCESS DEFENSE EQUIPMENT

SEC. 7016. Prior to providing excess Department of Defense articles in accordance with section 516(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations to the same extent and under the same condi-

tions as other committees pursuant to subsection (f) of that section: *Provided*, That before issuing a letter of offer to sell excess defense articles under the Arms Export Control Act, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the regular notification procedures of such Committees if such defense articles are significant military equipment (as defined in section 47(9) of the Arms Export Control Act) or are valued (in terms of original acquisition cost) at \$7,000,000 or more, or if notification is required elsewhere in this Act for the use of appropriated funds for specific countries that would receive such excess defense articles: *Provided further*, That such Committees shall also be informed of the original acquisition cost of such defense articles.

LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

SEC. 7017. Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, which are returned or not made available for organizations and programs because of the implementation of section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or section 7049(a) of this Act, shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That the requirement to withhold funds for programs in Burma under section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS AND INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION

SEC. 7018. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated or expended for any country or organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by any such country or organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilizations.

ALLOCATIONS

SEC. 7019. (a) Funds provided in this Act shall be made available for programs and countries in the amounts contained in the respective tables included in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(b) For the purposes of implementing this section and only with respect to the tables included in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the Broadcasting Board of

Governors, as appropriate, may propose deviations to the amounts referenced in subsection (a), subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

REPRESENTATION AND ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES

SEC. 7020. (a) Each Federal department, agency, or entity funded in titles I or II of this Act, and the Department of the Treasury and independent agencies funded in titles III or VI of this Act, shall take steps to ensure that domestic and overseas representation and entertainment expenses further official agency business and United States foreign policy interests and are—

(1) primarily for fostering relations outside of the Executive Branch;

(2) principally for meals and events of a protocol nature;

(3) not for employee-only events; and

(4) do not include activities that are substantially of a recreational character.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the headings “International Military Education and Training” or “Foreign Military Financing Program” for Informational Program activities or under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Development Assistance”, and “Economic Support Fund” may be obligated or expended to pay for—

(1) alcoholic beverages; or

(2) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including but not limited to entrance fees at sporting events, theatrical and musical productions, and amusement parks.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 7021. (a) LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT EXPORTS.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by titles III through VI of this Act may be available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined supports international terrorism for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act: *Provided*, That the prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after that government ceases to provide such military equipment: *Provided further*, That this section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after October 1, 1997.

(2) Assistance restricted by paragraph (1) or any other similar provision of law, may be furnished if the President determines that to do so is important to the national interests of the United States.

(3) Whenever the President makes a determination pursuant to paragraph (2), the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance, including a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided, the estimated dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers United States national interests.

(b) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) Funds appropriated for bilateral assistance in titles III through VI of this Act and funds appropriated under any such title in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be made available to any foreign government which the President determines—

(A) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism;

(B) otherwise supports international terrorism; or

(C) is controlled by an organization designated as a terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(2) The President may waive the application of paragraph (1) to a government if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver: *Provided*, That the President shall publish each such waiver in the Federal Register and, at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7022. Funds appropriated by this Act, except funds appropriated under the heading "Trade and Development Agency", may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672, section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

SEC. 7023. For the purpose of titles II through VI of this Act "program, project, and activity" shall be defined at the appropriations Act account level and shall include all appropriations and authorizations Acts funding directives, ceilings, and limitations with the exception that for the following accounts: "Economic Support Fund" and "Foreign Military Financing Program", "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include country, regional, and central program level funding within each such account; and for the development assistance accounts of the United States Agency for International Development, "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include central, country, regional, and program level funding, either as—

(1) justified to the Congress; or

(2) allocated by the Executive Branch in accordance with a report, to be provided to the Committees on Appropriations within 30 days of the enactment of this Act, as required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

AUTHORITIES FOR THE PEACE CORPS, INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION AND UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SEC. 7024. Unless expressly provided to the contrary, provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions contained in prior Acts authorizing or making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by or conducted under the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act or the African Development Foundation Act: *Provided*, That prior to conducting activities in a country for which assistance is prohibited, the agency shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations and report to such Committees within 15 days of taking such action.

COMMERCE, TRADE AND SURPLUS COMMODITIES

SEC. 7025. (a) None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for direct assist-

ance and none of the funds otherwise made available to the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance or any other financial commitments for establishing or expanding production of any commodity for export by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: *Provided*, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity, and the Chairman of the Board so notifies the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(2) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of an agricultural commodity for export which would compete with a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact on the export of agricultural commodities of the United States;

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit American producers;

(3) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(4) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions, as defined in section 7029(g) of this Act, to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institutions, using funds appropriated or made available by this Act, for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.

SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

SEC. 7026. (a) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL CURRENCIES.—

(1) If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements which result in the generation of local currencies of that country, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) shall—

(A) require that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by that government;

(B) enter into an agreement with that government which sets forth—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated; and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(C) establish by agreement with that government the responsibilities of USAID and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(2) USES OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(A) to carry out chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities; or

(ii) debt and deficit financing; or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(3) PROGRAMMING ACCOUNTABILITY.—USAID shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the equivalent of the local currencies disbursed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) from the separate account established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are used for the purposes agreed upon pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(4) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Upon termination of assistance to a country under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), any unencumbered balances of funds which remain in a separate account established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be disposed of for such purposes as may be agreed to by the government of that country and the United States Government.

(5) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The USAID Administrator shall report on an annual basis as part of the justification documents submitted to the Committees on Appropriations on the use of local currencies for the administrative requirements of the United States Government as authorized in subsection (a)(2)(B), and such report shall include the amount of local currency (and United States dollar equivalent) used and/or to be used for such purpose in each applicable country.

(b) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR CASH TRANSFERS.—

(1) If assistance is made available to the government of a foreign country, under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as cash transfer assistance or as nonproject sector assistance, that country shall be required to maintain such funds in a separate account and not commingle them with any other funds.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Such funds may be obligated and expended notwithstanding provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance including provisions which

are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 648 (House Report No. 98-1159).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—At least 15 days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or non-project sector assistance, the President shall submit a notification through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be made available will be used, with a discussion of the United States interests that will be served by the assistance (including, as appropriate, a description of the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by such assistance).

(4) EXEMPTION.—Nonproject sector assistance funds may be exempt from the requirements of subsection (b)(1) only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7027. (a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapters 1, 10, 11, and 12 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided*, That before using the authority of this subsection to furnish assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations under the regular notification procedures of those committees, including a description of the program to be assisted, the assistance to be provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance: *Provided further*, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or involuntary sterilizations contained in this or any other Act.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 480.—During fiscal year 2014, restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480): *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated to carry out title I of such Act and made available pursuant to this subsection may be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that support international terrorism; or

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to the government of a country that violates internationally recognized human rights.

LOCAL COMPETITION

SEC. 7028. (a) REQUIREMENTS FOR EXCEPTIONS TO COMPETITION FOR LOCAL ENTITIES.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) may only be made available for limited competitions through local entities if—

(1) prior to the determination to limit competition to local entities, USAID has—

(A) assessed the level of local capacity to effectively implement, manage, and account

for programs included in such competition; and

(B) documented the written results of the assessment and decisions made; and

(2) prior to making an award after limiting competition to local entities—

(A) each successful local entity has been determined to be responsible in accordance with USAID guidelines; and

(B) effective monitoring and evaluation systems are in place to ensure that award funding is used for its intended purposes; and

(3) no level of acceptable fraud is assumed.

(b) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (1), the USAID Administrator shall report, on a semi-annual basis, to the appropriate congressional committees on all awards subject to limited or no competition for local entities: *Provided*, That such report should be posted on the USAID Web site: *Provided further*, That the requirements of this subsection shall only apply to awards in excess of \$3,000,000 and sole source awards to local entities in excess of \$2,000,000.

(c) Section 7077 of division I of Public Law 112-74 shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2014: *Provided*, That subsection (b) of such section is amended in subsection (b)(3) by striking “either” and in subsection (b)(3)(A) by striking “or” after the semicolon and replacing in lieu thereof “and”.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 7029. (a) None of the funds appropriated under title V of this Act should be made as payment to any international financial institution unless the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such institution has a policy and practice of requiring independent, outside evaluations of each project and program loan or grant and significant analytical, non-lending activity, and the impact of such loan, grant, or activity on achieving the institution's goals, including reducing poverty and promoting equitable economic growth, consistent with effective safeguards.

(b) None of the funds appropriated under title V of this Act may be made as payment to any international financial institution while the United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate which, together with whatever compensation such executive director receives from the United States, is in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while any alternate United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to oppose any loan, grant, strategy, or policy of such institution that would require user fees or service charges on poor people for primary education or primary healthcare, including maternal and child health, and the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis in connection with such institution's financing programs.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan, project, agreement, memorandum, instrument, plan, or other program of the IMF to a Heavily Indebted Poor Country that imposes budget caps or restraints that do not allow the maintenance

of or an increase in governmental spending on healthcare or education; and to promote government spending on healthcare, education, agriculture and food security, or other critical safety net programs in all of the IMF's activities with respect to Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.

(e) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to seek to ensure that each such institution responds to the findings and recommendations of its accountability mechanisms by providing just compensation or other appropriate redress to individuals and communities that suffer violations of human rights, including forced displacement, resulting from any loan, grant, strategy or policy of such institution.

(f) The Secretary of the Treasury shall direct the United States executive directors of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2014, on the steps being taken by such institutions to support implementation of the April 2010 Reparations Plan for Damages Suffered by the Communities Affected by the Construction of the Chixoy Hydroelectric Dam in Guatemala.

(g) For the purposes of this Act “international financial institutions” shall mean the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the North American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, and the African Development Fund.

DEBT-FOR-DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 7030. In order to enhance the continued participation of nongovernmental organizations in debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges, a nongovernmental organization which is a grantee or contractor of the United States Agency for International Development may place in interest bearing accounts local currencies which accrue to that organization as a result of economic assistance provided under title III of this Act and, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, any interest earned on such investment shall be used for the purpose for which the assistance was provided to that organization.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

SEC. 7031. (a) LIMITATION ON DIRECT GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for direct government-to-government assistance only if—

(A) each implementing agency or ministry to receive assistance has been assessed and is considered to have the systems required to manage such assistance and any identified vulnerabilities or weaknesses of such agency or ministry have been addressed; and

(i) the recipient agency or ministry employs and utilizes staff with the necessary technical, financial, and management capabilities;

(ii) the recipient agency or ministry has adopted competitive procurement policies and systems;

(iii) effective monitoring and evaluation systems are in place to ensure that such assistance is used for its intended purposes;

(iv) no level of acceptable fraud is assumed; and

(v) the government of the recipient country is taking steps to publicly disclose on an annual basis its national budget, to include income and expenditures;

(B) the recipient government is in compliance with the principles set forth in section 7013 of this Act;

(C) the recipient agency or ministry is not headed or controlled by an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act;

(D) the Government of the United States and the government of the recipient country have agreed, in writing, on clear and achievable objectives for the use of such assistance, which should be made available on a cost-reimbursable basis; and

(E) the recipient government is taking steps to protect the rights of civil society, including freedom of association and assembly.

(2) In addition to the requirements in subsection (a), no funds may be made available for direct government-to-government assistance without prior consultation with, and notification of, the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That such notification shall contain an explanation of how the proposed activity meets the requirements of paragraph (1): *Provided further*, That the requirements of this paragraph shall only apply to direct government-to-government assistance in excess of \$10,000,000 and all funds available for cash transfer, budget support, and cash payments to individuals.

(3) The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall suspend any direct government-to-government assistance if the Administrator or the Secretary has credible information of material misuse of such assistance, unless the Administrator or the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that it is in the national interest of the United States to continue such assistance, including a justification, or that such misuse has been appropriately addressed.

(4) The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, concurrent with the fiscal year 2015 congressional budget justification materials, amounts planned for assistance described in subsection (a) by country, proposed funding amount, source of funds, and type of assistance.

(5) Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act and 6 months thereafter until September 30, 2014, the USAID Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report that—

(A) details all assistance described in subsection (a) provided during the previous 6-month period by country, funding amount, source of funds, and type of such assistance; and

(B) the type of procurement instrument or mechanism utilized and whether the assistance was provided on a reimbursable basis.

(6) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any foreign country for debt service payments owed by any country to any international financial institution: *Provided*, That for purposes of this subsection, the term “international financial institution” has the meaning given the term in section 7029(g) of this Act.

(b) NATIONAL BUDGET AND CONTRACT TRANSPARENCY.—

(1) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF FISCAL TRANSPARENCY.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall develop for each government receiving assistance appropriated by this Act, “minimum requirements of fiscal transparency” which shall be updated and strengthened, as appropriate, to reflect best practices.

(2) DEFINITION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), “minimum requirements of fiscal transparency” are requirements consistent with those in subsection (a)(1), and the public disclosure of national budget documentation (to include receipts and expenditures by ministry) and government contracts and licenses for natural resource extraction (to include bidding and concession allocation practices).

(3) DETERMINATION AND REPORT.—For each government identified pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of State, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, shall make a determination of “significant progress” or “no significant progress” in meeting the minimum requirements of fiscal transparency, and make such determinations publicly available in an annual “Fiscal Transparency Report” to be posted on the Department of State’s Web site: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall identify the significant progress made by each such government to publicly disclose national budget documentation, contracts, and licenses which are additional to such information disclosed in previous fiscal years, and include specific recommendations of short- and long-term steps such government should take to improve fiscal transparency: *Provided further*, That the annual report shall include a detailed description of how funds appropriated by this Act are being used to improve fiscal transparency, and identify benchmarks for measuring progress.

(4) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$10,000,000 should be made available for programs and activities to assist governments identified pursuant to paragraph (1) to improve budget transparency and to support civil society organizations in such countries that promote budget transparency: *Provided*, That such sums shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That a description of the uses of such funds shall be included in the annual “Fiscal Transparency Report” required by paragraph (3).

(c) ANTI-KLEPTOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS.—

(1) Officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members who the Secretary of State has credible information have been involved in significant corruption, including corruption related to the extraction of natural resources, or a gross violation of human rights shall be ineligible for entry into the United States.

(2) Individuals shall not be ineligible for entry into the United States would further important United States law enforcement objectives or is necessary to permit the United States to fulfill its obligations under the United Nations Headquarters Agreement: *Provided*, That nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to derogate from United States Government obligations under applicable international agreements.

(3) The Secretary may waive the application of paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that the waiver would serve a compelling national interest or that the circumstances which caused the individual to be ineligible have changed sufficiently.

(4) Not later than 6 months after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report, including a classified annex if necessary, to the Committees on Appropriations describing the information relating to corruption or violation of human rights concerning each of the individuals found ineligible in the previous 12 months pursuant to paragraph (1), or who would be ineligible but for the application of paragraph (2), a list of any waivers provided under paragraph (3), and the justification for each waiver.

(5) Any unclassified portion of the report required under paragraph (4) shall be posted on the Department of State’s Web site, without regard to the requirements of section 222(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1202(f)) with respect to confidentiality of records pertaining to the issuance or refusal of visas or permits to enter the United States.

(d) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE WEB SITE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles I and III may be made available to support the provision of additional information on United States Government foreign assistance on the Department of State’s foreign assistance Web site: *Provided*, That all Federal agencies funded under this Act shall provide such information on foreign assistance, upon request, to the Department of State.

DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS

SEC. 7032. (a) Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$2,849,555,000 should be made available for democracy programs, as defined in subsection (c).

(b) Funds made available by this Act for democracy programs may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, and with regard to the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), any regulation.

(c)(1) For purposes of funds appropriated by this Act, the term “democracy programs” means programs that support good governance, credible and competitive elections, freedom of expression, association, assembly, and religion, human rights, labor rights, independent media, and the rule of law, and that otherwise strengthen the capacity of democratic political parties, governments, nongovernmental organizations and institutions, and citizens to support the development of democratic states, and institutions that are responsive and accountable to citizens.

(2) For purposes of funds appropriated under title III of this Act, the term “democracy programs” shall also include programs to rescue scholars, and fellowships, scholarships, and exchanges in the Middle East and North Africa region for academic professionals and university students from countries in such region, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(d) With respect to the provision of assistance for democracy, human rights, and governance activities in this Act, the organizations implementing such assistance, the specific nature of that assistance, and the participants in such programs shall not be subject to the prior approval by the government of any foreign country: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), shall report to the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, detailing steps taken by the Department of State and USAID to comply with the requirements of this subsection.

(e) The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a strategy for the promotion of democracy in each

country that receives funds appropriated by this Act in title III and that is important to the security interests of the United States, but whose central government does not govern justly or in accordance with the rule of law: *Provided*, That such strategy shall include support for institutions and individuals within such government that demonstrate a commitment to democratic principles.

(f) Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for democracy programs shall be made available to support freedom of religion, including in the Middle East and North Africa.

(g) Any funds made available by this Act for a business and human rights program in the People's Republic of China shall be made available on a cost-matching basis from sources other than the United States Government.

(h) The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State (DRL) and the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID, shall regularly communicate their planned programs to the NED.

(i) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Democracy Fund" that are made available to DRL shall be made available to establish and maintain a database of prisons and gulags in North Korea, including a list of political prisoners, and such database shall be regularly updated and made publicly available on the Internet, as appropriate.

MULTI-YEAR PLEDGES

SEC. 7033. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to make any pledge for future year funding for any multilateral or bilateral program funded in titles III through VI of this Act unless such pledge was—

(1) previously justified, including the projected future year costs, in a congressional budget justification;

(2) included in an Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs or previously authorized by an Act of Congress;

(3) notified in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, including the projected future year costs; or

(4) the subject of prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and such consultation was conducted at least 7 days in advance of the pledge.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 7034. (a) VICTIMS OF WAR, DISPLACED CHILDREN, AND DISPLACED BURMESE.—Funds appropriated in titles III and VI of this Act that are made available for victims of war, displaced children, displaced Burmese, and to combat trafficking in persons and assist victims of such trafficking, may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(b) RECONSTITUTING CIVILIAN POLICE AUTHORITY.—In providing assistance with funds appropriated by this Act under section 660(b)(6) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, support for a nation emerging from instability may be deemed to mean support for regional, district, municipal, or other subnational entity emerging from instability, as well as a nation emerging from instability.

(c) WORLD FOOD PROGRAM.—Funds managed by the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), from this or any other Act, may be made available as a general contribution to

the World Food Program, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(d) DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, regulation or Executive order, funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings "Economic Support Fund", "Peacekeeping Operations", "International Disaster Assistance", "Complex Crises Fund", and "Transition Initiatives" may be made available to support programs to disarm, demobilize, and reintegrate into civilian society former members of foreign terrorist organizations: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds pursuant to this subsection: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this subsection the term "foreign terrorist organization" means an organization designated as a terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(e) RESEARCH AND TRAINING.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Economic Support Fund" may be made available to carry out the Program for Research and Training on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union as authorized by the Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Act of 1983 (22 U.S.C. 4501-4508).

(f) PARTNER VETTING.—Funds appropriated in this Act or any prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be used by the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator, as appropriate, to support the continued implementation of the Partner Vetting System (PVS) pilot program: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall jointly submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 30 days after completion of the pilot program, on the estimated timeline and criteria for evaluating the PVS for expansion: *Provided further*, That such report shall include the requirements under this subsection in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided further*, That such report may be delivered in classified form, if necessary.

(g) CONTINGENCIES.—During fiscal year 2014, the President may use up to \$100,000,000 under the authority of section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(h) INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTIONS.—The Secretary of State may withhold funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for the central government of any country that is not taking appropriate steps to comply with the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abductions, done at the Hague on October 25, 1980: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of withholding funds under this subsection.

(i) REPORTS REPEALED.—Section 585 in the matter under section 101(c) of Division A of Public Law 104-208, Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997; and subsection (g)(3) of section 7081 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (Division F of Public Law 111-117) are hereby repealed.

(j) TRANSFERS FOR EXTRAORDINARY PROTECTION.—The Secretary of State may transfer to, and merge with, funds under the heading "Protection of Foreign Missions and Offi-

cials" unobligated balances of expired funds appropriated under the heading "Diplomatic and Consular Programs" for fiscal year 2014, except for funds designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, at no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated.

(k) PROTECTIONS AND REMEDIES FOR EMPLOYEES OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary of State shall implement section 203(a)(2) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-457): *Provided*, That in determining whether to suspend the issuance of A-3 or G-5 visas under such section, the Secretary should consider the following as "credible evidence": (1) a final court judgment (including a default judgment) issued against a current or former employee of such mission or organization (for which the time period for appeal has expired); (2) the issuance of a T-visa to the victim; or (3) a request by the Department of State to the sending state that immunity of individual diplomats or family members be waived to permit criminal prosecution: *Provided further*, That the Secretary should assist in obtaining payment of final court judgments awarded to A-3 and G-5 visa holders, including encouraging the sending states to provide compensation directly to victims: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall include in the Trafficking in Persons annual report a concise summary of each trafficking case involving an A-3 or G-5 visa holder which meets one or more of the items in the first proviso of this subsection.

(l) MODIFICATION OF AMENDMENT.—Section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (Limitation on Assistance to Security Forces) is amended in subsection (d)(5) by striking everything after "when" and inserting in lieu thereof "an individual is designated to receive United States training, equipment, or other types of assistance the individual's unit is vetted as well as the individual".

(m) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES.—

(1) Section 1(b)(2) of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 214(b)(2)) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, 2014" for "September 30, 2010".

(2) The authority provided by section 301(a)(3) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4831(a)(3)) shall remain in effect for facilities in Afghanistan through September 30, 2014, except that the notification and reporting requirements contained in such section shall include the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) The authority contained in section 1115(d) of Public Law 111-32 shall remain in effect through September 30, 2014.

(4) Section 824(g) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4064(g)) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, 2014" for "October 1, 2010" in paragraph (2).

(5) Section 61(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2733(a)) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, 2014" for "October 1, 2010" in paragraph (2).

(6) Section 625(j)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2385(j)(1)) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, 2014" for "October 1, 2010" in subparagraph (B).

(7)(A) Subject to the limitation described in subparagraph (B), the authority provided by section 1113 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-32; 123

Stat. 1904) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2014.

(B) The authority described in subparagraph (A) may not be used to pay an eligible member of the Foreign Service (as defined in section 1113(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009) a locality-based comparability payment (stated as a percentage) that exceeds two-thirds of the amount of the locality-based comparability payment (stated as a percentage) that would be payable to such member under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, if such member's official duty station were in the District of Columbia.

(8) The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101-167) is amended—

(A) in section 599D (8 U.S.C. 1157 note)—

(i) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “and 2013” and inserting “2013, and 2014”; and

(ii) in subsection (e), by striking “2013” each place it appears and inserting “2014”; and

(B) in section 599E (8 U.S.C. 1255 note) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “2013” and inserting “2014”.

(9) The authorities provided in section 1015(b) of Public Law 111-212 shall remain in effect through September 30, 2014.

(n) CROWD CONTROL ITEMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act should not be used for tear gas, small arms, light weapons, ammunition, or other items for crowd control purposes for foreign security forces that use excessive force to repress peaceful expression, association, or assembly in countries undergoing democratic transition.

(o) EXTENSION OF PROTECTION FOR AFGHAN ALLIES.—Section 602(b) of Public Law 111-8 is amended by adding at the end of subsection 602(b)(3)(C):

“(D) ADDITIONAL FISCAL YEAR.—For fiscal year 2014, the total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status under this section may not exceed 3,000, except that any unused balance of the total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status in fiscal year 2014 may be carried forward and provided through the end of fiscal year 2015, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (C), except that the one year period during which an alien must have been employed in accordance with subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) shall be the period from October 7, 2001 through December 31, 2014, and except that the principal alien seeking special immigrant status under this subparagraph shall apply to the Chief of Mission in accordance with subsection (b)(2)(D) no later than September 30, 2014.”.

(p) DEPARTMENT OF STATE WORKING CAPITAL FUND.—Funds appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of State for payments to the Working Capital Fund may only be used for the activities and in the amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year 2014 budget: *Provided*, That Federal agency components shall be charged only for their direct usage of each Working Capital Fund service: *Provided further*, That Federal agency components may only pay for Working Capital Fund services that are consistent with the component's purpose and authorities: *Provided further*, That the Working Capital Fund shall be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service: *Provided further*, That the Working Capital Fund shall be subject to the requirements of section 7015 of this Act.

(q) PROPERTY MANAGEMENT.—Section 585(a) of Public Law 101-513 is amended by inserting “and for maintenance” after “of that Act”.

(r) EVALUATIONS OF ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are available for monitoring and evaluation of assistance funded under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” should be made available for the independent and systematic collection and reporting of information obtained directly from beneficiaries of such assistance regarding the quality and utility of such assistance, for the purpose of maximizing its cost effectiveness: *Provided*, That the Department of State and USAID, as appropriate, shall post summaries of such information on their Web sites.

(s) HIV/AIDS WORKING CAPITAL FUND.—Funds available in the HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund established pursuant to section 525(b)(1) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-477) may be made available for pharmaceuticals and other products for child survival, malaria, and tuberculosis to the same extent as HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, subject to the terms and conditions in such section: *Provided*, That the authority in section 525(b)(5) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-477) shall be exercised by the Assistant Administrator for Global Health, USAID, with respect to funds deposited for such non-HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall include in the congressional budget justification an accounting of budgetary resources, disbursements, balances, and reimbursements related to such fund.

(t) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) Unless otherwise defined in this Act, for purposes of this Act the term “appropriate congressional committees” shall mean the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) Unless otherwise defined in this Act, for purposes of this Act the term “funds appropriated in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs” shall mean funds that remain available for obligation, and have not expired.

ARAB LEAGUE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

SEC. 7035. It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Arab League boycott of Israel, and the secondary boycott of American firms that have commercial ties with Israel, is an impediment to peace in the region and to United States investment and trade in the Middle East and North Africa;

(2) the Arab League boycott, which was regrettably reinstated in 1997, should be immediately and publicly terminated, and the Central Office for the Boycott of Israel immediately disbanded;

(3) all Arab League states should normalize relations with their neighbor Israel;

(4) the President and the Secretary of State should continue to vigorously oppose the Arab League boycott of Israel and find concrete steps to demonstrate that opposition by, for example, taking into consideration the participation of any recipient country in the boycott when determining to sell weapons to said country; and

(5) the President should report to Congress annually on specific steps being taken by the United States to encourage Arab League

states to normalize their relations with Israel to bring about the termination of the Arab League boycott of Israel, including those to encourage allies and trading partners of the United States to enact laws prohibiting businesses from complying with the boycott and penalizing businesses that do comply.

PALESTINIAN STATEHOOD

SEC. 7036. (a) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be provided to support a Palestinian state unless the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the governing entity of a new Palestinian state—

(A) has demonstrated a firm commitment to peaceful co-existence with the State of Israel; and

(B) is taking appropriate measures to counter terrorism and terrorist financing in the West Bank and Gaza, including the dismantling of terrorist infrastructures, and is cooperating with appropriate Israeli and other appropriate security organizations; and

(2) the Palestinian Authority (or the governing entity of a new Palestinian state) is working with other countries in the region to vigorously pursue efforts to establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East that will enable Israel and an independent Palestinian state to exist within the context of full and normal relationships, which should include—

(A) termination of all claims or states of belligerency;

(B) respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

(C) their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

(D) freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area; and

(E) a framework for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the governing entity should enact a constitution assuring the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and respect for human rights for its citizens, and should enact other laws and regulations assuring transparent and accountable governance.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive subsection (a) if the President determines that it is important to the national security interests of the United States to do so.

(d) EXEMPTION.—The restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply to assistance intended to help reform the Palestinian Authority and affiliated institutions, or the governing entity, in order to help meet the requirements of subsection (a), consistent with the provisions of section 7040 of this Act (“Limitation on Assistance for the Palestinian Authority”).

RESTRICTIONS CONCERNING THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 7037. None of the funds appropriated under titles II through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended to create in any part of Jerusalem a new office of any department or agency of the United States Government for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with the Palestinian Authority over Gaza and Jericho or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of

Principles: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to the acquisition of additional space for the existing Consulate General in Jerusalem: *Provided further*, That meetings between officers and employees of the United States and officials of the Palestinian Authority, or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles, for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with such authority should continue to take place in locations other than Jerusalem: *Provided further*, That as has been true in the past, officers and employees of the United States Government may continue to meet in Jerusalem on other subjects with Palestinians (including those who now occupy positions in the Palestinian Authority), have social contacts, and have incidental discussions.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE
PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

SEC. 7038. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

SEC. 7039. (a) OVERSIGHT.—For fiscal year 2014, 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, the Secretary of State shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations that procedures have been established to assure the Comptroller General of the United States will have access to appropriate United States financial information in order to review the uses of United States assistance for the Program funded under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for the West Bank and Gaza.

(b) VETTING.—Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, the Secretary of State shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that such assistance is not provided to or through any individual, private or government entity, or educational institution that the Secretary knows or has reason to believe advocates, plans, sponsors, engages in, or has engaged in, terrorist activity nor, with respect to private entities or educational institutions, those that have as a principal officer of the entity’s governing board or governing board of trustees any individual that has been determined to be involved in, or advocating terrorist activity or determined to be a member of a designated foreign terrorist organization: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall, as appropriate, establish procedures specifying the steps to be taken in carrying out this subsection and shall terminate assistance to any individual, entity, or educational institution which the Secretary has determined to be involved in or advocating terrorist activity.

(c) PROHIBITION.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act for assistance under the West Bank and Gaza Program may be made available for the purpose of recognizing or otherwise honoring individuals who commit, or have committed acts of terrorism.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this or prior appropriations Acts, including funds made available by transfer, may be made available for obligation for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations on the benchmarks

that have been established for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza and reports on the extent of Palestinian compliance with such benchmarks.

(d) AUDITS.—

(1) The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that Federal or non-Federal audits of all contractors and grantees, and significant subcontractors and sub-grantees, under the West Bank and Gaza Program, are conducted at least on an annual basis to ensure, among other things, compliance with this section.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act up to \$500,000 may be used by the Office of Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development for audits, inspections, and other activities in furtherance of the requirements of this subsection: *Provided*, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

(e) Subsequent to the certification specified in subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit and an investigation of the treatment, handling, and uses of all funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, including all funds provided as cash transfer assistance, in fiscal year 2014 under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, and such audit shall address—

(1) the extent to which such Program complies with the requirements of subsections (b) and (c); and

(2) an examination of all programs, projects, and activities carried out under such Program, including both obligations and expenditures.

(f) Funds made available in this Act for West Bank and Gaza shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations updating the report contained in section 2106 of chapter 2 of title II of Public Law 109-13.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE
PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 7040. (a) PROHIBITION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(c) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(d) REPORT.—Whenever the waiver authority pursuant to subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the justification for the waiver, the purposes for which the funds will be spent, and the accounting procedures in place to ensure that the funds are properly disbursed: *Provided*, That the report shall also detail the steps the Palestinian Authority has taken to arrest terrorists, confiscate weapons and dismantle the terrorist infrastructure.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—If the President exercises the waiver authority under subsection (b), the Secretary of State must certify and

report to the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds that the Palestinian Authority has established a single treasury account for all Palestinian Authority financing and all financing mechanisms flow through this account, no parallel financing mechanisms exist outside of the Palestinian Authority treasury account, and there is a single comprehensive civil service roster and payroll, and the Palestinian Authority is acting to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and is supporting activities aimed at promoting peace, coexistence, and security cooperation with Israel.

(f) PROHIBITION TO HAMAS AND THE
PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated in titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for salaries of personnel of the Palestinian Authority located in Gaza or may be obligated or expended for assistance to Hamas or any entity effectively controlled by Hamas, any power-sharing government of which Hamas is a member, or that results from an agreement with Hamas and over which Hamas exercises undue influence.

(2) Notwithstanding the limitation of paragraph (1), assistance may be provided to a power-sharing government only if the President certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent, has publicly accepted and is complying with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1) (A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

(3) The President may exercise the authority in section 620K(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by the Palestine Anti-Terrorism Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-446) with respect to this subsection.

(4) Whenever the certification pursuant to paragraph (2) is exercised, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of the certification and every quarter thereafter on whether such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent are continuing to comply with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1) (A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended: *Provided*, That the report shall also detail the amount, purposes and delivery mechanisms for any assistance provided pursuant to the abovementioned certification and a full accounting of any direct support of such government.

(5) None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

SEC. 7041. (a) EGYPT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are available for assistance for the Government of Egypt may only be made available if the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is—

(A) sustaining the strategic relationship with the United States; and

(B) meeting its obligations under the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty.

(2) ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND.—(A) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, and subject to paragraph (6) of this subsection, up to \$250,000,000 may be made available for assistance for Egypt, of which not less than \$35,000,000 should be made available for higher education programs including not less than \$10,000,000 for scholarships at not-for-profit institutions for Egyptian students with high financial need: *Provided*, That such

funds may also be made available for democracy programs.

(B) Notwithstanding any provision of law restricting assistance for Egypt, including paragraph (6) of this subsection, funds made available under the heading “Economic Support Fund” in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for assistance for Egypt may be made available for education and economic growth programs, subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees: *Provided*, That such funds may not be made available for cash transfer assistance or budget support unless the Secretary of State certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Egypt is taking steps to stabilize the economy and implement economic reforms.

(C) The Secretary of State may reduce the amount of assistance for the central Government of Egypt under the heading “Economic Support Fund” by an amount the Secretary determines is equivalent to that expended by the United States Government for bail, and by nongovernmental organizations for legal and court fees, associated with democracy-related trials in Egypt.

(3) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, and subject to paragraph (6) of this subsection, up to \$1,300,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, may be made available for assistance for Egypt which may be transferred to an interest bearing account in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of State is unable to make the certification in subparagraph (6)(A) or (B) of this subsection, such funds may be made available at the minimum rate necessary to continue existing contracts, notwithstanding any other provision of law restricting assistance for Egypt and following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, except that defense articles and services from such contracts shall not be delivered until the certification requirements in subparagraph (6)(A) or (B) of this subsection are met.

(4) PRIOR YEAR FUNDS.—Funds appropriated under the headings “Foreign Military Financing Program” and “International Military Education and Training” in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available notwithstanding any provision of law restricting assistance for Egypt, except that such funds under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” shall only be made available at the minimum rate necessary to continue existing contracts, and following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(5) SECURITY EXEMPTIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law restricting assistance for Egypt, including paragraphs (3), (4), and (6) of this subsection, funds made available for assistance for Egypt in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for counterterrorism, border security, and nonproliferation programs in Egypt, and for development activities in the Sinai.

(6) FISCAL YEAR 2014 FUNDS.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2), (3) and (5) of this subsection, funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “International Military Education

and Training”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” for assistance for the Government of Egypt may be made available notwithstanding any provision of law restricting assistance for Egypt as follows—

(A) up to \$975,000,000 may be made available if the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Egypt has held a constitutional referendum, and is taking steps to support a democratic transition in Egypt; and

(B) up to \$576,800,000 may be made available if the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Egypt has held parliamentary and presidential elections, and that a newly elected Government of Egypt is taking steps to govern democratically.

(b) IRAN.—The terms and conditions of section 7041(c) in division I of Public Law 112-74 shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2014 as if part of this Act, except that the date in paragraph (3) shall be deemed to be “September 30, 2014”.

(c) IRAQ.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for the Government of Iraq should be made available to such government to support international efforts to promote regional stability, including in Syria.

(2) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for Iraq shall be made available for democracy programs, which shall be the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, in consultation with the Chief of Mission.

(3)(A) Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees assessing cost effective, operational alternatives for Consulate Basrah, including closure of the Consulate and coverage of Basrah from Embassy Baghdad: *Provided*, That should the Secretary of State determine that the closure of Consulate Basrah is a cost effective alternative, funds made available by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic and Consular Programs” for such diplomatic facility may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” to increase security at diplomatic facilities abroad.

(B) Of the funds appropriated under title I of this Act that are made available for the costs of operations at Embassy Baghdad, 10 percent may not be obligated until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations on all active diplomatic facility construction projects in Iraq since October 1, 2011, including the status of each project, the amount obligated and expended for each project, the savings from completed or terminated projects, and how such savings were reprogrammed: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated by title I of this Act may be made available for construction, rehabilitation, or other improvements to facilities in Iraq on property for which no land-use agreement has been entered into by the Governments of the United States and Iraq: *Provided further*, That the restrictions in this subparagraph shall not apply if such funds are necessary to protect United States Government facilities or the security, health, and welfare of United States personnel.

(d) JORDAN.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Jordan—

(1) not less than \$360,000,000 shall be made available under the heading “Economic Sup-

port Fund” and not less than \$300,000,000 shall be made available under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”; and

(2) from amounts made available under title VIII designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism, not less than \$340,000,000 above the levels included in the Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and Jordan shall be made available for the extraordinary costs related to instability in the region, including for security requirements along the border with Iraq.

(e) LEBANON.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) if the LAF is controlled by a foreign terrorist organization, as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(2) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” for assistance for Lebanon may be made available only to professionalize the LAF and to strengthen border security and combat terrorism, including training and equipping the LAF to secure Lebanon’s borders, interdicting arms shipments, preventing the use of Lebanon as a safe haven for terrorist groups, and to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701: *Provided*, That funds may not be made available for obligation for assistance for the LAF until the Secretary of State submits a detailed spend plan, including actions to be taken to ensure that equipment provided to the LAF is used only for the intended purposes, to the Committees on Appropriations, except such plan may not be considered as meeting the notification requirements under section 7015 of this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and shall be submitted not later than September 1, 2014: *Provided further*, That any notification submitted pursuant to section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or section 7015 of this Act shall include any funds specifically intended for lethal military equipment.

(3) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for Lebanon may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for the provisions of this Act.

(f) LIBYA.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of Libya unless the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is cooperating with United States Government efforts to investigate and bring to justice those responsible for the attack on United States personnel and facilities in Benghazi, Libya in September 2012: *Provided*, That the limitation in this paragraph shall not apply to funding made available for the purpose of protecting United States Government personnel or facilities.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for Libya for infrastructure projects, except on a loan basis with terms favorable to the United States, and only following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) LOAN GUARANTEES AND ENTERPRISE FUNDS.—

(1) Funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund” in this Act—

(A) may be made available for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of loan guarantees for Tunisia and Jordan, which are authorized to be provided: *Provided*, That amounts made

available under this paragraph for the cost of guarantees shall not be considered “assistance” for the purposes of provisions of law limiting assistance to a country; and

(B) may be made available to establish and operate one or more enterprise funds for Egypt, Tunisia, and Jordan: *Provided*, That the first, third and fifth provisos under section 7041(b) of division I of Public Law 112-74 shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for an enterprise fund or funds to the same extent and in the manner as such provision of law applied to funds made available under such section (except that the clause excluding subsection (d)(3) of section 201 of the SEED Act shall not apply): *Provided further*, That the authority of any such enterprise fund or funds to provide assistance shall cease to be effective on December 31, 2024.

(2) Funds made available by this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(h) MOROCCO.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act that are available for assistance for Morocco should also be available for assistance for the territory of the Western Sahara: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, on proposed uses of such assistance.

(i) SYRIA.—

(1) Funds appropriated under title III of this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law for non-lethal assistance for programs to address the needs of civilians affected by conflict in Syria, and for programs that seek to—

(A) establish governance in Syria that is representative, inclusive, and accountable;

(B) develop and implement political processes that are democratic, transparent, and adhere to the rule of law;

(C) further the legitimacy of the Syrian opposition through cross-border programs;

(D) develop civil society and an independent media in Syria;

(E) promote economic development in Syria;

(F) document, investigate, and prosecute human rights violations in Syria, including through transitional justice programs and support for nongovernmental organizations; and

(G) counter extremist ideologies.

(2) Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for Syria, the Secretary of State shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that mechanisms are in place for the adequate monitoring, oversight, and control of such assistance inside Syria: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees of each significant instance in which assistance provided pursuant to the authority of this subsection has been compromised, to include the type and amount of assistance affected, a description of the incident and parties involved, and an explanation of the Department of State’s response.

(3) Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Syria pursuant to the authority of this subsection may only be made available after the Secretary of State, in consultation with the

heads of relevant United States Government agencies, submits, in classified form if necessary, a comprehensive strategy to the appropriate congressional committees, which shall include a clear mission statement, achievable objectives and timelines, and a description of inter-agency and donor coordination and implementation of such strategy: *Provided*, That such strategy shall also include a description of oversight and vetting procedures to prevent the misuse of funds.

(4) Funds made available pursuant to this subsection may only be made available following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(j) WEST BANK AND GAZA.—

(1) REPORT ON ASSISTANCE.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations that the purpose of such assistance is to—

(A) advance Middle East peace;

(B) improve security in the region;

(C) continue support for transparent and accountable government institutions;

(D) promote a private sector economy; or

(E) address urgent humanitarian needs.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A)(i) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund” in this Act may be made available for assistance for the Palestinian Authority, if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(I) the Palestinians obtain the same standing as member states or full membership as a state in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians; or

(II) the Palestinians initiate an International Criminal Court judicially authorized investigation, or actively support such an investigation, that subjects Israeli nationals to an investigation for alleged crimes against Palestinians.

(ii) The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in paragraph (A) resulting from the application of subparagraph (A)(i)(I) if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States, and submits a report to such Committees detailing how the waiver and the continuation of assistance would assist in furthering Middle East peace.

(B)(i) The President may waive the provisions of section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that the Palestinians have not, after the date of enactment of this Act, obtained in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof the same standing as member states or full membership as a state outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians.

(ii) Not less than 90 days after the President is unable to make the certification pursuant to subparagraph (i), the President may waive section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that the Palestinians have entered into direct and meaningful negotiations with Israel: *Provided*, That any waiver of the provisions of section 1003 of Public Law 100-204

under subparagraph (i) of this paragraph or under previous provisions of law must expire before the waiver under the preceding sentence may be exercised.

(iii) Any waiver pursuant to this paragraph shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(k) YEMEN.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Yemen may be made available for the Armed Forces of Yemen if such forces are controlled by a foreign terrorist organization, as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

AFRICA

SEC. 7042. (a) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—Funds made available by this Act for assistance for the Central African Republic shall be made available for reconciliation and peacebuilding programs, including activities to promote inter-faith dialogue at the national and local levels, and for programs to prevent crimes against humanity.

(b) COUNTERTERRORISM PROGRAMS.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$53,000,000 should be made available for the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership program, and not less than \$24,000,000 should be made available for the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism program.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, \$10,000,000 shall be made available for programs to counter extremism in East Africa, in addition to such sums that may otherwise be made available for such purposes.

(c) CRISIS RESPONSE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to \$10,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Global Health Programs” for HIV/AIDS activities may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Transition Initiatives” to respond to unanticipated crises in Africa, except that funds shall not be transferred unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that no individual currently on anti-retroviral therapy supported by such funds shall be negatively impacted by the transfer of such funds: *Provided*, That the authority of this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(d) ETHIOPIA.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act that are available for assistance for Ethiopian military and police forces shall not be made available unless the Secretary of State—

(A) certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Ethiopia is implementing policies to—

(i) protect judicial independence; freedom of expression, association, assembly, and religion; the right of political opposition parties, civil society organizations, and journalists to operate without harassment or interference; and due process of law; and

(ii) permit access to human rights and humanitarian organizations to the Somali region of Ethiopia; and

(B) submits a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the types and amounts of United States training and equipment proposed to be provided to the Ethiopian military and police including steps to ensure that such assistance is not provided to military or police personnel or units that have violated human rights, and steps taken by the Government of Ethiopia to investigate and prosecute members of the Ethiopian

military and police who have been credibly alleged to have violated such rights.

(2) The restriction in paragraph (1) shall not apply to IMET assistance, assistance to Ethiopian military efforts in support of international peacekeeping operations, countering regional terrorism, border security, and for assistance to the Ethiopian Defense Command and Staff College.

(3) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Development Assistance" and "Economic Support Fund" that are available for assistance in the lower Omo and Gambella regions of Ethiopia shall—

(A) not be used to support activities that directly or indirectly involve forced evictions;

(B) support initiatives of local communities to improve their livelihoods; and

(C) be subject to prior consultation with affected populations.

(4) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to oppose financing for any activities that directly or indirectly involve forced evictions in Ethiopia.

(e) EXPANDED INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING.—

(1) Funds appropriated under the heading "International Military Education and Training" (IMET) in this Act that are made available for assistance for Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Somalia, and Zimbabwe may be made available only for training related to international peacekeeping operations and expanded IMET: *Provided*, That the limitation included in this paragraph shall not apply to courses that support training in maritime security.

(2) None of the funds appropriated under the heading "International Military Education and Training" in this Act may be made available for assistance for Equatorial Guinea or the Central African Republic.

(f) LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for programs and activities in areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) consistent with the goals of the Lord's Resistance Army Disarmament and Northern Uganda Recovery Act (Public Law 111-172), including to improve physical access, telecommunications infrastructure, and early-warning mechanisms and to support the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of former LRA combatants, especially child soldiers.

(g) PROGRAMS IN AFRICA.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Global Health Programs", "Complex Crises Fund", and "Economic Support Fund", not less than \$7,000,000 shall be made available for a pilot program to address health and development challenges in Africa and promote increased economic opportunities with the United States.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Economic Support Fund" and "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", not less than \$8,000,000 shall be made available for a pilot program to address security challenges in Africa.

(3) Funds made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be programmed in a manner that leverages a United States Government-wide approach to addressing shared challenges and mutually beneficial opportunities, and shall be the responsibility of United States Chiefs of Mission in countries in Africa seeking enhanced partnerships with the United States in areas of trade, investment, development, health, and security.

(h) SOMALIA.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Economic Support Fund" that are made available for assistance for Somalia should be used to promote dialogue and reconciliation between the central government and Somali regions, and should be provided in an impartial manner that is based on need and institutional capacity.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for lethal assistance for Somali security forces.

(i) SOUTH AFRICA.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, and following consultation with the Government of South Africa, the Secretary of State shall submit a transition strategy to the appropriate congressional committees for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief in South Africa, including projected trajectories for levels and types of United States assistance.

(j) SUDAN.—

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of Sudan.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees held by the Government of Sudan, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States, and modifying concessional loans, guarantees, and credit agreements.

(3) The limitations of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to—

(A) humanitarian assistance;

(B) assistance for the Darfur region, Southern Kordofan State, Blue Nile State, other marginalized areas and populations in Sudan, and Abyei; and

(C) assistance to support implementation of outstanding issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), mutual arrangements related to post-referendum issues associated with the CPA, or any other internationally recognized viable peace agreement in Sudan.

(k) SOUTH SUDAN.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for South Sudan, including to promote stability and reconciliation, prevent and respond to gender-based violence, promote women's leadership, expand educational opportunities especially for girls, strengthen democratic institutions and the rule of law, and enhance the capacity of the Federal Legislative Assembly to conduct oversight over government processes, revenues, and expenditures.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act that are available for assistance for the central Government of South Sudan, 15 percent may not be obligated until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is—

(A) implementing policies to support freedom of expression and association, establish democratic institutions including an independent judiciary, parliament, and security forces that are accountable to civilian authority; and

(B) investigating and punishing members of security forces who have violated human rights.

(3) The Secretary of State shall seek to obtain regular audits of the financial accounts of the Government of South Sudan to ensure transparency and accountability of funds, including revenues from the extraction of oil and gas, and the timely, public disclosure of such audits: *Provided*, That the Secretary should assist the Government of South

Sudan in conducting such audits, and provide technical assistance to enhance the capacity of the National Auditor Chamber to carry out its responsibilities, and shall submit a report not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act to the Committees on Appropriations detailing steps that will be taken by the Government of South Sudan, which are additional to those taken in the previous fiscal year, to improve resource management and ensure transparency and accountability of funds.

(l) TRAFFICKING IN CONFLICT MINERALS, WILDLIFE, AND OTHER CONTRABAND.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program" may be made available for assistance for Rwanda unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Rwanda is taking steps to cease political, military and/or financial support to armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), including M23, that have violated human rights or are involved in the illegal exportation of minerals, wildlife, or other contraband out of the DRC.

(2) The restriction in paragraph (1) shall not apply to assistance to improve border controls to prevent the illegal exportation of minerals, wildlife, and other contraband out of the DRC by such groups, to protect humanitarian relief efforts, or to support the training and deployment of members of the Rwandan military in international peacekeeping operations, or to conduct operations against the Lord's Resistance Army.

(m) WAR CRIMES IN AFRICA.—

(1) The Congress reaffirms its support for the efforts of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) to bring to justice individuals responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in a timely manner.

(2) Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country in which individuals indicted by the ICTR and the SCSL are credibly alleged to be living, if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is cooperating with the ICTR and the SCSL, including the apprehension, surrender, and transfer of indictees in a timely manner: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply to assistance provided under section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or to project assistance under title VI of this Act: *Provided further*, That the United States shall use its voice and vote in the United Nations Security Council to fully support efforts by the ICTR and the SCSL to bring to justice individuals indicted by such tribunals in a timely manner.

(3) The prohibition in paragraph (2) may be waived on a country-by-country basis if the President determines that doing so is in the national security interest of the United States: *Provided*, That prior to exercising such waiver authority, the President shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations, in classified form if necessary, on—

(A) the steps being taken to obtain the cooperation of the government in apprehending and surrendering the indictee in question to the court of jurisdiction;

(B) a strategy, including a timeline, for bringing the indictee before such court; and

(C) the justification for exercising the waiver authority.

(n) ZIMBABWE.—

(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director

of each international financial institution to vote against any extension by the respective institution of any loans or grants to the Government of Zimbabwe, except to meet basic human needs or to promote democracy, unless the Secretary of State determines and reports in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that the rule of law has been restored in Zimbabwe, including respect for ownership and title to property, and freedom of speech and association.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for assistance for the central Government of Zimbabwe, except for health and education, unless the Secretary of State makes the determination required in paragraph (1), and funds may be made available for macroeconomic growth assistance if the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is implementing transparent fiscal policies, including public disclosure of revenues from the extraction of natural resources.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SEC. 7043. (a) ASIA REBALANCING.—

(1) Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Secretary of Defense, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an integrated, multi-year planning and budget strategy for a rebalancing of United States policy in Asia that links United States interests in the region with the necessary resources and personnel required for implementation, management and oversight of such strategy: *Provided*, That such strategy may be submitted in classified form if necessary.

(2) Funds appropriated by title III of this Act that are designated for implementation of the strategy described in paragraph (1) shall also support the advancement of democracy and human rights in Asia, including for democratic political parties, civil society, and groups and individuals seeking to advance transparency, accountability, and the rule of law: *Provided*, That such funds shall also be made available, through an open and competitive process, to nongovernmental networks and alliances that seek to promote democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in Asia.

(3) Funds appropriated by this Act that are designated for the implementation of the strategy described in paragraph (1) should be matched, to the maximum extent practicable and as appropriate, by sources other than the United States Government.

(b) BURMA.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available for assistance for Burma notwithstanding any other provision of law: *Provided*, That no such funds shall be made available to any successor or affiliated organization of the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) controlled by former SPDC members that promote the repressive policies of the SPDC, or to any individual or organization credibly alleged to have committed gross violations of human rights, including against Rohingyas and other minority Muslim groups: *Provided further*, That such funds may be made available for programs administered by the Office of Transition Initiatives, USAID, for ethnic groups and civil society in Burma to help sustain ceasefire agreements and further prospects for reconciliation and peace, which may in-

clude support to representatives of ethnic armed groups for this purpose.

(2) Funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for Burma—

(A) may not be made available for budget support for the Government of Burma;

(B) shall be provided to strengthen civil society organizations in Burma, including as core support for such organizations;

(C) shall be made available for community-based organizations operating in Thailand to provide food, medical, and other humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons in eastern Burma, in addition to assistance for Burmese refugees from funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Migration and Refugee Assistance”; and

(D) shall be made available for ethnic and religious reconciliation programs, including in ceasefire areas, as appropriate, and to address the Rohingya and Kachin crises.

(3)(A) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the USAID Administrator, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive strategy for the promotion of democracy and human rights in Burma, which shall include support for civil society, former prisoners, monks, students, and democratic parliamentarians: *Provided*, That funds made available by this Act for assistance for Burma shall be made available for the implementation of such strategy: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, shall be consulted on democracy and human rights programs for Burma administered by USAID.

(B) Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2014, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing the status of election preparations in Burma, including an assessment of the ability of citizens to participate as voters and candidates and of political parties to freely contest elections.

(4) The Department of State may continue consultations with the armed forces of Burma only on human rights and disaster response, and following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(5) Funds appropriated by this Act should only be made available for assistance for the central Government of Burma if such government has implemented Constitutional reforms, in consultation with Burma’s political opposition and ethnic groups, providing for inclusive, transparent, and fair participation in presidential and parliamentary elections in Burma, including as voters and candidates.

(6) Any new program or activity in Burma initiated in fiscal year 2014 shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(c) CAMBODIA.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for Cambodia, 10 percent shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State submits to the Committees on Appropriations the financial assessment and comparative analysis report on Cambodia required under such heading in Senate Report 113-81.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by titles III and IV of this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of Cambodia unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(A) such government is conducting and implementing, with the concurrence of the po-

litical opposition in Cambodia, an independent and credible investigation into irregularities associated with the July 28, 2013 parliamentary elections, and comprehensive reform of the National Election Committee; or

(B) all parties that won parliamentary seats in such elections have agreed to join the National Assembly, and the National Assembly is conducting business in accordance with the Cambodian constitution.

(3) The requirements of paragraph (2) shall not apply to assistance for global health, food security, humanitarian demining programs, human rights training for the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, or to enhance maritime security capabilities, except that any such programs shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(4) Funds appropriated by this Act for a United States contribution to a Khmer Rouge tribunal should not be made available unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Cambodia has provided, or otherwise secured, funding for the national side of such tribunal.

(5) The Secretary of the Treasury shall direct the United States executive director to the World Bank to report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2014, on the steps being taken by the World Bank to provide appropriate redress for the Boeung Kak Lake families who were harmed by the Land Management and Administration Project, as determined by the World Bank Inspection Panel, and as described in Senate Report 113-81: *Provided*, That such report shall also include steps taken by the executive director to postpone reengagement of World Bank programs in Cambodia until the requirements of paragraph (2) are met.

(d) NORTH KOREA.—

(1) Of the funds made available under the heading “International Broadcasting Operations” in title I of this Act, not less than \$8,938,000 shall be made available for broadcasts into North Korea.

(2) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Migration and Refugee Assistance” shall be made available for assistance for refugees from North Korea, including for protection activities in the People’s Republic of China.

(3) None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available for assistance for the government of North Korea.

(e) PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Diplomatic and Consular Programs” in this Act may be obligated or expended for processing licenses for the export of satellites of United States origin (including commercial satellites and satellite components) to the People’s Republic of China unless, at least 15 days in advance, the Committees on Appropriations are notified of such proposed action.

(2) The terms and requirements of section 620(h) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall apply to foreign assistance projects or activities of the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) of the People’s Republic of China, to include such projects or activities by any entity that is owned or controlled by, or an affiliate of, the PLA: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act may be used to finance any grant, contract, or cooperative agreement with the PLA, or any entity

that the Secretary of State has reason to believe is owned or controlled by, or an affiliate of, the PLA.

(3) Funds appropriated by this Act for public diplomacy under title I and for assistance under titles III and IV shall be made available to counter the strategic influence of the People's Republic of China: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall consult with other relevant United States Government agencies in the development of a coordinated diplomacy and assistance strategy that counters such influence: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on such strategy prior to the initial obligation of funds for such purposes, and such strategy may be submitted to the Committees in classified form if necessary.

(f) TIBET.—

(1) The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to support financing in Tibet if such projects do not provide incentives for the migration and settlement of non-Tibetans into Tibet or facilitate the transfer of ownership of Tibetan land and natural resources to non-Tibetans, are based on a thorough needs-assessment, foster self-sufficiency of the Tibetan people and respect Tibetan culture and traditions, and are subject to effective monitoring.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” shall be made available to nongovernmental organizations to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibetan Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China.

(g) VIETNAM.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” shall be made available for remediation of dioxin contaminated sites in Vietnam and may be made available for assistance for the Government of Vietnam, including the military, for such purposes, and funds appropriated under the heading “Development Assistance” shall be made available for health/disability activities in areas sprayed with Agent Orange or otherwise contaminated with dioxin.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

SEC. 7044. (a) AFGHANISTAN.—

(1) OPERATIONS AND REPORTS.—

(A) Funds appropriated under titles I and II of this Act that are available for the construction and renovation of United States Government facilities in Afghanistan may not be made available if the purpose is to accommodate Federal employee positions or to expand aviation facilities or assets above those notified by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to the Committees on Appropriations, or contractors in addition to those in place on the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That the limitations in this paragraph shall not apply if funds are necessary to protect such facilities or the security, health, and welfare of United States personnel.

(B) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic and Consular Programs” and “Operating Expenses” that are made available for operations in Afghanistan, 15 percent shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the USAID Administrator, submits the

report to the Committees on Appropriations, in classified form if necessary, on transition and security plans for the Department of State and USAID required under the heading “Sec. 7046” in House Report 113-185: *Provided*, That such report shall be updated every 6 months until September 30, 2015.

(2) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” for assistance for Afghanistan—

(A) may not be used to initiate any new program, project, or activity for which regular oversight by the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate, is not possible, to include site visits;

(B) shall only be made available for programs that the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) or other Afghan entity is capable of sustaining, as appropriate and as determined by the Chief of Mission;

(C) may be made available for independent election bodies;

(D) may be made available for reconciliation programs and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities for former combatants who have renounced violence against the GoA, in accordance with section 7046(a)(2)(B)(ii) of Public Law 112-74;

(E) should not be used to initiate new major infrastructure projects;

(F) shall be prioritized for programs that promote women's economic and political empowerment, strengthen and protect the rights of women and girls, and to implement the United States Embassy Kabul Gender Strategy;

(G) shall be implemented in accordance with all applicable audit policies of the Department of State and USAID; and

(H) may not be made available to any individual or organization that the Secretary of State determines to be involved in corrupt practices, including with respect to Kabul Bank.

(3) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” for assistance for the central Government of Afghanistan may not be obligated unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(i) credible elections in Afghanistan have taken place, and a peaceful transfer of power has occurred;

(ii) the GoA—

(I) has agreed to a Bilateral Security Agreement with the United States Government that further defines the security partnership, including support for counterterrorism operations; and

(II) is cooperating with the United States concerning the release of prisoners that the United States Government, the International Security Assistance Force, or the Afghan National Security Forces believe pose a threat to the United States, Afghanistan, and the region;

(iii) the GoA is taking credible steps to protect and advance the rights of women and girls in Afghanistan;

(iv) the necessary policies and procedures are in place to ensure GoA compliance with section 7013 of this Act; and

(v) the GoA is making credible efforts to reduce corruption and recover Kabul Bank stolen assets.

(B) The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, may waive the requirements of subparagraph (A) if to do so is important to the national security interests of the United States: *Provided*, That

if the Secretary of State, after such consultation, exercises the authority of this subparagraph the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations, in classified form if necessary, on the justification for the waiver and the requirements of subparagraph (A) that cannot be certified.

(4) RULE OF LAW PROGRAMS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Afghanistan, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for rule of law programs: *Provided*, That decisions on the uses of such funds shall be the responsibility of the Coordinating Director, in consultation with other appropriate United States Government officials in Afghanistan, and such Director shall be consulted on the uses of all funds appropriated by this Act for rule of law programs in Afghanistan.

(5) FUNDING REDUCTION.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are available for assistance for the GoA shall be reduced by \$5 for every \$1 that the GoA imposes in taxes, duties, penalties, or other fees on the transport of property of the United States Government (including the United States Armed Forces), entering or leaving Afghanistan.

(6) BASE RIGHTS.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the United States Government to enter into a permanent basing rights agreement between the United States and Afghanistan.

(7) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.—Funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act that are made available for assistance for Afghanistan may be made available notwithstanding section 7012 of this Act or any similar provision of law and section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(8) AFGHANISTAN REGIONAL TRANSITION.—Of the funds made available by this Act for assistance for Afghanistan, up to \$150,000,000 may be made available for programs in Central and South Asia relating to a transition in Afghanistan, including expanding Afghanistan linkages with the region: *Provided*, That such funds shall be the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary for the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, Department of State, and the coordinator designated pursuant to section 601 of the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-179) and section 102 of the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102-511): *Provided further*, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(9) CONTRIBUTING AUTHORITY.—Section 7046(a)(2)(A) of division I of Public Law 112-74 shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Afghanistan.

(b) BANGLADESH.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Development Assistance” that are available for assistance for Bangladesh shall be made available for programs to improve labor conditions by strengthening the capacity of independent workers' organizations in Bangladesh's readymade garment, shrimp, and fish export sectors.

(c) NEPAL.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be made available for assistance for Nepal only if the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Nepal is investigating and prosecuting violations of human rights and the laws of war, and the Nepal

army is cooperating fully with civilian judicial authorities, including providing investigators access to witnesses, documents, and other information.

(2) The conditions in paragraph (1) shall not apply to assistance for humanitarian relief and reconstruction activities in Nepal, or for training to participate in international peacekeeping missions.

(d) PAKISTAN.—

(1) CERTIFICATION.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” for assistance for the Government of Pakistan may be made available unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Pakistan is—

(i) cooperating with the United States in counterterrorism efforts against the Haqqani Network, the Quetta Shura Taliban, Lashkar e-Tayyiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Al-Qaeda, and other domestic and foreign terrorist organizations, including taking steps to end support for such groups and prevent them from basing and operating in Pakistan and carrying out cross border attacks into neighboring countries;

(ii) not supporting terrorist activities against United States or coalition forces in Afghanistan, and Pakistan’s military and intelligence agencies are not intervening extra-judicially into political and judicial processes in Pakistan;

(iii) dismantling improvised explosive device (IED) networks and interdicting precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of IEDs;

(iv) preventing the proliferation of nuclear-related material and expertise;

(v) issuing visas in a timely manner for United States visitors engaged in counterterrorism efforts, assistance programs, and Department of State operations in Pakistan; and

(vi) providing humanitarian organizations access to detainees, internally displaced persons, and other Pakistani civilians affected by the conflict.

(B) The Secretary of State may waive the requirements of subparagraph (A) if to do so is important to the national security interests of the United States: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense, exercises the authority of this subparagraph the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the justification for the waiver and the requirements of subparagraph (A) that the Government of Pakistan has not met: *Provided further*, That such report may be submitted in classified form if necessary.

(2) ASSISTANCE.—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” for assistance for Pakistan may be made available only to support counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities in Pakistan, and are subject to section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(B) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs” that are available for assistance for Pakistan shall be made available to interdict precursor materials from Pakistan to Afghanistan that are used to manufacture IEDs, including calcium ammonium nitrate; to support programs to train border and customs officials in Pakistan and Afghanistan; and for agricultural

extension programs that encourage alternative fertilizer use among Pakistani farmers.

(C) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” that are made available for assistance for infrastructure projects in Pakistan shall be implemented in a manner consistent with section 507(6) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2467(6)).

(D) Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV for assistance for Pakistan may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for this subsection.

(E) Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for assistance for Pakistan, \$33,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that Dr. Shakil Afridi has been released from prison and cleared of all charges relating to the assistance provided to the United States in locating Osama bin Laden.

(3) REPORTS.—

(A)(i) The spend plan required by section 7076 of this Act for assistance for Pakistan shall include achievable and sustainable goals, benchmarks for measuring progress, and expected results regarding combating poverty and furthering development in Pakistan, countering extremism, and establishing conditions conducive to the rule of law and transparent and accountable governance: *Provided*, That such benchmarks may incorporate those required in title III of Public Law 111-73, as appropriate: *Provided further*, That not later than 6 months after submission of such spend plan, and each 6 months thereafter until September 30, 2015, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the status of achieving the goals and benchmarks in such plan.

(ii) The Secretary of State should suspend assistance for the Government of Pakistan if any report required by paragraph (A)(i) indicates that Pakistan is failing to make measurable progress in meeting such goals or benchmarks.

(B) Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the costs and objectives associated with significant infrastructure projects supported by the United States in Pakistan, and an assessment of the extent to which such projects achieve such objectives.

(e) SRI LANKA.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be made available for assistance for Sri Lanka, no defense export license may be issued, and no military equipment or technology shall be sold or transferred to Sri Lanka pursuant to the authorities contained in this Act or any other Act, unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Sri Lanka is meeting the conditions specified under such heading in Senate Report 113-81.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to assistance for humanitarian demining, disaster relief, and aerial and maritime surveillance.

(3) If the Secretary makes the certification required in paragraph (1), funds appropriated under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” that are made available for assistance for Sri Lanka should be used to support the recruitment of Tamils into the Sri Lankan military in an inclusive and transparent manner, Tamil language training for

Sinhalese military personnel, and human rights training for all military personnel.

(4) Funds appropriated under the heading “International Military Education and Training” (IMET) in this Act that are available for assistance for Sri Lanka, may be made available only for training related to international peacekeeping operations and expanded IMET: *Provided*, That the limitation in this paragraph shall not apply to maritime security.

(5) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions to vote against any loan, agreement, or other financial support for Sri Lanka except to meet basic human needs, unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Sri Lanka is meeting the conditions specified under such heading in Senate Report 113-81.

(f) REGIONAL CROSS BORDER PROGRAMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for Afghanistan and Pakistan may be provided, notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries, for cross border stabilization and development programs between Afghanistan and Pakistan, or between either country and the Central Asian countries.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

SEC. 7045. (a) COLOMBIA.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act and made available to the Department of State for assistance for the Government of Colombia may be used to support a unified campaign against narcotics trafficking, organizations designated as Foreign Terrorist Organizations, and other criminal or illegal armed groups, and to take actions to protect human health and welfare in emergency circumstances, including undertaking rescue operations: *Provided*, That the first through fifth provisos of paragraph (1), and paragraph (3) of section 7045(a) of division I of Public Law 112-74 shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2014 and shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for Colombia as if included in this Act: *Provided further*, That 10 percent of the funds appropriated by this Act for the Colombian national police for aerial drug eradication programs may not be used for the aerial spraying of chemical herbicides unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the herbicides do not pose unreasonable risks or adverse effects to humans, including pregnant women and children, or the environment, including endemic species: *Provided further*, That any complaints of harm to health or licit crops caused by such aerial spraying shall be thoroughly investigated and evaluated, and fair compensation paid in a timely manner for meritorious claims: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$141,500,000 shall be apportioned directly to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for alternative development/institution building and local governance programs in Colombia.

(2) LIMITATION.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, 25 percent may be obligated only in accordance with the procedures and conditions specified under section 7045 in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(b) CUBA.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, up to \$17,500,000 should be made available for programs and activities in Cuba.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be obligated by USAID for any new programs or activities in Cuba.

(c) GUATEMALA.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Guatemalan army only—

(A) if the Secretary of State certifies that the Government of Guatemala is taking credible steps to implement the Reparations Plan for Damages Suffered by the Communities Affected by the Construction of the Chixoy Hydroelectric Dam (April 2010); and

(B) in accordance with the procedures and requirements specified under section 7045 in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Military Education and Training” and “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be expended for assistance for the Guatemalan Armed Forces until the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Guatemala has resolved all cases involving Guatemalan children and American adoptive parents pending since December 31, 2007, or that such government is making significant progress toward meeting a specific timetable for resolving such cases.

(d) HAITI.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of Haiti until the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(A) Haiti is taking steps to hold free and fair parliamentary elections and to seat a new Haitian Parliament;

(B) the Government of Haiti is respecting the independence of the judiciary; and

(C) the Government of Haiti is combating corruption and improving governance, including passage of the anti-corruption law to enable prosecution of corrupt officials and implementing financial transparency and accountability requirements for government institutions.

(2) The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) for the Coast Guard.

(e) HONDURAS.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, 35 percent may not be made available for assistance for the Honduran military and police except in accordance with the procedures and requirements specified under section 7045 in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(2) The restriction in paragraph (1) shall not apply to assistance to promote transparency, anti-corruption, border security, and the rule of law within the military and police.

(f) MEXICO.—

(1) Prior to the obligation of 15 percent of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” and “Foreign Military Financing Program” that are available for assistance for the Mexican military and

police, the Secretary of State shall report in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Mexico is meeting the requirements specified under section 7045 in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(2) The restriction in paragraph (1) shall not apply to assistance to promote transparency, anti-corruption, border security, and the rule of law within the military and police.

(g) AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—To the maximum extent practicable, the costs of operations and maintenance, including fuel, of aircraft funded by this Act should be paid for by the recipient country.

(h) TRADE CAPACITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance” and “Economic Support Fund” should be made available for labor and environmental capacity building activities relating to free trade agreements with countries of Central America, Colombia, Peru, and the Dominican Republic.

PROHIBITION OF PAYMENTS TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS

SEC. 7046. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to pay in whole or in part any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any member of the United Nations or, from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the costs for participation of another country's delegation at international conferences held under the auspices of multilateral or international organizations.

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNALS

SEC. 7047. If the President determines that doing so will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international humanitarian law, the President may direct a drawdown pursuant to section 552(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of up to \$30,000,000 of commodities and services for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal established with regard to the former Yugoslavia by the United Nations Security Council or such other tribunals or commissions as the Council may establish or authorize to deal with such violations, without regard to the ceiling limitation contained in paragraph (2) thereof: *Provided*, That the determination required under this section shall be in lieu of any determinations otherwise required under section 552(c): *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to this section shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

UNITED NATIONS

SEC. 7048. (a) TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated under title I and under the heading “International Organizations and Programs” in title V of this Act that are available for contributions to the United Nations, any United Nations agency, or the Organization of American States, 15 percent may not be obligated for such organization or agency until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the organization or agency is—

(A) posting on a publicly available Web site, consistent with privacy regulations and due process, regular financial and programmatic audits of such organization or agency, and providing the United States Government with necessary access to such financial and performance audits; and

(B) implementing best practices for the protection of whistleblowers from retaliation, including best practices for—

(i) protection against retaliation for internal and lawful public disclosures;

(ii) legal burdens of proof;

(iii) statutes of limitation for reporting retaliation;

(iv) access to independent adjudicative bodies, including external arbitration; and

(v) results that eliminate the effects of proven retaliation.

(2) The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in this subsection, on a case-by-case basis, if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is important to the national interests of the United States.

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON UNITED NATIONS DELEGATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) None of the funds made available under title I of this Act may be used to pay expenses for any United States delegation to any specialized agency, body, or commission of the United Nations if such commission is chaired or presided over by a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)), supports international terrorism.

(2) None of the funds made available under title I of this Act may be used by the Secretary of State as a contribution to any organization, agency, or program within the United Nations system if such organization, agency, commission, or program is chaired or presided over by a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, or any other provision of law, is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(3) The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in this subsection if the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is in the national interest of the United States.

(c) UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL.—Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support the United Nations Human Rights Council only if the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that participation in the Council is in the national interest of the United States: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than September 30, 2014, on the resolutions considered in the United Nations Human Rights Council during the previous 12 months, and on steps taken to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the amount of funds available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014 under the headings “Contributions to International Organizations” and “International Organizations and Programs” that are withheld from obligation or expenditure due to any provision of law: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall update such report each time additional funds are withheld by operation of any provision of law: *Provided further*, That the reprogramming of any withheld funds identified in such report, including updates thereof, shall be

subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY.—The reporting requirements regarding the United Nations Relief and Works Agency contained in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32, House Report 111–151), under the heading “Migration and Refugee Assistance” in title XI shall apply to funds made available by this Act under such heading.

(f) UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL MASTER PLAN.—None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for the design, renovation, or construction of the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

COMMUNITY-BASED POLICE ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7049. (a) AUTHORITY.—Funds made available by titles III and IV of this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 1 of part I and chapters 4 and 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of that Act, to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of civilian police authority through training and technical assistance in human rights, the rule of law, anti-corruption, strategic planning, and through assistance to foster civilian police roles that support democratic governance, including assistance for programs to prevent conflict, respond to disasters, address gender-based violence, and foster improved police relations with the communities they serve.

(b) NOTIFICATION.—Assistance provided under subsection (a) shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PROHIBITION ON PROMOTION OF TOBACCO

SEC. 7050. None of the funds provided by this Act shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products, or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

SEC. 7051. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to send or otherwise pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees of agencies or departments of the United States Government who are stationed in the United States, at any single international conference occurring outside the United States, unless the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations at least 5 days in advance that such attendance is important to the national interest: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section the term “international conference” shall mean a conference attended by representatives of the United States Government and of foreign governments, international organizations, or nongovernmental organizations.

AIRCRAFT TRANSFER AND COORDINATION

SEC. 7052. (a) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, aircraft procured with funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Diplomatic and Consular Programs”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Andean Counterdrug Initiative” and “Andean Counterdrug Programs” may be used for any other program and in any region, including

for the transportation of active and standby Civilian Response Corps personnel and equipment during a deployment: *Provided*, That the responsibility for policy decisions and justification for the use of such transfer authority shall be the responsibility of the Secretary of State and the Deputy Secretary of State and this responsibility shall not be delegated.

(b) PROPERTY DISPOSAL.—The authority provided in subsection (a) shall apply only after the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the equipment is no longer required to meet programmatic purposes in the designated country or region: *Provided*, That any such transfer shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) AIRCRAFT COORDINATION.—

(1) The uses of aircraft purchased or leased by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be coordinated under the authority of the appropriate Chief of Mission: *Provided*, That such aircraft may be used to transport, on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis, Federal and non-Federal personnel supporting Department of State and USAID programs and activities: *Provided further*, That official travel for other agencies for other purposes may be supported on a reimbursable basis, or without reimbursement when traveling on a space available basis: *Provided further*, That funds received by the Department of State for the use of aircraft owned, leased, or chartered by the Department of State may be credited to the Department's Working Capital Fund and shall be available for expenses related to the purchase, lease, maintenance, chartering, or operation of such aircraft.

(2) The requirement and authorities of this subsection shall only apply to aircraft, the primary purpose of which is the transportation of personnel.

PARKING FINES AND REAL PROPERTY TAXES OWED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

SEC. 7053. The terms and conditions of section 7055 of division F of Public Law 111–117 shall apply to this Act: *Provided*, That the date “September 30, 2009” in subsection (f)(2)(B) shall be deemed to be “September 30, 2013”.

LANDMINES AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS

SEC. 7054. (a) LANDMINES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

(b) CLUSTER MUNITIONS.—No military assistance shall be furnished for cluster munitions, no defense export license for cluster munitions may be issued, and no cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology shall be sold or transferred, unless—

(1) the submunitions of the cluster munitions, after arming, do not result in more than 1 percent unexploded ordnance across the range of intended operational environments, and the agreement applicable to the assistance, transfer, or sale of such cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology

specifies that the cluster munitions will only be used against clearly defined military targets and will not be used where civilians are known to be present or in areas normally inhabited by civilians; or

(2) such assistance, license, sale, or transfer is for the purpose of demilitarizing or permanently disposing of such cluster munitions.

PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA

SEC. 7055. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized before the date of the enactment of this Act by the Congress: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 may be made available to carry out the provisions of section 316 of Public Law 96–533.

LIMITATION ON RESIDENCE EXPENSES

SEC. 7056. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to title II of this Act, not to exceed \$100,500 shall be for official residence expenses of the United States Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 7057. (a) AUTHORITY.—Up to \$93,000,000 of the funds made available in title III of this Act to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to hire and employ individuals in the United States and overseas on a limited appointment basis pursuant to the authority of sections 308 and 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

(b) RESTRICTIONS.—

(1) The number of individuals hired in any fiscal year pursuant to the authority contained in subsection (a) may not exceed 175.

(2) The authority to hire individuals contained in subsection (a) shall expire on September 30, 2015.

(c) CONDITIONS.—The authority of subsection (a) should only be used to the extent that an equivalent number of positions that are filled by personal services contractors or other non-direct hire employees of USAID, who are compensated with funds appropriated to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, are eliminated.

(d) PROGRAM ACCOUNT CHARGED.—The account charged for the cost of an individual hired and employed under the authority of this section shall be the account to which such individual's responsibilities primarily relate: *Provided*, That funds made available to carry out this section may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act in title II under the heading “Operating Expenses”.

(e) FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED EXTENSIONS.—Individuals hired and employed by USAID, with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, pursuant to the authority of section 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, may be extended for a period of up to 4 years notwithstanding the limitation set forth in such section.

(f) DISASTER SURGE CAPACITY.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for the cost (including the support costs) of individuals detailed to or employed by USAID whose primary responsibility is to carry out programs in response to natural disasters, or man-made disasters subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) **PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I, chapter 4 of part II, and section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480), may be used by USAID to employ up to 40 personal services contractors in the United States, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of providing direct, interim support for new or expanded overseas programs and activities managed by the agency until permanent direct hire personnel are hired and trained: *Provided*, That not more than 15 of such contractors shall be assigned to any bureau or office: *Provided further*, That such funds appropriated to carry out title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480), may be made available only for personal services contractors assigned to the Office of Food for Peace.

(h) **SMALL BUSINESS.**—In entering into multiple award indefinite-quantity contracts with funds appropriated by this Act, USAID may provide an exception to the fair opportunity process for placing task orders under such contracts when the order is placed with any category of small or small disadvantaged business.

(i) **SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED APPOINTMENTS.**—Individuals hired pursuant to the authority provided by section 7059(o) of division F of Public Law 111-117 may be assigned to or support programs in Afghanistan or Pakistan with funds made available in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

GLOBAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

SEC. 7058. (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Funds appropriated by titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for bilateral assistance for child survival activities or disease programs including activities relating to research on, and the prevention, treatment and control of, HIV/AIDS may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law except for provisions under the heading “Global Health Programs” and the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.), as amended: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$575,000,000 should be made available for family planning/reproductive health, including in areas where population growth threatens biodiversity or endangered species.

(b) **PANDEMIC RESPONSE.**—If the President determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that a pandemic virus is efficient and sustained, severe, and is spreading internationally, any funds made available under titles III and IV in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available to combat such virus: *Provided*, That funds made available pursuant to the authority of this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) **GLOBAL FUND.**—(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act that are available for a contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), 10 percent should be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(A) the Global Fund is maintaining and implementing a policy of transparency, including the authority of the Global Fund Office

of the Inspector General (OIG) to publish OIG reports on a public Web site;

(B) the Global Fund is providing sufficient resources to maintain an independent OIG that—

(i) reports directly to the Board of the Global Fund;

(ii) maintains a mandate to conduct thorough investigations and programmatic audits, free from undue interference; and

(iii) compiles regular, publicly published audits and investigations of financial, programmatic, and reporting aspects of the Global Fund, its grantees, recipients, sub-recipients, and Local Fund Agents;

(C) the Global Fund maintains an effective whistleblower policy to protect whistleblowers from retaliation, including confidential procedures for reporting possible misconduct or irregularities; and

(D) the Global Fund is implementing the recommendations contained in the Consolidated Transformation Plan approved by the Board of the Global Fund on November 21, 2011.

(2) The withholding required by this subsection shall not be in addition to funds that are withheld from the Global Fund in fiscal year 2014 pursuant to the application of any other provision contained in this or any other Act.

GENDER EQUALITY

SEC. 7059. (a) **GENDER EQUALITY.**—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to promote gender equality in United States Government diplomatic and development efforts by raising the status, increasing the participation, and protecting the rights of women and girls worldwide.

(b) **WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP.**—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available to increase leadership opportunities for women in countries where women and girls suffer discrimination due to law, policy, or practice, by strengthening protections for women's political status, expanding women's participation in political parties and elections, and increasing women's opportunities for leadership positions in the public and private sectors at the local, provincial, and national levels.

(c) **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.**—

(1)(A) Of the funds appropriated by titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$150,000,000 should be made available to implement a multi-year strategy to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in countries where it is common in conflict and non-conflict settings.

(B) Funds appropriated by titles III and IV of this Act that are available to train foreign police, judicial, and military personnel, including for international peacekeeping operations, shall address, where appropriate, prevention and response to gender-based violence and trafficking in persons, and shall promote the integration of women into the police and other security forces.

(2) Department of State and USAID gender programs shall incorporate coordinated efforts to combat a variety of forms of gender-based violence, including child marriage, rape, female genital cutting and mutilation, and domestic violence, among other forms of gender-based violence in conflict and non-conflict settings.

(d) **WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” should be made available to support a multi-year strategy to expand, and improve coordina-

tion of, United States Government efforts to empower women as equal partners in conflict prevention, peace building, transitional processes, and reconstruction efforts in countries affected by conflict or in political transition, and to ensure the equitable provision of relief and recovery assistance to women and girls.

SECTOR ALLOCATIONS

SEC. 7060. (a) **BASIC AND HIGHER EDUCATION.**—

(1) **BASIC EDUCATION.**—

(A) Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$800,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for basic education.

(B) The United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that programs supported with funds appropriated for basic education in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs are integrated, when appropriate, with health, agriculture, governance, and economic development activities to address the economic and social needs of the broader community.

(C) Funds appropriated by title III of this Act for basic education may be made available for a contribution to multilateral partnerships that support education.

(2) **HIGHER EDUCATION.**—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$225,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for higher education, of which not less than \$25,000,000 shall be to support such programs in Africa, including for partnerships between higher education institutions in Africa and the United States.

(b) **DEVELOPMENT GRANTS PROGRAM.**—Of the funds appropriated in title III of this Act, not less than \$45,000,000 shall be made available for the Development Grants Program established pursuant to section 674 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (division J of Public Law 110-161), primarily for unsolicited proposals for activities within all sectors, to support grants of not more than \$2,000,000 to small nongovernmental organizations, universities, and other small entities: *Provided*, That funds made available under this subsection shall remain available until September 30, 2016, and are in addition to other funds available for such purposes.

(c) **ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$1,153,500,000 should be made available for environment programs.

(2) **CLEAN ENERGY.**—The limitation in section 7081(b) of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2014 as if part of this Act: *Provided*, That the proviso contained in such section shall not apply.

(3) **ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION.**—Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for United States contributions to multilateral environmental funds to support adaptation and mitigation programs and activities.

(4) **SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES AND BIODIVERSITY.**—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$123,500,000 shall be made available for sustainable landscapes programs and, in addition, not less than \$212,500,000 shall be made available to protect biodiversity, and shall not be used to support or promote the expansion of industrial scale logging or any other industrial scale extractive activity into areas that were primary/intact tropical forest as of December 30, 2013:

Provided, That funds made available for the Central African Regional Program for the Environment and other tropical forest programs in the Congo Basin for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) shall be apportioned directly to the USFWS: *Provided further*, That funds made available for the Department of the Interior (DOI) for programs in the Mayan Biosphere Reserve shall be apportioned directly to the DOI: *Provided further*, That such funds shall also support programs to protect great apes and other endangered species.

(5) WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING.—

(A) Not less than \$45,000,000 of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available to combat the transnational threat of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(B) None of the funds appropriated under title IV of this Act may be made available for training or other assistance for any military unit or personnel that the Secretary of State determines has been credibly alleged to have participated in wildlife poaching or trafficking, unless the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is in the national security interests of the United States.

(6) AUTHORITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, and chapter 4 of part II, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law except for the provisions of this subsection and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, to support environment programs.

(7) EXTRACTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to promote and support transparency and accountability of expenditures and revenues related to the extraction of natural resources, including by strengthening implementation and monitoring of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, implementing and enforcing section 8204 of Public Law 110-246 and to prevent the sale of conflict diamonds, and provide technical assistance to promote independent audit mechanisms and support civil society participation in natural resource management.

(B)(i) The Secretary of the Treasury shall inform the managements of the international financial institutions and post on the Department of the Treasury's Web site that it is the policy of the United States to vote against any assistance by such institutions (including but not limited to any loan, credit, grant, or guarantee) for the extraction and export of a natural resource if the government of the country has in place laws, regulations, or procedures to prevent or limit the public disclosure of company payments as required by section 1504 of Public Law 111-203, and unless such government has adopted laws, regulations, or procedures in the sector in which assistance is being considered for—

(I) accurately accounting for and public disclosure of payments to the host government by companies involved in the extraction and export of natural resources;

(II) the independent auditing of accounts receiving such payments and public disclosure of the findings of such audits; and

(III) public disclosure of such documents as Host Government Agreements, Concession Agreements, and bidding documents, allowing in any such dissemination or disclosure for the redaction of, or exceptions for, information that is commercially proprietary or that would create competitive disadvantage.

(ii) The requirements of clause (i) shall not apply to assistance for the purpose of building the capacity of such government to meet the requirements of this subparagraph.

(C) The Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution and the United States representatives to all forest-related multilateral financing mechanisms and processes that it is the policy of the United States to vote against any financing to support or promote the expansion of industrial scale logging or any other industrial scale extractive activity into areas that were primary/intact tropical forest as of December 30, 2013.

(D) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution that it is the policy of the United States to oppose any loan, grant, strategy or policy of such institution to support the construction of any large hydroelectric dam (as defined in "Dams and Development: A New Framework for Decision-Making," World Commission on Dams (November 2000)).

(8) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—The Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall transfer \$50,000,000 of funds appropriated under the heading "Economic Support Fund" to funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Multilateral Assistance, International Financial Institutions" for additional payments to trust funds enumerated under such headings: *Provided*, That prior to exercising such transfer authority the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations.

(9) CONTINUATION OF PRIOR LAW.—Section 7081(g)(2) and (4) of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2014 as if part of this Act.

(d) FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$1,100,000,000 should be made available for food security and agriculture development programs, of which \$32,000,000 shall be made available for the Feed the Future Collaborative Research Innovation Lab: *Provided*, That such funds may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law to address food shortages, and, if authorized, for a United States contribution to the endowment of the Global Crop Diversity Trust.

(e) MICROENTERPRISE AND MICROFINANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$265,000,000 should be made available for microenterprise and microfinance development programs for the poor, especially women.

(f) RECONCILIATION PROGRAMS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Economic Support Fund" and "Development Assistance", \$26,000,000 shall be made available to support people-to-people reconciliation programs which bring together individuals of different ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds from areas of civil strife and war: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations, prior to the initial obligation of funds, on the uses of such funds: *Provided further*, That to the maximum extent practicable, such funds shall be matched by sources other than the United States Government.

(g) TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Development Assistance", "Economic Support Fund", and "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", not less

than \$44,000,000 shall be made available for activities to combat trafficking in persons internationally.

(h) WATER AND SANITATION.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$365,000,000 shall be made available for water and sanitation supply projects pursuant to the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-121).

(i) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Authorized deviations from funding levels contained in this section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

UZBEKISTAN

SEC. 7061. The terms and conditions of section 7076 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009 (division H of Public Law 111-8) shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act, except that the Secretary of State may waive the application of section 7076(a) for a period of not more than 6 months and every 6 months thereafter until September 30, 2015, if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the waiver is in the national security interest and necessary to obtain access to and from Afghanistan for the United States, and the waiver includes an assessment of progress, if any, by the Government of Uzbekistan in meeting the requirements in section 7076(a): *Provided*, That the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 12 months after enactment of this Act and 6 months thereafter, on all United States Government assistance provided to the Government of Uzbekistan and expenditures made in support of the Northern Distribution Network in Uzbekistan during the previous 12 months, including any credible information that such assistance or expenditures are being diverted for corrupt purposes: *Provided further*, That information provided in the assessment and report required by the previous provisos shall be unclassified but may be accompanied by a classified annex and such annex shall indicate the basis for such classification: *Provided further*, That for purposes of the application of section 7076(e) to this Act, the term "assistance" shall not include expanded international military education and training.

REQUESTS FOR DOCUMENTS

SEC. 7062. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be available to a nongovernmental organization, including any contractor, which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the United States Agency for International Development.

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

SEC. 7063. (a) CONTRIBUTION.—Of the funds made available under the heading "International Organizations and Programs" in this Act for fiscal year 2014, \$35,000,000 shall be made available for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated by this Act for UNFPA, that are not made available for UNFPA because of the operation of any provision of law, shall be transferred to the "Global Health Programs" account and shall be made available for family planning, maternal, and reproductive health activities, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS IN CHINA.—None of the funds made available by

this Act may be used by UNFPA for a country program in the People's Republic of China.

(d) **CONDITIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—Funds made available by this Act for UNFPA may not be made available unless—

(1) UNFPA maintains funds made available by this Act in an account separate from other accounts of UNFPA and does not commingle such funds with other sums; and

(2) UNFPA does not fund abortions.

(e) **REPORT TO CONGRESS AND DOLLAR-FOR-DOLLAR WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.**—

(1) Not later than 4 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations indicating the amount of funds that the UNFPA is budgeting for the year in which the report is submitted for a country program in the People's Republic of China.

(2) If a report under paragraph (1) indicates that the UNFPA plans to spend funds for a country program in the People's Republic of China in the year covered by the report, then the amount of such funds the UNFPA plans to spend in the People's Republic of China shall be deducted from the funds made available to the UNFPA after March 1 for obligation for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

SEC. 7064. (a) Whenever the President determines that it is in furtherance of the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, up to a total of \$20,000,000 of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Program Account, to be subject to the terms and conditions of that account: *Provided*, That such funds shall not be available for administrative expenses of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation: *Provided further*, That designated funding levels in this Act shall not be transferred pursuant to this section: *Provided further*, That the exercise of such authority shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) Notwithstanding section 235(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the authority of subsections (a) through (c) of section 234 of such Act shall remain in effect until September 30, 2014.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONDITIONS

SEC. 7065. Funds appropriated under the headings "Development Assistance", "Economic Support Fund", and "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" in this Act shall be made available, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for assistance to eliminate inhumane conditions in foreign prisons and other detention facilities: *Provided*, That decisions regarding the uses of such funds shall be the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL), in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Affairs, and the Assistant Administrator for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary of State for DRL shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF TORTURE

SEC. 7066. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to support or

justify the use of torture, cruel, or inhumane treatment by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

(b) Funds appropriated under title IV of this Act shall be made available, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, for assistance to eliminate torture by foreign police, military or other security forces in countries receiving assistance from funds appropriated by this Act.

EXTRADITION

SEC. 7067. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to provide assistance (other than funds provided under the headings "International Disaster Assistance", "Complex Crises Fund", "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", "Migration and Refugee Assistance", "United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund", and "Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Assistance") for the central government of a country which has notified the Department of State of its refusal to extradite to the United States any individual indicted for a criminal offense for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole or for killing a law enforcement officer, as specified in a United States extradition request.

(b) Subsection (a) shall only apply to the central government of a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations and with which the United States has an extradition treaty and the government of that country is in violation of the terms and conditions of the treaty.

(c) The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is important to the national interests of the United States.

COMMERCIAL LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

SEC. 7068. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the authority of section 23(a) of the Arms Export Control Act may be used to provide financing to Israel, Egypt, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and major non-NATO allies for the procurement by leasing (including leasing with an option to purchase) of defense articles from United States commercial suppliers, not including Major Defense Equipment (other than helicopters and other types of aircraft having possible civilian application), if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons for those defense articles being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale under such Act.

INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

SEC. 7069. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Global Health Programs", "Economic Support Fund", and "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" shall be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if that government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: *Provided*, That such funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the

President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

(b) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Economic Support Fund" may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for assistance and related programs for the countries identified in section 3(c) of the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-179) and section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102-511) and may be used to carry out the provisions of those Acts: *Provided*, That such assistance and related programs from funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Global Health Programs", "Economic Support Fund", and "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" shall be administered in accordance with the responsibilities of the coordinator designated pursuant to section 601 of the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-179) and section 102 of the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102-511).

(c) Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act shall not apply to—

(1) activities to support democracy or assistance under title V of the FREEDOM Support Act and section 1424 of Public Law 104-201 or non-proliferation assistance;

(2) any assistance provided by the Trade and Development Agency under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421);

(3) any activity carried out by a member of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service while acting within his or her official capacity;

(4) any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, or other assistance provided by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation under title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2191 et seq.);

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945; or

(6) humanitarian assistance.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SEC. 7070. (a) The terms and conditions of sections 7086(b) (1) and (2) and 7090(a) of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall apply to this Act.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to seek to ensure that any loan will be repaid to the IMF before other private creditors.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, a description and estimate of IMF surcharges on outstanding and new loans for calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013; the IMF's internal use of funds derived from such surcharges; and details of the IMF's internal budget for the calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury shall seek to ensure that the IMF is implementing best practices for the protection of whistleblowers from retaliation, including best practices for—

(1) protection against retaliation for internal and lawful public disclosures;

(2) legal burdens of proof;

(3) statutes of limitation for reporting retaliation;

(4) access to independent adjudicative bodies, including external arbitration; and

(5) results that eliminate the effects of proven retaliation.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE POST-SOVIET STATES

SEC. 7071. (a) Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated under title III of this Act

that are available for assistance for the central Government of the Russian Federation, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on how such assistance supports the national interests of the United States.

(b)(1) Funds appropriated by this Act for assistance to the Eastern Partnership countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine) shall be made available to advance the signing and implementation of Association Agreements, trade agreements, and visa liberalization agreements with the European Union, and to reduce their vulnerability to external pressure not to enter into such agreements with the European Union.

(2) Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on actions taken by the Government of the Russian Federation to apply pressure on Eastern Partnership countries to prevent their further integration with European institutions and harmonization with European legal norms; an assessment of whether the Government of the Russian Federation is violating its obligations as a member of the World Trade Organization by erecting non-tariff barriers against imports of goods from these countries; and a description of actions taken or planned by the United States Government to ensure that the Eastern Partnership countries maintain full sovereignty in their foreign policy decisionmaking.

(c) Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing efforts by the Government of the Russian Federation to investigate and prosecute law enforcement and government personnel credibly alleged to be responsible for gross violations of human rights against Russian individuals affiliated with nongovernmental and civil society organizations, the private sector, social activism, opposition political parties, and the media.

(d) Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for democracy and rule of law programs in countries of the former Soviet Union: *Provided*, That not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a multi-year strategy, including cost estimates, objectives, and oversight mechanisms, for such programs on a country-by-country basis.

(e) Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the support of the Government of the Russian Federation for the Government of Syria, including arms sales and the use of such arms against civilian populations, and for the Government of Iran, including support for nuclear research cooperation and sanctions relief.

(f) The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a description of steps taken by the United States Government to assist in the restoration of the territorial integrity of Georgia.

PROHIBITION ON FIRST-CLASS TRAVEL

SEC. 7072. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for first-class travel by employees of agencies funded by this Act in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

LIMITATION ON CERTAIN AWARDS

SEC. 7073. (a) CONVICTIONS.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be

used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency has direct knowledge of the conviction, unless a Federal agency has considered, in accordance with its procedures, that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

(b) UNPAID TAXES.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency has direct knowledge of the unpaid tax liability, unless a Federal agency has considered, in accordance with its procedures, that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—The requirements of this section shall be implemented 180 days after enactment of this Act.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

SEC. 7074. (a) None of the funds made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available for Enterprise Funds unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified at least fifteen days in advance.

(b) Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

(c) Prior to a transition to and operation of any private equity fund or other parallel investment fund under an existing Enterprise Fund, the President shall submit such transition or operating plan to the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ARMS TRADE TREATY

SEC. 7075. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

BUDGET DOCUMENTS

SEC. 7076. (a) OPERATING PLANS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each department, agency, or organization funded in titles I and II, and the Department of the Treasury and Independent Agencies funded in title III of this Act, including the Inter-American Foundation and the African Development Foundation, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations an operating plan for funds appropriated to such department, agency, or organization in such titles of this Act, or funds otherwise available for obligation in fiscal year 2014, that provides details of the use of such funds at the program, project, and activity level.

(b) SPEND PLANS.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), shall submit to the

Committees on Appropriations a detailed spend plan for funds made available by this Act under title III, and under title IV where applicable, for—

(1) assistance for Afghanistan, Colombia, Egypt, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, the West Bank and Gaza, and Yemen;

(2) the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, the Central American Regional Security Initiative, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership program, and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism program; and

(3) democracy programs, and food security and agriculture development programs.

(c) Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the USAID Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a detailed spend plan for funds made available during fiscal year 2013 under the heading “Development Credit Authority”.

(d) Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a detailed spend plan for funds made available by this Act under the headings “Department of the Treasury” in title III and “International Financial Institutions” in title V.

(e) NOTIFICATIONS.—The spend plans referenced in subsections (b), (c) and (d) shall not be considered as meeting the notification requirements in this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(f) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS.—The congressional budget justifications for Department of State operations and foreign operations shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations concurrent with the date of submission of the President’s budget for fiscal year 2015.

SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND

SEC. 7077. Not to exceed \$100,000,000 may be obligated pursuant to section 51(c)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act for the purposes of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (Fund), to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That the provision of defense articles and defense services to foreign countries or international organizations from the Fund shall be subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

USE OF FUNDS IN CONTRAVENTION OF THIS ACT

SEC. 7078. If the President makes a determination not to comply with any provision of this Act on constitutional grounds, the head of the relevant Federal agency shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in writing within 5 days of such determination, the basis for such determination and any resulting changes to program and policy.

DISABILITY PROGRAMS

SEC. 7079. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” shall be made available for programs and activities administered by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to address the needs and protect and promote the rights of people with disabilities in developing countries, including initiatives that focus on independent living, economic self-sufficiency, advocacy, education, employment, transportation, sports, and integration of individuals with disabilities, including for the cost of translation.

(b) Of the funds made available by this section, up to 7 percent may be for USAID for management, oversight, and technical support.

GLOBAL INTERNET FREEDOM

SEC. 7080. (a) Of the funds appropriated under titles I and III of this Act, not less than \$50,500,000 shall be made available for programs to promote Internet freedom globally: *Provided*, That such programs shall be prioritized for countries whose governments restrict freedom of expression on the Internet, and that are important to the national interests of the United States: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to this section shall be matched, to the maximum extent practicable, by sources other than the United States Government, including from the private sector.

(b) Funds made available pursuant to subsection (a) shall be—

(1) coordinated with other democracy, governance, and broadcasting programs funded by this Act under the headings “International Broadcasting Operations”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, and “Complex Crises Fund”, and shall be incorporated into country assistance, democracy promotion, and broadcasting strategies, as appropriate;

(2) made available to the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for programs to implement the May 2011, International Strategy for Cyberspace and the comprehensive strategy to promote Internet freedom and access to information in Iran, as required by section 414 of Public Law 112-158;

(3) made available to the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) to provide tools and techniques to access the Internet Web sites of BBG broadcasters that are censored, and to work with such broadcasters to promote and distribute such tools and techniques, including digital security techniques;

(4) made available for programs that support the efforts of civil society to counter the development of repressive Internet-related laws and regulations, including countering threats to Internet freedom at international organizations; to combat violence against bloggers and other users; and to enhance digital security training and capacity building for democracy activists; and

(5) made available for research of key threats to Internet freedom; the continued development of technologies that provide or enhance access to the Internet, including circumvention tools that bypass Internet blocking, filtering, and other censorship techniques used by authoritarian governments; and maintenance of the United States Government’s technological advantage over such censorship techniques: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State, in consultation with the BBG, shall coordinate any such research and development programs with other relevant United States Government departments and agencies in order to share information, technologies, and best practices, and to assess the effectiveness of such technologies.

(c) After consultation among the relevant agency heads to coordinate and de-conflict planned activities, but not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, the USAID Administrator, and the BBG Board Chairman shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations spend plans for funds made available by this Act for programs to promote Internet freedom globally, which shall include a description of safeguards established by relevant agencies to ensure that such programs are not used for illicit purposes.

IMPACT ON JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 7081. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under titles III

through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended to provide—

(1) any financial incentive to a business enterprise currently located in the United States for the purpose of inducing such an enterprise to relocate outside the United States if such incentive or inducement is likely to reduce the number of employees of such business enterprise in the United States because United States production is being replaced by such enterprise outside the United States;

(2) assistance for any program, project, or activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers rights, as defined in section 507(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country, including any designated zone or area in that country: *Provided*, That the application of section 507(4)(D) and (E) of such Act should be commensurate with the level of development of the recipient country and sector, and shall not preclude assistance for the informal sector in such country, micro and small-scale enterprise, and smallholder agriculture;

(3) any assistance to an entity outside the United States if such assistance is for the purpose of directly relocating or transferring jobs from the United States to other countries and adversely impacts the labor force in the United States; or

(4) until September 30, 2014, for the enforcement of any rule, regulation, policy, or guidelines implemented pursuant to—

(A) the third proviso of subsection 7079(b) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010;

(B) the modification proposed by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation in November 2013 to the Corporation’s Environmental and Social Policy Statement relating to coal; or

(C) the Supplemental Guidelines for High Carbon Intensity Projects approved by the Export-Import Bank of the United States on December 12, 2013

when enforcement of such rule, regulation, policy, or guidelines would prohibit, or have the effect of prohibiting, any coal-fired or other power-generation project the purpose of which is to: (i) provide affordable electricity in International Development Association (IDA)-eligible countries and IDA-blend countries; and (ii) increase exports of goods and services from the United States or prevent the loss of jobs from the United States.

DEATH GRATUITY AND OTHER BENEFITS
(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 7082. (a) DEATH GRATUITY.—Section 413 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3973) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking “at the time of death” and inserting “at level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, at the time of death, except that for employees compensated under local compensation plans established under section 408 the amount shall be equal to the greater of either one year’s salary at the time of death, or one year’s basic salary at the highest step of the highest grade on the local compensation plan from which the employee was being paid at the time of death”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e) respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

“(b) OTHER EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—The head of an executive agency shall, pursuant to guidance issued under subsection (c), make a death gratuity payment authorized by this section to the survivors of any em-

ployee of that agency or of an individual in a special category serving in an uncompensated capacity for that agency, as identified in guidance issued under subsection (c), who dies as a result of injuries sustained in the performance of duty abroad while subject to the authority of the chief of mission pursuant to section 207.”; and

(4) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“GUIDANCE.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, the Secretary shall, in consultation with the heads of other relevant executive agencies, issue guidance with criteria for determining eligibility for, and order of payments to, survivors and beneficiaries of any employee or of an individual in a special category serving in an uncompensated capacity for that agency who dies as a result of injuries sustained in the performance of duty while subject to the authority of the chief of mission pursuant to section 207.”.

(b) LIFE INSURANCE AND EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 4 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3961 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

“SEC. 415. GROUP LIFE INSURANCE SUPPLEMENT
APPLICABLE TO THOSE KILLED IN
TERRORIST ATTACKS.

“(a) FOREIGN SERVICE EMPLOYEES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the amounts specified in chapter 87 of title 5, United States Code, a Foreign Service employee who dies as a result of injuries sustained while on duty abroad because of an act of terrorism, as defined in section 140(d) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999 (22 U.S.C. 2656f(d)), shall be eligible for a payment from the United States in an amount that, when added to the amount of the employee’s employer-provided group life insurance policy coverage (if any), equals \$400,000. In the case of an employee compensated under a local compensation plan established under section 408, the amount of such payment shall be determined by regulations implemented by the Secretary of State and shall be no greater than \$400,000.

“(2) DESIGNATION OF BENEFICIARY.—A payment made under paragraph (1) shall be made in accordance with the guidance issued under section 413(c).

“(b) OTHER EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—The head of an executive agency shall provide the additional payment authorized by this section, consistent with the provisions set forth in subsection (a), with respect to any employee of that agency or of an individual in a special category serving in an uncompensated capacity for that agency who dies as a result of injuries sustained while on duty abroad because of an act of terrorism, as defined in section 140(d) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999 (22 U.S.C. 2656f(d)), while subject to the authority of the chief of mission pursuant to section 207.

“SEC. 416. SURVIVORS’ AND DEPENDENTS’ EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE.

“(a) FOREIGN SERVICE EMPLOYEES.—The Secretary shall, pursuant to guidance issued under section 413(c), provide educational assistance to a beneficiary of any United States national Foreign Service employee who dies while on duty abroad as a result of an act of terrorism, as defined in section 140(d) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999 (22 U.S.C.

2656f(d)), to meet, in whole or in part, the expenses incurred by the beneficiary in pursuing a program of education at an educational institution, including subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, equipment, and other educational costs.

“(b) OTHER EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—The head of an executive agency shall, pursuant to guidance issued under section 413(c) provide educational assistance authorized by this section to a beneficiary of any employee of that agency who dies as a result of an act of terrorism or terrorism, as defined in section 140(d) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999 (22 U.S.C. 2656f(d)), while on duty abroad and subject to the authority of the chief of mission pursuant to section 207.

“(c) AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE.—Educational assistance under this section may be made available up to the amounts provided for in section 3532 of title 38, United States Code, as adjusted by section 3564 of such title, and for an aggregate period not in excess of 48 months.

“(d) PROGRAM OF EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the terms ‘program of education’ and ‘educational institution’ have the meanings given the terms in section 3501 of title 38.”

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 414 the following new items:

“Sec. 415. Group life insurance supplement applicable to those killed in terrorist attacks.

“Sec. 416. Survivors’ and dependents’ educational assistance.”

(c) APPLICABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, sections 413, 415, and 416 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as amended or added by this section, shall apply in the case of a Foreign Service employee or executive branch employee subject to the authority of the chief of mission pursuant to section 207 of the Foreign Service Act (22 U.S.C. 3927), serving at a United States diplomatic or consular mission abroad, who died on or after April 18, 1983, as a result of injuries sustained in an act of terrorism, as defined in section 140(d) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999 (22 U.S.C. 2656f(d)).

(d) FUNDING.—

(1) DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS FUNDS.—Amounts made available to the Department of State pursuant to the sixth proviso under the heading “Diplomatic and Consular Programs” in title I of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (division J of Public Law 110-161) are authorized to be used by the Department of State to pay benefits or payments made available pursuant to this Act.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—To pay benefits or payments made available pursuant to this Act, the Secretary of State may merge with the amounts described in paragraph (1) unobligated balances of funds appropriated under the “Diplomatic and Consular Programs” heading for fiscal year 2014 and subsequent fiscal years, up until the end of the fifth fiscal year after the fiscal year for which such funds were appropriated or otherwise made available.

(3) RESCISSION.—Of the unexpended balances available under the heading “Export and Investment Assistance, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Subsidy Appropriation” from prior Acts making appropri-

tions for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$23,000,000 are rescinded.

PREADOPTION VISITATION REQUIREMENT

SEC. 7083. Section 101(b)(1)(F)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(b)(1)(F)(i)) is amended by striking “at least twenty-five years of age, who personally saw and observed the child prior to or during the adoption proceedings;” and inserting “who is at least 25 years of age, at least 1 of whom personally saw and observed the child before or during the adoption proceedings;”.

TITLE VIII

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Diplomatic and Consular Programs”, \$1,391,109,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which \$900,274,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection and shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may transfer up to \$100,000,000 of the total funds made available under this heading to any other appropriation of any department or agency of the United States, upon the concurrence of the head of such department or agency, to support operations in and assistance for Afghanistan and to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That any such transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under subsections (a) and (b) of section 7015 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for “Conflict Stabilization Operations”, \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for “Office of Inspector General”, \$49,650,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, which shall be for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs”, as authorized, \$8,628,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance”,

\$275,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for “Contributions to International Organizations”, \$74,400,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCY

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for “International Broadcasting Operations”, \$4,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED PROGRAMS

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

For an additional amount for “United States Institute of Peace”, \$6,016,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Operating Expenses”, \$81,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for “Office of Inspector General”, \$10,038,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “International Disaster Assistance”, \$924,172,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

For an additional amount for “Transition Initiatives”, \$9,423,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)

of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND

For an additional amount for “Complex Crises Fund”, \$20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For an additional amount for “Economic Support Fund”, \$1,656,215,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, \$1,284,355,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For an additional amount for “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, \$344,390,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, \$70,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for “Peacekeeping Operations”, \$200,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That of the funds available for obligation under this heading in this Act and in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, up to \$194,000,000 may be used to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Foreign Military Financing Program”, \$530,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 8001. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated in this title are in addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act for fiscal year 2014.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES AND CONDITIONS

SEC. 8002. Unless otherwise provided for in this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this title to appropriations accounts in this Act shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY

SEC. 8003. (a) Funds appropriated by this title in this Act under the headings “Diplomatic and Consular Programs” and “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this title under such headings.

(b) Funds appropriated by this title in this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be transferred to, and merged with—

(1) funds appropriated by this title under such headings; and

(2) funds appropriated by this title under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance”.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, of the funds appropriated by this title in this Act not to exceed \$400,000,000 from funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not to exceed \$10,000,000 from funds appropriated under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, and not to exceed \$50,000,000 from funds appropriated under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available under the heading “Complex Crises Fund”: *Provided*, That upon determination that all or part of the funds so transferred from such appropriations are not necessary for the purposes for which they were transferred, such amounts may be transferred back to such appropriation and shall be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as originally appropriated.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, not to exceed \$25,000,000 from funds appropriated under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” by this title in this Act may be transferred to, and merged with, funds previously made available under the heading “Global Security Contingency Fund”: *Provided*, That not later than 15 days prior to making any such transfer, the Secretary of State shall notify the Committees on Appropriations on a country basis, including the implementation plan and timeline for each proposed use of such funds.

(e) The transfer authority provided in subsections (a) and (b) may only be exercised to address unanticipated contingencies: *Provided*, That no such transfer shall exceed 15 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year by this title and no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 25 percent by any such transfer.

(f) The transfer authority provided by this section shall be subject to the regular notifi-

cation procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available under any other provision of law, including section 610 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which may be exercised by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this title.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

SEC. 8004. Of the unobligated balances available from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading “Diplomatic and Consular Programs” and designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, \$427,296,000 are rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated for Worldwide Security Protection.

This division may be cited as the “Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014”.

DIVISION L—TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary, \$107,000,000, of which not to exceed \$2,652,000 shall be available for the immediate Office of the Secretary; not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for the immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary; not to exceed \$19,900,000 shall be available for the Office of the General Counsel; not to exceed \$10,271,000 shall be available for the Office of the Under Secretary of Transportation for Policy; not to exceed \$12,676,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs; not to exceed \$2,530,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs; not to exceed \$26,378,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration; not to exceed \$2,020,000 shall be available for the Office of Public Affairs; not to exceed \$1,714,000 shall be available for the Office of the Executive Secretariat; not to exceed \$1,386,000 shall be available for the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization; not to exceed \$10,778,000 shall be available for the Office of Intelligence, Security, and Emergency Response; and not to exceed \$15,695,000 shall be available for the Office of the Chief Information Officer: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Transportation is authorized to transfer funds appropriated for any office of the Office of the Secretary to any other office of the Office of the Secretary: *Provided further*, That no appropriation for any office shall be increased or decreased by more than 5 percent by all such transfers: *Provided further*, That notice of any change in funding greater than 5 percent shall be submitted for approval to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$60,000 shall be for allocation within the Department for official reception and representation expenses as the Secretary may determine: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, excluding fees authorized in Public Law 107-71, there may be credited to this appropriation up to \$2,500,000 in funds received in user fees: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for the

position of Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs.

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses related to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology, \$14,765,000, of which \$8,218,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation, to be available until expended, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources for expenses incurred for training: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the powers and duties, functions, authorities and personnel of the Research and Innovative Technology Administration are hereby transferred to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology in the Office of the Secretary: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 102 of title 49 and section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, there shall be an Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology within the Office of the Secretary, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, to lead such office: *Provided further*, That any reference in law, regulation, judicial proceedings, or elsewhere to the Research and Innovative Technology Administration shall be deemed to be a reference to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology of the Department of Transportation.

NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

For capital investments in surface transportation infrastructure, \$600,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Transportation shall distribute funds provided under this heading as discretionary grants to be awarded to a State, local government, transit agency, or a collaboration among such entities on a competitive basis for projects that will have a significant impact on the Nation, a metropolitan area, or a region: *Provided further*, That projects eligible for funding provided under this heading shall include, but not be limited to, highway or bridge projects eligible under title 23, United States Code; public transportation projects eligible under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code; passenger and freight rail transportation projects; and port infrastructure investments: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may use up to 35 percent of the funds made available under this heading for the purpose of paying the subsidy and administrative costs of projects eligible for Federal credit assistance under chapter 6 of title 23, United States Code, if the Secretary finds that such use of the funds would advance the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That in distributing funds provided under this heading, the Secretary shall take such measures so as to ensure an equitable geographic distribution of funds, an appropriate balance in addressing the needs of urban and rural areas, and the investment in a variety of transportation modes: *Provided further*, That a grant funded under this heading shall be not less than \$10,000,000 and not greater than \$200,000,000: *Provided further*, That not more than 25 percent of the funds made available under this heading may be awarded to projects in a single State: *Provided further*, That the Federal share of the costs for which an expenditure is made under this heading shall be, at the option of the recipient, up to 80 percent: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall give priority to projects that require a contribution of Federal funds in order to complete an overall financing pack-

age: *Provided further*, That not less than 20 percent of the funds provided under this heading shall be for projects located in rural areas: *Provided further*, That for projects located in rural areas, the minimum grant size shall be \$1,000,000 and the Secretary may increase the Federal share of costs above 80 percent: *Provided further*, That of the amount made available under this heading, the Secretary may use an amount not to exceed \$35,000,000 for the planning, preparation or design of projects eligible for funding under this heading: *Provided further*, That grants awarded under the previous proviso shall not be subject to a minimum grant size: *Provided further*, That projects conducted using funds provided under this heading must comply with the requirements of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall conduct a new competition to select the grants and credit assistance awarded under this heading: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may retain up to \$20,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading, and may transfer portions of those funds to the Administrators of the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration and the Federal Maritime Administration, to fund the award and oversight of grants and credit assistance made under the National Infrastructure Investments program.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPITAL

For necessary expenses for upgrading and enhancing the Department of Transportation's financial systems and re-engineering business processes, \$7,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2015.

CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVES

For necessary expenses for cyber security initiatives, including necessary upgrades to wide area network and information technology infrastructure, improvement of network perimeter controls and identity management, testing and assessment of information technology against business, security, and other requirements, implementation of Federal cyber security initiatives and information infrastructure enhancements, implementation of enhanced security controls on network devices, and enhancement of cyber security workforce training tools, \$4,455,000, to remain available through September 30, 2015.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Civil Rights, \$9,551,000.

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

For necessary expenses for conducting transportation planning, research, systems development, development activities, and making grants, to remain available until expended, \$7,000,000: *Provided*, That of the unobligated balances made available by Public Law 111-117, \$750,000 are hereby rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances made available by section 195 of Public Law 111-117, \$2,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For necessary expenses for operating costs and capital outlays of the Working Capital Fund, not to exceed \$178,000,000 shall be paid from appropriations made available to the Department of Transportation: *Provided*, That such services shall be provided on a competitive basis to entities within the Department of Transportation: *Provided further*, That the above limitation on operating expenses shall not apply to non-DOT entities:

Provided further, That no funds appropriated in this Act to an agency of the Department shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund without majority approval of the Working Capital Fund Steering Committee and approval of the Secretary: *Provided further*, That no assessments may be levied against any program, budget activity, sub-activity or project funded by this Act unless notice of such assessments and the basis therefor are presented to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and are approved by such Committees.

MINORITY BUSINESS RESOURCE CENTER PROGRAM

For the cost of guaranteed loans, \$333,000, as authorized by 49 U.S.C. 332: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$18,367,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan program, \$592,000.

MINORITY BUSINESS OUTREACH

For necessary expenses of Minority Business Resource Center outreach activities, \$3,088,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 49 U.S.C. 332, these funds may be used for business opportunities related to any mode of transportation.

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

In addition to funds made available from any other source to carry out the essential air service program under 49 U.S.C. 41731 through 41742, \$149,000,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That in determining between or among carriers competing to provide service to a community, the Secretary may consider the relative subsidy requirements of the carriers: *Provided further*, That basic essential air service minimum requirements shall not include the 15-passenger capacity requirement under subsection 41732(b)(3) of title 49, United States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds in this Act or any other Act shall be used to enter into a new contract with a community located less than 40 miles from the nearest small hub airport before the Secretary has negotiated with the community over a local cost share.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

SEC. 101. None of the funds made available in this Act to the Department of Transportation may be obligated for the Office of the Secretary of Transportation to approve assessments or reimbursable agreements pertaining to funds appropriated to the modal administrations in this Act, except for activities underway on the date of enactment of this Act, unless such assessments or agreements have completed the normal reprogramming process for Congressional notification.

SEC. 102. The Secretary or his designee may engage in activities with States and State legislators to consider proposals related to the reduction of motorcycle fatalities.

SEC. 103. Notwithstanding section 3324 of title 31, United States Code, in addition to authority provided by section 327 of title 49, United States Code, the Department's Working Capital Fund is hereby authorized to provide payments in advance to vendors that

are necessary to carry out the Federal transit pass transportation fringe benefit program under Executive Order 13150 and section 3049 of Public Law 109-59: *Provided*, That the Department shall include adequate safeguards in the contract with the vendors to ensure timely and high-quality performance under the contract.

SEC. 104. The Secretary shall post on the Web site of the Department of Transportation a schedule of all meetings of the Credit Council, including the agenda for each meeting, and require the Credit Council to record the decisions and actions of each meeting.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
OPERATIONS
(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses of the Federal Aviation Administration, not otherwise provided for, including operations and research activities related to commercial space transportation, administrative expenses for research and development, establishment of air navigation facilities, the operation (including leasing) and maintenance of aircraft, subsidizing the cost of aeronautical charts and maps sold to the public, lease or purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, in addition to amounts made available by Public Law 108-176, \$9,651,422,000, of which \$6,495,208,000 shall be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, of which not to exceed \$7,311,790,000 shall be available for air traffic organization activities; not to exceed \$1,204,777,000 shall be available for aviation safety activities; not to exceed \$16,011,000 shall be available for commercial space transportation activities; not to exceed \$762,462,000 shall be available for finance and management activities; not to exceed \$59,782,000 shall be available for NextGen and operations planning activities; and not to exceed \$296,600,000 shall be available for staff offices: *Provided*, That not to exceed 2 percent of any budget activity, except for aviation safety budget activity, may be transferred to any budget activity under this heading: *Provided further*, That no transfer may increase or decrease any appropriation by more than 2 percent: *Provided further*, That any transfer in excess of 2 percent shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 405 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: *Provided further*, That not later than March 31 of each fiscal year hereafter, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall transmit to Congress an annual update to the report submitted to Congress in December 2004 pursuant to section 221 of Public Law 108-176: *Provided further*, That the amount herein appropriated shall be reduced by \$100,000 for each day after March 31 that such report has not been submitted to the Congress: *Provided further*, That not later than March 31 of each fiscal year hereafter, the Administrator shall transmit to Congress a companion report that describes a comprehensive strategy for staffing, hiring, and training flight standards and aircraft certification staff in a format similar to the one utilized for the controller staffing plan, including stated attrition estimates and numerical hiring goals by fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the amount herein appropriated shall be reduced by \$100,000 per day for each day after March 31 that such report has not been submitted to Congress: *Provided further*, That funds may be used to enter into a grant agreement with a non-profit standard-setting organization to assist

in the development of aviation safety standards: *Provided further*, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for new applicants for the second career training program: *Provided further*, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for the Federal Aviation Administration to finalize or implement any regulation that would promulgate new aviation user fees not specifically authorized by law after the date of the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That there may be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections funds received from States, counties, municipalities, foreign authorities, other public authorities, and private sources for expenses incurred in the provision of agency services, including receipts for the maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities, and for issuance, renewal or modification of certificates, including airman, aircraft, and repair station certificates, or for tests related thereto, or for processing major repair or alteration forms: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$140,000,000 shall be for the contract tower program, of which \$10,350,000 is for the contract tower cost share program: *Provided further*, That none of the funds in this Act for aeronautical charting and cartography are available for activities conducted by, or coordinated through, the Working Capital Fund.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT
(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for acquisition, establishment, technical support services, improvement by contract or purchase, and hire of national airspace systems and experimental facilities and equipment, as authorized under part A of subtitle VII of title 49, United States Code, including initial acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; engineering and service testing, including construction of test facilities and acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Federal Aviation Administration stationed at remote localities where such accommodations are not available; and the purchase, lease, or transfer of aircraft from funds available under this heading, including aircraft for aviation regulation and certification; to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, \$2,600,000,000, of which \$450,250,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014, and \$2,149,750,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred in the establishment, improvement, and modernization of national airspace systems: *Provided further*, That upon initial submission to the Congress of the fiscal year 2015 President's budget, the Secretary of Transportation shall transmit to the Congress a comprehensive capital investment plan for the Federal Aviation Administration which includes funding for each budget line item for fiscal years 2015 through 2019, with total funding for each year of the plan constrained to the funding targets for those years as estimated and approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND DEVELOPMENT
(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)
(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for research, engineering, and development, as authorized under part A of

subtitle VII of title 49, United States Code, including construction of experimental facilities and acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant, \$158,792,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, which shall be available for expenses incurred for research, engineering, and development: *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading, \$26,183,998 are rescinded.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)
(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For liquidation of obligations incurred for grants-in-aid for airport planning and development, and noise compatibility planning and programs as authorized under subchapter I of chapter 471 and subchapter I of chapter 475 of title 49, United States Code, and under other law authorizing such obligations; for procurement, installation, and commissioning of runway incursion prevention devices and systems at airports of such title; for grants authorized under section 41743 of title 49, United States Code; and for inspection activities and administration of airport safety programs, including those related to airport operating certificates under section 44706 of title 49, United States Code, \$3,200,000,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds under this heading shall be available for the planning or execution of programs the obligations for which are in excess of \$3,350,000,000 in fiscal year 2014, notwithstanding section 47117(g) of title 49, United States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds under this heading shall be available for the replacement of baggage conveyor systems, reconfiguration of terminal baggage areas, or other airport improvements that are necessary to install bulk explosive detection systems: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 47109(a) of title 49, United States Code, the Government's share of allowable project costs under paragraph (2) for subgrants or paragraph (3) of that section shall be 95 percent for a project at other than a large or medium hub airport that is a successive phase of a multiphased construction project for which the project sponsor received a grant in fiscal year 2011 for the construction project: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, of funds limited under this heading, not more than \$106,600,000 shall be obligated for administration, not less than \$15,000,000 shall be available for the Airport Cooperative Research Program, not less than \$29,500,000 shall be available for Airport Technology Research, and \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available and transferred to "Office of the Secretary, Salaries and Expenses" to carry out the Small Community Air Service Development Program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL
AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 110. None of the funds in this Act may be used to compensate in excess of 600 technical staff-years under the federally funded research and development center contract between the Federal Aviation Administration and the Center for Advanced Aviation

Systems Development during fiscal year 2014.

SEC. 111. None of the funds in this Act shall be used to pursue or adopt guidelines or regulations requiring airport sponsors to provide to the Federal Aviation Administration without cost building construction, maintenance, utilities and expenses, or space in airport sponsor-owned buildings for services relating to air traffic control, air navigation, or weather reporting: *Provided*, That the prohibition of funds in this section does not apply to negotiations between the agency and airport sponsors to achieve agreement on “below-market” rates for these items or to grant assurances that require airport sponsors to provide land without cost to the FAA for air traffic control facilities.

SEC. 112. The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration may reimburse amounts made available to satisfy 49 U.S.C. 41742(a)(1) from fees credited under 49 U.S.C. 45303 and any amount remaining in such account at the close of that fiscal year may be made available to satisfy section 41742(a)(1) for the subsequent fiscal year.

SEC. 113. Amounts collected under section 40113(e) of title 49, United States Code, shall be credited to the appropriation current at the time of collection, to be merged with and available for the same purposes of such appropriation.

SEC. 114. None of the funds in this Act shall be available for paying premium pay under subsection 5546(a) of title 5, United States Code, to any Federal Aviation Administration employee unless such employee actually performed work during the time corresponding to such premium pay.

SEC. 115. None of the funds in this Act may be obligated or expended for an employee of the Federal Aviation Administration to purchase a store gift card or gift certificate through use of a Government-issued credit card.

SEC. 116. The Secretary shall apportion to the sponsor of an airport that received scheduled or unscheduled air service from a large certified air carrier (as defined in part 241 of title 14 Code of Federal Regulations, or such other regulations as may be issued by the Secretary under the authority of section 41709) an amount equal to the minimum apportionment specified in 49 U.S.C. 47114(c), if the Secretary determines that airport had more than 10,000 passenger boardings in the preceding calendar year, based on data submitted to the Secretary under part 241 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 117. None of the funds in this Act may be obligated or expended for retention bonuses for an employee of the Federal Aviation Administration without the prior written approval of the Assistant Secretary for Administration of the Department of Transportation.

SEC. 118. Subparagraph (D) of section 47124(b)(3) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “benefit,” and inserting “benefit, with the maximum allowable local cost share capped at 20 percent.”.

SEC. 119. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available under this Act or any prior Act may be used to implement or to continue to implement any limitation on the ability of any owner or operator of a private aircraft to obtain, upon a request to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, a blocking of that owner's or operator's aircraft registration number from any display of the Federal Aviation Administration's Aircraft Situational Display to Industry data that is made available to the public, except data made

available to a Government agency, for the noncommercial flights of that owner or operator.

SEC. 119A. None of the funds in this Act shall be available for salaries and expenses of more than 8 political and Presidential appointees in the Federal Aviation Administration.

SEC. 119B. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to increase fees pursuant to section 44721 of title 49, United States Code, until the FAA provides to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations the report related to aeronautical navigation products described in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

SEC. 119C. None of the funds appropriated or limited by this Act may be used to change weight restrictions or prior permission rules at Teterboro airport in Teterboro, New Jersey.

SEC. 119D. The Secretary shall (1) evaluate and adjust existing helicopter routes above Los Angeles, and make adjustments to such routes if the adjustments would lessen impacts on residential areas and noise-sensitive landmarks; (2) analyze whether helicopters could safely fly at higher altitudes in certain areas above Los Angeles County; (3) develop and promote best practices for helicopter hovering and electronic news gathering; (4) conduct outreach to helicopter pilots to inform them of voluntary policies and to increase awareness of noise sensitive areas and events; (5) work with local stakeholders to develop a more comprehensive noise complaint system; and (6) continue to participate in collaborative engagement between community representatives and helicopter operators: *Provided*, That not later than one year after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall begin a regulatory process related to the impact of helicopter use on the quality of life and safety of the people of Los Angeles County unless the Secretary can demonstrate significant progress in undertaking the actions required under the previous proviso.

SEC. 119E. (a) Section 44302 of title 49, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (f) by deleting “the date specified in section 106(3) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014” and inserting “September 30, 2014” in lieu thereof.

(b) Section 44303 of title 49, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (b) by deleting “the date specified in section 106(3) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014” and inserting “September 30, 2014” in lieu thereof.

(c) Section 44310 of title 49, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (a) by deleting “the date specified in section 106(3) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014” and inserting “September 30, 2014” in lieu thereof.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Not to exceed \$416,100,000, together with advances and reimbursements received by the Federal Highway Administration, shall be paid in accordance with law from appropriations made available by this Act to the Federal Highway Administration for necessary expenses for administration and operation. In addition, not to exceed \$3,248,000 shall be paid from appropriations made available by this Act and transferred to the Appalachian Regional Commission in accordance with section 104 of title 23, United States Code.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Funds available for the implementation or execution of programs of Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction programs authorized under titles 23 and 49, United States Code, and the provisions of Public Law 112-141 shall not exceed total obligations of \$40,256,000,000 for fiscal year 2014: *Provided*, That the Secretary may collect and spend fees, as authorized by title 23, United States Code, to cover the costs of services of expert firms, including counsel, in the field of municipal and project finance to assist in the underwriting and servicing of Federal credit instruments and all or a portion of the costs to the Federal Government of servicing such credit instruments: *Provided further*, That such fees are available until expended to pay for such costs: *Provided further*, That such amounts are in addition to administrative expenses that are also available for such purpose, and are not subject to any obligation limitation or the limitation on administrative expenses under section 608 of title 23, United States Code.

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For the payment of obligations incurred in carrying out Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction programs authorized under title 23, United States Code, \$40,995,000,000 derived from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account), to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 120. (a) For fiscal year 2014, the Secretary of Transportation shall—

(1) not distribute from the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways—

(A) amounts authorized for administrative expenses and programs by section 104(a) of title 23, United States Code; and

(B) amounts authorized for the Bureau of Transportation Statistics;

(2) not distribute an amount from the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways that is equal to the unobligated balance of amounts—

(A) made available from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) for Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs for previous fiscal years the funds for which are allocated by the Secretary (or apportioned by the Secretary under sections 202 or 204 of title 23, United States Code); and

(B) for which obligation limitation was provided in a previous fiscal year;

(3) determine the proportion that—

(A) the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways, less the aggregate of amounts not distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection; bears to

(B) the total of the sums authorized to be appropriated for the Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs (other than sums authorized to be appropriated for provisions of law described in paragraphs (1) through (11) of subsection (b) and sums authorized to be appropriated for section 119 of title 23, United States Code, equal to the amount referred to in subsection (b)(12) for such fiscal year), less the aggregate of the amounts not distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection;

(4) distribute the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways, less the aggregate amounts not distributed under paragraphs

(1) and (2), for each of the programs (other than programs to which paragraph (1) applies) that are allocated by the Secretary under the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act and title 23, United States Code, or apportioned by the Secretary under sections 202 or 204 of that title, by multiplying—

(A) the proportion determined under paragraph (3); by

(B) the amounts authorized to be appropriated for each such program for such fiscal year; and

(5) distribute the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways, less the aggregate amounts not distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2) and the amounts distributed under paragraph (4), for Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs that are apportioned by the Secretary under title 23, United States Code (other than the amounts apportioned for the national highway performance program in section 119 of title 23, United States Code, that are exempt from the limitation under subsection (b)(12) and the amounts apportioned under sections 202 and 204 of that title) in the proportion that—

(A) amounts authorized to be appropriated for the programs that are apportioned under title 23, United States Code, to each State for such fiscal year; bears to

(B) the total of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the programs that are apportioned under title 23, United States Code, to all States for such fiscal year.

(b) EXCEPTIONS FROM OBLIGATION LIMITATION.—The obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways shall not apply to obligations under or for—

(1) section 125 of title 23, United States Code;

(2) section 147 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 (23 U.S.C. 144 note; 92 Stat. 2714);

(3) section 9 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 1701);

(4) subsections (b) and (j) of section 131 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 2119);

(5) subsections (b) and (c) of section 149 of the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987 (101 Stat. 198);

(6) sections 1103 through 1108 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (105 Stat. 2027);

(7) section 157 of title 23, United States Code (as in effect on June 8, 1998);

(8) section 105 of title 23, United States Code (as in effect for fiscal years 1998 through 2004, but only in an amount equal to \$639,000,000 for each of those fiscal years);

(9) Federal-aid highway programs for which obligation authority was made available under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (112 Stat. 107) or subsequent Acts for multiple years or to remain available until expended, but only to the extent that the obligation authority has not lapsed or been used;

(10) section 105 of title 23, United States Code (but, for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2012, only in an amount equal to \$639,000,000 for each of those fiscal years);

(11) section 1603 of SAFETEA-LU (23 U.S.C. 118 note; 119 Stat. 1248), to the extent that funds obligated in accordance with that section were not subject to a limitation on obligations at the time at which the funds were initially made available for obligation; and

(12) section 119 of title 23, United States Code (but, for fiscal years 2013 and 2014, only in an amount equal to \$639,000,000 for each of those fiscal years).

(c) REDISTRIBUTION OF UNUSED OBLIGATION AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary shall, after August 1 of such fiscal year—

(1) revise a distribution of the obligation limitation made available under subsection (a) if an amount distributed cannot be obligated during that fiscal year; and

(2) redistribute sufficient amounts to those States able to obligate amounts in addition to those previously distributed during that fiscal year, giving priority to those States having large unobligated balances of funds apportioned under sections 144 (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act) and 104 of title 23, United States Code.

(d) APPLICABILITY OF OBLIGATION LIMITATIONS TO TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways shall apply to contract authority for transportation research programs carried out under—

(A) chapter 5 of title 23, United States Code; and

(B) division E of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Obligation authority made available under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) remain available for a period of 4 fiscal years; and

(B) be in addition to the amount of any limitation imposed on obligations for Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs for future fiscal years.

(e) REDISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN AUTHORIZED FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of distribution of obligation limitation under subsection (a), the Secretary shall distribute to the States any funds (excluding funds authorized for the program under section 202 of title 23, United States Code) that—

(A) are authorized to be appropriated for such fiscal year for Federal-aid highway programs; and

(B) the Secretary determines will not be allocated to the States (or will not be apportioned to the States under section 204 of title 23, United States Code), and will not be available for obligation, for such fiscal year because of the imposition of any obligation limitation for such fiscal year.

(2) RATIO.—Funds shall be distributed under paragraph (1) in the same proportion as the distribution of obligation authority under subsection (a)(5).

(3) AVAILABILITY.—Funds distributed to each State under paragraph (1) shall be available for any purpose described in section 133(b) of title 23, United States Code.

SEC. 121. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, funds received by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics from the sale of data products, for necessary expenses incurred pursuant to chapter 63 of title 49, United States Code, may be credited to the Federal-aid Highways account for the purpose of reimbursing the Bureau for such expenses: *Provided*, That such funds shall be subject to the obligation limitation for Federal-aid Highways and highway safety construction programs.

SEC. 122. Not less than 15 days prior to waiving, under his statutory authority, any Buy America requirement for Federal-aid highway projects, the Secretary of Transportation shall make an informal public notice and comment opportunity on the intent to issue such waiver and the reasons therefor:

Provided, That the Secretary shall provide an annual report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on any waivers granted under the Buy America requirements.

SEC. 123. (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available, limited, or otherwise affected by this Act shall be used to approve or otherwise authorize the imposition of any toll on any segment of highway located on the Federal-aid system in the State of Texas that—

(1) as of the date of enactment of this Act, is not tolled;

(2) is constructed with Federal assistance provided under title 23, United States Code; and

(3) is in actual operation as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) NUMBER OF TOLL LANES.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any segment of highway on the Federal-aid system described in that subsection that, as of the date on which a toll is imposed on the segment, will have the same number of nontoll lanes as were in existence prior to that date.

(2) HIGH-OCCUPANCY VEHICLE LANES.—A high-occupancy vehicle lane that is converted to a toll lane shall not be subject to this section, and shall not be considered to be a nontoll lane for purposes of determining whether a highway will have fewer nontoll lanes than prior to the date of imposition of the toll, if—

(A) high-occupancy vehicles occupied by the number of passengers specified by the entity operating the toll lane may use the toll lane without paying a toll, unless otherwise specified by the appropriate county, town, municipal or other local government entity, or public toll road or transit authority; or

(B) each high-occupancy vehicle lane that was converted to a toll lane was constructed as a temporary lane to be replaced by a toll lane under a plan approved by the appropriate county, town, municipal or other local government entity, or public toll road or transit authority.

SEC. 124. None of the funds in this Act to the Department of Transportation may be used to provide credit assistance unless not less than 3 days before any application approval to provide credit assistance under sections 603 and 604 of title 23, United States Code, the Secretary of Transportation provides notification in writing to the following committees: the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That such notification shall include, but not be limited to, the name of the project sponsor; a description of the project; whether credit assistance will be provided as a direct loan, loan guarantee, or line of credit; and the amount of credit assistance.

SEC. 125. Section 149(m) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking “that was previously eligible under this section” and replacing with “for which CMAQ funding was made available, obligated or expended in fiscal year 2012, and shall have no imposed time limitation”.

FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY
ADMINISTRATION
MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY OPERATIONS AND
PROGRAMS
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For payment of obligations incurred in the implementation, execution and administration of motor carrier safety operations and programs pursuant to section 31104(i) of title 49, United States Code, and sections 4127 and 4134 of Public Law 109–59, as amended by Public Law 112–141, \$259,000,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account), together with advances and reimbursements received by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, the sum of which shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds available for implementation, execution or administration of motor carrier safety operations and programs authorized under title 49, United States Code, shall not exceed total obligations of \$259,000,000 for “Motor Carrier Safety Operations and Programs” for fiscal year 2014, of which \$9,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016, is for the research and technology program, and of which \$1,000,000 shall be available for commercial motor vehicle operator’s grants to carry out section 4134 of Public Law 109–59, and of which \$34,545,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016, is for information management: *Provided further*, That the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration shall transmit to Congress a report by March 28, 2014, on the agency’s ability to meet its requirement to conduct compliance reviews on mandatory carriers.

NATIONAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Of the unobligated contract authority provided in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105–178) or other appropriation or authorization acts for the national motor carrier safety program, \$13,000,000 shall be made available for the modernization and maintenance of border facilities and the total limitation of these obligations shall not exceed \$13,000,000.

MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY GRANTS
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out sections 31102, 31104(a), 31106, 31107, 31109, 31309, 31313 of title 49, United States Code, and sections 4126 and 4128 of Public Law 109–59, as amended by Public Law 112–141, \$313,000,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds available for the implementation or execution of motor carrier safety programs shall not exceed total obligations of \$313,000,000 in fiscal year 2014 for “Motor Carrier Safety Grants”; of which \$218,000,000 shall be available for the motor carrier safety assistance program, \$30,000,000 shall be available for the commercial driver’s license improvements program, \$32,000,000 shall be available for border enforcement grants, \$5,000,000 shall be available for the performance and registration information system management program, \$25,000,000 shall be available for the commercial vehicle information systems and networks deployment program, and \$3,000,000 shall be available for the safety data im-

provement program: *Provided further*, That, of the funds made available herein for the motor carrier safety assistance program, \$32,000,000 shall be available for audits of new entrant motor carriers.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—FEDERAL MOTOR
CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 130. Funds appropriated or limited in this Act shall be subject to the terms and conditions stipulated in section 350 of Public Law 107–87 and section 6901 of Public Law 110–28.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY
ADMINISTRATION
OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary to discharge the functions of the Secretary, with respect to traffic and highway safety authorized under chapter 301 and part C of subtitle VI of title 49, United States Code, \$134,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2015.

OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 403, and chapter 303 of title 49, United States Code, \$123,500,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for the planning or execution of programs the total obligations for which, in fiscal year 2014, are in excess of \$123,500,000, of which \$118,500,000 shall be for programs authorized under 23 U.S.C. 403 and \$5,000,000 shall be for the National Driver Register authorized under chapter 303 of title 49, United States Code: *Provided further*, That within the \$118,500,000 obligation limitation for operations and research, \$20,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, and shall be in addition to the amount of any limitation imposed on obligations for future years: *Provided further*, That \$5,000,000 of the total obligation limitation for operations and research in fiscal year 2014 shall be applied toward unobligated balances of contract authority provided in prior Acts for carrying out the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 403, and chapter 303 of title 49, United States Code.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY GRANTS
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out provisions of 23 U.S.C. 402 and 405, section 2009 of Public Law 109–59, as amended by Public Law 112–141, and section 31101(a)(6) of Public Law 112–141, to remain available until expended, \$561,500,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account): *Provided*, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for the planning or execution of programs the total obligations for which, in fiscal year 2014, are in excess of \$561,500,000 for programs authorized under 23 U.S.C. 402 and 405, section 2009 of Public Law 109–59, as amended by Public Law 112–141, and section 31101(a)(6) of Public Law 112–141, of which \$235,000,000 shall be for “Highway Safety Programs” under 23 U.S.C. 402; \$272,000,000 shall be for “National Priority Safety Programs” under 23 U.S.C. 405; \$29,000,000 shall be for “High Visibility Enforcement Program” under section 2009 of Public Law 109–59, as amended by Public Law 112–141; \$25,500,000

shall be for “Administrative Expenses” under section 31101(a)(6) of Public Law 112–141: *Provided further*, That none of these funds shall be used for construction, rehabilitation, or remodeling costs, or for office furnishings and fixtures for State, local or private buildings or structures: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds made available for “National Priority Safety Programs” under 23 U.S.C. 405 for “Impaired Driving Countermeasures” (as described in subsection (d) of that section) shall be available for technical assistance to the States: *Provided further*, That with respect to the “Transfers” provision under 23 U.S.C. 405(a)(1)(G), any amounts transferred to increase the amounts made available under section 402 shall include the obligation authority for such amounts: *Provided further*, That the Administrator shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of any exercise of the authority granted under the previous proviso or under 23 U.S.C. 405(a)(1)(G) within 60 days.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—NATIONAL
HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 140. An additional \$130,000 shall be made available to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, out of the amount limited for section 402 of title 23, United States Code, to pay for travel and related expenses for State management reviews and to pay for core competency development training and related expenses for highway safety staff.

SEC. 141. The limitations on obligations for the programs of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration set in this Act shall not apply to obligations for which obligation authority was made available in previous public laws but only to the extent that the obligation authority has not lapsed or been used.

SEC. 142. None of the funds in this Act shall be used to implement section 404 of title 23, United States Code.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
SAFETY AND OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses of the Federal Railroad Administration, not otherwise provided for, \$184,500,000, of which \$12,400,000 shall remain available until expended.

RAILROAD RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses for railroad research and development, \$35,250,000, to remain available until expended.

RAILROAD REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT
FINANCING PROGRAM

The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to issue direct loans and loan guarantees pursuant to sections 501 through 504 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–210), as amended, such authority to exist as long as any such direct loan or loan guarantee is outstanding: *Provided*, That, pursuant to section 502 of such Act, as amended, no new direct loans or loan guarantee commitments shall be made using Federal funds for the credit risk premium during fiscal year 2014.

OPERATING GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL
RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

To enable the Secretary of Transportation to make quarterly grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, in amounts based on the Secretary’s assessment of the Corporation’s seasonal cash flow requirements, for the operation of intercity passenger rail, as authorized by section 101 of the Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2008 (division B of Public Law 110–432), \$340,000,000, to remain available

until expended: *Provided*, That the amounts available under this paragraph shall be available for the Secretary to approve funding to cover operating losses for the Corporation only after receiving and reviewing a grant request for each specific train route: *Provided further*, That each such grant request shall be accompanied by a detailed financial analysis, revenue projection, and capital expenditure projection justifying the Federal support to the Secretary's satisfaction: *Provided further*, That not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Corporation shall transmit, in electronic format, to the Secretary and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations the annual budget, business plan, the 5-Year Financial Plan for fiscal year 2014 required under section 204 of the Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2008 and the comprehensive fleet plan for all Amtrak rolling stock: *Provided further*, That the budget, business plan and the 5-Year Financial Plan shall include annual information on the maintenance, refurbishment, replacement, and expansion for all Amtrak rolling stock consistent with the comprehensive fleet plan: *Provided further*, That the Corporation shall provide monthly performance reports in an electronic format which shall describe the work completed to date, any changes to the business plan, and the reasons for such changes as well as progress against the milestones and target dates of the 2012 performance improvement plan: *Provided further*, That the Corporation's budget, business plan, 5-Year Financial Plan, semiannual reports, monthly reports, comprehensive fleet plan and all supplemental reports or plans comply with requirements in Public Law 112-55: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this Act may be used to support any route on which Amtrak offers a discounted fare of more than 50 percent off the normal peak fare: *Provided further*, That the preceding proviso does not apply to routes where the operating loss as a result of the discount is covered by a State and the State participates in the setting of fares.

CAPITAL AND DEBT SERVICE GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

To enable the Secretary of Transportation to make grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for capital investments as authorized by section 101(c), 102, and 219(b) of the Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2008 (division B of Public Law 110-432), \$1,050,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$199,000,000 shall be for debt service obligations as authorized by section 102 of such Act: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available to bring Amtrak-served facilities and stations into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act: *Provided further*, That after an initial distribution of up to \$200,000,000, which shall be used by the Corporation as a working capital account, all remaining funds shall be provided to the Corporation only on a reimbursable basis: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to \$40,000,000 may be used by the Secretary to subsidize operating losses of the Corporation should the funds provided under the heading "Operating Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation" be insufficient to meet operational costs for fiscal year 2014: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may retain up to one-half of 1 percent of the funds provided under this heading to fund the costs of project management and oversight of activities authorized by sub-

sections 101(a) and 101(c) of division B of Public Law 110-432: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall approve funding for capital expenditures, including advance purchase orders of materials, for the Corporation only after receiving and reviewing a grant request for each specific capital project justifying the Federal support to the Secretary's satisfaction: *Provided further*, That except as otherwise provided herein, none of the funds under this heading may be used to subsidize operating losses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That none of the funds under this heading may be used for capital projects not approved by the Secretary of Transportation or on the Corporation's fiscal year 2014 business plan: *Provided further*, That in addition to the project management oversight funds authorized under section 101(d) of division B of Public Law 110-432, the Secretary may retain up to an additional \$5,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading to fund expenses associated with implementing section 212 of division B of Public Law 110-432, including the amendments made by section 212 to section 24905 of title 49, United States Code.

NEXT GENERATION HIGH-SPEED RAIL (RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available for Next Generation High Speed Rail, as authorized by sections 1103 and 7201 of Public Law 105-178, \$1,973,000 are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

NORTHEAST CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available for the Northeast Corridor Improvement Program, as authorized by Public Law 94-210, \$4,419,000 are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 150. Hereafter, notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds provided in this Act for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation shall immediately cease to be available to said Corporation in the event that the Corporation contracts to have services provided at or from any location outside the United States. For purposes of this section, the word "services" shall mean any service that was, as of July 1, 2006, performed by a full-time or part-time Amtrak employee whose base of employment is located within the United States.

SEC. 151. The Secretary of Transportation may receive and expend cash, or receive and utilize spare parts and similar items, from non-United States Government sources to repair damages to or replace United States Government owned automated track inspection cars and equipment as a result of third-party liability for such damages, and any amounts collected under this section shall be credited directly to the Safety and Operations account of the Federal Railroad Administration, and shall remain available until expended for the repair, operation and maintenance of automated track inspection cars and equipment in connection with the automated track inspection program.

SEC. 152. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rule or regulation, the Secretary of Transportation is authorized to allow the issuer of any preferred stock heretofore sold to the Department to redeem or repurchase such stock upon the payment to the Department of an amount to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 153. None of the funds provided to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation may be used to fund any overtime costs in excess of \$35,000 for any individual employee: *Provided*, That the president of Amtrak may waive the cap set in the previous proviso for specific employees when the president of Amtrak determines such a cap poses a risk to the safety and operational efficiency of the system: *Provided further*, That Amtrak shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations each quarter of the calendar year on waivers granted to employees and amounts paid above the cap for each month within such quarter and delineate the reasons each waiver was granted: *Provided further*, That Amtrak shall provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 17, 2014, a summary of all overtime payments incurred by the Corporation for 2013 and the two prior calendar years: *Provided further*, That such summary shall include the total number of employees that received waivers and the total overtime payments the Corporation paid to those employees receiving waivers for each month for 2013 and for the two prior calendar years.

SEC. 154. Of the funds made available under Public Law 113-2 under the heading "Federal Railroad Administration, Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation", the second proviso is amended by deleting "or any other Act".

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary administrative expenses of the Federal Transit Administration's programs authorized by chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, \$105,933,000, of which not less than \$4,000,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 5329 and not less than \$1,000,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 5326: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided or limited in this Act may be used to create a permanent office of transit security under this heading: *Provided further*, That upon submission to the Congress of the fiscal year 2015 President's budget, the Secretary of Transportation shall transmit to Congress the annual report on New Starts, including proposed allocations for fiscal year 2015.

TRANSIT FORMULA GRANTS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION) (LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS) (HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For payment of obligations incurred in the Federal Public Transportation Assistance Program in this account, and for payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 5305, 5307, 5310, 5311, 5318, 5322(d), 5329(e)(6), 5335, 5337, 5339, and 5340, as amended by Public Law 112-141; and section 20005(b) of Public Law 112-141, \$9,500,000,000, to be derived from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds available for the implementation or execution of programs authorized under 49 U.S.C. 5305, 5307, 5310, 5311, 5318, 5322(d), 5329(e)(6), 5335, 5337, 5339, and 5340, as amended by Public Law 112-141, and section 20005(b) of Public Law 112-141, shall not exceed total obligations of \$8,595,000,000 in fiscal year 2014.

TRANSIT RESEARCH

For necessary expenses to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5312 and 5313, \$43,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$40,000,000 shall be for activities authorized under 49 U.S.C. 5312 and \$3,000,000 shall be for activities authorized under 49 U.S.C. 5313.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5314 and 5322(a), (b) and (e), \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$3,000,000 shall be for activities authorized under 49 U.S.C. 5314 and \$2,000,000 shall be for activities authorized under 49 U.S.C. 5322(a), (b) and (e).

CAPITAL INVESTMENT GRANTS

For necessary expenses to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5309, \$1,942,938,000, to remain available until expended.

GRANTS TO THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY

For grants to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority as authorized under section 601 of division B of Public Law 110-432, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall approve grants for capital and preventive maintenance expenditures for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority only after receiving and reviewing a request for each specific project: *Provided further*, That prior to approving such grants, the Secretary shall determine that the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority has placed the highest priority on those investments that will improve the safety of the system: *Provided further*, That the Secretary, in order to ensure safety throughout the rail system, may waive the requirements of section 601(e)(1) of title VI of Public Law 110-432 (112 Stat. 4968).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 160. The limitations on obligations for the programs of the Federal Transit Administration shall not apply to any authority under 49 U.S.C. 5338, previously made available for obligation, or to any other authority previously made available for obligation.

SEC. 161. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated or limited by this Act under the Federal Transit Administration's discretionary program appropriations headings for projects specified in this Act or identified in reports accompanying this Act not obligated by September 30, 2018, and other recoveries, shall be directed to projects eligible to use the funds for the purposes for which they were originally provided.

SEC. 162. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any funds appropriated before October 1, 2013, under any section of chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, that remain available for expenditure, may be transferred to and administered under the most recent appropriation heading for any such section.

SEC. 163. The Secretary may not enforce regulations related to charter bus service under part 604 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, for any transit agency who during fiscal year 2008 was both initially granted a 60-day period to come into compliance with part 604, and then was subsequently granted an exception from said part.

SEC. 164. For purposes of applying the project justification and local financial commitment criteria of 49 U.S.C. 5309(d) to a New Starts project, the Secretary may consider the costs and ridership of any connected

project in an instance in which private parties are making significant financial contributions to the construction of the connected project; additionally, the Secretary may consider the significant financial contributions of private parties to the connected project in calculating the non-Federal share of net capital project costs for the New Starts project.

SEC. 165. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act shall be used to enter into a full funding grant agreement for a project with a New Starts share greater than 60 percent.

SEC. 166. None of the funds in this Act may be available to advance in any way a new fixed guideway capital project towards a full funding grant agreement as defined by 49 U.S.C. 5309 for the Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County, Texas if the proposed capital project is constructed on or planned to be constructed on Richmond Avenue west of South Shepherd Drive or on Post Oak Boulevard north of Richmond Avenue in Houston, Texas.

SEC. 167. Unobligated and recovered fiscal year 2010 through 2012 funds that were made available to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5339 shall be available to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5309, as amended by Public Law 112-141, subject to the terms and conditions required under such section.

SEC. 168. New bus rapid transit projects recommended in the President's budget submission to the Congress of the United States for funds appropriated under the heading "CAPITAL INVESTMENT GRANTS" in this Act shall be funded from \$93,269,369 in unobligated amounts that were made available to carry out the discretionary bus and bus facilities program under 49 U.S.C. 5309 in fiscal years 1999 through 2010: *Provided*, That all such projects shall remain subject to the Capital Investment Grants Program requirements of 49 U.S.C. 5309 for New Starts, Small Starts, or Core Capacity projects as applicable.

SEC. 169. Of the funds made available for the Formula Grants program, as authorized by Public Law 97-424, as amended, \$63,465,775 are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided*, That of the funds made available for the Formula Grants program, as authorized by Public Law 91-453, as amended, \$795,307 are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for the Formula Grants program as authorized by Public Law 95-599, as amended, \$928,838 are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for the University Transportation Research program, as authorized by Public Law 91-453, as amended, and by Public Law 102-240, as amended, \$595,619 are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for the Job Access and Reverse Commute program, as authorized by Public Law 105-178, as amended, \$15,704,469 are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for the Capital Investment Grants program, as authorized by Public Law 105-178, as amended, \$11,429,055 are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for the Research, Training, and Human Resources program, as authorized by Public Law 95-599, as amended, \$419,474 are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for the Interstate Transfer Grants program, as authorized by 23 U.S.C. 103(e)(4), \$2,687,207 are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Au-

thority, as authorized by section 14 of Public Law 96-184, as amended, and by Public Law 101-551, as amended, \$523,107 are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for the Urban Discretionary Grants program, as authorized by Public Law 88-365, as amended, \$679,314 are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided further*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Corporation's budget for the current fiscal year.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

(HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses to conduct the operations, maintenance, and capital asset renewal activities of those portions of the St. Lawrence Seaway owned, operated, and maintained by the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, \$31,000,000, to be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 99-662, and of which \$15,150,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016, for the Asset Renewal Program.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to maintain and preserve a U.S.-flag merchant fleet to serve the national security needs of the United States, \$186,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses of operations and training activities authorized by law, \$148,003,000, of which \$11,300,000 shall remain available until expended for maintenance and repair of training ships at State Maritime Academies, and of which \$2,400,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2015, for Student Incentive Program payments at State Maritime Academies, and of which \$16,000,000 shall remain available until expended for facilities maintenance and repair, equipment, and capital improvements at the United States Merchant Marine Academy: *Provided*, That amounts apportioned for the United States Merchant Marine Academy shall be available only upon allotments made personally by the Secretary of Transportation or the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs: *Provided further*, That the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and the Director of the Office of Resource Management of the United States Merchant Marine Academy may not be allotment holders for the United States Merchant Marine Academy, and the Administrator of the Maritime Administration shall hold all allotments made by the Secretary of Transportation or the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs under the previous proviso: *Provided further*, That 50 percent of the funding made available for the United States

Merchant Marine Academy under this heading shall be available only after the Secretary, in consultation with the Superintendent and the Maritime Administrator, completes a plan detailing by program or activity how such funding will be expended at the Academy, and this plan is submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Administrator shall submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act detailing the current and future impacts of reductions in government impelled cargo on the U.S. Merchant Marine as a result of changes to cargo preference requirements included in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), the historical reductions in the P.L. 480 title II Food for Peace program, and the winding down of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator, in collaboration with the Department of Defense, shall further develop a national sealift strategy that ensures the long-term viability of the U.S. Merchant Marine.

SHIP DISPOSAL

For necessary expenses related to the disposal of obsolete vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet of the Maritime Administration, \$4,800,000, to remain available until expended.

MARITIME GUARANTEED LOAN (TITLE XI) PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of guaranteed loans, as authorized, \$38,500,000, of which \$35,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan program, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for "Operations and Training", Maritime Administration.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 170. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and services and make necessary repairs in connection with any lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments received therefor shall be credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided*, That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or occupancy for items other than such utilities, services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 171. None of the funds available or appropriated in this Act shall be used by the United States Department of Transportation or the United States Maritime Administration to negotiate or otherwise execute, enter into, facilitate or perform fee-for-service contracts for vessel disposal, scrapping or recycling, unless there is no qualified domestic ship recycler that will pay any sum of money to purchase and scrap or recycle a vessel owned, operated or managed by the Maritime Administration or that is part of the National Defense Reserve Fleet. Such sales offers must be consistent with the solicitation and provide that the work will be performed in a timely manner at a facility qualified within the meaning of section 3502 of Public

Law 106-398. Nothing contained herein shall affect the Maritime Administration's authority to award contracts at least cost to the Federal Government and consistent with the requirements of 16 U.S.C. 5405(c), section 3502, or otherwise authorized under the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

(PIPELINE SAFETY FUND)

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary operational expenses of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, \$21,654,000, of which \$639,000 shall be derived from the Pipeline Safety Fund: *Provided*, That \$1,500,000 shall be transferred to "Pipeline Safety" in order to fund "Pipeline Safety Information Grants to Communities" as authorized under section 60130 of title 49, United States Code.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY

For expenses necessary to discharge the hazardous materials safety functions of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, \$45,000,000, of which \$2,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That up to \$800,000 in fees collected under 49 U.S.C. 5108(g) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury as offsetting receipts: *Provided further*, That there may be credited to this appropriation, to be available until expended, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources for expenses incurred for training, for reports publication and dissemination, and for travel expenses incurred in performance of hazardous materials exemptions and approvals functions.

PIPELINE SAFETY

(PIPELINE SAFETY FUND)

(OIL SPILL LIABILITY TRUST FUND)

(PIPELINE SAFETY DESIGN REVIEW FUND)

For expenses necessary to conduct the functions of the pipeline safety program, for grants-in-aid to carry out a pipeline safety program, as authorized by 49 U.S.C. 60107, and to discharge the pipeline program responsibilities of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, \$119,087,000, of which \$18,573,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and shall remain available until September 30, 2016; and of which \$98,514,000 shall be derived from the Pipeline Safety Fund, of which \$54,436,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016; and of which \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from the Pipeline Safety Design Review Fund, as authorized in 49 U.S.C. 60117(n): *Provided*, That not less than \$1,058,000 of the funds provided under this heading shall be for the One-Call state grant program.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GRANTS

(EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FUND)

For necessary expenses to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5128(b), \$188,000, to be derived from the Emergency Preparedness Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That not more than \$28,318,000 shall be made available for obligation in fiscal year 2014 from amounts made available by 49 U.S.C. 5116(i) and 5128(b)-(c): *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available by 49 U.S.C. 5116(i), 5128(b), or 5128(c) shall be made available for obligation by individuals other than the Secretary of Transportation, or his designee.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector General to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, \$85,605,000: *Provided*, That the Inspector General shall have all necessary authority, in carrying out the duties specified in the Inspector General Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 3), to investigate allegations of fraud, including false statements to the government (18 U.S.C. 1001), by any person or entity that is subject to regulation by the Department: *Provided further*, That the funds made available under this heading may be used to investigate, pursuant to section 4712 of title 49, United States Code: (1) unfair or deceptive practices and unfair methods of competition by domestic and foreign air carriers and ticket agents; and (2) the compliance of domestic and foreign air carriers with respect to item (1) of this proviso: *Provided further*, That: (1) the Inspector General shall have the authority to audit and investigate the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority (MWAA); (2) in carrying out these audits and investigations the Inspector General shall have all the authorities described under section 6 of the Inspector General Act (5 U.S.C. App.); (3) MWAA Board Members, employees, contractors, and subcontractors shall cooperate and comply with requests from the Inspector General, including providing testimony and other information; (4) The Inspector General shall be permitted to observe closed executive sessions of the MWAA Board of Directors; (5) MWAA shall pay the expenses of the Inspector General, including staff salaries and benefits and associated operating costs, which shall be credited to this appropriation and remain available until expended; and (6) if MWAA fails to make funds available to the Inspector General within 30 days after a request for such funds is received, then the Inspector General shall notify the Secretary of Transportation, who shall not approve a grant for MWAA under section 47107(b) of title 49, United States Code, until such funding is made available for the Inspector General: *Provided further*, That hereafter funds transferred to the Office of the Inspector General through forfeiture proceedings or from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund or the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund, as a participating agency, as an equitable share from the forfeiture of property in investigations in which the Office of Inspector General participates, or through the granting of a Petition for Remission or Mitigation, shall be deposited to the credit of this account for law enforcement activities authorized under the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, to remain available until expended.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Surface Transportation Board, including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$31,000,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$1,250,000 from fees established by the Chairman of the Surface Transportation Board shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections and used for necessary and authorized expenses under this heading: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2014, to result in a final appropriation from the general fund estimated at no more than \$29,750,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SEC. 180. During the current fiscal year, applicable appropriations to the Department of Transportation shall be available for maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of liability insurance for motor vehicles operating in foreign countries on official department business; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902).

SEC. 181. Appropriations contained in this Act for the Department of Transportation shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for an Executive Level IV.

SEC. 182. None of the funds in this Act shall be available for salaries and expenses of more than 110 political and Presidential appointees in the Department of Transportation: *Provided*, That none of the personnel covered by this provision may be assigned on temporary detail outside the Department of Transportation.

SEC. 183. (a) No recipient of funds made available in this Act shall disseminate personal information (as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2725(3)) obtained by a State department of motor vehicles in connection with a motor vehicle record as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2725(1), except as provided in 18 U.S.C. 2721 for a use permitted under 18 U.S.C. 2721.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary shall not withhold funds provided in this Act for any grantee if a State is in noncompliance with this provision.

SEC. 184. Funds received by the Federal Highway Administration, Federal Transit Administration, and Federal Railroad Administration from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources for expenses incurred for training may be credited respectively to the Federal Highway Administration's "Federal-Aid Highways" account, the Federal Transit Administration's "Technical Assistance and Training" account, and to the Federal Railroad Administration's "Safety and Operations" account, except for State rail safety inspectors participating in training pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 20105.

SEC. 185. None of the funds in this Act to the Department of Transportation may be used to make a grant unless the Secretary of Transportation notifies the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not less than 3 full business days before any project competitively selected to receive a discretionary grant award, any discretionary grant award, letter of intent, or full funding grant agreement is announced by the department or its modal administrations from:

(1) any discretionary grant program of the Federal Highway Administration including the emergency relief program;

(2) the airport improvement program of the Federal Aviation Administration;

(3) any program of the Federal Railroad Administration;

(4) any program of the Federal Transit Administration other than the formula grants and fixed guideway modernization programs;

(5) any program of the Maritime Administration; or

(6) any funding provided under the headings "National Infrastructure Investments" in this Act: *Provided*, That the Secretary gives concurrent notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for any "quick release" of funds from the emergency relief program: *Provided further*, That no notification shall involve funds that are not available for obligation.

SEC. 186. Rebates, refunds, incentive payments, minor fees and other funds received by the Department of Transportation from travel management centers, charge card programs, the subleasing of building space, and miscellaneous sources are to be credited to appropriations of the Department of Transportation and allocated to elements of the Department of Transportation using fair and equitable criteria and such funds shall be available until expended.

SEC. 187. Amounts made available in this or any other Act that the Secretary determines represent improper payments by the Department of Transportation to a third-party contractor under a financial assistance award, which are recovered pursuant to law, shall be available—

(1) to reimburse the actual expenses incurred by the Department of Transportation in recovering improper payments; and

(2) to pay contractors for services provided in recovering improper payments or contractor support in the implementation of the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002: *Provided*, That amounts in excess of that required for paragraphs (1) and (2)—

(A) shall be credited to and merged with the appropriation from which the improper payments were made, and shall be available for the purposes and period for which such appropriations are available: *Provided further*, That where specific project or accounting information associated with the improper payment or payments is not readily available, the Secretary may credit an appropriate account, which shall be available for the purposes and period associated with the account so credited; or

(B) if no such appropriation remains available, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That prior to the transfer of any such recovery to an appropriations account, the Secretary shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of the amount and reasons for such transfer: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this section, the term "improper payments" has the same meaning as that provided in section 2(d)(2) of Public Law 107-300.

SEC. 188. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if any funds provided in or limited by this Act are subject to a reprogramming action that requires notice to be provided to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, transmission of said reprogramming notice shall be provided solely to the Committees on Appropriations, and said reprogramming action shall be approved or denied solely by the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That the Secretary may provide notice to other congressional committees of the action of the Committees on Appropriations on such reprogramming but not sooner than 30 days following the date on which the reprogramming action has been approved or denied by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 189. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used by the Surface Transportation Board of the Department of Transportation to charge or collect any filing fee for rate or practice complaints filed with the Board in an amount in excess of the amount authorized for district court civil suit filing fees under section 1914 of title 28, United States Code.

SEC. 190. Funds appropriated in this Act to the modal administrations may be obligated for the Office of the Secretary for the costs related to assessments or reimbursable agreements only when such amounts are for

the costs of goods and services that are purchased to provide a direct benefit to the applicable modal administration or administrations.

SEC. 191. The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to carry out a program that establishes uniform standards for developing and supporting agency transit pass and transit benefits authorized under section 7905 of title 5, United States Code, including distribution of transit benefits by various paper and electronic media.

SEC. 192. The unobligated balances of funds made available for section 1307(d)(1) of Public Law 109-59, as amended (23 U.S.C. 322 note; 119 Stat. 1217; 122 Stat. 1577), shall be made available to the Secretary of Transportation to make grants for projects as defined in section 24401(2)(A) of title 49, United States Code and to carry out sections 20158 and 26101(b) of title 49, United States Code: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall make available no less than \$20,000,000 for corridor planning improvement grants as described in section 26101(b) of title 49, United States Code: *Provided further*, That such corridor planning improvement grants shall be available for passenger rail corridors that have not completed a tier 1 environmental impact statement within the last 10 years: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may retain a portion of the funds made available for planning activities to facilitate the preparation of a service development plan and related environmental impact statement for rail corridors located in multiple States.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Transportation Appropriations Act, 2014".

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES

For necessary salaries and expenses for Executive Offices, which shall be comprised of the offices of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Adjudicatory Services, Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations, Public Affairs, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, and the Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships, \$14,500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the amount made available under this heading shall be available to the Secretary for official reception and representation expenses as the Secretary may determine.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OFFICES

For necessary salaries and expenses for administration, management and operations of offices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, \$506,000,000, of which not to exceed \$47,900,000 shall be available for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer; not to exceed \$94,000,000 shall be available for the Office of the General Counsel; not to exceed \$197,400,000 shall be available for the Office of Administration; not to exceed \$53,700,000 shall be available for the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer; not to exceed \$53,000,000 shall be available for the Office of Field Policy and Management; not to exceed \$16,500,000 shall be available for the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer; not to exceed \$3,200,000 shall be available for the Office of Departmental Equal Employment Opportunity; not to exceed \$4,300,000 shall be available for the Office of Strategic Planning and Management; and not to exceed \$36,000,000 shall be available for the Office of the Chief Information Officer: *Provided further*, That funds provided under this heading may be used for necessary administrative and non-administrative expenses of the Department

of Housing and Urban Development, not otherwise provided for, including purchase of uniforms, or allowances therefore, as authorized by U.S.C. 5901-5902; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated under this heading may be used for advertising and promotional activities that support the housing mission area: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall provide the Committees on Appropriations quarterly written notification regarding the status of pending congressional reports: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall provide all signed reports required by Congress electronically.

PROGRAM OFFICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES
PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of Public and Indian Housing, \$205,000,000.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of Community Planning and Development, \$102,000,000.

HOUSING

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of Housing, \$381,500,000, of which at least \$8,000,000 shall be for the Office of Risk and Regulatory Affairs: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall ensure that an administrator of the Office of Manufactured Housing has been selected and begun such administration within 120 days of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That the funds made available under this heading shall be reduced by \$50,000 for each day that the Department is in violation of the previous proviso and any such funds shall be rescinded.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of Policy Development and Research, \$22,000,000.

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, \$69,000,000.

OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL AND
HEALTHY HOMES

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes, \$7,000,000.

PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING
TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE

For activities and assistance for the provision of tenant-based rental assistance authorized under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) ("the Act" herein), not otherwise provided for, \$15,177,218,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available on October 1, 2013 (in addition to the \$4,000,000,000 previously appropriated under this heading that became available on October 1, 2013), and \$4,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available on October 1, 2014: *Provided*, That the amounts made available under this heading are provided as follows:

(1) \$17,365,527,000 shall be available for renewals of expiring section 8 tenant-based annual contributions contracts (including renewals of enhanced vouchers under any provision of law authorizing such assistance under section 8(t) of the Act) and including renewal of other special purpose incremental vouchers: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, from amounts provided under this paragraph and any carryover, the Secretary for the calendar year

2014 funding cycle shall provide renewal funding for each public housing agency based on validated voucher management system (VMS) leasing and cost data for the prior calendar year and by applying an inflation factor as established by the Secretary, by notice published in the Federal Register, and by making any necessary adjustments for the costs associated with the first-time renewal of vouchers under this paragraph including tenant protection and HOPE VI vouchers: *Provided further*, That in determining calendar year 2014 funding allocations under this heading for public housing agencies, including agencies participating in the Moving To Work (MTW) demonstration, the Secretary may take into account the anticipated impact of changes in targeting and utility allowances, on public housing agencies' contract renewal needs: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this paragraph may be used to fund a total number of unit months under lease which exceeds a public housing agency's authorized level of units under contract, except for public housing agencies participating in the Moving To Work (MTW) demonstration, which are instead governed by the terms and conditions of their MTW agreements: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall, to the extent necessary to stay within the amount specified under this paragraph (except as otherwise modified under this paragraph), pro rate each public housing agency's allocation otherwise established pursuant to this paragraph: *Provided further*, That except as provided in the following provisos, the entire amount specified under this paragraph (except as otherwise modified under this paragraph) shall be obligated to the public housing agencies based on the allocation and pro rata method described above, and the Secretary shall notify public housing agencies of their annual budget by the latter of 60 days after enactment of this Act or March 1, 2014: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may extend the notification period with the prior written approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That public housing agencies participating in the MTW demonstration shall be funded pursuant to their MTW agreements and shall be subject to the same pro rata adjustments under the previous provisos: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may offset public housing agencies' calendar year 2014 allocations based on the excess amounts of public housing agencies' net restricted assets accounts, including HUD held programmatic reserves (in accordance with VMS data in calendar year 2013 that is verifiable and complete), as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall use any offset referred to in the previous proviso throughout the calendar year to prevent the termination of rental assistance for families as the result of insufficient funding, as determined by the Secretary, and to avoid or reduce the proration of renewal funding allocations: *Provided further*, That up to \$75,000,000 shall be available only: (1) for adjustments in the allocations for public housing agencies, after application for an adjustment by a public housing agency that experienced a significant increase, as determined by the Secretary, in renewal costs of vouchers resulting from unforeseen circumstances or from portability under section 8(r) of the Act; (2) for vouchers that were not in use during the 12-month period in order to be available to meet a commitment pursuant to section 8(o)(13) of the Act; (3) for adjustments for costs associated with HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) vouchers;

and (4) for public housing agencies that despite taking reasonable cost savings measures, as determined by the Secretary, would otherwise be required to terminate rental assistance for families as a result of insufficient funding: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall allocate amounts under the previous proviso based on need, as determined by the Secretary;

(2) \$130,000,000 shall be for section 8 rental assistance for relocation and replacement of housing units that are demolished or disposed of pursuant to section 18 of the Act, conversion of section 23 projects to assistance under section 8, the family unification program under section 8(x) of the Act, relocation of witnesses in connection with efforts to combat crime in public and assisted housing pursuant to a request from a law enforcement or prosecution agency, enhanced vouchers under any provision of law authorizing such assistance under section 8(t) of the Act, HOPE VI and Choice Neighborhood vouchers, mandatory and voluntary conversions, and tenant protection assistance including replacement and relocation assistance or for project-based assistance to prevent the displacement of unassisted elderly tenants currently residing in section 202 properties financed between 1959 and 1974 that are refinanced pursuant to Public Law 106-569, as amended, or under the authority as provided under this Act: *Provided*, That when a public housing development is submitted for demolition or disposition under section 18 of the Act, the Secretary may provide section 8 rental assistance when the units pose an imminent health and safety risk to residents: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may only provide replacement vouchers for units that were occupied within the previous 24 months that cease to be available as assisted housing, subject only to the availability of funds: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this paragraph, \$5,000,000 may be available to provide tenant protection assistance, not otherwise provided under this paragraph, to residents residing in low vacancy areas and who may have to pay rents greater than 30 percent of household income, as the result of (1) the maturity of a HUD-insured, HUD-held or section 202 loan that requires the permission of the Secretary prior to loan prepayment; (2) the expiration of a rental assistance contract for which the tenants are not eligible for enhanced voucher or tenant protection assistance under existing law; or (3) the expiration of affordability restrictions accompanying a mortgage or preservation program administered by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That such tenant protection assistance made available under the previous proviso may be provided under the authority of section 8(t) or section 8(o)(13) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(t)): *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall issue guidance to implement the previous provisos, including, but not limited to, requirements for defining eligible at-risk households within 120 days of the enactment of this Act;

(3) \$1,500,000,000 shall be for administrative and other expenses of public housing agencies in administering the section 8 tenant-based rental assistance program, of which up to \$15,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary to allocate to public housing agencies that need additional funds to administer their section 8 programs, including fees associated with section 8 tenant protection rental assistance, the administration of disaster related vouchers, Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing vouchers, and other special

purpose incremental vouchers: *Provided*, That no less than \$1,485,000,000 of the amount provided in this paragraph shall be allocated to public housing agencies for the calendar year 2014 funding cycle based on section 8(q) of the Act (and related Appropriation Act provisions) as in effect immediately before the enactment of the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-276): *Provided further*, That if the amounts made available under this paragraph are insufficient to pay the amounts determined under the previous proviso, the Secretary may decrease the amounts allocated to agencies by a uniform percentage applicable to all agencies receiving funding under this paragraph or may, to the extent necessary to provide full payment of amounts determined under the previous proviso, utilize unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryovers, remaining from funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development under this heading from prior fiscal years, notwithstanding the purposes for which such amounts were appropriated: *Provided further*, That all public housing agencies participating in the MTW demonstration shall be funded pursuant to their MTW agreements, and shall be subject to the same uniform percentage decrease as under the previous proviso: *Provided further*, That amounts provided under this paragraph shall be only for activities related to the provision of tenant-based rental assistance authorized under section 8, including related development activities;

(4) \$106,691,000 for the renewal of tenant-based assistance contracts under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013), including necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That administrative and other expenses of public housing agencies in administering the special purpose vouchers in this paragraph shall be funded under the same terms and be subject to the same pro rata reduction as the percent decrease for administrative and other expenses to public housing agencies under paragraph (3) of this heading;

(5) \$75,000,000 for incremental rental voucher assistance for use through a supported housing program administered in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs as authorized under section 8(o)(19) of the United States Housing Act of 1937: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall make such funding available, notwithstanding section 204 (competition provision) of this title, to public housing agencies that partner with eligible VA Medical Centers or other entities as designated by the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs, based on geographical need for such assistance as identified by the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs, public housing agency administrative performance, and other factors as specified by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in consultation with the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may waive, or specify alternative requirements for (in consultation with the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs), any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development administers in connection with the use of funds made available under this paragraph (except for requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment), upon a finding by the Secretary that any such waivers or alternative requirements are necessary for the effective

delivery and administration of such voucher assistance: *Provided further*, That assistance made available under this paragraph shall continue to remain available for homeless veterans upon turn-over; and

(6) The Secretary shall separately track all special purpose vouchers funded under this heading.

HOUSING CERTIFICATE FUND (INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

Unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development under this heading, the heading "Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing" and the heading "Project-Based Rental Assistance", for fiscal year 2014 and prior years may be used for renewal of or amendments to section 8 project-based contracts and for performance-based contract administrators, notwithstanding the purposes for which such funds were appropriated: *Provided*, That any obligated balances of contract authority from fiscal year 1974 and prior that have been terminated shall be rescinded: *Provided further*, That amounts heretofore recaptured, or recaptured during the current fiscal year, from section 8 project-based contracts from source years fiscal year 1975 through fiscal year 1987 are hereby rescinded, and an amount of additional new budget authority, equivalent to the amount rescinded is hereby appropriated, to remain available until expended, for the purposes set forth under this heading, in addition to amounts otherwise available.

PUBLIC HOUSING CAPITAL FUND

For the Public Housing Capital Fund Program to carry out capital and management activities for public housing agencies, as authorized under section 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g) (the "Act") \$1,875,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, during fiscal year 2014 the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may not delegate to any Department official other than the Deputy Secretary and the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing any authority under paragraph (2) of section 9(j) regarding the extension of the time periods under such section: *Provided further*, That for purposes of such section 9(j), the term "obligate" means, with respect to amounts, that the amounts are subject to a binding agreement that will result in outlays, immediately or in the future: *Provided further*, That up to \$8,000,000 shall be to support ongoing Public Housing Financial and Physical Assessment activities: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading, not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall be available for the Secretary to make grants, notwithstanding section 204 of this Act, to public housing agencies for emergency capital needs including safety and security measures necessary to address crime and drug-related activity as well as needs resulting from unforeseen or unpreventable emergencies and natural disasters excluding Presidentially declared emergencies and natural disasters under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) occurring in fiscal year 2014: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading \$45,000,000 shall be for supportive services, service coordinator and congregate services as authorized by section 34 of the Act (42 U.S.C. 1437z-6) and the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.): *Provided further*, That of the total

amount made available under this heading, up to \$15,000,000 may be used for incentives as part of a Jobs-Plus Pilot initiative modeled after the Jobs-Plus demonstration: *Provided further*, That the funding provided under the previous proviso shall provide competitive grants to partnerships between public housing authorities, local workforce investment boards established under section 117 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, and other agencies and organizations that provide support to help public housing residents obtain employment and increase earnings: *Provided further*, That applicants must demonstrate the ability to provide services to residents, partner with workforce investment boards, and leverage service dollars: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may set aside a portion of the funds provided for the Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency program to support the services element of the Jobs-Plus Pilot initiative: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may allow PHAs to request exemptions from rent and income limitation requirements under sections 3 and 6 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 as necessary to implement the Jobs-Plus program, on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may approve upon a finding by the Secretary that any such waivers or alternative requirements are necessary for the effective implementation of the Jobs-Plus Pilot initiative as a voluntary program for residents: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall publish by notice in the Federal Register any waivers or alternative requirements pursuant to the preceding proviso no later than 10 days before the effective date of such notice: *Provided further*, That from the funds made available under this heading, the Secretary shall provide bonus awards in fiscal year 2014 to public housing agencies that are designated high performers.

PUBLIC HOUSING OPERATING FUND

For 2014 payments to public housing agencies for the operation and management of public housing, as authorized by section 9(e) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g(e)), \$4,400,000,000: *Provided*, That in determining public housing agencies', including Moving to Work agencies', calendar year 2014 funding allocations under this heading, the Secretary shall take into account the impact of changes to flat rents on public housing agencies' formula income levels.

CHOICE NEIGHBORHOODS INITIATIVE

For competitive grants under the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative (subject to section 24 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437v), unless otherwise specified under this heading), for transformation, rehabilitation, and replacement housing needs of both public and HUD-assisted housing and to transform neighborhoods of poverty into functioning, sustainable mixed income neighborhoods with appropriate services, schools, public assets, transportation and access to jobs, \$90,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That grant funds may be used for resident and community services, community development, and affordable housing needs in the community, and for conversion of vacant or foreclosed properties to affordable housing: *Provided further*, That the use of funds made available under this heading shall not be deemed to be public housing notwithstanding section 3(b)(1) of such Act: *Provided further*, That grantees shall commit to an additional period of affordability determined by the Secretary of not fewer than 20 years: *Provided further*, That grantees shall undertake

comprehensive local planning with input from residents and the community, and that grantees shall provide a match in State, local, other Federal or private funds: *Provided further*, That grantees may include local governments, tribal entities, public housing authorities, and nonprofits: *Provided further*, That for-profit developers may apply jointly with a public entity: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided, not less than \$55,000,000 shall be awarded to public housing authorities: *Provided further*, That such grantees shall create partnerships with other local organizations including assisted housing owners, service agencies, and resident organizations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall consult with the Secretaries of Education, Labor, Transportation, Health and Human Services, Agriculture, and Commerce, the Attorney General, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to coordinate and leverage other appropriate Federal resources: *Provided further*, That no more than \$5,000,000 of funds made available under this heading may be provided to assist communities in developing comprehensive strategies for implementing this program or implementing other revitalization efforts in conjunction with community notice and input: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall develop and publish guidelines for the use of such competitive funds, including but not limited to eligible activities, program requirements, and performance metrics.

FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY

For the Family Self-Sufficiency program to support family self-sufficiency coordinators under section 23 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, to promote the development of local strategies to coordinate the use of assistance under sections 8(o) and 9 of such Act with public and private resources, and enable eligible families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency, \$75,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary may, by Federal Register notice, waive or specify alternative requirements under sections b(3), b(4), b(5), or c(1) of section 23 of such Act in order to facilitate the operation of a unified self-sufficiency program for individuals receiving assistance under different provisions of the Act, as determined by the Secretary.

NATIVE AMERICAN HOUSING BLOCK GRANTS

For the Native American Housing Block Grants program, as authorized under title I of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA) (25 U.S.C. 4111 et seq.), \$650,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996, to determine the amount of the allocation under title I of such Act for each Indian tribe, the Secretary shall apply the formula under section 302 of such Act with the need component based on single-race census data and with the need component based on multi-race census data, and the amount of the allocation for each Indian tribe shall be the greater of the two resulting allocation amounts: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$3,000,000 shall be contracted for assistance for national or regional organizations representing Native American housing interests for providing training and technical assistance to Indian housing authorities and tribally designated housing entities as authorized under NAHASDA; and \$2,000,000 shall be to support the inspection of Indian housing units, contract expertise, training, and tech-

nical assistance in the training, oversight, and management of such Indian housing and tenant-based assistance, including up to \$300,000 for related travel: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$2,000,000 shall be made available for the cost of guaranteed notes and other obligations, as authorized by title VI of NAHASDA: *Provided further*, That such costs, including the costs of modifying such notes and other obligations, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize the total principal amount of any notes and other obligations, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$16,530,000: *Provided further*, That the Department will notify grantees of their formula allocation within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOUSING BLOCK GRANT

For the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant program, as authorized under title VIII of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4111 et seq.), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of this amount, \$300,000 shall be for training and technical assistance activities, including up to \$100,000 for related travel by Hawaii-based employees of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

INDIAN HOUSING LOAN GUARANTEE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans, as authorized by section 184 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 1715z-13a), \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the costs of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, up to \$1,818,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That up to \$750,000 of this amount may be for administrative contract expenses including management processes and systems to carry out the loan guarantee program.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOUSING LOAN GUARANTEE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans, as authorized by section 184A of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 1715z-13b) and for such costs for loans used for refinancing, \$100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the costs of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, up to \$18,868,000, to remain available until expended.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS

For carrying out the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program, as authorized by the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act (42 U.S.C. 12901 et seq.), \$330,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, except that amounts allocated pursuant to section 854(c)(3) of such Act shall remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall renew all expiring contracts for permanent supportive housing that initially were funded under section 854(c)(3) of such Act from funds made avail-

able under this heading in fiscal year 2010 and prior fiscal years that meet all program requirements before awarding funds for new contracts under each section, and if amounts provided under this heading pursuant to such section are insufficient to fund renewals for all such expiring contracts, then amounts made available under this heading for formula grants pursuant to section 854(c)(1) shall be used to provide the balance of such renewal funding before awarding funds for such formula grants: *Provided further*, That the Department shall notify grantees of their formula allocation within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

For assistance to units of State and local government, and to other entities, for economic and community development activities, and for other purposes, \$3,100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, unless otherwise specified: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided, \$3,030,000,000 is for carrying out the community development block grant program under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (the "Act" herein) (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.): *Provided further*, That unless explicitly provided for under this heading, not to exceed 20 percent of any grant made with funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended for planning and management development and administration: *Provided further*, That a metropolitan city, urban county, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe, or insular area that directly or indirectly receives funds under this heading may not sell, trade, or otherwise transfer all or any portion of such funds to another such entity in exchange for any other funds, credits or non-Federal considerations, but must use such funds for activities eligible under title I of the Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used for grants for the Economic Development Initiative ("EDI") or Neighborhood Initiatives activities, Rural Innovation Fund, or for grants pursuant to section 107 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5307): *Provided further*, That the Department shall notify grantees of their formula allocation within 60 days of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That \$70,000,000 shall be for grants to Indian tribes notwithstanding section 106(a)(1) of such Act, of which, notwithstanding any other provision of law (including section 204 of this Act), up to \$3,960,000 may be used for emergencies that constitute imminent threats to health and safety: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under the previous proviso, \$10,000,000 shall be for grants for mold remediation and prevention that shall be awarded through one national competition to Native American tribes with the greatest need.

EMPOWERMENT ZONES/ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES/RENEWAL COMMUNITIES (RESCISSION)

Unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development under this heading are hereby permanently rescinded.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT LOAN GUARANTEES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans, \$3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, as authorized by section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5308): *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans,

shall be defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That additionally, the Secretary may collect fees from borrowers, notwithstanding subsection (m) of such section 108, and any such fees shall be collected in accordance with section 502(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That the funds provided under this heading and any amounts from any such fees collected are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$150,000,000, notwithstanding any aggregate limitation on outstanding obligations guaranteed in section 108(k) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

For the HOME investment partnerships program, as authorized under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, as amended, \$1,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the amount made available under this heading, the threshold reduction requirements in sections 216(10) and 217(b)(4) of such Act shall not apply to allocations of such amount: *Provided further*, That the requirements under provisos 2 through 6 under this heading for fiscal year 2012 and such requirements applicable pursuant to the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013”, shall not apply to any project to which funds were committed on or after August 23, 2013, but such projects shall instead be governed by the Final Rule titled “Home Investment Partnerships Program; Improving Performance and Accountability; Updating Property Standards” which became effective on such date: *Provided further*, That the Department shall notify grantees of their formula allocation within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

SELF-HELP AND ASSISTED HOMEOWNERSHIP OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

For the Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program, as authorized under section 11 of the Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996, as amended, \$50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading, \$10,000,000 shall be made available to the Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program as authorized under section 11 of the Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996, as amended: *Provided further*, That \$35,000,000 shall be made available for the second, third, and fourth capacity building activities authorized under section 4(a) of the HUD Demonstration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 9816 note), of which not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for rural capacity-building activities: *Provided further*, That \$5,000,000 shall be made available for capacity building by national rural housing organizations with experience assessing national rural conditions and providing financing, training, technical assistance, information, and research to local nonprofits, local governments and Indian Tribes serving high need rural communities.

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE GRANTS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the emergency solutions grants program as authorized under subtitle B of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, as amended; the continuum of care program as authorized under subtitle C of title IV of such Act; and the rural housing stability assistance program as authorized under subtitle D of title IV of such Act, \$2,105,000,000, to remain available until Sep-

tember 30, 2016: *Provided*, That any rental assistance amounts that are recaptured under such continuum of care program shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That not less than \$250,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for such emergency solutions grants program: *Provided further*, That not less than \$1,815,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for such continuum of care and rural housing stability assistance programs: *Provided further*, That up to \$6,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for the national homeless data analysis project: *Provided further*, That all funds awarded for supportive services under the continuum of care program and the rural housing stability assistance program shall be matched by not less than 25 percent in cash or in kind by each grantee: *Provided further*, That for all match requirements applicable to funds made available under this heading for this fiscal year and prior years, a grantee may use (or could have used) as a source of match funds other funds administered by the Secretary and other Federal agencies unless there is (or was) a specific statutory prohibition on any such use of any such funds: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may renew on an annual basis expiring contracts or amendments to contracts funded under the continuum of care program if the program is determined to be needed under the applicable continuum of care and meets appropriate program requirements, performance measures, and financial standards, as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That all awards of assistance under this heading shall be required to coordinate and integrate homeless programs with other mainstream health, social services, and employment programs for which homeless populations may be eligible, including Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Food Stamps, and services funding through the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Block Grant, Workforce Investment Act, and the Welfare-to-Work grant program: *Provided further*, That all balances for Shelter Plus Care renewals previously funded from the Shelter Plus Care Renewal account and transferred to this account shall be available, if recaptured, for continuum of care renewals in fiscal year 2014: *Provided further*, That with respect to funds provided under this heading for the continuum of care program for fiscal years 2012, 2013, and 2014, provision of permanent housing rental assistance may be administered by private nonprofit organizations: *Provided further*, That not later than 180 days after awarding fiscal year 2013 funds described in the previous proviso to private nonprofit organizations, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, the House Committee on Financial Services, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs a report that includes a review of the history of and need for the authority provided in the previous proviso, the number and geographic distribution of persons assisted under such actions, an analysis of the effectiveness, advantages, and disadvantages of the authority under the previous proviso and such other information as may be necessary to assess the ongoing need for such authority: *Provided further*, That the Department shall notify grantees of their formula allocation from amounts allocated (which may represent initial or final amounts allocated) for the emergency solutions grant

program within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

HOUSING PROGRAMS

PROJECT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE

For activities and assistance for the provision of project-based subsidy contracts under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) (“the Act”), not otherwise provided for, \$9,516,628,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available on October 1, 2013 (in addition to the \$400,000,000 previously appropriated under this heading that became available October 1, 2013), and \$400,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available on October 1, 2014: *Provided*, That the amounts made available under this heading shall be available for expiring or terminating section 8 project-based subsidy contracts (including section 8 moderate rehabilitation contracts), for amendments to section 8 project-based subsidy contracts (including section 8 moderate rehabilitation contracts), for contracts entered into pursuant to section 441 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11401), for renewal of section 8 contracts for units in projects that are subject to approved plans of action under the Emergency Low Income Housing Preservation Act of 1987 or the Low-Income Housing Preservation and Resident Homeownership Act of 1990, and for administrative and other expenses associated with project-based activities and assistance funded under this paragraph: *Provided further*, That of the total amounts provided under this heading, not to exceed \$265,000,000 shall be available for assistance agreements with performance-based contract administrators for section 8 project-based assistance, for carrying out 42 U.S.C. 1437(f): *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may also use such amounts in the previous proviso for performance-based contract administrators for the administration of: interest reduction payments pursuant to section 236(a) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z-1(a)); rent supplement payments pursuant to section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (12 U.S.C. 1701s); section 236(f)(2) rental assistance payments (12 U.S.C. 1715z-1(f)(2)); project rental assistance contracts for the elderly under section 202(c)(2) of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q); project rental assistance contracts for supportive housing for persons with disabilities under section 811(d)(2) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013(d)(2)); project assistance contracts pursuant to section 202(h) of the Housing Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-372; 73 Stat. 667); and loans under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-372; 73 Stat. 667): *Provided further*, That amounts recaptured under this heading, the heading “Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing”, or the heading “Housing Certificate Fund”, may be used for renewals of or amendments to section 8 project-based contracts or for performance-based contract administrators, notwithstanding the purposes for which such amounts were appropriated: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon the request of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, project funds that are held in residual receipts accounts for any project subject to a section 8 project-based Housing Assistance Payments contract that authorizes HUD to require that surplus project funds be deposited in an interest-bearing residual receipts account and that are in excess of an amount to be determined by the Secretary, shall be remitted to

the Department and deposited in this account, to be available until expended: *Provided further*, That amounts deposited pursuant to the previous proviso shall be available in addition to the amount otherwise provided by this heading for uses authorized under this heading.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

For amendments to capital advance contracts for housing for the elderly, as authorized by section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended, and for project rental assistance for the elderly under section 202(c)(2) of such Act, including amendments to contracts for such assistance and renewal of expiring contracts for such assistance for up to a 1-year term, and for senior preservation rental assistance contracts, as authorized by section 811(e) of the American Housing and Economic Opportunity Act of 2000, as amended, and for supportive services associated with the housing, \$383,500,000 to remain available until September 30, 2017: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading, up to \$72,000,000 shall be for service coordinators and the continuation of existing congregate service grants for residents of assisted housing projects: *Provided further*, That amounts under this heading shall be available for Real Estate Assessment Center inspections and inspection-related activities associated with section 202 projects: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may waive the provisions of section 202 governing the terms and conditions of project rental assistance, except that the initial contract term for such assistance shall not exceed 5 years in duration: *Provided further*, That upon the request of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, project funds that are held in residual receipts accounts for any project subject to a section 202 project rental assistance contract and that upon termination of such contract are in excess of an amount to be determined by the Secretary shall be remitted to the Department and deposited in this account, to be available until September 30, 2017: *Provided further*, That amounts deposited in this account pursuant to the previous proviso shall be available in addition to the amounts otherwise provided by this heading for the purposes authorized under this heading and, together with such funds, may be used by the Secretary for demonstration programs to test housing with services models for the elderly that demonstrate the potential to delay or avoid the need for nursing home care: *Provided further*, That unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds transferred to or appropriated under this heading may be used for the current purposes authorized under this heading, notwithstanding the purposes for which such funds were originally appropriated.

HOUSING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

For amendments to capital advance contracts for supportive housing for persons with disabilities, as authorized by section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013), for project rental assistance for supportive housing for persons with disabilities under section 811(d)(2) of such Act and for project assistance contracts pursuant to section 202(h) of the Housing Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-372; 73 Stat. 667), including amendments to contracts for such assistance and renewal of expiring contracts for such assistance for up to a 1-year term, for project rental assistance to State housing finance agencies and other appropriate entities as authorized under section 811(b)(3) of the Cranston-Gonzalez Na-

tional Housing Act, and for supportive services associated with the housing for persons with disabilities as authorized by section 811(b)(1) of such Act, \$126,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2017: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this heading shall be available for Real Estate Assessment Center inspections and inspection-related activities associated with section 811 projects: *Provided further*, That, in this fiscal year, upon the request of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, project funds that are held in residual receipts accounts for any project subject to a section 811 project rental assistance contract and that upon termination of such contract are in excess of an amount to be determined by the Secretary shall be remitted to the Department and deposited in this account, to be available until September 30, 2017: *Provided further*, That amounts deposited in this account pursuant to the previous proviso shall be available in addition to the amounts otherwise provided by this heading for the purposes authorized under this heading: *Provided further*, That unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds transferred to or appropriated under this heading may be used for the current purposes authorized under this heading notwithstanding the purposes for which such funds originally were appropriated.

HOUSING COUNSELING ASSISTANCE

For contracts, grants, and other assistance excluding loans, as authorized under section 106 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended, \$45,000,000, including up to \$4,500,000 for administrative contract services: *Provided*, That grants made available from amounts provided under this heading shall be awarded within 120 days of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That funds shall be used for providing counseling and advice to tenants and homeowners, both current and prospective, with respect to property maintenance, financial management/literacy, and such other matters as may be appropriate to assist them in improving their housing conditions, meeting their financial needs, and fulfilling the responsibilities of tenancy or homeownership; for program administration; and for housing counselor training.

RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

For amendments to contracts under section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (12 U.S.C. 1701s) and section 236(f)(2) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z-1) in State-aided, noninsured rental housing projects, \$21,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount, together with unobligated balances from recaptured amounts appropriated prior to fiscal year 2006 from terminated contracts under such sections of law, and any unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds appropriated under this heading after fiscal year 2005, shall also be available for extensions of up to one year for expiring contracts under such sections of law.

RENT SUPPLEMENT (RESCISSION)

Of the amounts recaptured from terminated contracts under section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (12 U.S.C. 1701s) and section 236 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z-1) \$3,500,000 are rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Bal-

anced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

PAYMENT TO MANUFACTURED HOUSING FEES TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses as authorized by the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5401 et seq.), up to \$7,530,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$6,530,000 is to be derived from the Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund: *Provided*, That not to exceed the total amount appropriated under this heading shall be available from the general fund of the Treasury to the extent necessary to incur obligations and make expenditures pending the receipt of collections to the Fund pursuant to section 620 of such Act: *Provided further*, That the amount made available under this heading from the general fund shall be reduced as such collections are received during fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$1,000,000 and fees pursuant to such section 620 shall be modified as necessary to ensure such a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation: *Provided further*, That for the dispute resolution and installation programs, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may assess and collect fees from any program participant: *Provided further*, That such collections shall be deposited into the Fund, and the Secretary, as provided herein, may use such collections, as well as fees collected under section 620, for necessary expenses of such Act: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the requirements of section 620 of such Act, the Secretary may carry out responsibilities of the Secretary under such Act through the use of approved service providers that are paid directly by the recipients of their services.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

New commitments to guarantee single family loans insured under the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund shall not exceed \$400,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That during fiscal year 2014, obligations to make direct loans to carry out the purposes of section 204(g) of the National Housing Act, as amended, shall not exceed \$20,000,000: *Provided further*, That the foregoing amount in the previous proviso shall be for loans to nonprofit and governmental entities in connection with sales of single family real properties owned by the Secretary and formerly insured under the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund. For administrative contract expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, \$127,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That to the extent guaranteed loan commitments exceed \$200,000,000,000 on or before April 1, 2014, an additional \$1,400 for administrative contract expenses shall be available for each \$1,000,000 in additional guaranteed loan commitments (including a pro rata amount for any amount below \$1,000,000), but in no case shall funds made available by this proviso exceed \$30,000,000.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL RISK PROGRAM ACCOUNT

New commitments to guarantee loans insured under the General and Special Risk Insurance Funds, as authorized by sections 238 and 519 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z-3 and 1735c), shall not exceed \$30,000,000,000 in total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That during fiscal year 2014, gross obligations for the principal amount of direct

loans, as authorized by sections 204(g), 207(1), 238, and 519(a) of the National Housing Act, shall not exceed \$20,000,000, which shall be for loans to nonprofit and governmental entities in connection with the sale of single family real properties owned by the Secretary and formerly insured under such Act.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE
ASSOCIATION

GUARANTEES OF MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES
LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

New commitments to issue guarantees to carry out the purposes of section 306 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1721(g)), shall not exceed \$500,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That \$19,500,000 shall be available for necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of Government National Mortgage Association: *Provided further*, That to the extent that guaranteed loan commitments will and do exceed \$155,000,000,000 on or before April 1, 2014, an additional \$100 for necessary salaries and expenses shall be available until expended for each \$1,000,000 in additional guaranteed loan commitments (including a pro rata amount for any amount below \$1,000,000), but in no case shall funds made available by this proviso exceed \$3,000,000: *Provided further*, That receipts from Commitment and Multiclass fees collected pursuant to title III of the National Housing Act, as amended, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

For contracts, grants, and necessary expenses of programs of research and studies relating to housing and urban problems, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by title V of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 (12 U.S.C. 1701z-1 et seq.), including carrying out the functions of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under section 1(a)(1)(i) of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968, \$46,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That with respect to amounts made available under this heading, notwithstanding section 204 of this title, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements funded with philanthropic entities, other Federal agencies, or State or local governments and their agencies for research projects: *Provided further*, That with respect to the previous proviso, such partners to the cooperative agreements must contribute at least a 50 percent match toward the cost of the project: *Provided further*, That for non-competitive agreements entered into in accordance with the previous two provisos, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall comply with section 2(b) of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282, 31 U.S.C. note) in lieu of compliance with section 102(a)(4)(C) with respect to documentation of award decisions.

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
FAIR HOUSING ACTIVITIES

For contracts, grants, and other assistance, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, and section 561 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987, as amended, \$66,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which \$40,100,000 shall be to carry out activities pursuant to such section 561: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Secretary may assess and collect fees to cover the costs

of the Fair Housing Training Academy, and may use such funds to provide such training: *Provided further*, That no funds made available under this heading shall be used to lobby the executive or legislative branches of the Federal Government in connection with a specific contract, grant or loan: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$300,000 shall be available to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for the creation and promotion of translated materials and other programs that support the assistance of persons with limited English proficiency in utilizing the services provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL AND
HEALTHY HOMES

LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION

For the Lead Hazard Reduction Program, as authorized by section 1011 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, \$110,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That up to \$15,000,000 of that amount shall be for the Healthy Homes Initiative, pursuant to sections 501 and 502 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 that shall include research, studies, testing, and demonstration efforts, including education and outreach concerning lead-based paint poisoning and other housing-related diseases and hazards: *Provided further*, That for purposes of environmental review, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and other provisions of the law that further the purposes of such Act, a grant under the Healthy Homes Initiative, or the Lead Technical Studies program under this heading or under prior appropriations Acts for such purposes under this heading, shall be considered to be funds for a special project for purposes of section 305(c) of the Multifamily Housing Property Disposition Reform Act of 1994: *Provided further*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$45,000,000 shall be made available on a competitive basis for areas with the highest lead paint abatement needs: *Provided further*, That each recipient of funds provided under the third proviso shall make a matching contribution in an amount not less than 25 percent: *Provided further*, That each applicant shall certify adequate capacity that is acceptable to the Secretary to carry out the proposed use of funds pursuant to a notice of funding availability: *Provided further*, That amounts made available under this heading in this or prior appropriations Acts, and that still remain available, may be used for any purpose under this heading notwithstanding the purpose for which such amounts were appropriated if a program competition is undersubscribed and there are other program competitions under this heading that are oversubscribed.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FUND

For the development of, modifications to, and infrastructure for Department-wide and program-specific information technology systems, for the continuing operation and maintenance of both Department-wide and program-specific information systems, and for program-related maintenance activities, \$250,000,000, of which \$205,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, and of which \$45,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016 for Development, Modernization and Enhancement: *Provided*, That any amounts transferred to this Fund under this Act shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That any amounts transferred to this Fund from amounts ap-

propriated by previously enacted appropriations Acts may be used for the purposes specified under this Fund, in addition to any other information technology purposes for which such amounts were appropriated: *Provided further*, That not more than 25 percent of the funds made available under this heading for Development, Modernization and Enhancement, including development and deployment of a Next Generation Management System and development and deployment of modernized Federal Housing Administration systems may be obligated until the Secretary submits to the Committees on Appropriations and the Comptroller General of the United States a plan for expenditure that— (A) provides for all information technology investments: (i) the cost and schedule baselines with explanations for each associated variance, (ii) the status of functional and performance capabilities delivered or planned to be delivered, and (iii) mitigation strategies to address identified risks; (B) outlines activities to ensure strategic, consistent, and effective application of information technology management controls: (i) enterprise architecture, (ii) project management, (iii) investment management, and (iv) human capital management.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, \$125,000,000: *Provided*, That the Inspector General shall have independent authority over all personnel issues within this office.

TRANSFORMATION INITIATIVE

For necessary expenses of research, evaluation, and program metrics activities; program demonstrations; and technical assistance and capacity building, \$40,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That prior to obligation of technical assistance and capacity building funding, the Secretary shall submit a plan, for approval, to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on how it will allocate funding for this activity: *Provided further*, That with respect to amounts made available under this heading for research, evaluation and program metrics or program demonstrations, notwithstanding section 204 of this title, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements funded with philanthropic entities, other Federal agencies, or State or local governments and their agencies for such projects: *Provided further*, That with respect to the previous proviso, such partners to the cooperative agreements must contribute at least a 50 percent match toward the cost of the project.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 201. Fifty percent of the amounts of budget authority, or in lieu thereof 50 percent of the cash amounts associated with such budget authority, that are recaptured from projects described in section 1012(a) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 1437 note) shall be rescinded or in the case of cash, shall be remitted to the Treasury, and such amounts of budget authority or cash recaptured and not rescinded or remitted to the Treasury shall be used by State housing finance agencies or local governments or local housing agencies with projects approved by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for which settlement occurred after January 1, 1992, in accordance with such section. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, the Secretary may award up

to 15 percent of the budget authority or cash recaptured and not rescinded or remitted to the Treasury to provide project owners with incentives to refinance their project at a lower interest rate.

SEC. 202. None of the amounts made available under this Act may be used during fiscal year 2014 to investigate or prosecute under the Fair Housing Act any otherwise lawful activity engaged in by one or more persons, including the filing or maintaining of a non-frivolous legal action, that is engaged in solely for the purpose of achieving or preventing action by a Government official or entity, or a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 203. Sections 203 and 209 of division C of Public Law 112-55 (125 Stat. 693-694) shall apply during fiscal year 2014 as if such sections were included in this title, except that during such fiscal year such sections shall be applied by substituting “fiscal year 2014” for “fiscal year 2011” and “fiscal year 2012” each place such terms appear.

SEC. 204. Except as explicitly provided in law, any grant, cooperative agreement or other assistance made pursuant to title II of this Act shall be made on a competitive basis and in accordance with section 102 of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989 (42 U.S.C. 3545).

SEC. 205. Funds of the Department of Housing and Urban Development subject to the Government Corporation Control Act or section 402 of the Housing Act of 1950 shall be available, without regard to the limitations on administrative expenses, for legal services on a contract or fee basis, and for utilizing and making payment for services and facilities of the Federal National Mortgage Association, Government National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Financing Bank, Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, Federal Home Loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1811-1).

SEC. 206. Unless otherwise provided for in this Act or through a reprogramming of funds, no part of any appropriation for the Department of Housing and Urban Development shall be available for any program, project or activity in excess of amounts set forth in the budget estimates submitted to Congress.

SEC. 207. Corporations and agencies of the Department of Housing and Urban Development which are subject to the Government Corporation Control Act are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of such Act as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for 2014 for such corporation or agency except as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That collections of these corporations and agencies may be used for new loan or mortgage purchase commitments only to the extent expressly provided for in this Act (unless such loans are in support of other forms of assistance provided for in this or prior appropriations Acts), except that this proviso shall not apply to the mortgage insurance or guaranty operations of these corporations, or where loans or mortgage purchases are necessary to protect the financial interest of the United States Government.

SEC. 208. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall provide quarterly reports to the House and Senate Committees

on Appropriations regarding all uncommitted, unobligated, recaptured and excess funds in each program and activity within the jurisdiction of the Department and shall submit additional, updated budget information to these Committees upon request.

SEC. 209. The President's formal budget request for fiscal year 2015, as well as the Department of Housing and Urban Development's congressional budget justifications to be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall use the identical account and sub-account structure provided under this Act.

SEC. 210. Paragraph (2)(B)(i) of section 3(a) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subclause (I)—
(A) by striking “Except as otherwise provided under this clause, each” and inserting “Each”; and

(B) by inserting after “which shall” the following: “not be lower than 80 percent of the applicable fair market rental established under section 8(c) of this Act and which shall”; and

(2) by striking the undesignated matter following subclause (II) and inserting the following: “Public housing agencies must comply by June 1, 2014, with the requirement of this clause, except that if a new flat rental amount for a dwelling unit will increase a family's existing rental payment by more than 35 percent, the new flat rental amount shall be phased in as necessary to ensure that the family's existing rental payment does not increase by more than 35 percent annually. The preceding sentence shall not be construed to require establishment of rental amounts equal to 80 percent of the fair market rental in years when the fair market rental falls from the prior year.”.

SEC. 211. A public housing agency or such other entity that administers Federal housing assistance for the Housing Authority of the county of Los Angeles, California, the States of Alaska, Iowa, and Mississippi shall not be required to include a resident of public housing or a recipient of assistance provided under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 on the board of directors or a similar governing board of such agency or entity as required under section (2)(b) of such Act. Each public housing agency or other entity that administers Federal housing assistance under section 8 for the Housing Authority of the county of Los Angeles, California and the States of Alaska, Iowa and Mississippi that chooses not to include a resident of public housing or a recipient of section 8 assistance on the board of directors or a similar governing board shall establish an advisory board of not less than six residents of public housing or recipients of section 8 assistance to provide advice and comment to the public housing agency or other administering entity on issues related to public housing and section 8. Such advisory board shall meet not less than quarterly.

SEC. 212. Subparagraph (A) of section 3(b)(6) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(6)(A)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, or a consortium of such entities or bodies as approved by the Secretary”.

SEC. 213. No funds provided under this title may be used for an audit of the Government National Mortgage Association that makes applicable requirements under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.).

SEC. 214. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, subject to the conditions

listed under this section, for fiscal years 2014 and 2015, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may authorize the transfer of some or all project-based assistance, debt held or insured by the Secretary and statutorily required low-income and very low-income use restrictions if any, associated with one or more multifamily housing project or projects to another multifamily housing project or projects.

(b) PHASED TRANSFERS.—Transfers of project-based assistance under this section may be done in phases to accommodate the financing and other requirements related to rehabilitating or constructing the project or projects to which the assistance is transferred, to ensure that such project or projects meet the standards under subsection (c).

(c) The transfer authorized in subsection (a) is subject to the following conditions:

(1) NUMBER AND BEDROOM SIZE OF UNITS.—

(A) For occupied units in the transferring project: the number of low-income and very low-income units and the configuration (i.e. bedroom size) provided by the transferring project shall be no less than when transferred to the receiving project or projects and the net dollar amount of Federal assistance provided to the transferring project shall remain the same in the receiving project or projects.

(B) For unoccupied units in the transferring project: the Secretary may authorize a reduction in the number of dwelling units in the receiving project or projects to allow for a reconfiguration of bedroom sizes to meet current market demands, as determined by the Secretary and provided there is no increase in the project-based assistance budget authority.

(2) The transferring project shall, as determined by the Secretary, be either physically obsolete or economically nonviable.

(3) The receiving project or projects shall meet or exceed applicable physical standards established by the Secretary.

(4) The owner or mortgagor of the transferring project shall notify and consult with the tenants residing in the transferring project and provide a certification of approval by all appropriate local governmental officials.

(5) The tenants of the transferring project who remain eligible for assistance to be provided by the receiving project or projects shall not be required to vacate their units in the transferring project or projects until new units in the receiving project are available for occupancy.

(6) The Secretary determines that this transfer is in the best interest of the tenants.

(7) If either the transferring project or the receiving project or projects meets the condition specified in subsection (d)(2)(A), any lien on the receiving project resulting from additional financing obtained by the owner shall be subordinate to any FHA-insured mortgage lien transferred to, or placed on, such project by the Secretary, except that the Secretary may waive this requirement upon determination that such a waiver is necessary to facilitate the financing of acquisition, construction, and/or rehabilitation of the receiving project or projects.

(8) If the transferring project meets the requirements of subsection (d)(2), the owner or mortgagor of the receiving project or projects shall execute and record either a continuation of the existing use agreement or a new use agreement for the project where, in either case, any use restrictions in such agreement are of no lesser duration than the existing use restrictions.

(9) The transfer does not increase the cost (as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended) of any FHA-insured mortgage, except to the extent that appropriations are provided in advance for the amount of any such increased cost.

(d) For purposes of this section—

(1) the terms “low-income” and “very low-income” shall have the meanings provided by the statute and/or regulations governing the program under which the project is insured or assisted;

(2) the term “multifamily housing project” means housing that meets one of the following conditions—

(A) housing that is subject to a mortgage insured under the National Housing Act;

(B) housing that has project-based assistance attached to the structure including projects undergoing mark to market debt restructuring under the Multifamily Assisted Housing Reform and Affordability Housing Act;

(C) housing that is assisted under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 as amended by section 801 of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act;

(D) housing that is assisted under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as such section existed before the enactment of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act;

(E) housing that is assisted under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act; or

(F) housing or vacant land that is subject to a use agreement;

(3) the term “project-based assistance” means—

(A) assistance provided under section 8(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937;

(B) assistance for housing constructed or substantially rehabilitated pursuant to assistance provided under section 8(b)(2) of such Act (as such section existed immediately before October 1, 1983);

(C) rent supplement payments under section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965;

(D) interest reduction payments under section 236 and/or additional assistance payments under section 236(f)(2) of the National Housing Act;

(E) assistance payments made under section 202(c)(2) of the Housing Act of 1959; and

(F) assistance payments made under section 811(d)(2) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act;

(4) the term “receiving project or projects” means the multifamily housing project or projects to which some or all of the project-based assistance, debt, and statutorily required low-income and very low-income use restrictions are to be transferred;

(5) the term “transferring project” means the multifamily housing project which is transferring some or all of the project-based assistance, debt and the statutorily required low-income and very low-income use restrictions to the receiving project or projects; and

(6) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(e) PUBLIC NOTICE AND RESEARCH REPORT.—

(1) The Secretary shall publish by notice in the Federal Register the terms and conditions, including criteria for HUD approval, of transfers pursuant to this section no later than 30 days before the effective date of such notice.

(2) The Secretary shall conduct an evaluation of the transfer authority under this section, including the effect of such transfers on the operational efficiency, contract rents,

physical and financial conditions, and long-term preservation of the affected properties.

SEC. 215. (a) No assistance shall be provided under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f) to any individual who—

(1) is enrolled as a student at an institution of higher education (as defined under section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002));

(2) is under 24 years of age;

(3) is not a veteran;

(4) is unmarried;

(5) does not have a dependent child;

(6) is not a person with disabilities, as such term is defined in section 3(b)(3)(E) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(3)(E)) and was not receiving assistance under such section 8 as of November 30, 2005; and

(7) is not otherwise individually eligible, or has parents who, individually or jointly, are not eligible, to receive assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f).

(b) For purposes of determining the eligibility of a person to receive assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f), any financial assistance (in excess of amounts received for tuition and any other required fees and charges) that an individual receives under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), from private sources, or an institution of higher education (as defined under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)), shall be considered income to that individual, except for a person over the age of 23 with dependent children.

SEC. 216. The funds made available for Native Alaskans under the heading “Native American Housing Block Grants” in title II of this Act shall be allocated to the same Native Alaskan housing block grant recipients that received funds in fiscal year 2005.

SEC. 217. Notwithstanding the limitation in the first sentence of section 255(g) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z–20(g)), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may, until September 30, 2014, insure and enter into commitments to insure mortgages under such section 255.

SEC. 218. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in fiscal year 2014, in managing and disposing of any multifamily property that is owned or has a mortgage held by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and during the process of foreclosure on any property with a contract for rental assistance payments under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 or other Federal programs, the Secretary shall maintain any rental assistance payments under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and other programs that are attached to any dwelling units in the property. To the extent the Secretary determines, in consultation with the tenants and the local government, that such a multifamily property owned or held by the Secretary is not feasible for continued rental assistance payments under such section 8 or other programs, based on consideration of (1) the costs of rehabilitating and operating the property and all available Federal, State, and local resources, including rent adjustments under section 524 of the Multifamily Assisted Housing Reform and Affordability Act of 1997 (“MAHRAA”) and (2) environmental conditions that cannot be remedied in a cost-effective fashion, the Secretary may, in consultation with the tenants of that property, contract for project-based rental assistance payments with an owner or owners of other

existing housing properties, or provide other rental assistance. The Secretary shall also take appropriate steps to ensure that project-based contracts remain in effect prior to foreclosure, subject to the exercise of contractual abatement remedies to assist relocation of tenants for imminent major threats to health and safety after written notice to and informed consent of the affected tenants and use of other available remedies, such as partial abatements or receivership. After disposition of any multifamily property described under this section, the contract and allowable rent levels on such properties shall be subject to the requirements under section 524 of MAHRAA.

SEC. 219. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the recipient of a grant under section 202b of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q) after December 26, 2000, in accordance with the unnumbered paragraph at the end of section 202(b) of such Act, may, at its option, establish a single-asset nonprofit entity to own the project and may lend the grant funds to such entity, which may be a private nonprofit organization described in section 831 of the American Homeownership and Economic Opportunity Act of 2000.

SEC. 220. (a) INSPECTIONS.—Section 8(o)(8) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(8)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (G); and

(2) by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following new subparagraphs:

“(D) BIENNIAL INSPECTIONS.—

“(i) REQUIREMENT.—Each public housing agency providing assistance under this subsection (or other entity, as provided in paragraph (11)) shall, for each assisted dwelling unit, make inspections not less often than biennially during the term of the housing assistance payments contract for the unit to determine whether the unit is maintained in accordance with the requirements under subparagraph (A).

“(ii) USE OF ALTERNATIVE INSPECTION METHOD.—The requirements under clause (i) may be complied with by use of inspections that qualify as an alternative inspection method pursuant to subparagraph (E).

“(iii) RECORDS.—The public housing agency (or other entity) shall retain the records of the inspection for a reasonable time, as determined by the Secretary, and shall make the records available upon request to the Secretary, the Inspector General for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and any auditor conducting an audit under section 5(h).

“(iv) MIXED-FINANCE PROPERTIES.—The Secretary may adjust the frequency of inspections for mixed-finance properties assisted with vouchers under paragraph (13) to facilitate the use of the alternative inspections in subparagraph (E).

“(E) ALTERNATIVE INSPECTION METHOD.—An inspection of a property shall qualify as an alternative inspection method for purposes of this subparagraph if—

“(i) the inspection was conducted pursuant to requirements under a Federal, State, or local housing program (including the Home investment partnership program under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act and the low-income housing tax credit program under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986); and

“(ii) pursuant to such inspection, the property was determined to meet the standards or requirements regarding housing quality or safety applicable to properties assisted under such program, and, if a non-Federal standard or requirement was used, the public housing

agency has certified to the Secretary that such standard or requirement provides the same (or greater) protection to occupants of dwelling units meeting such standard or requirement as would the housing quality standards under subparagraph (B).

“(F) INTERIM INSPECTIONS.—Upon notification to the public housing agency, by a family (on whose behalf tenant-based rental assistance is provided under this subsection) or by a government official, that the dwelling unit for which such assistance is provided does not comply with the housing quality standards under subparagraph (B), the public housing agency shall inspect the dwelling unit—

“(i) in the case of any condition that is life-threatening, within 24 hours after the agency’s receipt of such notification, unless waived by the Secretary in extraordinary circumstances; and

“(ii) in the case of any condition that is not life-threatening, within a reasonable time frame, as determined by the Secretary.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments in subsection (a) shall take effect upon such date as the Secretary determines, in the Secretary’s sole discretion, through the Secretary’s publication of such date in the Federal Register, as part of regulations promulgated, or a notice issued, by the Secretary to implement such amendments.

SEC. 221. The commitment authority provided under the heading “Community Development Loan Guarantees Program Account” may be used to guarantee, or make commitments to guarantee, notes, or other obligations issued by any State on behalf of non-entitlement communities in the State in accordance with the requirements of section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974: *Provided*, That any State receiving such a guarantee or commitment shall distribute all funds subject to such guarantee to the units of general local government in non-entitlement areas that received the commitment.

SEC. 222. Public housing agencies that own and operate 400 or fewer public housing units may elect to be exempt from any asset management requirement imposed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in connection with the operating fund rule: *Provided*, That an agency seeking a discontinuance of a reduction of subsidy under the operating fund formula shall not be exempt from asset management requirements.

SEC. 223. With respect to the use of amounts provided in this Act and in future Acts for the operation, capital improvement and management of public housing as authorized by sections 9(d) and 9(e) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g(d) and (e)), the Secretary shall not impose any requirement or guideline relating to asset management that restricts or limits in any way the use of capital funds for central office costs pursuant to section 9(g)(1) or 9(g)(2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g(g)(1), (2)): *Provided*, That a public housing agency may not use capital funds authorized under section 9(d) for activities that are eligible under section 9(e) for assistance with amounts from the operating fund in excess of the amounts permitted under section 9(g)(1) or 9(g)(2).

SEC. 224. No official or employee of the Department of Housing and Urban Development shall be designated as an allotment holder unless the Office of the Chief Financial Officer has determined that such allotment holder has implemented an adequate system of funds control and has received training in

funds control procedures and directives. The Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that there is a trained allotment holder for each HUD sub-office under the accounts “Executive Offices” and “Administrative Support Offices,” as well as each account receiving appropriations for “Program Office Salaries and Expenses” within the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SEC. 225. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall report annually to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the status of all section 8 project-based housing, including the number of all project-based units by region as well as an analysis of all federally subsidized housing being refinanced under the Mark-to-Market program. The Secretary shall in the report identify all existing units maintained by region as section 8 project-based units and all project-based units that have opted out of section 8 or have otherwise been eliminated as section 8 project-based units. The Secretary shall identify in detail and by project all the efforts made by the Department to preserve all section 8 project-based housing units and all the reasons for any units which opted out or otherwise were lost as section 8 project-based units. Such analysis shall include a review of the impact of the loss of any subsidized units in that housing marketplace, such as the impact of cost and the loss of available subsidized, low-income housing in areas with scarce housing resources for low-income families.

SEC. 226. The Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development shall, for fiscal year 2014 and subsequent fiscal years, notify the public through the Federal Register and other means, as determined appropriate, of the issuance of a notice of the availability of assistance or notice of funding availability (NOFA) for any program or discretionary fund administered by the Secretary that is to be competitively awarded. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2014 and subsequent fiscal years, the Secretary may make the NOFA available only on the Internet at the appropriate Government Web site or through other electronic media, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 227. Payment of attorney fees in program-related litigation must be paid from individual program office personnel benefits and compensation funding. The annual budget submission for program office personnel benefit and compensation funding must include program-related litigation costs for attorney fees as a separate line item request.

SEC. 228. The Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to transfer up to 5 percent or \$5,000,000, whichever is less, of the funds appropriated for any office funded under the heading “Administrative Support Offices” to any other office funded under such heading: *Provided*, That no appropriation for any office funded under the heading “Administrative Support Offices” shall be increased or decreased by more than 5 percent or \$5,000,000, whichever is less, without prior written approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is authorized to transfer up to 5 percent or \$5,000,000, whichever is less, of the funds appropriated for any account funded under the general heading “Program Office Salaries and Expenses” to any other account funded under such heading: *Provided further*, That no appropriation for any account funded under the general heading “Program Office Salaries and Expenses” shall be increased or decreased by

more than 5 percent or \$5,000,000, whichever is less, without prior written approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may transfer funds made available for salaries and expenses between any office funded under the heading “Administrative Support Offices” and any account funded under the general heading “Program Office Salaries and Expenses”, but only with the prior written approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 229. The Disaster Housing Assistance Programs, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, shall be considered a “program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development” under section 904 of the McKinney Act for the purpose of income verifications and matching.

SEC. 230. (a) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall take the required actions under subsection (b) when a multifamily housing project with a section 8 contract or contract for similar project-based assistance:

(1) receives a Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) score of 30 or less; or

(2) receives a REAC score between 31 and 59 and:

(A) fails to certify in writing to HUD within 60 days that all deficiencies have been corrected; or

(B) receives consecutive scores of less than 60 on REAC inspections.

Such requirements shall apply to insured and noninsured projects with assistance attached to the units under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f), but do not apply to such units assisted under section 8(o)(13) (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(13)) or to public housing units assisted with capital or operating funds under section 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g).

(b) The Secretary shall take the following required actions as authorized under subsection (a)—

(1) The Secretary shall notify the owner and provide an opportunity for response within 30 days. If the violations remain, the Secretary shall develop a Compliance, Disposition and Enforcement Plan within 60 days, with a specified timetable for correcting all deficiencies. The Secretary shall provide notice of the Plan to the owner, tenants, the local government, any mortgagees, and any contract administrator.

(2) At the end of the term of the Compliance, Disposition and Enforcement Plan, if the owner fails to fully comply with such plan, the Secretary may require immediate replacement of project management with a management agent approved by the Secretary, and shall take one or more of the following actions, and provide additional notice of those actions to the owner and the parties specified above:

(A) impose civil money penalties;

(B) abate the section 8 contract, including partial abatement, as determined by the Secretary, until all deficiencies have been corrected;

(C) pursue transfer of the project to an owner, approved by the Secretary under established procedures, which will be obligated to promptly make all required repairs and to accept renewal of the assistance contract as long as such renewal is offered; or

(D) seek judicial appointment of a receiver to manage the property and cure all project deficiencies or seek a judicial order of specific performance requiring the owner to cure all project deficiencies.

(c) The Secretary shall also take appropriate steps to ensure that project-based contracts remain in effect, subject to the exercise of contractual abatement remedies to assist relocation of tenants for imminent major threats to health and safety after written notice to and informed consent of the affected tenants and use of other remedies set forth above. To the extent the Secretary determines, in consultation with the tenants and the local government, that the property is not feasible for continued rental assistance payments under such section 8 or other programs, based on consideration of (1) the costs of rehabilitating and operating the property and all available Federal, State, and local resources, including rent adjustments under section 524 of the Multifamily Assisted Housing Reform and Affordability Act of 1997 ("MAHRAA") and (2) environmental conditions that cannot be remedied in a cost-effective fashion, the Secretary may, in consultation with the tenants of that property, contract for project-based rental assistance payments with an owner or owners of other existing housing properties, or provide other rental assistance. The Secretary shall report semi-annually on all properties covered by this section that are assessed through the Real Estate Assessment Center and have physical inspection scores of less than 30 or have consecutive physical inspection scores of less than 60. The report shall include:

(1) The enforcement actions being taken to address such conditions, including imposition of civil money penalties and termination of subsidies, and identify properties that have such conditions multiple times; and

(2) Actions that the Department of Housing and Urban Development is taking to protect tenants of such identified properties.

SEC. 231. None of the funds made available by this Act, or any other Act, for purposes authorized under section 8 (only with respect to the tenant-based rental assistance program) and section 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.), may be used by any public housing agency for any amount of salary, for the chief executive officer of which, or any other official or employee of which, that exceeds the annual rate of basic pay payable for a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule at any time during any public housing agency fiscal year 2014.

SEC. 232. Title II of division K of Public Law 110-161 is amended by striking the item related to "Flexible Subsidy Fund".

SEC. 233. Paragraph (1) of section 242(i) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z-7(i)(1)) is amended by striking "July 31, 2011" and inserting "July 31, 2016".

SEC. 234. Section 24 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437v) is amended—

(1) in subsection (m)(1), by striking "fiscal year" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting "fiscal year 2014."; and

(2) in subsection (o), by striking "September" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting "September 30, 2014.".

SEC. 235. Of the amounts made available for salaries and expenses under all accounts under this title (except for the Office of Inspector General account), a total of up to \$5,000,000 may be transferred to and merged with amounts made available in the "Information Technology Fund" account under this title.

SEC. 236. The proviso under the "Community Development Fund" heading in Public

Laws 109-148, 109-234, 110-252, and 110-329 which requires the Secretary to establish procedures to prevent duplication of benefits and to report to the Committees on Appropriations on all steps to prevent fraud and abuse is amended by striking "quarterly" and inserting "annually".

SEC. 237. None of the funds in this Act may be available for the doctoral dissertation research grant program at the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SEC. 238. (a) Section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by designating the first sentence as subparagraph (A), the second sentence as subparagraph (B), and the remaining sentences as subparagraph (D), and by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph (C):

"(C) The term extremely low-income families means very low-income families whose incomes do not exceed the higher of—

"(i) the poverty guidelines updated periodically by the Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act applicable to a family of the size involved (except that this clause shall not apply in the case of public housing agencies or projects located in Puerto Rico or any other territory or possession of the United States); or

"(ii) 30 percent of the median family income for the area, as determined by the Secretary, with adjustments for smaller and larger families (except that the Secretary may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30 percent of the median for the area on the basis of the Secretary's findings that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes)."; and

(b) Section 16 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437n) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)(A);

(2) in subsection (b)(1); and

(3) in subsection (c)(3), by striking "families whose incomes" and all that follows through "low family incomes" and inserting "extremely low-income families".

SEC. 239. The language under the heading Rental Assistance Demonstration in the Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-55) is amended in the penultimate proviso by striking "and 2013," and inserting "through December 31, 2014".

SEC. 240. None of the funds in this Act provided to the Department of Housing and Urban Development may be used to make a grant award unless the Secretary notifies the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not less than 3 full business days before any project, State, locality, housing authority, tribe, nonprofit organization, or other entity selected to receive a grant award is announced by the Department or its offices.

SEC. 241. Section 202(f)(2) of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q(f)(2)) is amended—

(a) in paragraph (A)—

(1) by striking the matter before clause (i) and inserting the following: "The Secretary shall establish procedures to delegate the award, review and processing of projects, selected by the Secretary in a national competition, to a State or local housing agency that—"; and

(2) in clause (iii), by striking "capital advance" and inserting "funding", and by replacing the comma with a semi-colon;

(b) in subparagraph (B), by striking "capital advances" and inserting "funding under this section";

(c) in subparagraph (C), by striking the first sentence;

(d) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E), and in the redesignated subparagraph (E)—

(1) by striking "a capital advance" and inserting "funding under this section"; and

(2) by striking "capital advance amounts or project rental assistance" and inserting "funding under this section"; and

(e) by inserting the following new subparagraph after subparagraph (C):

"(D) Assistance under subsection (c)(2) may be provided for projects which identify in the application for assistance a defined health and other supportive services program including sources of financing the services for eligible residents and memoranda of understanding with service provision agencies and organizations to provide such services for eligible residents at their request. Such supportive services plan and memoranda of understating shall—

"(i) identify the target populations to be served by the project;

"(ii) set forth methods for outreach and referral;

"(iii) identify the health and other supportive services to be provided; and

"(iv) identify the terms under which such services will be made available to residents of the project.".

SEC. 242. Section 8(o)(2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(2)), is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(D) UTILITY ALLOWANCE.—

"(i) GENERAL.—In determining the monthly assistance payment for a family under subparagraphs (A) and (B), the amount allowed for tenant-paid utilities shall not exceed the appropriate utility allowance for the family unit size as determined by the public housing agency regardless of the size of the dwelling unit leased by the family.

"(ii) EXCEPTION FOR FAMILIES IN INCLUDING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), upon request by a family that includes a person with disabilities, the public housing agency shall approve a utility allowance that is higher than the applicable amount on the utility allowance schedule if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family member with a disability.".

SEC. 243. The Secretary shall establish by notice such requirements as may be necessary to implement sections 210, 212, 220, 238, and 242 under this title and the notice shall take effect upon issuance: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall commence rule-making based on the initial notice no later than the expiration of the 6-month period following issuance of the notice and the rule-making shall allow for the opportunity for public comment.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2014".

TITLE III

RELATED AGENCIES

ACCESS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Access Board, as authorized by section 502 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, \$7,448,000: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, there may be credited to this appropriation funds received for publications and training expenses.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Commission as authorized by section 201(d) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. 307), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343(b); and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902, \$24,669,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, \$23,499,000: *Provided*, That the Inspector General shall have all necessary authority, in carrying out the duties specified in the Inspector General Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 3), to investigate allegations of fraud, including false statements to the government (18 U.S.C. 1001), by any person or entity that is subject to regulation by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation: *Provided further*, That the Inspector General may enter into contracts and other arrangements for audits, studies, analyses, and other services with public agencies and with private persons, subject to the applicable laws and regulations that govern the obtaining of such services within the National Railroad Passenger Corporation: *Provided further*, That the Inspector General may select, appoint, and employ such officers and employees as may be necessary for carrying out the functions, powers, and duties of the Office of Inspector General, subject to the applicable laws and regulations that govern such selections, appointments, and employment within Amtrak: *Provided further*, That concurrent with the President's budget request for fiscal year 2015, the Inspector General shall submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a budget request for fiscal year 2015 in similar format and substance to those submitted by executive agencies of the Federal Government.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Transportation Safety Board, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for a GS–15; uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902), \$103,027,000, of which not to exceed \$2,000 may be used for official reception and representation expenses. The amounts made available to the National Transportation Safety Board in this Act include amounts necessary to make lease payments on an obligation incurred in fiscal year 2001 for a capital lease.

NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION
PAYMENT TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD
REINVESTMENT CORPORATION

For payment to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation for use in neighborhood reinvestment activities, as authorized by the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 8101–8107), \$136,600,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be for a multi-family rental housing program: *Provided*, That in addition, \$67,500,000 shall be made available until expended to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation for mortgage fore-

closure mitigation activities, under the following terms and conditions:

(1) The Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (“NRC”) shall make grants to counseling intermediaries approved by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) (with match to be determined by the NRC based on affordability and the economic conditions of an area; a match also may be waived by the NRC based on the aforementioned conditions) to provide mortgage foreclosure mitigation assistance primarily to States and areas with high rates of defaults and foreclosures to help eliminate the default and foreclosure of mortgages of owner-occupied single-family homes that are at risk of such foreclosure. Other than areas with high rates of defaults and foreclosures, grants may also be provided to approved counseling intermediaries based on a geographic analysis of the Nation by the NRC which determines where there is a prevalence of mortgages that are risky and likely to fail, including any trends for mortgages that are likely to default and face foreclosure. A State Housing Finance Agency may also be eligible where the State Housing Finance Agency meets all the requirements under this paragraph. A HUD-approved counseling intermediary shall meet certain mortgage foreclosure mitigation assistance counseling requirements, as determined by the NRC, and shall be approved by HUD or the NRC as meeting these requirements.

(2) Mortgage foreclosure mitigation assistance shall only be made available to homeowners of owner-occupied homes with mortgages in default or in danger of default. These mortgages shall likely be subject to a foreclosure action and homeowners will be provided such assistance that shall consist of activities that are likely to prevent foreclosures and result in the long-term affordability of the mortgage retained pursuant to such activity or another positive outcome for the homeowner. No funds made available under this paragraph may be provided directly to lenders or homeowners to discharge outstanding mortgage balances or for any other direct debt reduction payments.

(3) The use of mortgage foreclosure mitigation assistance by approved counseling intermediaries and State Housing Finance Agencies shall involve a reasonable analysis of the borrower's financial situation, an evaluation of the current value of the property that is subject to the mortgage, counseling regarding the assumption of the mortgage by another non-Federal party, counseling regarding the possible purchase of the mortgage by a non-Federal third party, counseling and advice of all likely restructuring and refinancing strategies or the approval of a work-out strategy by all interested parties.

(4) NRC may provide up to 15 percent of the total funds under this paragraph to its own charter members with expertise in foreclosure prevention counseling, subject to a certification by the NRC that the procedures for selection do not consist of any procedures or activities that could be construed as an unacceptable conflict of interest or have the appearance of impropriety.

(5) HUD-approved counseling entities and State Housing Finance Agencies receiving funds under this paragraph shall have demonstrated experience in successfully working with financial institutions as well as borrowers facing default, delinquency and foreclosure as well as documented counseling capacity, outreach capacity, past successful performance and positive outcomes with documented counseling plans (including post mortgage foreclosure mitigation counseling),

loan workout agreements and loan modification agreements. NRC may use other criteria to demonstrate capacity in underserved areas.

(6) Of the total amount made available under this paragraph, up to \$3,000,000 may be made available to build the mortgage foreclosure and default mitigation counseling capacity of counseling intermediaries through NRC training courses with HUD-approved counseling intermediaries and their partners, except that private financial institutions that participate in NRC training shall pay market rates for such training.

(7) Of the total amount made available under this paragraph, up to 5 percent may be used for associated administrative expenses for the NRC to carry out activities provided under this section.

(8) Mortgage foreclosure mitigation assistance grants may include a budget for outreach and advertising, and training, as determined by the NRC.

(9) The NRC shall continue to report bi-annually to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations as well as the Senate Banking Committee and House Financial Services Committee on its efforts to mitigate mortgage default.

UNITED STATES INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON
HOMELESSNESS
OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses (including payment of salaries, authorized travel, hire of passenger motor vehicles, the rental of conference rooms, and the employment of experts and consultants under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code) of the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness in carrying out the functions pursuant to title II of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, as amended, \$3,500,000. Title II of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11319) is amended by striking “October 1, 2015” in section 209 and inserting “October 1, 2016”.

TITLE IV
GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 401. None of the funds in this Act shall be used for the planning or execution of any program to pay the expenses of, or otherwise compensate, non-Federal parties intervening in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

SEC. 402. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, nor may any be transferred to other appropriations, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 403. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 404. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated or expended for any employee training that—

(1) does not meet identified needs for knowledge, skills, and abilities bearing directly upon the performance of official duties;

(2) contains elements likely to induce high levels of emotional response or psychological stress in some participants;

(3) does not require prior employee notification of the content and methods to be used in the training and written end of course evaluation;

(4) contains any methods or content associated with religious or quasi-religious belief systems or "new age" belief systems as defined in Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Notice N-915.022, dated September 2, 1988; or

(5) is offensive to, or designed to change, participants' personal values or lifestyle outside the workplace.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit, restrict, or otherwise preclude an agency from conducting training bearing directly upon the performance of official duties.

SEC. 405. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies or entities funded in this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury derived by the collection of fees and available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that:

(1) creates a new program;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress;

(4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either the House or Senate Committees on Appropriations for a different purpose;

(5) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less;

(6) reduces existing programs, projects, or activities by \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or

(7) creates, reorganizes, or restructures a branch, division, office, bureau, board, commission, agency, administration, or department different from the budget justifications submitted to the Committees on Appropriations or the table accompanying the explanatory statement accompanying this Act, whichever is more detailed, unless prior approval is received from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each agency funded by this Act shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the report shall include:

(A) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the prior year enacted level, the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(B) a delineation in the table for each appropriation and its respective prior year enacted level by object class and program, project, and activity as detailed in the budget appendix for the respective appropriation; and

(C) an identification of items of special congressional interest: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated or limited for salaries and expenses for an agency shall be reduced by \$100,000 per day for each day after the required date that the report has not been submitted to the Congress.

SEC. 406. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2014 from appropriations made available for salaries and ex-

penses for fiscal year 2014 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 2015, for each such account for the purposes authorized: *Provided*, That a request shall be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds: *Provided further*, That these requests shall be made in compliance with reprogramming guidelines under section 405 of this Act.

SEC. 407. No funds in this Act may be used to support any Federal, State, or local projects that seek to use the power of eminent domain, unless eminent domain is employed only for a public use: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section, public use shall not be construed to include economic development that primarily benefits private entities: *Provided further*, That any use of funds for mass transit, railroad, airport, seaport or highway projects as well as utility projects which benefit or serve the general public (including energy-related, communication-related, water-related and wastewater-related infrastructure), other structures designated for use by the general public or which have other common-carrier or public-utility functions that serve the general public and are subject to regulation and oversight by the government, and projects for the removal of an immediate threat to public health and safety or brownfield as defined in the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfield Revitalization Act (Public Law 107-118) shall be considered a public use for purposes of eminent domain.

SEC. 408. All Federal agencies and departments that are funded under this Act shall issue a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on all sole-source contracts by no later than July 30, 2014. Such report shall include the contractor, the amount of the contract and the rationale for using a sole-source contract.

SEC. 409. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 410. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary for any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his or her period of active military or naval service, and has within 90 days after his or her release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 1 year, made application for restoration to his or her former position and has been certified by the Office of Personnel Management as still qualified to perform the duties of his or her former position and has not been restored thereto.

SEC. 411. No funds appropriated pursuant to this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the assistance the entity will comply with sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c, popularly known as the "Buy American Act").

SEC. 412. No funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act shall be made available to any person or entity that has been convicted of violating the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c).

SEC. 413. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for first-class airline accommodations in contravention of sections 301-10.122 and 301-10.123 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 414. None of the funds made available under this Act or any prior Act may be provided to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN), or any of its affiliates, subsidiaries, or allied organizations.

SEC. 415. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 416. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation with any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 417. It is the sense of the Congress that the Congress should not pass any legislation that authorizes spending cuts that would increase poverty in the United States.

SEC. 418. All agencies and departments funded by the Act shall send to Congress at the end of the fiscal year a report containing a complete inventory of the total number of vehicles owned, leased, permanently retired, and purchased during fiscal year 2014, as well as the total cost of the vehicle fleet, including maintenance, fuel, storage, purchasing, and leasing.

This division may be cited as the "Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 458, the motion shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the consideration of H.R. 3547, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today to bring to the floor, Madam Speaker, an amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3547. This is the consolidated appropriations package that will fund the government for the remainder of the 2014 fiscal year.

This omnibus contains all 12 regular appropriations bills for fiscal year 2014—funding every aspect of the Federal Government, from our national defense to critical transportation infrastructure to the education of our kids. In total, it provides \$1.012 trillion in discretionary funding—the same level delineated in the Ryan-Murray budget agreement.

I am pleased that Senator MIKULSKI and I were able to come to this fair, bipartisan agreement on funding the government. Although our differences were many and our deadlines short, we were able to come together to draft a solid piece of legislation that meets the guidelines of the Ryan-Murray agreement and keeps the government open.

I understand that not everyone will like everything in this bill. That is the nature of compromise. But I believe this legislation reflects the best possible outcome. We made responsible choices to realign the Nation's funding priorities, targeting precious tax dollars to where they are needed the most.

We have continued the 4-year trend of reducing Federal discretionary spending, making a total of \$165 billion in cuts since fiscal year 2010. In fact, this is the fourth straight year that we have cut discretionary spending. That has not happened since the Korean war. And we have remained committed on our side to our Republican principles: reducing regulatory burdens, fortifying our national security, and enforcing stringent oversight on the executive branch.

Throughout the bill, we have maintained pro-life policies and protected Second Amendment rights. We have made sure that this bill provides no new funding for ObamaCare, and have even cut existing ObamaCare funds to the tune of over \$1 billion.

The Appropriations Committees in the House and Senate, working side-by-side, went line-by-line through thousands of agencies and the 12 regular appropriations bills to make sure that each program was weighed individually and received a funding level that supports their most current needs.

We have prioritized funding for the most important and effective programs and reduced lower-priority programs at the same time. For example, we did not include any funding for high-speed rail or three new Department of Homeland Security headquarter buildings, but we targeted funding to essential national defense activities, critical law enforcement programs, and lifesaving efforts, such as medical research.

This bill also includes an important provision fixing the Bipartisan Budget

Act to ensure that those who have given the most in military service, the approximately 630,000 medically retired personnel and survivor benefit plan recipients, our disabled veterans, receive their full yearly cost-of-living increase.

Before I close, Madam Speaker, I would like to take a moment to thank the many, many people who were integral in getting this bill to the floor today.

First, I thank the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, Mrs. LOWEY. Thanks to her partnership and her dedication, we were able to wrap up this omnibus by the deadline, and I know her drive extends to our next challenge—the 2015 bills that we will start next month. In fact, the passage of this bill will allow the Appropriations Committee to get back to regular order, as they say, get the train back on track so that this coming year we can do 12 individual bills brought to the floor separately, as is the practice and is required. I want to thank her for her leadership in helping us get to that point.

Secondly, our counterparts in the Senate, whose open-minded approach to negotiations led to many honest and reasonable discussions throughout the many stages of this process. I don't know any appropriations bill that has gone through as many reasonable tests and, I think, wise decision processes as went into this bill. So I appreciated the work of the gentlelady on the Senate side, the chairman of the committee there, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Senator SHELBY of Alabama. We had wonderful times at Christmas and New Year's. Next time, as much as I love these people, I would rather be with my family.

Lastly, I want to thank the members and the staffs of the committee. They gave up countless hours of family time at Christmas, New Year's, and during the holidays in order to complete this bill. They really are the A-team. I am lucky to have all of them working for this committee. Without their hard work, expertise on the issues, and their commitment to this legislation, we would not be here today. We should all be grateful for their service. I hope that you will say something to them as you pass.

I would particularly like to recognize the clerk of the Agriculture Subcommittee, Martin Delgado. After 16 years, this is his last bill with the committee. How fortunate we have been to have him until the end. No one knows the ins and outs of Agriculture appropriations like he does. He is a true expert in every sense of the word. We will miss him dearly and wish him God-speed.

Let me also mention the chief clerk of the committee, Will Smith, who sits beside me. He has led the effort from day one. He has put in untold numbers of hours—day and night, weekends, all-nights—to bring us to this point. He

has been a great staff leader. He has done a fantastic job. I want you to say something to him.

On the other side of the aisle, his counterpart, David Pomerantz has been a terrific asset to the committee and to piecing together this very difficult, complex bill. We want to say thank you to David Pomerantz for his great work.

Jim Kulikowski, who also sits beside me, the number two clerk in the committee, has been invaluable in getting us to this point.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I would like to once again remind our colleagues that providing funding for our Federal Government is one of our chief duties as Members of Congress. In fact, I think it is the chief duty, one that we can't shirk. The people elected us to fulfill this duty and govern. To govern, you have got to pass these funding bills for the government.

As we pass these funding bills, the imprint of Members of Congress on these funding bills directs agencies of the executive branch to follow the will of the people represented here in this body. So this bill is a reflection of the need for Members of Congress, under the Constitution, to decide how and when and why money is spent by the executive branch. The people elected us to fulfill that duty, and this bill does just that. Three and a half months into the fiscal year, I would say it was just about past time that we pass this legislation.

So I urge an "aye" vote on the omnibus. We can send it to the Senate today for their approval and get it to the President for his signature as soon as possible. Certainly, before Saturday.

With that, Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Congress' misguided rush towards austerity has hurt our economy, slashing critical investments that create jobs and make us more competitive. Discretionary spending, which represents only one-third of the budget, has borne a disproportionate share of cuts. The December budget agreement and this bill set us on a path to fulfilling our basic responsibility of annual spending bills.

□ 1445

Chairman ROGERS, I commend your leadership. It has been a delight working with you, and I too look forward to a holiday season where we won't be in constant contact. Thank you. It has been a pleasure.

This bill makes key investments that will bolster job creation and economic growth. We should not have Federal furloughs again this year. Education, Head Start, new pre-K initiatives will help working families and restore teaching slots, and infrastructure investments will support construction jobs and safety upgrades.

Other vital priorities fell short. It is incredibly disappointing this package doesn't restore unemployment benefits for the long-term unemployed.

In addition, I was very pleased that we received \$1 billion more than last year for biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health, but it is still funded below the 2012 level, forcing scientists to shelve promising research.

By not authorizing a change to the quota for IMF, the International Monetary Fund, we neglect the United States' vital role in the global economy. It is an important tool to promote international financial stability and support U.S. jobs, exports and markets.

This is not the bill that I would have written, but it is the result of a negotiation that required significant compromise and protected the appropriations process from political warfare by dropping most of the new contentious riders.

Finally, I would like to praise the tireless work of David Pomerantz and all of the appropriations staff on both sides of the aisle. This bill was a huge undertaking, possible only with the hard work of such dedicated staff, including one of our longtime professionals who will soon be leaving the committee.

On behalf of the entire Appropriations Committee, I thank David Reich for his 30 years of service to the House and 17 years of exceptional contributions to the full Appropriations Committee, the Labor-H and other subcommittees.

Thank you, and we wish you Godspeed. Good luck.

Now, at this time, before I close, I also want to recognize Trudi Terry, the Chief Clerk of Debates. As I understand it, unfortunately, she will be retiring and go on to other things, and we thank you for your service to the House.

Now, in conclusion, I wish we had completed this process last October, when this fiscal year actually started, but better late than never.

The President's budget will likely arrive late, given Congress' tardiness in completing our work for fiscal year 2014, but I do hope that the bipartisan spirit with which the omnibus agreement has been reached will be preserved in the cycle to come. I will support this omnibus and work in the coming year to address its shortcomings.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), a very hardworking and longtime classmate of mine, chairman of the Commerce, Justice, Science Subcommittee.

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the bill and want to

acknowledge and thank Mr. ROGERS. We came here together in 1981, and I think what Mr. ROGERS and Mrs. LOWEY have done, along with Senator MIKULSKI and Senator SHELBY, has been amazing.

I also want to thank my friend, Mr. FATTAH, for his partnership and help. Thank you. You have done a great job.

I want to acknowledge the staff, Mike Ringler, Leslie Albright, Jeff Ashford, Diana Simpson and Colin Samples, as well as Bob Bonner and Matt Smith. They have done an incredible job. If the American people could have seen the hours—and I want to thank them.

This bill today totals \$51.6 billion, which is \$1.44 billion below the enacted 2013 level. We have reduced spending by more than \$12 billion for agencies funded in the CJS.

There is no reason why anyone would vote against this bill. We are even \$200 million below FY 2008. So they have done an incredible job.

The bill also includes \$8.3 billion for the FBI to fight crime and protect the Nation from further terrorist attacks, and it expands the FBI's capabilities.

Also, in addition, there is \$1 million for an independent review to report to Congress, to be conducted by an outside commission to look at the progress made over the last decade on the implementation of the 9/11 Commission.

I lost several hundred people from my district who died, and we lost 3,000 Americans. We want to find out what recommendations were made, how well the FBI is doing, and so that is very, very important. I expect the FBI to cooperate, and I know they will.

I appreciate Mr. FATTAH, and also Mr. Mollohan, who is not here. We establish the Charles Colson, Chuck Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections.

We cannot put men and women in prison for years and do nothing, and I think this offers an opportunity to really reform the prison commission system. Then Mr. GOODLATTE and the Judiciary Committee can do amazing things.

The bill also brings about repatriation programs to bring jobs back to America, not to have companies going abroad but to come back, and I appreciate the Secretary of Commerce Pritzker really cooperating and working on this.

Lastly, it funds the sciences at a very, very high level. With regard to NASA, the bill includes \$17.65 billion for NASA, including funding for America's next generation space launch system, the Orion Crew Vehicle, as well as full funding for cutting-edge aeronautics and research to keep America competitive.

Again, I just want to close by congratulating and thanking Mr. ROGERS. We came here in 1981. We were consid-

ered Reagan robots. I wasn't supposed to be here, and another guy who wasn't supposed to be here, CHRIS SMITH, he is still here, and Mr. ROGERS. They will be the leaders of the class that is left. We had 54.

I just want to thank him for what he has done, and the staff on both sides, and the Members, for bringing this bill and returning to regular order.

Again, Mr. FATTAH, my fellow native Philadelphian, thank you for everything that you have done.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this Consolidated Appropriations Act, which includes the fiscal year 2014 Commerce-Justice-Science appropriations act.

I would like to thank my colleague and Ranking Member, Mr. FATTAH, for his support throughout this process. I would also extend my thanks to Chairman ROGERS, Senator MIKULSKI and Senator SHELBY.

I also want to thank the CJS subcommittee Majority staff—Mike Ringler, Leslie Albright, Jeff Ashford, Diana Simpson and Colin Samples—as well as Bob Bonner and Matt Smith on the Minority staff.

The final CJS bill before the House today totals \$51.6 billion, which is \$1.4 billion below the enacted fiscal year 2013 level.

Since Republicans assumed the majority in the House, we have reduced spending by more than \$12 billion for agencies funded in the CJS appropriations bill.

The FY 2013 level is even \$200 million below the FY 2008 level.

At the same time the bill also provides funding for a variety of critical national priorities, and prevents furloughs for federal employees this year.

The bill includes \$8.3 billion for the FBI to fight crime and protect the nation from further terrorist attacks and expands the FBI's capability to investigate and attribute cyber intrusions, which the new Director has identified as his biggest challenge.

In addition, there is \$1 million for an independent review and report to Congress to be conducted by an outside commission to look at progress made over the last decade on the implementation of the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission as well as to look at how the FBI is responding to the evolving threat of terrorism, including the threat from domestic radicalization.

I expect the FBI to support this important effort by ensuring that the review has the independence, flexibility and resources necessary to produce an excellent and unbiased report to the Congress.

The bill establishes the Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections to develop practical, data-driven policy options to increase public safety, reduce recidivism, and control the growth of spending on corrections.

In the Department of Commerce, the bill includes funding for the National Weather Service to provide critical weather information to the public.

We need to enhance efforts to bring good jobs back to America, especially manufacturing jobs. This bill continues a job repatriation task force established last year, and includes grant funding to enable encourage repatriations. It also calls on the department to

hold a national repatriation conference this year, and I appreciate Secretary Pritzker's proactive leadership in coordinating this conference.

The bill includes important funding for fundamental scientific research. \$7.2 billion is included for the NSF. NIST research activities receive \$850 million, an increase of \$42 million.

Finally, the bill includes \$17.65 billion for NASA, including funding for America's next generation Space Launch System and the Orion Crew Vehicle as well as full funding for cutting edge aeronautics research to keep America competitive.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the ranking member of the Energy and Water Committee.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the ranking member from New Jersey for yielding me time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the fiscal year 2014 omnibus appropriations measure, a critical, critical step in the direction of regular order.

My hat is off to Chairman ROGERS and to Ranking Member LOWEY for their diligent efforts to bring this important agreement to the floor.

I also want to thank Chairman SIMPSON, our subcommittee members, our Senate counterparts, as well as our exceptional staff, Rob Blair and Taunja Berquam, for their dedication and hard work, especially over the holidays, crafting this legislation.

The Energy and Water bill makes America work. For example, it keeps the West alive, funding critical water projects across 17 States. We support science activities necessary to American manufacturing and our future competitiveness, and it contributes to our national defense importantly.

Over the last 10 years, our country has spent \$2.3 trillion importing foreign petroleum rather than being energy-independent here at home. In fact, those imports are a chief strategic vulnerability. We must have the wisdom, the will and the fortitude to invest in the solution for our people.

This agreement restores an all-of-the-above energy strategy, including renewable energy programs and help on sustainable energy programs for the next generation.

The bill also increases funding for the Corps of Engineers, one of the most important jobs programs that we could support in this country to improve our Nation's waterways that provide the foundation for economic growth.

In terms of job creation, this bill makes critical investments in this country from coast to coast. You can't really move cargo unless you have open harbors.

The compromise bill that we will vote on today is an important step in

that direction and, even more importantly, a step toward regular order, which this Member certainly welcomes.

Again, I rise in support of this legislation, and urge my colleagues to join me in voting for the entire measure, but certainly on the energy and water portion of this bill, so vital to America's future.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, most of the provisions of this bill were written by the subcommittees on the House and Senate side and worked out between them. One of the chief writers of the bill is RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN, the new chairman of the Defense Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. His part of the bill was, by far, the biggest of anybody else's. It was only \$572 billion.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) to explain that.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding. I thank him for his leadership.

First of all, it is a pleasure to rise to support this bill, and let me specifically address the defense portion, which is, indeed, our primary constitutional responsibility, a strong national defense.

First I want to thank my ranking member, PETE VISCLOSKEY, for his help in crafting this bill. It was not an easy task, given the short deadlines, but I think we have produced a bipartisan product that meets our national defense needs.

I thank all the committee members and our professional staff for their hard work.

A few words about our allocation, which is a direct result of the decision we made in mid-December. The base allocation is \$486.9 billion, which is \$29 billion below the President's budget request and \$25.7 billion below the bill we passed, the defense bill we passed in July.

The Overseas Contingency allocation is \$85.2 billion, which is \$4.5 billion above the request. Even with the small increase in the Overseas Contingency allocation, which we essentially use for buy-back readiness, the subcommittee's task was formidable. We cut \$24.5 billion from the administration's budget request.

I want to assure my colleagues that not many programs were left untouched. We did our best to protect quantities of critical major weapons systems and avoid significant disruption to vital programs.

Importantly, we gave our military leaders much badly needed predictability about future expenditures and preserved jobs in our defense industrial base.

Most importantly too, we protected readiness. Our Constitution's first priority is to provide for a strong national

defense so if the Commander in Chief needs to call our troops, they will be ready and prepared.

Madam Speaker, the measure before us clearly re-affirms our first obligation to provide for national defense under Article One, Section 8 of the Constitution.

I urge support for the Consolidated Appropriations Act and rise to address specifically the Defense portion that our primary constitutional obligation

First, I want to thank Pete Visclosky for his help in crafting this bill. It was not an easy task, given the short deadlines, but I think together we have produced a bi-partisan product that meets our national defense needs. I thank all Committee members and our professional staff for their hard work.

A few words about our allocation, which is a direct result of the Bipartisan Budget Act we passed in December.

The base allocation is \$486.9 billion, which is \$29 billion below the President's budget request and \$25.7 billion below bill the House passed in July.

The Overseas Contingency allocation is \$85.2 billion, which is \$4.5 billion above the request.

Even with the small increase in OCO allocation, (which we used to essentially buy-back readiness) the Subcommittee's task was still formidable—cutting \$24.5 billion from the Administration's budget request.

Our Committee, like others, recognizes that the Department of Defense needs to be part of the deficit solution!

We consulted with civilian and military leaders within the Department and the Intelligence community, who provided input and made some "suggestions" for reductions to help meet our allocation.

Let me outline just a few highlights:

\$15.2 billion for 8 ships, including 2 Virginia-class submarines;

\$5.1 billion for 29 Joint Strike Fighters, and \$1.5 billion for their continued development;

\$3 billion for 16 (P-8) Poseidon aircraft;

\$1.9 billion for 21 (E/A-18) Growler electronic attack aircraft;

\$1.4 billion for 17 of the latest variant of the C-130—an incredible workhorse;

\$1.0 billion for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account—to support the citizen-soldiers who fight side-by-side with our active duty troops;

\$3.0 billion reduction in Afghanistan Security Forces Funds;

The agreement also places restrictions on funds to Rosonboro-export, the Russian manufacturer of the Mi-17 helicopter;

In addition, the bill prohibits targeting a U.S. person under section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) and bars the acquiring, monitoring, or storing of the electronic communications of a U.S. person from a public service provider under section 501 of FISA;

And finally, the bill amends the December Ryan-Murray Agreement to ensure that medically retired personnel and survivor benefit recipients do not have their cost-of-living benefits (temporarily) reduced—guaranteeing disabled veterans and surviving families receive the full benefits they are due.

I assure my colleagues that not many programs were left untouched, but we did our

best to protect quantities of critical major weapon systems and avoid significant disruptions to vital programs. Most importantly, we gave our military leaders badly-needed predictability about future expenditures and preserved jobs in our defense industrial base. And we protected readiness, our committee's first priority.

Some contingency-related requirements—which had moved from OCO to our base bill in previous years—were shifted back to OCO in an effort to protect readiness the Subcommittee's first priority—to allow our troops to execute missions wherever and whenever they are called upon by our Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Chairman, our military and intelligence agencies badly need stability and predictability after years of budget uncertainty. This conference report provides that for at least a few years. At the same time, we preserve private sector jobs with a more reliable and dependable appropriations process.

Colleagues, this is a fiscally-conservative, bi-partisan measure that protects readiness and maintains our commitment to servicemembers and their families, while meeting the budget caps established in the Bipartisan Budget Act.

I urge its adoption, thank Mr. VISCLOSKY and all members of the Subcommittee.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY), the ranking member of the Defense Subcommittee.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding time.

I want to begin my remarks by expressing my great appreciation to Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY. The fact that we are standing here today, on the verge of passing a 12-bill omnibus measure, is a testament to their acumen as legislators.

Further, I would be remiss if I did not thank every staff member of the Appropriations Committee for their dedication, hard work, and sound judgment in helping develop this package.

With regard to the defense portion of the bill, it was a pleasure to work with Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN in crafting a bipartisan and collaborative piece of legislation. He and his staff have assured that the Defense Subcommittee continues its longstanding tradition of collegiality.

The agreement that we are here for today implements the Bipartisan Budget Act. As a result, substantial reductions were made to the Department of Defense programs. In total, overall spending in the defense portion of this bill, including base funding and the Overseas Contingency Operation account, is \$572.6 billion, which is \$61.11 billion below fiscal year 2012 level.

While the agreement makes substantial reductions, it does protect the readiness of U.S. forces, provides for personnel and their families, and supports national programs that reflect bipartisan congressional priorities.

Overseas Contingency Operations, a funding total of \$85.2 billion, an increase of \$4.5 billion. The increase is essential to ensure the readiness of U.S. forces. It provides for orderly retrograde and reset of equipment from theater, and supports deployed forces still serving in Afghanistan.

□ 1500

The agreement also includes \$25 million above the request to implement a sexual assault special victims program. The agreement also includes language which prevents the use of funds in contravention of more severe language and penalties in the fiscal year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act.

Finally, the bill protects the technological edge for U.S. forces. It includes \$175 million above the request for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program to incorporate small business development.

I ask my colleagues to please support this bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM), the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development.

Mr. LATHAM. I thank the chairman for the time and congratulate him and Ranking Member LOWEY for a great job on this. I also want to thank the gentleman from Arizona, ED PASTOR, my ranking member, and certainly the staff that did such a great job under very difficult circumstances to put this all together.

Madam Speaker, this represents a return to regular order and an example of fair negotiation between the House and the Senate. In the T-HUD division, we strive to maintain important transportation infrastructure investments and to maintain housing programs for low-income citizens and veterans. To this end, we have funded the T-HUD departments and agencies as follows:

The MAP-21 authorized levels for highways and transit. For the FAA, we provide funding to fully support the operations of air traffic controllers. We also include resources for the next round of investments in the so-called NextGen air traffic control system, a long-term initiative to ease air traffic congestion. We do not fund high-speed rail, as we have yet to see any plan that outlines how such a system would work and how it would be paid for. For rail, we added policy reforms and oversight mechanisms for Amtrak in order to ensure that resources provided to Amtrak are put to best use.

For housing, we provided assistance for 2.2 million families serviced by the Housing Choice Vouchers program. We also provide \$75 million for 10,000 new veterans' housing vouchers. Finally, we provide a little over \$3 billion for the Community Development Block Grant program. This program has many flexi-

ble uses and helps strengthen communities across the country.

Again, I urge Members to support the bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the ranking member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. SERRANO. I thank the gentleman from New York, Ranking Member LOWEY, for yielding me time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. As ranking member of the Financial Services Subcommittee, I wanted to discuss many of the improvements we made to that section of the bill.

Before I begin, I want to thank Chairmen ROGERS and CRENSHAW and Ranking Member LOWEY for their hard work and diligence throughout this process. I also want to thank the staff on both sides of the aisle who spent time away from their families during the holiday season to work out a compromise that I think both sides can support.

My colleagues know that the sequester put the appropriations process under an unworkable financial strain, and this legislation helps fix that problem.

The Financial Services section of this bill is funded at \$21.8 billion, which is more than \$1.5 billion above last year's sequester level and almost \$5 billion higher than what was approved by the committee last summer.

With this increased funding, this subcommittee was able to resolve many of the most urgent funding problems created by the sequester. We kept Postal Service 6-day delivery, restored funding for the Election Assistance Commission, and included additional funding for numerous priorities of the District of Columbia.

This bill also removes many harmful riders, riders that would have impacted the implementation of the Affordable Care Act and riders that would have affected the ability of both the SEC and the IRS to do their jobs properly.

This is not a perfect bill, but on balance, it is a good bill. I intend to vote in favor of it, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I want to take a second to bid an early farewell to my colleague from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and also to thank Chairman WOLF and to thank Ranking Member FATTAH for allowing language in their bill which was asked for by the President, which was, at times, a little hanging on the ropes, language that would allow, for the first time in 115 years, the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to vote on their political future. I thank them personally for that, and I stand ready to vote for this bill as soon as it comes up for a vote.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT),

the distinguished chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky, Chairman ROGERS, for the time.

Madam Speaker, I also wanted to personally thank the chairman for his work and the work of his staff because shepherding all 12 of these appropriations bills is no easy task, especially as it comes down to the issues that are the most difficult to discuss and to come to a conclusion on. So, again, I thank the chairman for his work and that of his staff, and how he conducts his staff in these negotiations.

I would also like to echo something that the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) said in his opening comments about one of our subcommittee clerks, Martin Delgado. He is retiring from the subcommittee after 16 years. As was mentioned, he is someone who knows the subject matter of agriculture very well. He has gone beyond the call of duty in his job as clerk of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture. So he is someone that is going to be missed from this body. We wish him the best and wish him well in his new endeavors.

Of course I do want to rise in support of the FY14 Consolidated Appropriations Act. This agreement encompasses the work of, as I mentioned, all 12 appropriations subcommittees and is the culmination of work that began last spring when we first started hearings on the President's budget request.

I also would like to assure my colleagues that, contrary to what they may have heard, the bill has not only been read but that every word and every number has been scrutinized, and there are no surprises in this bill.

As it has been said, this legislation, while funding the Federal Government for the remaining part of the fiscal year, continues to reduce spending and the overall spending level in this agreement is lower than the FY09-enacted spending level. Most importantly, it is \$191 million less than President Obama submitted in his FY14 budget request.

The Agriculture division of this agreement, which I worked most closely with over the last year, has critical funding for the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Farm Credit Administration.

Funding in this agreement will ensure that American producers can continue to produce the most abundant and safest food supply in the world. Agricultural research is funded at \$2.6 billion, which will help keep America at the forefront of cutting-edge research and competitive around the globe.

I would encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished

gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the ranking member of the Labor, Health and Human Services Subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, while I will vote for this budget, despite having made reservations, I would like to say a few words about how Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education programs are handled here, keeping in mind that of the 12 subcommittees of appropriation, the Labor, HHS Subcommittee never even had a subcommittee markup of the bill. After Defense, the Labor, HHS Subcommittee has the largest portfolio of programs, programs that deal with people's everyday lives, the lives of ordinary Americans.

The allocation for Labor, HHS was only \$217 million above the 2013 pre-sequester levels, only 12 percent of the nondefense funding increase, even though Labor, HHS makes up 32 percent of the nondefense budget, and this also despite the fact that we had over \$1.4 billion in funding holes that had to be filled. The holes existed primarily because a few critical programs were living off of money appropriated a number of years ago, and that money is now all gone.

Unlike all of the other appropriations bills, we were prevented from using all of the options at our disposal to ensure reasonable funding levels for our important priorities. As a result, many critical programs here are still seeing deep sequester cuts.

The National Institutes of Health is the key driver of biomedical research in America, spurring innovation, economic growth, and good health for millions of Americans. Yet only 58 percent of the sequester cuts are restored in this budget. It is \$700 million short.

Another example, job training services are part of the core, essential role of government. They help responsible people succeed because of their own hard work and businesses to secure the employees they need to grow. Here, job training programs were only restored by 81 percent, short \$45 million.

Title I, which aids at-risk children, and IDEA, for children with disabilities, are two fundamental building blocks of our K through 12 education system. Both are only restored here by 85 percent.

This bill does include some welcome and much-needed funding for other priorities, and for that, I am grateful to Ranking Member LOWEY and to the unbelievably devoted staff, David Reich and Lisa Molyneux. Those priorities include mental health, Head Start, and child care. We need to do more to support these programs.

Given the decade-long trend downward for Labor, HHS funding, level funding is not enough. We endanger our families and our future by short-changing these programs. While I will support this budget, as we move for-

ward, we can and we must do better by America's families.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), the ranking member of the Interior Subcommittee.

Mr. MORAN. I thank my good friend, the committee ranking member, for her leadership.

Madam Speaker, this is a bill that should have been supported from the beginning. In fact—no offense to the Budget Committee—but if the Appropriations Committee had been given these numbers from the beginning, there wouldn't have been any sequester or shutdown or furloughs. We could have gotten this done because this is a package of chosen priorities and funding compromises. That is what we do in the Appropriations Committee. So that is why we ought to support it. In fact, we ought to have such a strong vote that we send a signal to all those ankle-biters and naysayers who say we can't get anything done. We are going to get this done. We are going to fund the agencies.

On the Interior Subcommittee, we met all of our obligations. We repaid the fire costs that had been incurred last year. We provided sequester relief for every agency funded in this bill. Now there won't be any agency furloughs in 2014. Every agency is going to be able to carry out their important functions without the sword of sequestration hanging over them.

It provides \$5.8 billion more than that initial House allocation, which Chairman ROGERS, himself, pointed out was inadequate. These numbers, while they are not as much as I wish they were, they are reasonable. It is a compromise. We are able to provide additional resources to a host of important programs, ranging from clean air and water, natural resources, Native Americans, and the arts.

Just as important as what is included in this agreement is what is not included. Gone are a whole host of some of the worst environmental legislative riders that shouldn't be in the Appropriations Committee, that are more appropriate for the authorizers if they want to have that kind of a debate. Those aren't in this bill, and they didn't belong in this bill in the first place.

I want to commend the gentleman from California, KEN CALVERT, our new subcommittee chair. He is carrying on the very high standards set by the gentleman from Idaho, MIKE SIMPSON.

We like to work together when we are given a reasonable allocation. That is the way this Congress, as a whole, ought to work. I want to thank Chairman ROGERS, Ranking Member LOWEY, and all of my colleagues on the committee.

I particularly want to thank the Appropriations staff. They worked every

day through the holidays. One member of the staff had a gallbladder operation, and she didn't miss any work. They were in every weekend. They deserve the round of applause, so let's give it to them.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), the chairman of the Energy and Water Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this incredibly important piece of legislation. It is an important step back to regular order and reasserts congressional control over Federal spending.

The Energy and Water Development portion totals \$34.06 billion, an increase of \$777 million above fiscal year 2013. The bill provides critical increases for our nuclear weapons stockpile and our Nation's water infrastructure while supporting a balanced investment in our energy resources.

□ 1515

I want to thank the ranking member of the subcommittee, MARCY KAPTUR, and former chairman of the subcommittee, RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN, for all of their hard work in bringing this bill through to the House floor in regular order. I would also like to recognize Senators FEINSTEIN and ALEXANDER for their partnership in putting together a truly bipartisan bill.

Madam Speaker, these Members are passionate advocates for their positions; and not surprisingly, their priorities are not always the same as mine. But I can say with confidence that the long hours we all put in during the last month have paid off. The Energy and Water portion of the omnibus is a true compromise which strengthens common priorities.

The largest increase in the Energy and Water bill is to support our nuclear weapons stockpile. There is no room for mistakes in this work. The reliability of the most destructive weapons ever developed depends on it, as does our national security.

The bill also increases funding for the Army Corps of Engineers by 749 million over the fiscal year 2013 spending level. These funds will go to support our Nation's ports, waterways and flood control infrastructure—work which literally touches every one of our districts.

Finally, let me say, Madam Speaker, that I want to second what Mr. MORAN just said. While most Americans—in fact most of us—were enjoying the holidays with our families, the staff of the Appropriations Committee on both sides of the aisle and both sides of the rotunda were here at work trying to get this done, and we owe them our gratitude for the incredible time that they spent doing this.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), the ranking member of the Homeland Security Subcommittee.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the bill. I want to commend Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY for reminding the House how Members can work together on a bipartisan basis to get the people's business done. We didn't merely set aside our differences; we laid them on the table, and we worked through them.

The result is far from ideal. It bears the marks of the majority's misguided budget strategy, which has cut appropriations time and time again while leaving the main drivers of the deficit, namely, tax expenditures and mandatory spending, largely untouched. The dire results are most evident in the Labor-Health-Education title of this bill, with devastating cuts to community health centers, medical research, and other vital investments.

But it could have been worse. The December budget agreement allows us to avoid another mindless round of sequestration and to stitch together 12 bills that have gone through at least some of the appropriations process.

Along with Chairman JOHN CARTER, I have had particular responsibility for the Homeland Security title, and I want to thank him for the open and collaborative process he has led on our subcommittee. With the help of our superb professional staff, we have worked cooperatively to make the most effective possible use of constrained resources.

The agreement provides substantial increases for new customs officers at ports of entry to improve security and expedite travel and commerce. It provides significant increases above the request for Coast Guard operations and for new aircraft and vessels to help the Coast Guard fulfill its critical homeland security and maritime safety missions. It provides increases for ICE to pursue domestic investigations, including those related to human trafficking, child exploitation, money laundering, violent gangs, and drug smuggling.

The bill provides healthy increases for first responder and anti-terrorism grants, for critical cyber and infrastructure security programs and for research and development of new technologies to improve capabilities across the full range of the Homeland Security enterprises.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan agreement.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW), the subcommittee chairman that drafted the Financial Services part of the omnibus bill.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this omnibus appropriations bill. I think it demonstrates that even though we have a divided government, when we get together, we can sit down, we can set priorities, we can reduce spending and we can meet our constitutional responsibility of funding the Federal Government.

As chairman of the Financial Services Subcommittee, I am proud of the work that—along with my ranking member, Mr. SERRANO, and the other members of the subcommittee—we have accomplished. We produced a bill that in the end is a lean funding. We provide critical moneys for those high-performance agencies, and we rein in spending on some of the programs that aren't quite as efficient or are downright wasteful.

I think we all remember the IRS scandal where the IRS was singling out individuals and groups of individuals based on their political philosophy, harassing and bullying them. They were wasting money on lavish conferences and videos. Well, we said to the IRS, we are going to reduce your funding until you demonstrate to us that you can spend money in a wise and efficient way. And we said, no more can you spend money to harass individuals or groups of individuals based on their political philosophy. But we do carve out money to provide taxpayer services to provide for moneys to pursue people that cheat on their taxes.

We adequately fund the Federal judiciary, we adequately fund—fully fund—the Small Business Administration loan program. We help small businesses, and we help entrepreneurs because we recognize that about 75 percent of all the new jobs in our country are created by these small businesses.

Finally, we fund regulators like the SEC and the FCC at a lean, mean level. We ask them to do more with less. We ask them to provide adequate regulation and smart regulation, not job-killing and excessive regulation.

At the end of the day, there has been a lot of hard work and a lot of negotiation but, most of all, a great deal of cooperation. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am delighted to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), the ranking member of the Commerce, Justice and Science Subcommittee.

Mr. FATTAH. I want to thank the leadership of the committee, the staff and my fellow colleagues on the Appropriations Committee. This is a moment that I think we can all see helps us move our Nation forward, and I rise in support of the bill.

I want to also thank my great friend, the chairman of the subcommittee which I have the privilege of being the ranking member of. Chairman WOLF

has done an extraordinary job and will continue to because we have some more work to do. But I want to just extend to him my public thanks for his cooperation through this entire process.

Let me say a couple of things very quickly. I introduced some legislation, the American Discoveries and American Jobs Act, that suggested that where we finance investment with taxpayers' money, we should require that new products that emanate from that be manufactured in America. The impulse, the essence of that, is embodied in the CJS bill, and I want to thank Chairman WOLF for that.

I want to join with him on the prison reform effort because it is so critically important that our Nation think anew about our criminal justice system. I think that this is an action-forcing event that will pay great dividends for our Nation through the task force that is embodied in the bill.

I want to indicate, again, that one of our highest priorities on the committee has been youth mentoring; and, again, we have a significant investment in that regard, the Boys & Girls Club of America, the Big Brothers Big Sisters, all of our national, evidence-based youth mentoring programs. And I know that we as a Nation want to see many more of our young people be successful. So I'm thankful for that.

The Gear UP funding, working with Ranking Member BISHOP on the suicide prevention efforts, this bill represents in a lot of respects progress on these issues, and legal services, and then in terms of my day job, NASA, both in terms of space technology, commercial crew and the James Webb Telescope.

I'm looking forward to voting to support this and then having the U.S. Senate support it so that the President can sign it. I thank Chairman ROGERS and our Ranking Member LOWEY for their great leadership on this effort.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), the ranking member of the Military Construction and Veterans Administration.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, the MILCON-VA portion of this bill provides a total of \$73.3 billion for FY '14 which is \$1.3 billion above FY '13. The MILCON portion provides sufficient funding for our military facilities worldwide, including family housing, which is adequate funding to meet their needs.

The VA portion is funded at \$63.2 billion. It meets the discretionary budget request in all areas of administrative expenses, research, information technology and facilities for VA. In addition, it contains \$55.6 billion in ad-

vance appropriations for medical services, medical support and compliance and medical facilities, which is \$1.1 billion above the amount provided in FY '13.

The bill also takes concrete steps to pinpoint and address the serious issues of the VA's claims backlog and interoperability of DOD's and VA's electronic health record systems. For example, addressing the claims backlog, the agreement includes a 10-point action plan which we believe will give the VA additional tools to reinforce personnel resources, training and quality oversight, as well as strengthen accountability by upgrading equipment and broadening access to electronic medical records.

This plan not only focuses on increasing productivity but also on claim processors' accuracy. This effort would ensure that veterans receive fair compensation at the outset without delays from having to appeal decisions.

Regarding the merging of the DOD's and VA's electronic health records systems, the agreement makes it very clear to both Departments that an interoperable record system that actually works is the chief end goal for Congress. New health record systems is an important project for both Departments to undertake, but the effort will be a futile exercise if the result is not the development of two interoperable systems, defined as the ability to exchange computable information electronically.

Before I close, Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize our staff, Donna Shahbaz and her team on the majority side, Matt Washington on the minority side, and Michael Reed on my personal staff for all of the amazing work and time they have put into this bill in supporting our subcommittee's efforts. I would also like to thank Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. ROGERS, the distinguished ranking member and the chairman of this committee, and a special thanks to Mr. CULBERSON, the chairman of the subcommittee, for a bipartisan work product. It is a good bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER), the author of the Homeland Security portion of the omnibus bill, the chairman of the Homeland Security Subcommittee.

Mr. CARTER. Chairman ROGERS, thank you for the time and thank you, more importantly, for the leadership that you and Ranking Member LOWEY have shown in completing this process and giving us a fiscal year 2014 appropriation bill. I rise in support of that bill.

Madam Speaker, the Homeland Security division of this bill is built on three themes: funding essential security and enforcement; increasing legitimate travel and trade; and demanding fiscal discipline and accountability.

The Homeland Security division includes a nearly 10 percent increase to the CBP officer workforce and nearly 5 percent increase to ICE's investigations and funding to support ICE's statutorily mandated 34,000 detention beds; more than 13 percent increase to privatization of airport screening; nearly 14 percent increase to cybersecurity; a total of \$404 million for the National Bio and Agro-Defense facility in Kansas; and significant increases to the Border Patrol assets, Coast Guard operations and acquisitions, Secret Service operations and investigations, FEMA's first responder grants and bombing prevention efforts.

In addition, this bill does more to address the wait times, trade and resource shortfalls at our ports of entry, including a landmark provision for a public-private partnership authority and a mandate for CBP to work with industry on performance metrics and improved operational plans at our Nation's busiest airports.

However, this bill cuts the overall DHS budget by nearly \$400 million below the fiscal year 2013 level, and it holds administrative overhead at 2 percent below the current sequestered level.

□ 1530

In addition, the Homeland Security division requires 31 departments to provide expenditure plans, terminates ICE public advocacy programs, zeros out three new headquarters offices, and mandates the most comprehensive accounting in DHS history.

Madam Speaker, this is a bill that is worthy of support. I rise in support of this great work and thank both the majority and the minority staffs for their work.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the ranking member of the Legislative Branch Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation which funds our government and its many important programs for the remainder of fiscal year 2014. I want to especially congratulate my ranking member, NITA LOWEY, and Chairman HAL ROGERS for working so hard to achieve both balance and compromise.

This legislation begins to reverse some of the devastating cuts caused by sequestration; it ensures that we avoid the nightmare scenario of another government shutdown; and, most importantly, it invests in strengthening our middle class by funding programs in areas such as education, scientific research, and infrastructure. These investments will help create jobs and boost our economy, which remains the number one priority of most Americans.

As ranking member of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee, I am thrilled that this bill sets the stage for regular order, which I know my fellow appropriators so look forward to, and makes sure that we can begin to work together again in the appropriations process. It has been a privilege to work with my good friend TOM COLE, chair of the legislative branch subcommittee.

I am especially pleased that this bill includes two critically important initiatives which work to combat the threat and dangers of one of the deadliest diseases, cancer. The bill includes nearly \$5 million in continued funding for the Breast Cancer Awareness for Young Women, or EARLY Act programming, at the Centers for Disease Control. As a young breast cancer survivor diagnosed at 41, I know all too well how important it is for women to know the risks early on and get the health care they need.

The bill also includes report language calling on the Defense Department to establish a research-oriented task force to study metastasized cancer of all types. With better understanding of the causes, mechanisms, and treatments of metastatic cancer, we can save or extend the lives of thousands of people, and I acknowledge the leadership of Ranking Member LOWEY who established the original program that sits in the Defense appropriations bill today.

This is not a perfect bill but one that provides us key investments while setting us on the right track in 2014. I hope my colleagues can support it. I commend it to them.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), the chairman of the Interior portion of the bill.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the fiscal year 2014 omnibus appropriations bill. As the new chairman of the Interior and Environment Subcommittee, I could not be more pleased that we are on the verge of passing the first Interior spending bill since fiscal year 2012. The Interior division of the omnibus is well balanced and reflects what can be achieved when all sides work together to find common ground.

I especially want to thank my friend and subcommittee ranking member, Mr. MORAN, for his support. I hope passage of this bill is a sign of good things to come and look forward to working with Mr. MORAN as we move forward on the 2015 Interior bill. I am sorry to learn that he will be leaving Congress at the end of this year, but I am happy to have the opportunity to work with him in the coming months.

I also want to thank Chairman ROGERS for his incredible support and leadership and for his role in bringing this omnibus bill forward and restoring order to the appropriations process.

I also want to thank our wonderful staff who worked so hard during the holidays, virtually every day, including Christmas Day, to bring this bill forward. It is a good bill, and I urge Members on both sides of the aisle to support it.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, first let me thank our ranking member, NITA LOWEY, for yielding, and also I want to thank her for her tremendous leadership on this committee. And also I want to thank Chairman ROGERS. Both of these great individuals really have worked together day and night to bring this bill forward on a bipartisan basis, and I have to salute and thank you both for that because I know it was very, very difficult. But we did it. And also to the staff, I, too, want to salute and thank the staff, including my staff, for their tremendous work in trying to balance all of the priorities so that we can have a bill that all of us can support.

While I voted against the budget resolution, I am encouraged that this bill will restore a majority—not all, but a majority—of the harmful sequester and bring some relief to struggling communities and families who are living, quite frankly, on the edge.

As a member of the Budget and the Appropriations Committees, I am encouraged that passing this bill will get us out of this cycle of governing by crisis.

This bill makes important investments in early childhood education, environmental protection, HIV-AIDS, and law enforcement. It increases our support for the United Nations and humanitarian relief efforts in Syria. And even with these increases, funding for these critical programs, if you ask me, still remains much too low. Yet this bill provides \$5 billion more than what the Pentagon asked for, while failing to extend the emergency unemployment insurance for the 1.3 million individuals who lost, on December 28, their unemployment. This is just wrong.

Finally, as a member of the Labor-HHS Subcommittee, I really think it is shameful that our subcommittee failed to receive a proportionate increase in our total allocation. Mind you, Labor-HHS is the largest subcommittee after Defense and supports programs that impact nearly every household, every community in every congressional district. But this bill is a step forward in our appropriations process. Hopefully, we can come together and fully repeal the sequester and restore order in our budget and appropriations work in fiscal 2015.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield 10 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. LEE of California. Let me just close by saying I really hope, though, that we don't settle in accepting this new norm, quite frankly, that this spending bill sets because it is really far too low for too many people to really achieve the American Dream. But I thank you both for coming together and doing the best you can do, given the fiscal circumstances.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the House Science Committee.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman of the committee for yielding me this time.

For more than 20 years, the American commercial space industry has benefited from the assurance of the U.S. Government through Federal Aviation Administration launch indemnification authority.

Under this arrangement, commercial launch providers are required to purchase insurance up to the maximum probable loss. Beyond that, the government will cover up to \$1.5 billion, plus inflation, and any amount above that is the responsibility of the original commercial launch provider.

The 3-year extension of the risk-sharing system in the bill today will help the commercial space industry and our economy. For the next 3 years, space launch providers will have the stability and assurance they need to compete in the international market.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT), a member of our committee.

Mr. DENT. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this omnibus legislation today for a number of reasons.

First, for the fourth year in a row, we are actually cutting overall discretionary spending. That is significant. Spending levels will be lower than they were for the first time since fiscal year 2009. Again, that is very, very significant.

It is important that we are not passing another continuing resolution which, frankly, wastes a lot of money. In this legislation, we are putting money where it should be and cutting money where we must. That is important.

Finally, I want to say that this legislation will help bring about greater predictability, stability, and certainty not only for the budget process, but the appropriations process, and, most important of all, to the American people. Many people are watching our actions. It will create a better environment for business investment and job creation. Again, this is extraordinarily important.

Finally, we roll back some onerous regulations, those on incandescent light bulbs, to fill material. This is extremely important for many of us.

Finally, we also fix the issue with the military pensions where we are making sure that those who are disabled and survivors will not be impacted in any way by the recently enacted budget agreement.

So for all of these reasons, I urge support of the underlying legislation and commend the chairman and the ranking member and all those involved with this process for a job well done. I support the bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER).

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for his work, and Ranking Member LOWEY for your work on this bill.

There are two reasons I rise in support of this bill. First, it will protect and promote things that residents of southwest Washington care about. Second, it helps us do something that no Congress has done since the Korean war, which is it reduces appropriated spending for the fourth year in a row—dollar over dollar.

Many people have been understandably discouraged with the partisan bickering in Washington, D.C. I believe if we focus on finding common ground and fixing problems, we can find solutions we can be proud of. With this bill, I believe we do just that.

The ports of Ilwaco and Chinook will have critical dredging funds that are made available. We are improving veterans' programs and support for our Nation's bravest heroes, something we can all agree on. We are protecting access and saving dollars by not decommissioning roads in the Gifford Pinchot. And we are keeping our commitment to cleaning up nuclear waste at Hanford. There is much for folks in southwest Washington to like in this bill; and while we still have more to do in terms of reducing spending and getting results, I believe if we work together, there is no limit to what we can accomplish.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to engage the chairman of the Appropriations Committee in a brief colloquy regarding funding for the Corps of Engineers.

I was pleased to see the criteria in the explanatory statement for the Energy and Water portion of the omnibus bill, which clearly states that there are additional funds available to support flood control studies, particularly those that lead to significant economic benefits by avoiding damages caused by flooding. Local communities often are

left with economic development plans that may not move forward when these flood control projects face significant delays due to a lack of funding.

It appears that the committee intends that the Corps support flood control project studies that are nearing completion and have local funding available for match. Is that correct, and will the Corps consider economic impacts in its decisionmaking?

I yield to the chairman.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Yes, the gentleman from Ohio is correct. The bill includes additional funding for flood control studies, and the report direction encourages the Corps to consider economic development and job growth when allocating these funds to individual studies.

Mr. LATTA. I thank the chairman, and I appreciate your willingness to address these problems.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, in closing this debate, I want to use the opportunity again to thank the chairman, Mr. ROGERS, to thank Senator MIKULSKI and Senator SHELBY on the other side of the aisle. It really has been a pleasure for me to work with Chairman ROGERS and all of the ranking members on both sides of the aisle to produce this bill that I think we can be very, very proud of.

I also want to thank, again, the Appropriations staff on both sides of the aisle who are looking forward to a good night's sleep tonight. They have worked incredibly hard through the holidays; but because of them and because of the partnership, we are very proud to present this bill.

As we look forward to 2015, we will have more time to consider the suggestions from all of our colleagues in working on this bill. I know that we will continue to invest in programs and projects that strengthen our economy and create jobs.

□ 1545

Although we could not include it in this bill, I do hope that we will have the opportunity very, very soon to pass an extension of unemployment insurance.

Madam Speaker, the great ranking member, Mr. FARR, has just returned. I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much, and thank you, Mr. Chairman, for getting us back into regular order. I really praise the work of this committee. I am proud to be on it. I am proud of the ranking member in bringing this to fruition.

Madam Speaker, while we celebrate success—and this is one—we have to remember that we are still underfunding America. While we are praising America's need to grow, we are cutting, squeezing, and trimming government's

ability to meet that population growth, particularly in my own State of California.

We have got to get back to regular order of allowing the revenue. We have got to have some increases in revenue. Yeah, we have got to mind the store and we have to do cuts, squeezes, and trims, but what we are doing is we are leaving the poorest populations in this country at risk.

I came out of the war on poverty. There is still a lot of poverty in America. Secretary Vilsack pointed out to the chair of the subcommittee that I am the ranking member on that there are 400 counties in the United States that are still by census the poorest counties in the United States—really, really poor. They are in the Third World, and they are in the United States.

Our committee, our agriculture outreach in the food programs and in the economic development—water and rural electricity and all those things—are the solutions, and in the communications systems, the broadband, and so on. We've got to address this, and we don't have enough money to do that.

I praise the Chair's ability to get back on order, but while I am going to support this bill, let's hope that next year we really get back in order and bring the fiscal affairs to the United States in good sound position, not just cut, squeeze, and trim.

We need to get our business done around here and this is a solid step in the right direction.

There are pros and cons to this bill, as there is with all bills. I've already mentioned the pro: it'll get the business of FY14 appropriations done and we can move on.

But the cons of the bill worry me: the funding levels, though higher or at the President's budget request still fall short, for me, in terms of doing right by critical programs.

Our colleagues from the other side of the aisle like to point out that this bill represents the 4th year in a row that appropriations "continues the downward trend in federal spending."

I think if that is our goal, we are short-sighted to the many other unfunded needs in our country.

It's not enough to keep programs at level funding. Where's the investment in the future? Where's the projection for a growing population? Where's the support for new and different initiatives that we can't imagine today?

Transportation, Infrastructure, Health Care, Food Aid, Job Assistance, Economic Development, Education and Science, Ag Research.

There are myriad issues that, yes, get funded, but at levels not sufficient to produce real advancements.

I don't want my country to be standing still.

I want it to move forward.

This bill should get passed, but it shouldn't be considered a victory for robust investment.

If anything it should be the floor from which we begin to plan future years' growth, and beyond.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I would like to inquire as to how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New York has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, in closing, I would like to thank again the distinguished Chairman ROGERS and all the Appropriations Committee.

I would like to say another word in following up with our ranking member, Mr. FARR.

I too reentered government after I raised my children, and I ran the anti-poverty program in New York State. I felt so passionately that what most people want is a hand up, not a hand out. This is why the temporary extension of unemployment insurance is so important.

Just this week, I met with a man, 52 years old, a licensed electrician. He said for the last 10 years he wanted to work every day, as he always did before, but he never worked a complete year because in my district, in Westchester and Rockland, there is 40 percent unemployment in the construction trades.

So I would ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, let's pass this extension of unemployment insurance and make sure as we consider these bills next year we focus on investments, strengthen the economy, create jobs, and make sure that we give every person that opportunity to fulfill their dreams.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

If I were allowed to make reference to people in the gallery—which I am not allowed to—I would say we have over my right shoulder up there most of the staff of this committee who are responsible for this bill. If I were allowed to say so, I would want to congratulate and thank them for giving us their Christmas and New Year's and all of the heart and desire they have to bring us to where we are.

Madam Speaker, in closing, when you think about this room, this hallowed Chamber where we came together during times of crisis and in times of non-crisis, a place you can almost hear the words echo of MacArthur addressing this body, or Churchill, or President Wilson, and you remember that this is the Chamber where we all came together to survive the Depression, world wars beginning with I, and the dire days of World War II, and all the other wars, this is the place where the Nation found itself coming together.

I can't think of a more satisfying time that I have had in this Chamber in these years than now in helping bring together across the aisle and across the Capitol Members of the Senate and the House, doing what we are supposed to do, and that is governing and deciding how we want to spend the taxpayers' dollars for the country. I want to thank all who took part in that. It has been a great chore.

We had 30 days to put together a trillion-plus-dollar spending bill, get it approved in the Senate, controlled by another body, and to be signed by the President, another party from ours, on this side. It has been a great pleasure working with all of you.

This bill is not perfect, I hate to tell you, but it is a good one, and it represents the best traditions of the country in coming together, recognizing our common problems, then finding a way out of it.

I want to thank Mrs. LOWEY and our colleagues in the Senate for all the work they put into it, and I urge an "aye" vote.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. TERRY. Madam Speaker, I rise today because I believe that Americans deserve better than an omnibus bill.

I believe the American people deserve a full and transparent process that occurs through regular order.

Omnibus bills, like the one we're voting on today are exactly why people have lost their trust in Washington.

Yes, supporting this omnibus is better than operating by continuing resolution but we cannot continue to govern like this.

I can't support a bill that spends trillions of taxpayer dollars with no way to offer amendments.

And it's unfortunate, because there are several items in this bill that I would enthusiastically vote in favor if they came to this floor for stand-alone votes.

Extremely important to me is the exemption for disabled veterans and survivors from the 1 percent COLA reduction.

This bill exempts "medically retired" personnel.

These retirees are retiring for reasons other than typical retirement. Retiring for medical reasons is allowed if the VA gives you a 30% or higher "disability rating."

Also included in this bill is a provision that requires the chair of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to inform his or her staff when using emergency power.

I have a bill that is currently moving through the Energy and Commerce Committee that deals with this very specific issue as well as other operations at the NRC.

Included in this bill is language lifting the 902 limit for WRDA projects—which would benefit a levy project in Sarpy County.

This bill also reduces the Prevention and Public Health (PPH) fund by \$1 billion.

This is essentially a slush fund created in the President's health care law that has no oversight from Congress that the Secretary of Health and Human Services could use—completely unchecked to implement the Affordable Care Act.

And this bill reduces IPAB funding by \$10 billion.

IPAB plain and simple shouldn't exist because Congress should shape Medicare policies, not unelected and unaccountable bureaucrats.

I also support the Hyde Amendment, which is included, and because I believe that we should continue to be the voice of the unborn.

These are all issues where I have strongly supported. On some of these issues, I've written legislation.

But, as we try to regain regular order in our budgeting process—we shouldn't be legislating through appropriations bills—which this omnibus does.

Furthermore, as I read the details, there is still too much wasteful spending and with no way to amend this legislation—I cannot in good conscious support this bill.

This omnibus bill is an extremely poor way to govern.

My hope is that with the budget agreement Congress passed last month, we can return to regular order.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on the bill, H.R. 3547, the bipartisan "Omnibus Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2014."

I want to thank Chairman RODGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY for their constructive work in fashioning this bipartisan and bicameral legislation to fund the government for the remainder of Fiscal Year 2014.

The bill before us is not perfect—far from it—but it is a modest and positive step toward preventing Republicans from shutting down the government again and manufacturing crises that only harm our economy, destroy jobs, and weaken our middle class.

As with any compromise there are some things in the agreement that I support and some things that I do not.

The bill abides by all the terms set by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (the "Ryan-Murray Agreement"), providing a total of \$1.012 trillion for the operation of the federal government, a substantial and necessary increase over the inadequate \$968 billion spending limit contained in the House budget resolution which led to the shutdown of the federal government last October.

The bill contains all 12 regular appropriations bills for fiscal year 2014, with no area of the government functioning under a Continuing Resolution, thus allowing every program to be considered on its own merits and prioritized, rather than be subject to arbitrary across the board cuts.

The bill also provides increases funding for several programs that I strongly support. Let me list just a few of the more important ones.

AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES

\$6.7 billion for Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), sufficient to meet expected need in 2014.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES

\$17.65 billion for NASA, which is \$154.8 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$376 million for Byrne-JAG grants, which is \$8.3 million less than the 2013 enacted level and \$11 million more than the post-sequester level; \$214 million for the COPS program, which is \$4 million less than the 2013 enacted level and \$4 million more than the post-sequester level; \$417 million for Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs, which is \$9.1 million more than the 2013 enacted level; and the bill rejects House proposals to prohibit the Department of Justice from using funds to challenge state immigration laws; and prohibit grants from being awarded to "sanctuary" cities.

DEFENSE

Multiple provisions focused on eliminating sexual assault in the Department of Defense

and supporting victims, including: (1) Fully funds request of \$156.5 million for Sexual Assault and Prevention Office (SAPRO) services; (2) \$25 million above request to implement a Sexual Assault Special Victims Program; (3) Prohibition on obligation of funds contravening more severe penalties for perpetrators established in the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).

Fully funds Peer Reviewed Medical Research Programs and includes \$125 million above the request for Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and Psychological Health research and \$4 million above the request for alcohol and substance abuse research.

The final agreement repeals last year's cut to cost of living adjustments for disabled military retirees and survivors.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

\$1.912 billion for Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy, which is \$102 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$5.467 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers, which is \$495 million more than the 2013 enacted level (excluding emergency funding for Hurricane Sandy relief); \$1.11 billion for water resources projects within the Department of Interior, which is \$46 million more than the 2013 enacted level; and the agreement eliminates the majority of riders proposed in the House bill, including those related to Waters of the United States, guns on Corps lands, Clean Water Act agriculture exemptions and ceiling fan standards.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

\$673.3 million for the District of Columbia, which is roughly equal to the 2013 enacted level.

HOMELAND SECURITY

\$10.6 billion for Customs and Border Protection, \$220.4 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$4.93 billion for the Transportation Security Administration, which is \$225.8 million less than the 2013 enacted level; \$923.8 million for Cybersecurity and Communications, an increase of \$27.5 million above the 2013 enacted level; \$4.35 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, \$3.8 million above the 2013 enacted level; \$1.5 billion for State and Local Grants, an increase of \$35.4 million above the 2013 enacted level; and \$680 million for Firefighter Grants, an increase of \$5.7 million above the 2013 enacted level.

Controversial House riders related to abortion services and immigration enforcement are not included in the bill. Among the contentious riders dropped was a provision to prohibit ICE from adhering to enforcement guidance, including a June 15, 2012, memo prioritizing enforcement actions against dangerous criminals ahead of DREAM Act children.

INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

\$3.938 billion for wildland fire, which is \$417 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$4.4 billion for the Indian Health Service, which is \$78 million more than the 2013 enacted level; A total of \$2.35 billion for the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Funds, which is only \$4.7 million less than 2013 enacted levels but \$119 million more than the post-sequester level; \$2.6 billion for the National Park Service, which is \$29 million more than the 2013 enacted level; and \$146 million each for the Na-

tional Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, which is equal to their 2013 enacted levels.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

\$8.6 billion for Head Start, which is \$612 million more than the 2013 enacted level, sufficient to both fully restore the cuts to Head Start and to invest in the Administration's Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships; \$2.6 billion for job training through WIA Training and Employment Formula Grant program, which is \$10 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$121 million more than the post-sequester level; \$815 million for Seniors' Nutrition programs, which is equal to the 2013 enacted level and \$46 million more than the post-sequester level, allowing full restoration of meals; and \$2.36 billion for Child Care & Development Block Grants, which is \$36 million more than the 2013 enacted level.

The agreement abandons the futile but wasteful effort by House Republicans to repeal the Affordable Care Act and provides the Department of HHS roughly the same amount as it had last year for implementation of the Affordable Care Act, and some additional funds will become available through existing fees on policies sold on the exchanges.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES

\$63.2 billion in discretionary funding for Veterans Affairs, which is \$2.3 billion more than the 2013 enacted level;

\$585.6 million for prosthetic research, which is \$3.5 million above the 2013 enacted level.

The Omnibus provides new tools and resources to address the backlog of veterans disability claims by increasing personnel, enhancing training and quality oversight, and strengthening accountability.

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED AGENCIES

The final agreement does not include a policy rider codifying the 'Global Gag Rule,' which prohibits non-governmental organizations (NGOs) receiving federal funds from providing women information about certain health services.

I would have preferred that the bill provide more than \$2.67 billion for Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance, an amount that is \$224 million less than the 2013 enacted level. Our diplomats who risk their lives serving in dangerous outposts around the world deserve all the resources required to keep them safe.

TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

\$600 million for National Infrastructure Investments (TIGER), which is \$100 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$17.4 billion for Section 8 Tenant Based Rental Assistance renewals, which is \$123 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$9.6 billion for Section 8 Project Based Rental Assistance renewals, which is \$596 million more than the 2013 enacted level; and \$1 billion for HOME Investment Partnerships, which is equal to the 2013 enacted level.

The bill does not include any funds for high-speed rail. I believe this decision is short-sided and short changes our Nation's future. High-speed rail will save energy, create jobs, and increase our Nation's global competitiveness.

As I stated, this bill is not perfect. But on balance it is a significant improvement over

the spending bills considered in the House last year and is worthy of our support.

SUMMARY H.R. 3547—CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF (OMNIBUS) APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

2013 enacted level: \$20.7 billion; 2014 Committee mark: \$19.5 billion; and 2014 Omnibus: 20.9 billion.

\$6.7 billion for Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), sufficient to meet expected need in 2014; \$1.47 billion for Food for Peace (P.L. 480) grants, which is \$33 million more than the 2013 enacted level. The agreement retains Senate language increasing flexibility in managing the Food for Peace program that seeks to reduce the need for monetization; \$215 million for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), which is \$10.1 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$2.55 billion for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which is \$96 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$1.1 billion for USDA Rental Assistance Program, which is \$227 million more than the 2013 enacted level; and \$1.01 billion for the USDA food safety and inspection program, which is \$17 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$24 million more than the post-sequester level.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES

2013 enacted level: \$50.1 billion; 2014 Committee mark: \$47.4 billion; and 2014 Omnibus: \$51.6 billion.

\$5.3 billion for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which is \$320.4 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$953.6 million for National Weather Service operations, which is \$46.7 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$945 million for the Census Bureau, which is \$57.6 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$3 billion for the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, which is equal to CBO's projection of PTO's FY2014 fee revenue collections; \$850 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), which is \$42.9 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$8.3 billion for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is \$248.7 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$2.02 billion for the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), which is \$9.6 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$1.18 billion for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, which is \$49.6 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$6.77 billion for the Bureau of Prisons, Salaries and Expenses account, which is \$90.2 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$376 million for Byrne-JAG grants, which is \$8.3 million less than the 2013 enacted level and \$11 million more than the post-sequester level; \$214 million for the COPS program, which is \$4 million less than the 2013 enacted level and \$4 million more than the post-sequester level; \$417 million for Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs, which is \$9.1 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$17.65 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is \$154.8 million more than the 2013 enacted level; and \$7.2 billion for the National Science Foundation, which is \$67.9 million below the 2013 enacted level.

The Omnibus rejects House proposals to make permanent two annual riders related to firearms, and rejects the House proposal to block a reporting requirement on multiple sales of rifles/shotguns to the same person.

The Omnibus rejects House proposals to prohibit the Department of Justice from using funds to challenge state immigration laws; and prohibit grants from being awarded to “sanctuary” cities.

DEFENSE

2013 total enacted level: \$605.4 billion; 2014 total Committee mark: \$592.8 billion; and 2014 Omnibus: \$572.6 billion.

\$85.2 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), which is \$2 billion less than the 2013 enacted level; \$128.8 billion for Military Personnel, which is \$1.3 billion more than the 2013 enacted level; \$159.9 billion for Operation and Maintenance, which is \$13.6 billion less than the 2013 enacted level; \$92.9 billion for Procurement, which is \$7.5 billion less than the 2013 enacted level; and \$63.0 billion for Research and Development, which is \$6.9 billion less than the 2013 enacted level.

Multiple provisions focused on eliminating sexual assault in the Department of Defense and supporting victims, including: (1) Fully funds request of \$156.5 million for Sexual Assault and Prevention Office (SAPRO) services; (2) \$25 million above request to implement a Sexual Assault Special Victims Program; (3) Prohibition on obligation of funds contravening more severe penalties for perpetrators established in the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).

To facilitate integration of electronic health records between DoD and VA, the agreement restricts funding for the Defense Healthcare Management Systems Modernization (DHMSM) program pending a report on cost, schedule, and adherence to data standards and acquisition guidance.

Fully funds Peer Reviewed Medical Research Programs and includes \$125 million above the request for Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and Psychological Health research and \$4 million above the request for alcohol and substance abuse research.

\$20 million above the request for suicide prevention and outreach; \$173 million above the request for Israeli Cooperative Missile Defense programs, and \$15 million above the request for Iron Dome; \$175 million above the request for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program to incorporate small business developments into DoD programs; \$1 billion above the request to enhance National Guard and Reserve equipment; and \$1.2 billion above the request for the Virginia Class Submarine and \$324 million above the request for Navy surface combatant force structure. This will help DoD meet national security priorities, including the focus on the Asia-Pacific region.

The final agreement repeals last year's cut to cost of living adjustments for disabled military retirees and survivors.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

2013 enacted level (excluding Sandy reconstruction): \$33.2 billion; 2014 Committee mark: \$30.4 billion; 2014 Omnibus: \$34.1 billion.

\$1.912 billion for Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy, which is \$102 million more

than the 2013 enacted level; \$5.071 billion for the Department of Energy Office of Science, which is \$205 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$280 million for the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy (ARPA-E), which is \$15.5 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$5.8 billion for environmental cleanup activities, which is \$111 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$7.845 billion for National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Weapons Activities (not including a \$64 million rescission), which is \$270 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$1.95 billion for Nuclear Nonproliferation, which is \$480 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$70 million more than the President's budget request for similar activities; \$1.095 billion for Naval Reactors, which is \$15 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$5.467 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers, which is \$495 million more than the 2013 enacted level (excluding emergency funding for Hurricane Sandy relief); and \$1.11 billion for water resources projects within the Department of Interior, which is \$46 million more than the 2013 enacted level.

The agreement eliminates the majority of riders proposed in the House bill, including those related to Waters of the United States, guns on Corps lands, Clean Water Act agriculture exemptions and ceiling fan standards.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

2013 enacted level: \$21.25 billion; 2014 Committee mark: \$17.0 billion; and 2014 Omnibus: \$21.85 billion.

\$11.9 billion for the Department of the Treasury, which is \$301 million less than the 2013 enacted level; \$11.3 billion for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), which is \$503 million less than the 2013 enacted level; \$6.5 billion for the Judiciary, which is \$12 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$317 more than the post-sequester level; \$673.3 million for the District of Columbia, which is roughly equal to the 2013 enacted level; \$1.35 billion for the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which is \$32 million more than the 2013 enacted level. \$929.0 million for the Small Business Administration (SBA), which is \$114 million less than the 2013 enacted level as a result of reduced loan subsidy costs. \$669.4 million for the Executive Office of the President, which is roughly equal to the 2013 enacted level; \$9.37 billion for the General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund (FBF), which is \$1.35 billion more than the 2013 enacted level; and \$10 million for the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), which is \$1.5 million less than the 2013 enacted level.

Policy riders that were in the House bill related to Cuba and prohibiting funding for the SEC to require the disclosure of political contributions have been dropped from the final agreement.

HOMELAND SECURITY

2013 enacted level: \$39.6 billion; 2014 House bill: \$39.0 billion; and 2014 Omnibus: \$39.3 billion.

\$10.6 billion for Customs and Border Protection, \$220.4 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$5.27 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, \$158.1 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$122.7 million more than the 2013 post-sequester level;

\$4.93 billion for the Transportation Security Administration, which is \$225.8 million less than the 2013 enacted level; \$10.2 billion for the Coast Guard, including \$227 million for overseas contingency operations; the total amount is \$202 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$309.2 million more than the 2013 post-sequester level. \$1.59 billion for the Secret Service, which is \$25.8 million less than the 2013 enacted level and \$58.5 million more than the 2013 post-sequester level; \$1.47 billion for the National Protection and Programs Directorate, \$31.9 million more than the 2013 enacted level, including: \$923.8 million for Cybersecurity and Communications, an increase of \$27.5 million above the 2013 enacted level; \$4.35 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, \$3.8 million above the 2013 enacted level, including: \$1.5 billion for State and Local Grants, an increase of \$35.4 million above the 2013 enacted level; and \$680 million for Firefighter Grants, an increase of \$5.7 million above the 2013 enacted level; and \$1.2 billion for Science and Technology, \$385.6 million above the 2013 level.

Controversial House riders related to abortion services and immigration enforcement are not included in the bill. Among the contentious riders dropped was a provision to prohibit ICE from adhering to enforcement guidance, including a June 15, 2012, memo prioritizing enforcement actions against dangerous criminals ahead of “certain young people who were brought to this country as children and know only this county as home.”

INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

2013 enacted level: \$29.8 billion; 2014 Committee mark: \$24.3 billion; and 2014 Omnibus: \$30.1 billion.

\$3.938 billion for wildland fire, which is \$417 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$4.4 billion for the Indian Health Service, which is \$78 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$2.5 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which is \$18 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$8.2 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which is \$143 million less than the 2013 enacted level and \$299 million more than the post-sequester level; A total of \$2.35 billion for the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Funds, which is \$4.7 million less than 2013 enacted levels but \$119 million more than the post-sequester level; \$2.6 billion for the National Park Service, which is \$29 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$1.1 billion for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which is \$7 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$1.4 billion for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which is \$32 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$45 million more than the post-sequester level; \$2.4 billion for the U.S. Forest Service (non-fire), which is \$52 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$146 million each for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, which is equal to their 2013 enacted levels.

The final agreement rejects egregious policy riders contained in the House bill, including (1) prohibiting regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from electric utilities; and (2) prohibiting EPA from changing or supplementing guidance or rules clarifying Federal jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

2013 enacted level: \$156.6 billion; 2014 Committee mark: N/A; and 2014 Omnibus: \$156.8 billion.

\$29.9 billion for the National Institutes of Health, which is \$714 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$1.0 billion more than the post-sequester level; \$6.8 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which is \$369 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$2.6 billion for job training through WIA Training and Employment Formula Grant program, which is \$10 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$121 million more than the post-sequester level; \$2.36 billion for Child Care & Development Block Grants, which is \$36 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$8.6 billion for Head Start, which is \$612 million more than the 2013 enacted level, sufficient to both fully restore the cuts to Head Start and to invest in the Administration's Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships; \$14.4 billion for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, which is \$103 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$625 million more than the post-sequester level; \$11.5 billion for Special Education state grants (IDEA), which is \$82 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$498 million more than the post-sequester level; \$445 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB)—the customary two-year advance appropriation—which is the same funding level as was provided in the FY2013 bill for FY2015; \$815 million for Seniors' Nutrition programs, which is equal to the 2013 enacted level and \$46 million more than the post-sequester level, allowing full restoration of meals; \$3.4 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which is \$40 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$169 million more than post-sequester; and \$1.1 billion for Mental Health programs, which is \$136 million more than the 2013 enacted level;

The agreement provides the Department of HHS roughly the same amount as it had last year for implementation of the Affordable Care Act, and some additional funds will become available through existing fees on policies sold on the exchanges.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

2013 enacted level: \$4.28 billion; 2014 Committee mark: \$3.23 billion (House bills do not include Senate funding); and 2014 Omnibus: \$4.26 billion.

\$1.181 billion for the US House of Representatives, which is \$42.3 million less than the 2013 enacted level and \$19 million more than the post-sequester level; \$338.5 million for the Capitol Police, which is equal to the 2013 enacted level; \$45.7 million for the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), which is \$2 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$505.4 million for the Government Accountability Office (GAO), which is roughly equal to the 2013 enacted level; \$602.0 million for the Architect of the Capitol, which is \$39.6 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$579.0 million for the Library of Congress, which is \$8.4 million less than the 2013 enacted level; \$119.3 million for the Government Printing Office (GPO), which is roughly equal to the 2013 enacted level.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED AGENCIES

2013 enacted level: \$71.9 billion; 2014 Committee mark: \$73.3 billion; and 2014 Omnibus: \$73.3 billion

\$9.8 billion for Military Construction projects, which is \$817 million below the 2013 enacted level, including: \$1.5 billion for Family Housing construction, which is \$133 million less than the 2013 enacted level; \$451.4 million for the new combined Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) account, which is equal to the President's budget request; \$380.8 million in rescissions from prior Appropriations Acts due to savings on projects and the decision to incrementally fund selected large projects; \$63.2 billion in discretionary funding for Veterans Affairs, which is \$2.3 billion more than the 2013 enacted level, including:

As authorized by Congress in 2009, VA medical services accounts are provided funding one year in advance. The Omnibus includes the budget request for fiscal year 2015 advance funding of \$55.6 billion.

\$3.7 billion for information technology systems, which is \$378.7 million more than the 2013 enacted level; and \$585.6 million for prosthetic research, which is \$3.5 million above the 2013 enacted level.

The Omnibus provides new tools and resources to address the backlog of veterans disability claims by increasing personnel, enhancing training and quality oversight, and strengthening accountability.

The Omnibus restricts VA's obligation of information technology funds until the VA reports detailed plans on budget, timeline, and testing to ensure reliable interoperability between current and future Electronic Health Records (EHR) systems between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense.

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED AGENCIES

2013 total enacted level: \$53.6 billion; 2014 Committee mark: \$40.6 billion; and 2014 Omnibus: \$49.0 billion.

\$6.52 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), which is \$4.68 billion less than the 2013 enacted level; \$7.99 billion for Diplomatic and Consular Programs, including \$1.9 billion for Worldwide Security Protection, which is \$1.7 billion less than the 2013 enacted level due to significant carryover from prior year funds; \$8.44 billion for Global Health, which is \$37 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$380 million more than the post-sequester level; \$2.51 billion for Development Assistance, which is \$13 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$115 million more than the post-sequester level; \$4.64 billion for Economic Support Funds (ESF), which is \$1.48 billion less than the 2013 enacted level; \$5.9 billion for Foreign Military Financing (FMF), which is \$393 million less than the 2013 enacted level; \$1.14 billion in base funding for U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Operating Expenses, which is \$207 million less than the 2013 enacted level; \$898.2 million for the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), which is equal to the 2013 enacted level; \$2.67 billion for Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance, which is \$224 million less than the 2013 enacted level; \$4.91 billion in total funding for humanitarian assistance accounts, which is \$491 million

more than the 2013 enacted level; and \$575 million for bilateral family planning, which is equal to the 2013 enacted level.

The final agreement does not include a policy rider codifying the 'Global Gag Rule,' which prohibits non-governmental organizations (NGOs) receiving federal funds from providing women information about certain health services.

TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

2013 enacted level: \$51.8 billion; 2014 Committee mark: \$44.1 billion; and 2014 Omnibus: \$50.9 billion.

\$9.65 billion for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Operations, which is roughly equal to the FY2013 enacted level and \$246 million more than the post-sequester level; \$600 million for National Infrastructure Investments (TIGER), which is \$100 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$2.13 billion for Capital Investment Grants, which is \$177 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$1.39 billion for Amtrak capital and operating expenses, which is \$28 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$45 million more than the post-sequester level; \$819 million for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), which is \$9 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$17.4 billion for Section 8 Tenant Based Rental Assistance renewals, which is \$123 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$9.6 billion for Section 8 Project Based Rental Assistance renewals, which is \$596 million more than the 2013 enacted level; \$3.03 billion for Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), which is \$278 million less than the 2013 enacted level but \$200 million more than the President's budget request; and \$1 billion for HOME Investment Partnerships, which is equal to the 2013 enacted level.

\$110 million for Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control, which is \$10 million less than the 2013 enacted level.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to today's measure, the consolidated appropriations act, which is a bill that funds our government under the agreement reached by Budget Committee Chairs Representative RYAN and Senator MURRAY. I do appreciate the long hours and cooperative work that the Budget Committees put into the agreement, and I appreciate the hard work of the appropriators to turn the agreement into dollar figures for each of the twelve subcommittees. I particularly appreciate the \$40 million for veterans' suicide prevention and \$508 million for the Office of Fusion Energy Sciences that I sought to have included.

However, while this bill funds some good programs, it is premised on the deep, deep cuts of the sequester. The truth is that this bill is not a compromise—far from it. And it is not a good course for America to be on. To understand why, we must remember the history that led us to this moment.

In the summer of 2011, Republicans held hostage America's economy. Republicans told the public that, unless Congress and the President gave into their unreasonable demands to extend the Bush tax cuts and slash spending, they would default on America's debts and thus destroy our nation's credit rating.

In the face of such unconscionable threats, the President and many Members of Congress

reluctantly agreed to sequestration—a policy that imposed blunt, stupid, across-the-board cuts in almost every federal program.

No true compromise was possible in those 2011 negotiations because they occurred in the midst of a hostage crisis. No compromise is possible now because we are still operating within the framework created by that hostage crisis. This bill locks in place one of the greatest cuts in government services we have seen.

So rather than accepting this bill because the appropriators are pleased with the “compromise,” I believe we must take a step back and ask: Does this bill take us to a future worthy of our great country?

It does not. This bill is premised on the sequester. This bill allows most of the sequester cuts to take effect now and follows the budget agreement in allowing the full sequester to take effect two years from now. Even over the next two years, more than three-fourths of the sequestration cuts remain in place—cuts that gut research, education, health care, infrastructure and other investments necessary for a vibrant economy for the present and the future. This bill is the continuation of a pessimistic vision of our country, one with a drastically shrunken government, a shredded safety net, and a diminished ability to seize the opportunities and to address the challenges that lie before us.

I have an optimistic vision for our country. Americans deserve a more optimistic vision for our country. We should match the amazing potential of our entrepreneurs and engineers with the support of an infrastructure that isn't crumbling. We should invest in research that enables our scientists and innovators to find cures for diseases, create new technologies, and develop alternative sources of energy. We should send the message that in the wealthiest nation on earth a child's education is paramount, that even in fiscally constrained times we won't deny access to Head Start or after-school programs, and that society will stand by workers on Main Street who face unemployment due to misdeeds on Wall Street.

Instead, today this House embraces pessimism. Education, infrastructure of commerce, and scientific research? “Oh,” say the proponents of this pessimistic view, “we cannot afford these things now and must take the bitter medicine of austerity.” Soon I fear these cuts will run so deep they will be unable to heal.

I am opposed to this bill because I believe that we can, and should, do more. There is no limit to what we can achieve if we only commit to achieving it. This positive approach has carried this country through good times and resulted in an amazing success story.

I hope that in the coming months, we can return to an optimistic vision of our country.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this omnibus appropriations bill, which will restore some of the economic certainty we need to boost growth and job creation. While neither side got everything they wanted, this bipartisan agreement on government funding for 2014 shows what can be accomplished when Democrats and Republicans sit down and negotiate in good faith. This agreement will eliminate the economic instability of stop-gap governing, and it will provide

critical relief from some of the most devastating impacts of sequestration on American families and our economy.

This legislation includes essential investments in our infrastructure, while providing certainty to our state and local governments, our schools, and our civil servants who keep our water clean, our food safe and our commerce flowing. I am particularly pleased to note that it contains \$75 million in fisheries disaster assistance, which will provide urgently needed relief to our local fishermen that comprise an important part of Rhode Island's economy.

The budget deal we reached last December was a breakthrough in a difficult fiscal and political environment. As with any compromise, there are elements I opposed, but I am heartened to now see that agreement translated into positive developments like a \$52 million increase in funding for Career and Technical Education (CTE), delivering a much-needed boost to skills training programs nationwide. It also restores full funding to Head Start, and expands Early Head Start by \$500 million. Early childhood is arguably the most impressionable and important time in a child's mental development, and these investments will pay dividends many times over as these children grow and thrive.

Although I'm encouraged that the National Institutes of Health (NIH) received a \$1 billion increase, this funding alone will neither reverse the damage incurred by sequestration, nor will it provide our biomedical research enterprises the investments they need to properly advance lifesaving treatments and technologies. If we want to continue leading in scientific and economic innovation, we must invest in the research and development that drives it. Today's bill is a partial victory, but there is still much work to be done.

Despite some notable shortcomings, this legislation removes a significant portion of the cloud of uncertainty that has hovered over the Department of Defense and the national security community. In an important first step, it reverses a cut to the cost-of-living adjustment for disabled military retiree pensions originally included in last year's budget agreement. It is my hope that we can continue working together to restore the benefits for all of our military retirees who have served with honor and distinction.

The bill also contains robust support for cybersecurity programs and for crucial submarine programs, including the procurement of two of the peerless Virginia-class attack submarines in FY14; the development of the Virginia Payload Module, key to maintaining our undersea strike capability after the retirement of our SSGN fleet; and the Ohio Replacement Program, the linchpin of our future national deterrent.

However, I am very concerned that the measure significantly reduces funding for defense research and development. The R&D work of today results in the game-changing technologies that enable us to meet the challenges of the future, and diminishing such efforts is troublingly short-sighted. We must protect these critical investments in future legislation.

Today, we will vote to take an important step towards restoring fiscal order; however, it

is not the only step to securing economic stability for all Americans. In particular, it is unconscionable that we have yet to extend long-term unemployment benefits for those forced out of work in a struggling economy. Despite the progress made since the depths of the recession, there are still 1.3 million fewer jobs today than six years ago. In fact, thousands of Rhode Islanders have been looking for work for more than six months, and they deserve our continued support and a safety net as they continue their search.

Keeping sequestration in place through fiscal year 2014 could have cost up to an estimated 1.6 million jobs, and I am pleased that we have been able to avoid some of its most destructive impacts. Moreover, I applaud this move back to a reliable, consistent budget process, and I hope today's vote will serve as a fresh opportunity to refocus on priorities like job creation, medical research, national security, infrastructure investment, and education.

Mr. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3547, the Consolidated Appropriations Act for 2014.

I wish to commend my colleagues in the House, Chairman HAL ROGERS and Ranking Member NITA LOWEY, and my colleagues in the Senate, Chairwoman BARBARA MIKULSKI and Ranking Member RICHARD SHELBY, for their hard work in constructing an omnibus appropriations bill that sticks to the Murray-Ryan budget agreement. For the last three years, Congress has struggled to pass appropriations bills and careened from one manufactured crisis to the next. It is my sincere hope that the funding bill we consider today is a first step away from that madness and a return to the regular order of the traditional budget and appropriations process.

With that said, I am generally content with the funding levels included in H.R. 3547. Not all Democrats and Republicans got precisely what they wanted in this bill, but that's the nature of compromise. Still, the bill lifts most of the sequester for the next year and ensures that important agencies and programs like the Food and Drug Administration, the National Park Service, the Department of Energy, and the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, to name a few, can do their jobs and serve the interests of the American people.

It is high time to end the incessant and needless partisan bickering that has poisoned this place. Our founding fathers intended that Congress—which means “a coming together”—should compromise in governing. I know a good compromise when I see it, and this bill is one. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth, and vote for this bill. With this behind us, let's roll up our sleeves and get back to doing the people's work, which should first and foremost include an immediate extension of unemployment benefits.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of the FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriations Bill.

I would first, however, like to commend Committee Chairman ROGERS, Ranking Member LOWEY, and all the Committee members and staff on both sides of the aisle, for exhibiting a fine example of bipartisan cooperation and teamwork through the production of this bill.

As I stated just now/earlier, I am very pleased with the Military Construction—Veteran Affairs portion of this omnibus bill and fully support its recommendations.

As a former member of the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee, I am confident that the FY14 bill provides adequate funding to meet our nation's military and security needs for the coming fiscal year and beyond. More importantly, the bill avoids the extreme and devastating reductions in funding which would have occurred under the next round of sequestration, which, as we all know, could have had a profound impact on our nation's security.

The bill fully funds the President's request for Military Personnel End Strength for next year, providing for 1,361,400 active-duty troops and 833,700 reserves; provides sufficient resources to maintain our commitments abroad, and in particular, ongoing military operations in Afghanistan; provides adequate funding for new procurement as well as operations and maintenance activities; it exempts medically retired personnel and survivor benefit plan annuity recipients from the temporarily reduced COLA provision included in the Ryan-Murray Agreement; and fully funds the one percent pay raise for the military, as requested by the President.

Madam Speaker, I am also pleased that this agreement restores well over 60% of the sequester on non-defense discretionary spending in 2014 and restores those bills to roughly the FY2013 enacted pre-sequester levels.

I was particularly pleased with the Agriculture Title, which fully funds the WIC, SNAP, and other key nutrition programs, and supports our key farm, rural development, and conservation programs as well.

While I was pleased that the bill addresses a number of key issues, such as the additional funding for NIH; FAA's Airport Tower program, additional support for low income housing programs, and Army Corps of Engineers port construction activity, the bill still falls woefully short of providing an adequate safety net for the less fortunate.

I was struck, and frankly appalled, by the fact that the bill did not include funding for the extension of unemployment benefits while including significant reductions in funding for employment and training activities at the Department of Labor.

The lack of funding for "Payments in Lieu of Taxes," could prove to be devastating to rural districts like mine if this issue is not fully addressed by the authorizers.

So I'm not sure that any of us got all that we believe is needed to support the fiscal needs of our nation next year. However, I do believe that this bill provides an "optimal solution" and alternative to the budget skirmishes that have become all too frequent over the past few years.

Let's stop the bickering, let's get back to regular order, and let's pass this omnibus bill.

I believe our former Subcommittee Chairman, the late Jack Murtha, would have called this omnibus a good bill. It deserves our support.

Ms. BONAMICI. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Consolidated Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2014. Like the budget compromise Congress approved last

month, this bill takes an important step toward rolling back the devastating sequestration cuts that continue to hurt our constituents and have kept our economy from fully recovering. I applaud the House and Senate Appropriations Committees for their hard work in reaching a compromise on a spending bill that reinvests in some very important priorities that have recently been squeezed too tightly.

This bill fixes the ill-advised provision of the budget resolution that reduced cost of living adjustments for medically-retired military personnel. That's a positive step and upholds our solemn commitment to those veterans, who have sacrificed for our security. I am also pleased that Federal Public Defenders will see a significant increase over last year's budget. I will continue to work with my colleagues to ensure that these essential public servants have the resources they need to uphold the Sixth Amendment's guarantee of counsel in a criminal trial. This bill also reinvests in Head Start, some nutrition assistance programs, the safety of our food and drug supply, and transportation infrastructure—all very important to building and supporting strong families and strong local economies.

As with any compromise legislation, there are also provisions in this bill that I do not support. Among other things, this bill seriously underfunds medical research by the NIH, environmental protection by the EPA, and legal aid programs, and it does not include reimbursements to rural counties under the PILT program. The bill also continues to infringe on the rights of women to control their own health care, and undermines public education through a voucher program.

Despite these shortcomings, this bill is the result of good-faith, bipartisan negotiations and it moves our economy forward. This collaborative process must become the norm in Congress, not the exception. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this compromise legislation.

Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Speaker, as a lead sponsor of this provision, I rise today to underscore intent of language included in the Fiscal Year 2014 Omnibus Appropriations Act. The statement of managers accompanying the legislation directs the Army Corps of Engineers to consider the Savannah Harbor Expansion Program (SHEP) to be in the construction phase. This direction, in concert with associated explicit bill language waiving Section 902 limitations for fiscal years 2014 and 2015, allows the SHEP to proceed through the construction phase including, but not limited to, the allocation of construction funds in the President's budget request and the execution of a Project Partnership Agreement (PPA). Consistent with appropriations acts since fiscal year 2009, the Committee has allocated funds in the construction account rather than the preconstruction, engineering and design account for SHEP. With this legislation, the Administration and the Army Corps of Engineers should request construction funds and proceed with a PPA to allow completion of this project.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, today I voted for H.R. 3547, which will fund the federal government for the rest of the fiscal year. The bill is imperfect, but it finally rolls back parts of the senseless sequester, and im-

proves the Murray-Ryan budget deal that I've referred to as a D+ piece of legislation.

While this bill is a far cry from regular order, it moves us away from the harmful cycle of governing in the midst of one manufactured crisis after another. Undoing the harmful and indiscriminate cuts for programs like Head Start and a modest increase for the National Institutes of Health is the least we can do.

One of several bright spots is the strong funding to increase access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene for the world's poorest. This is an effort that I've been a part of for over a decade, and this bill will enable the U.S. to save and improve the lives of thousands of men, women and children.

Even with the positives, this bill continues to underfund America and fails to help those still reeling from the economic downturn. There is much for Congress still to do. It's disappointing that this package doesn't restore unemployment benefits for the long-term unemployed while at the same time providing lavish funding for nuclear weapons that we won't use or need. We must invest in our nation's infrastructure to create jobs and support economic growth.

I will continue to work towards a broader effort in Congress to secure real change, and to rebuild and renew America.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Speaker, I rise to support the FY14 Omnibus Appropriations bill. This is not perfect legislation. It falls far short of the funding levels necessary to make vital investments in education, scientific research, and infrastructure that we need to ensure our nation will remain at the cutting edge of the global economic competition. However, it is a significant improvement over the immediate and deep cuts we would have faced under sequestration and allows us to make important choices about our budget priorities.

Today's bill makes vital investments in children and families. While it does not include the President's full early childhood education proposal, it gives a major boost to Head Start and Early Head Start and continues funding for the Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge Grant. It includes enough funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children to meet the need in the coming year. However, while it brings funding for K-12 and special education grant programs almost up to pre-sequestration levels, we need a far greater investment in these programs to keep our promise to America's children.

The bill also increases funding for scientific research at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Institutes of Standards and Technology, and the Department of Energy Office of Science. However, while it provides a significant increase for the National Institutes for Health, it does not completely repair the damage done by sequestration and continues to underfund vital research for lifesaving cures. Funding also falls short at the National Science Foundation. These are investments that we must make in the future to remain competitive in the global economy.

The bill also includes full funding for important safety and reliability improvements at WMATA, an essential investment for my constituents and for the federal government, which relies on the system to bring thousands

of employees to work every day. It includes \$70 million for the Chesapeake Bay Program to restore the health of a resource that is critical to the environment and economy in my home state of Maryland.

However, I am disappointed that the bill continues to fund Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) at a level above the Pentagon's request. My colleague Representative MICK MULVANEY and I worked on a bipartisan basis to remove this excess funding during consideration of the defense budget in the House and in the final FY14 Defense Authorization bill. At a time when we are stretching every dollar to meet our nation's needs, we should not create a slush fund for unrequested defense spending.

I also continue to oppose the inclusion of many unnecessary policy riders, such as those related to the District of Columbia and Guantanamo, that are regularly added to appropriations bills.

Today's legislation includes security assistance for Egypt. While Egypt and the United States maintain a longstanding partnership, the Egyptian government must work towards a peaceful democratic transition. I encourage the President to condition the release of aid on progress toward an inclusive, democratic government that strengthens human rights and the rule of law.

Finally, today's bill includes a much-needed and much-deserved one percent cost-of-living increase for the 230,000 wage grade federal employees—an issue I've raised as necessary to ensure fairness among public servants. It also includes a provision contained in legislation I introduced with my colleague Representative MIKE THOMPSON, H.R. 3808, that exempts medically retired personnel and survivor benefit plan annuitants from the temporarily reduced cost-of-living-adjustment provisions of the recently-passed budget agreement.

Mr. Speaker, no legislation is perfect, particularly one of this magnitude. However, this bill represents an important compromise that will move us forward, provide more certainty, and prevent another costly, unnecessary government shutdown. I urge my colleagues to support it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 458, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion will be followed by a 5-minute vote on approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 359, nays 67, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 21]

YEAS—359

Aderholt	Enyart	LoBiondo
Amodei	Eshoo	Loeb
Andrews	Esty	Lofgren
Bachus	Farenthold	Lowenthal
Barber	Farr	Lowey
Barletta	Fattah	Lucas
Barr	Fincher	Luetkemeyer
Barrow (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Lujan Grisham
Bass	Fleischmann	(NM)
Beatty	Fleming	Luján, Ben Ray
Becerra	Flores	(NM)
Benishek	Forbes	Lynch
Bera (CA)	Portenberry	Maffei
Bilirakis	Foster	Maloney,
Bishop (GA)	Fox	Carolyn
Bishop (NY)	Frankel (FL)	Maloney, Sean
Bishop (UT)	Frelinghuysen	Marino
Black	Fudge	Matheson
Blackburn	Galleo	Matsui
Blumenauer	Garamendi	McAllister
Boehner	Garcia	McCarthy (CA)
Bonamici	Gerlach	McCaul
Boustany	Gibbs	McCollum
Brady (PA)	Gibson	McDermott
Brady (TX)	Goodlatte	McGovern
Braley (IA)	Grady	McHenry
Brooks (IN)	Granger	McKeon
Brown (FL)	Graves (GA)	McKinley
Brownley (CA)	Graves (MO)	McMorris
Bucshon	Grayson	Rodgers
Bustos	Green, Al	McNerney
Butterfield	Green, Gene	Meehan
Calvert	Griffin (AR)	Meeks
Camp	Griffith (VA)	Meng
Campbell	Grimm	Messer
Cantor	Guthrie	Mica
Capito	Gutiérrez	Michaud
Capps	Hahn	Miller (FL)
Capuano	Hanabusa	Miller (MI)
Cardenas	Hanna	Miller, Gary
Carney	Harper	Miller, George
Carson (IN)	Harris	Moore
Carter	Hartzler	Moran
Cartwright	Hastings (FL)	Mulvaney
Cassidy	Hastings (WA)	Murphy (FL)
Castor (FL)	Heck (NV)	Murphy (PA)
Castro (TX)	Heck (WA)	Nadler
Chaffetz	Hensarling	Napolitano
Chu	Herrera Beutler	Neal
Ciilline	Higgins	Negrete McLeod
Clark (MA)	Himes	Noem
Clarke (NY)	Hinojosa	Nolan
Clay	Honda	Nunes
Clyburn	Horsford	Nunnelee
Coble	Hoyer	O'Rourke
Cohen	Hudson	Olson
Cole	Huffman	Owens
Collins (GA)	Huizenga (MI)	Palazzo
Collins (NY)	Hultgren	Pallone
Conaway	Hunter	Pascarelli
Connolly	Hurt	Pastor (AZ)
Conyers	Israel	Paulsen
Cook	Issa	Payne
Cooper	Jackson Lee	Pelosi
Costa	Jeffries	Perlmutter
Courtney	Jenkins	Perry
Cramer	Johnson (GA)	Peters (CA)
Crenshaw	Johnson (OH)	Peters (MI)
Crowley	Johnson, E. B.	Peterson
Cuellar	Joyce	Pingree (ME)
Culberson	Kaptur	Pittenger
Cummings	Keating	Pitts
Davis (CA)	Kelly (IL)	Pocan
Davis, Danny	Kelly (PA)	Polis
Davis, Rodney	Kennedy	Price (GA)
DeFazio	Kildee	Price (NC)
DeGette	Kilmer	Quigley
Delaney	Kind	Radel
DeLauro	King (NY)	Rahall
DeBene	Kinzie (IL)	Rangel
Denham	Kirkpatrick	Reed
Dent	Kline	Reichert
Deutch	Kuster	Renacci
Diaz-Balart	Lance	Rice (SC)
Dingell	Langevin	Richmond
Doggett	Larsen (WA)	Rigell
Doyle	Larson (CT)	Roby
Duckworth	Latham	Roe (TN)
Duffy	Latta	Rogers (AL)
Edwards	Lee (CA)	Rogers (KY)
Ellison	Levin	Rogers (MI)
Ellmers	Lewis	Rokita
Engel	Lipinski	Rooney

Ros-Lehtinen	Shuster	Veasey
Roskam	Simpson	Vela
Ross	Sinema	Velázquez
Rothfus	Sires	Visclosky
Roybal-Allard	Slaughter	Wagner
Royce	Smith (NJ)	Walberg
Ruiz	Smith (TX)	Walden
Runyan	Smith (WA)	Walorski
Ruppersberger	Southerland	Walz
Ryan (OH)	Speier	Wasserman
Ryan (WI)	Stewart	Schultz
Sánchez, Linda	Stivers	Waters
T.	Stutzman	Waxman
Sanchez, Loretta	Swalwell (CA)	Webster (FL)
Sarbanes	Takano	Welch
Schakowsky	Thompson (CA)	Westmoreland
Schiff	Thompson (MS)	Whitfield
Schneider	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (FL)
Schock	Thornberry	Wilson (SC)
Schrader	Tiberi	Wittman
Schwartz	Tierney	Wolf
Scott (VA)	Titus	Womack
Scott, David	Tonko	Woodall
Serrano	Tsongas	Yarmuth
Sessions	Turner	Yoder
Sewell (AL)	Upton	Yoho
Shea-Porter	Valadao	Young (AK)
Sherman	Van Hollen	Young (IN)
Shimkus	Vargas	

NAYS—67

Amash	Gosar	Nugent
Bachmann	Grijalva	Pearce
Barton	Hall	Petri
Bentivolio	Holding	Poe (TX)
Bidenstine	Holt	Pompeo
Brooks (AL)	Huelskamp	Posey
Brown (GA)	Johnson, Sam	Ribble
Burgess	Jordan	Rohrabacher
Byrne	King (IA)	Salmon
Chabot	Kingston	Sanford
Coffman	Labrador	Scalise
Cotton	LaMalfa	Schweikert
Crawford	Lamborn	Scott, Austin
Daines	Lankford	Sensenbrenner
DeSantis	Long	Smith (MO)
DesJarlais	Lummis	Smith (NE)
Duncan (SC)	Marchant	Terry
Duncan (TN)	Massie	Tipton
Franks (AZ)	McClintock	Weber (TX)
Gardner	McIntyre	Wenstrup
Garrett	Meadows	Williams
Gingrey (GA)	Mullin	
Gohmert	Neugebauer	

NOT VOTING—7

Buchanan	Jones	Stockman
Cleaver	McCarthy (NY)	
Gabbard	Rush	

□ 1618

Mr. NEAL and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to concur was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 458, the House is considered to have adopted House Concurrent Resolution 74.

The text of House Concurrent Resolution 74 is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 74

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 3547, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall amend the long title so as to read: "Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes."

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

 HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. ROSKAM. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

 RIGHT TO LIFE

(Mr. GARRETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, today, as we remember a somber moment in our Nation's history, we must also remember what values our Nation was founded on and remember we must always protect those values.

Our Declaration of Independence promises "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and as the chairman of the Constitution Caucus, I pledge to fight for the liberties recognized by our Founding Fathers.

For 41 years, since *Roe v. Wade*, more than 56 million unborn children have been denied the undeniable and inalienable rights we hold so dear. Pro-abortion advocates may want Americans to believe abortion is an ordinary medical procedure, but ending a human life is never ordinary, and denying the most basic of rights—the right to life—to unborn children is not, and never will be, normal. Discrimination against a person based upon their age, their size or development should never be acceptable.

I join my colleagues tonight to speak out for the value of human life because we must speak for those who cannot speak for themselves. We must continue to fight to protect the most fundamental right: the right to life.

 EXTEND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Mr. RANGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, if someone were to read the history of the United States, they would think that all the Democrats in this country were poor and all the Republicans were rich.

In the last few years of this Presidency, it amazes me how the Repub-

licans have done a pretty good job making certain that we don't close the tax loopholes for the very wealthy and that we don't raise any type of revenue through taxes. They have fought against things such as money for jobs, the Affordable Health Care Act, and affordable housing. There are just so many things.

But then it gets to basic moral things that don't concern what party label or how you vote. It is just what happens to a person when the only thing that they are relying on is unemployment compensation. What happens when 1.3 million of these people no longer get that check?

Well, I can tell you because, unfortunately, I don't come from a wealthy district. Sometimes they can't pay their rent. Sometimes they get evicted. Sometimes they can't get to their job. Sometimes their car notes aren't paid. And then we find people drifting into poverty. And that's where we really pay—not only in the misery and the pain of hardworking Americans, but we pay in terms of welfare.

Please, Republicans, pass this to give some assistance for the 1.3 million Americans.

 □ 1630

 PASSAGE OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today the House took a positive step towards restoring fiscal discipline in Washington with passage of the Consolidated Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2014.

In years past, Congress has relied on continuing resolutions, which is no way to run the government, and it cedes all spending decisions to the White House.

Alternatively, this measure restores the role invested by the Constitution in the legislative branch, the power of the purse, the ability to authorize and appropriate public money for the national government.

Furthermore, the bill reduces regulatory burdens, protects our national security, and enforces stringent oversight of the executive branch.

The bill protects our constituents from arbitrary and drastic flood insurance rate increases, maintains pro-life policies, and protects Second Amendment rights.

The bill creates efficiency by eliminating areas of waste but also makes critical investments in areas most in need.

Congressman JIM LANGEVIN of Rhode Island and I, coauthors of the bipartisan Career and Technical Education Cau-

ing career and technical education. This bill increases funding for CTE programs by \$52 million.

I want to thank my colleagues for their work and call on the Senate to pass this important bill.

 ADDRESSING FOOD INSECURITY

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to plead for the restoration of food programs like SNAP that have been targeted for reduction by billions of dollars due to sequestration and direct cuts.

In 2013, according to the Houston Food Bank's "Map the Meal Gap" report, the overall food insecurity for Houston Food Bank's eight-county service area was 18.5 percent, and children's food insecurity was 24.2 percent.

The Shriver Report just issued indicated that there are some 48 million women living in poverty and 22 million children.

The Houston Food Bank reports that 415,000 children, or one in four children in their service area, are food-insecure, and when we had a meeting with the chronically unemployed, the food bank acknowledged that the social network is overworked and over-serviced, although I know they will work to do their best.

11,000 more children are food-insecure than in this year, and 21,000 more adults are food-insecure.

That is why I am introducing H.R. 3888, the New Chance For a New Start Life Act of 2014, to train the chronically unemployed, some 37.7 percent of the unemployed.

I also want to salute, Mr. Speaker, the Alpha Kappa Alphas. This is their Founder's Day on January 15, as well as the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. In their name, let us do for those who need.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on the importance of two of our nation's safety net programs—unemployment insurance and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program known as SNAP.

Last month I held an event at the Career and Recovery Resources Center in my district to draw attention to the 1.3 million people nationwide who lost their emergency federal unemployment insurance, which includes 12,000 unemployed job hunters in Houston.

At that event nonprofit social service organizations expressed their concern that their resources were not adequate to serve all of those who live day to day on the tattered edges of our nation's income, housing, food, and medical care safety net programs.

The churches, nonprofits, and social service organizations that run food pantries and assistance programs for the poor are desperate.

They do not have, nor can they find, funding to meet the needs of the millions of people who are stripped of resources because of cuts

to federal programs that are poverty prevention and life sustaining.

Each week an additional 4,112 Texans will lose their unemployment insurance benefits—this is an emergency.

Because Food programs like SNAP have been targeted for reduction in the billions of dollars due to Sequestration and direct cuts to the program unemployment insurance has come to be a vital resource for families—especially those with children or people who are chronically ill.

In 2013, according to the Houston Food Bank's "Map the Meal Gap" report the overall food insecurity for the Houston Food Bank eight-county service area was 18.5%; and children's food insecurity was 24.2%.

The Houston Food Bank reports that 415,030 children or 1 in 4 children in their service area are food insecure.

In 2013 data shows: 11,000 more children are food insecure than in the year before; and, 21,500 more adults are food insecure than in the year before. Based on family income more than one third of food insecure children in the Houston Food Bank service area are not eligible for federal food assistance programs.

HOUSTON

In Harris County, Texas, where the city of Houston is located—59% of those who are income-eligible for SNAP benefits participate in the Program.

Almost 500,000 individuals who are eligible to participate in SNAP do not receive food assistance.

This means that almost \$700 million in SNAP benefits that should be going to children, elderly, and their families each year is lost.

This means that more than \$1 Billion in SNAP-generated local economic activity is lost to Harris County businesses each year.

TEXAS

Before the November 1st, 2013, cuts to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program:

The Texas food insecurity rate was 27.6% making more than one in four Texas children food insecure. Six of the ten counties with the highest rates of child food insecurity in the nation are in Texas; in all of these counties more than 1 in 3 children are hungry. Seventeen counties in the U.S. have more than 100,000 food insecure children—five of these counties are in Texas.

In Texas, some 66% of income-eligible individuals participate in SNAP.

2 million individuals who are income-eligible for SNAP do not participate.

More than \$3 billion in SNAP benefits to purchase food are lost to Texas children, elderly, and their families each year.

More than \$5.5 billion in SNAP-generated local economic activity is lost to communities across the State of Texas each year.

NATIONAL

This is no time to deny even more American children, seniors, and their families, access to food programs for which they are eligible.

Even before the November cuts to SNAP, the national child food insecurity rate was 22%.

These cuts joined with the disruption of emergency insurance benefits will mean more people will be in need of food assistance under SNAP not less.

The cuts to SNAP and those the programs have already incurred are putting lives at risk—especially those of children, elderly, disabled, and chronically ill who must have healthy food each day.

Mr. Speaker, I call on my colleagues to take up emergency legislation to restore unemployment insurance to those who through no fault of their own are still seeking employment.

Not acting will harm small businesses and fragile local economies as well as the ability of local aid agencies to meet the needs of those who seek their assistance.

THE MARCH FOR LIFE

(Mr. SHUSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, our Founders understood that all human beings are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights. The most important of these rights is the right to life.

Next week is the March for Life, the largest pro-life demonstration in the world. It has been over 40 years since the tragedy of Roe v. Wade, and the March for Life has brought together pro-life advocates every year since.

The March for Life is an important demonstration of our ongoing commitment to being advocates for those who cannot advocate for themselves.

Congress has made critical gains in the fight to protect life, but there is still work that must be done. We have a duty to stand and fight for the protection of the unborn, and I believe that life begins at conception and should be protected at all stages.

Every day, more and more Americans join us in this battle to protect life, and the movement to protect the unborn grows stronger each year.

We must continue to build on the gains that have been made and work towards building a future where the sanctity of life is upheld across the Nation.

LET'S NOT CUT SNAP

(DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, you know, the Good Book says that man does not live by bread alone, but I can tell you, if you don't have any, and if you don't have any milk, and you don't have any baby food, and you don't have all of those essentials that provide good nutrition, then you don't live healthy.

I urge my colleagues, let's not cut SNAP. Let's not take food out of the mouths of those who are hungry. Let's make sure that they can not only have bread, but milk and cheese and everything else that goes with it.

MARCH FOR LIFE

(Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the 41st anniversary of Roe v. Wade. Every year, on January 22, students come to Washington, D.C., and host a rally on the National Mall to celebrate life.

To me, the March for Life means renewed hope and faith in our Nation's young people, as I see hundreds, many from parishes just like mine, come to our Nation's Capital to stand for life.

I want to recognize all the groups from Illinois, including my former priest, Father Dan Willenborg, from my district in Nokomis, Illinois, and his group of 160 students who will travel almost 800 miles to participate in next week's March for Life.

I am praying for safe travels, and I wish I could be here with you.

As a father of a 16-year-old daughter and 13-year-old twin boys, I want to thank our youth for their commitment to life. I hope my children have the same opportunity to come to Washington to stand up for what they believe in.

TENNESSEE EDUCATION LOTTERY

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, before I was elected to Congress I served 24 years in the Tennessee State Senate. For 20 of those years I worked hard to create a Tennessee education lottery, an opportunity for students to go to college and come out without a debt and without having to have a job when they were in college to succeed.

Next Monday will be the 10th anniversary of the Tennessee Education Lottery. It has raised over \$2.8 billion for education, yet, with education costs rising, it is still not enough.

We, in Congress, need to work hard to make sure that Pell Grants increase and that Pell Grants go to students at not-for-profit schools and those for-profit schools that graduate students and get them gainful employment.

Ladders of opportunity for the middle class are paved through education. The Tennessee Education Lottery is one of those ways.

I continue my work in Congress working for Pell Grants and other opportunities to see that monies are efficiently channeled to students to give them an opportunity to improve their lives.

WATER RESOURCES IN NEW MEXICO

(Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico asked and was given

permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, in Western States like New Mexico, where we continue to endure severe drought, it has become clear that water is a resource that can no longer be taken for granted.

Instead, we must recognize just how essential it is for households, for businesses, for the environment, for jobs, for life, and we must rise to the challenge because New Mexico can and should be the next innovation hub for water management technology.

New Mexico is reported to have approximately 15.4 billion acre feet of brackish water. That is enough to sustain 3 million people for 300 years.

Our communities could greatly benefit from investments in desalination technology, which would create a new water supply for our municipalities, businesses and industry, while also leading to more jobs and more economic development.

Mr. Speaker, we must continue investing in water technology initiatives, not only to better manage existing water resources but to unlock alternative water resources.

I eagerly anticipate the input from my constituents and colleagues as we set a dynamic course that will demonstrate to the region, to the country, and the world that New Mexico can respond to adversity and become a leader in water resources management.

THE CLOCK IS TICKING

(Mr. PETERS of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PETERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because thousands of folks in my home State of Michigan are looking for work, and Washington is making their job search much harder.

The failure of Congress to find common ground to extend unemployment insurance is shameful when so many families are desperately trying to make ends meet while struggling to find work.

Tomorrow Congress will leave for a 10-day recess while another 100,000 Americans lose their lifeline and will be left out in the cold. This is simply unacceptable.

I am circulating a letter calling on Speaker BOEHNER to cancel this recess until unemployment insurance is extended. Over 90 of my colleagues have already signed on, and we are all prepared to stay in Washington to get this done.

Extending unemployment benefits has a proven economic return. It is the right thing to do for Michigan families, for families all across our country, and for our economy.

The clock is ticking. Let's cancel this recess now and get to work.

THE PRO-LIFE CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRAMER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of our Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), my good friend and colleague.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, CHRIS SMITH, for his leadership on developing this hour, and all of my colleagues who are here to speak on this very important issue.

This week marks the 41st anniversary of a Supreme Court decision which has denied 56 million children the right to life and denied the people of this Nation the ability to govern their country in a manner that aligns with their conscience. I thank my fellow Members for speaking today and marking this somber occasion.

Life is a gift from God and should be cherished. It is my strong belief that life begins at conception, and few things demean the sanctity of human life more than elective abortion. The unborn are the most innocent members of our society, and the fact that their right to exist has not been recognized in 41 years is a stain on our Nation's character.

As members of the Pro-Life Caucus, we have worked to eliminate taxpayer funding for abortion, fought to preserve pro-life health care providers' rights of conscience. We have followed medical research that indicates infants can feel pain in the womb as early as the 20th week of pregnancy and passed legislation that would eliminate abortion after that time.

These are worthy pieces of legislation, but, Mr. Speaker, more must be done. I hope that the day will soon come when the Supreme Court sees fit to overturn Roe and allow the people the ability to eliminate the practice of elective abortion entirely.

For as long as I have the privilege of serving in Congress, I will work to ensure unborn children, the most vulnerable members of our society, are protected.

I thank my fellow Members here today who share that goal. Let us con-

tinue to work for the protection of innocent life.

I thank my colleague again, Mr. SMITH, from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I want to thank the gentlelady from North Carolina for her very eloquent remarks and for her leadership on behalf of the unborn and their mothers.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Mrs. ROBY).

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his leadership in the Pro-Life Caucus and for organizing today's discussion.

Of course, next week will mark 41 years since the landmark Supreme Court decision in Roe v. Wade, and since then, approximately 56 million unborn children have been aborted in the United States—56 million unborn children aborted.

Recently, important legislative actions have been taken to defend the unborn and protect women from the brutality of late-term abortions. These include measures to tighten restrictions and raise health and safety standards for abortion providers.

As we fight to increase protection for life under the law, I believe it is equally as important to promote the respect for life, emphasizing adoption as a loving alternative to abortion.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to highlight a very special organization in my State called AGAPE. AGAPE provides adoption services, counseling and outreach programs to mothers-to-be across central Alabama.

Talk to anyone who has gone through either side of the adoption process, and they will tell you how challenging it is, and that is where AGAPE comes in.

□ 1645

AGAPE is there to find permanent nurturing families for children and to make sure all involved in the adoption process have the support they need. It is groups like AGAPE that help a woman with an unplanned pregnancy know about the loving, nonjudgmental way adoption works.

It is groups like AGAPE that give children the hope and opportunity to grow up healthy and happy. It is groups like AGAPE that make it possible for families who don't think they can ever have children to experience the unique blessing of adoption and be made whole.

Mr. Speaker, adoption is humanity's recognition of the miracle of life, an affirmation that every life matters and that each person has value in this world.

As we here amongst my colleagues today reaffirm our commitment to protect life under the law, let us also take this opportunity to promote life by supporting birth mothers, adoptive parents, and organizations like AGAPE that connect them.

I, again, thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for his leadership.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mrs. ROBY, thank you very much for, again, underscoring the viable option that is available and that is far too seldom selected, and that is the loving option of adoption.

I now yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA).

Mr. LATTA. I appreciate the gentleman from New Jersey for his leadership on this all important issue and for the time here today.

Mr. Speaker, next Wednesday, thousands from across the country, including hundreds of my constituents from northwest and west central Ohio who support the lives of the unborn, will gather in Washington, D.C., in recognition of the 41st anniversary of the Supreme Court's *Roe v. Wade* decision.

While the March for Life represents a somber occasion to reflect on the tens of millions of lives lost and the harm to women and families that has needlessly come about as the result of legalized abortion, it also represents an opportunity to strengthen our voices and renew our efforts in support for life across the country.

We must make certain that our fight does not end here with the march. We must continue to be daily engaged and vigilant in protecting and defending the right to life of unborn children and ensure that Federal policies that openly seek to threaten those rights or curb them through limitations or veiled assaults on the exercise of conscience rights are defeated. Let us not forget that the preamble to our Declaration of Independence proclaims that life is our first absolute right.

Thank you to the tens of thousands of Americans who spend their time and continue to dedicate their efforts to this vitally important cause. I am committed to fighting with you in defending the sanctity of life.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. LATTA, thank you very much for your leadership and for your compassion for the weakest and most vulnerable.

I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois, DAN LIPINSKI, the cochair of the Congressional Pro-Life Caucus.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by thanking Chairman SMITH for all the work that he does, not just on this issue of protecting life of the unborn here in the United States but on human rights around the world.

We all know that the first human right is the right to life, without which nothing else is possible. I am very proud to support the legislation the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) talked about that we are trying to move forward here in the House, to protect life. What a large majority of the American people want to do is to stop taxpayer funding of abortion.

Today I want to talk about what is going on outside of the Capitol. Next

week we have the March for Life here in Washington. Many people thought 41 years ago, with *Roe v. Wade*, that it was over, that the decision had been made and that there would be abortion and abortion on-demand here in the United States forever. But a year later, there was the first March for Life; now, the 40th March for Life. We will see hundreds of thousands of Americans come out here, so many young people coming out here to show their support for life, and I want to thank them for taking the time, making the effort to come out and speak for those who can't speak for themselves. I will be here next week to address the crowd before the march.

In Chicago this coming Sunday, there will be tens of thousands who can't go to Washington who will be out for a March for Life. I will be there to address the crowd and, again, call for all of our leaders to embrace life and protect life.

The gentlewoman from Alabama (Mrs. ROBY) talked about the other things that people are doing in the pro-life movement that is just so vitally important because it is not just about legislation. It is just not about protecting life through law, which we must do, but it is about adoption. Mrs. ROBY talked very eloquently about all those who are involved in adoption out there, the tens of thousands who give their time, give their lives to adopt babies.

We also have the crisis pregnancy centers who not only tell women who are pregnant about the option for them, but they provide for them. They provide food. They offer to provide diapers and other things, the trips to the doctor that are needed for women who are pregnant and who are considering having an abortion. I want to thank them for the work that they do.

So here we are, 41 years after *Roe v. Wade*, and there is a vibrant pro-life movement still going on. I want to thank everyone who is part of that movement. I will keep working for changing the laws in this country. We have to change the hearts and minds of our leaders so we can change the laws and take care of the unborn and all those women out there who face this most difficult choice.

I want to thank all of my colleagues who are standing up here with me today for the work that they are doing to protect the unborn.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank my good friend and colleague for his leadership, for standing so strong, and for reminding everyone about the importance of the crisis pregnancy centers, which are a lifeline to so many women who might otherwise abort and make that irreversible decision. So thank you for underscoring that.

I would like to yield to my good friend and colleague from Nebraska, who has also been a tremendous leader

in the cause of life and human rights in general.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. First of all, Mr. Speaker, let me thank my good friend from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for his tireless leadership on this essential civil rights issue, to protect women and to protect children.

Let me also thank my good friend Mr. LIPINSKI from Chicago. Each day, Members of Congress come down here and push and shove rhetorically, poke one another in the eye, and I think America is looking for a way to transcend this political bickering, this acrimony that exists down here. So it is very moving to me that the gentleman from Illinois, DAN LIPINSKI, would come here, join with many of us, and simply say a truth: that women deserve better than abortion. We can do better in this body. So I am very grateful for his leadership as well.

Mr. Speaker, soon a Joint Session of Congress will gather for the State of the Union Address, celebrating our American Republic. We have much to celebrate as a country, but there are also very deep philosophical divides, and sometimes the tone of disagreement makes me wonder what happened to respect for the cherished notion of political opposition and the intellectual diversity that makes America truly great.

Mr. Speaker, abortion is probably the toughest issue you will not hear about in the State of the Union Address. The violence of abortion has wounded our society deeply. For instance, the Gosnell case, which profiled late-term abortion atrocities in urban Philadelphia, shows what can happen when people become desensitized to death. Many wounds of abortion are invisible, but they are no less real.

Mr. Speaker, so many persons are hurt by the act of abortion. They suffer silently when the culture that enticed them into an irreversible choice turns its back and refuses to acknowledge their pain.

Mr. Speaker, with that said, there is also some good news. Those who have been hurt by abortion are speaking out. They are silent no more. Advancements in ultrasound technology are also providing a window on the delicate beauty of human life in the womb. Mr. Speaker, droves of young people are responding to the truth of science. They are increasingly pro-life, and many are coming here next week to celebrate that beautiful gift of life at the March for Life. These young people are recognizing that the womb is a sacred place where children should be safe. They believe that we should do everything possible to save both the mother and her child. They refuse to choose between mothers and their children. They are also not naive about the difficulties that some vulnerable women face when they find themselves pregnant, alone, or worse—threatened, coerced by an

uncaring boyfriend, or worse yet, a medical doctor, into having an abortion.

To those of you who do not stand with us, I would like to say this: I offer a hand of friendship. I am pro-life. I believe that women deserve better than abortion. Maybe there are some areas where we can work together, where possible, to let, first of all, the healing begin.

As my good friend DAN LIPINSKI mentioned, maybe it is important in this area to end the taxpayer moneys that go to abortion providers because so many Americans oppose that use of their money as well. There is one other area that we should work on. Let's don't wrongfully discriminate against people, people of faith or who are of good conscience or who, through reason, lend themselves to a deeply held ethical belief. That does not allow them to be complicit in any way in health care, in their health care policy, in paying for the act of abortion.

These are a few areas where I think we can transcend the political divide and do what is right and fair and just for women, children, and our society as a whole.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank my friend for his very, very eloquent remarks.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota, MICHELE BACHMANN.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Thank you so much to my colleague from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) who has long been the fearless leader of the issue of standing for the sacred right to life.

One thing that we know in 41 years is that there has been a profound change in the United States. We can't lose 56 million innocent American lives and not be changed. Just to put it in context, 56 million means the entire population of my State of Minnesota more than 10 times over. That is how many of our fellow brothers and sisters have been lost through the carnage of abortion. That is the unborn.

The other cost is the loss to 56 million American women, women who have had ongoing precious innocent human life literally pulled from their bodies.

I am a woman. One thing that God has done, the Creator of all life, He privileged women to be the receptacles and the bearers of the next generation. I have been privileged to bear five beautiful children, to be a foster mother to an additional 23 children. I have been a mother 28 times over. Is there any greater privilege?

I weep and I mourn for women who have been lied to, women who were forced into undergoing this very violent procedure that, for many people, altered their lives forever. They can't deal with the guilt. They have turned to maybe drugs or alcohol to deal with the guilt.

The good news is, a holy forgiving God makes a way out. He forgives, and

He provides a way of opportunity for them.

So 56 million unborn children, 56 million women, also 56 million fathers, 56 million who their child is the one that was unborn. I think we can do better.

Ideas have consequences. When we embrace the idea that human life isn't sacred, that it is expendable, this is the result. I know that we can do better. We will do better, and I thank God that with the March for Life that is coming up next week, that we will stand together saying that there is a future, and there is a hope.

I yield back to Representative SMITH. Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you very much, MICHELE, for those very sensitive remarks. I really appreciate your leadership.

I now yield to my friend and colleague from Minnesota (Mr. HUIZENGA).

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. I appreciate the gentleman from New Jersey and the leadership that he has provided all of us in the Pro-Life Caucus.

I am looking here at my phone. I wish I could share this on TV with everybody and everybody up in the gallery and with my colleagues. It is of someone very special named Sloan, and I am going to tell a story about her a little later.

□ 1700

It is of someone very special named Sloan, and I am going to tell a little story about her a little later.

This is an inspiration as I am coming up here today to talk a little bit about this issue. The numbers, the statistics have been shared, and sometimes they ring hollow—it is just numbers. We have to attach the lives that have been affected by that, not only those children whose lives were lost, but the mothers, the fathers, the grandparents, those that lost that and have that void in their families. So, of course, we must continue to fight for the unborn.

There is another story to be told, as well. That story is about those children that we cannot forget who need permanent, loving homes. Each year there are about 120,000 families—120,000 families—that navigate the adoption process and welcome new children into their lives. I am pleased to report that adoption rates in west Michigan where I represent are among the highest in the country. Bethany Christian Services is located in Grand Rapids. It is the largest adoption agency in America.

I have a personal connection with the Lake Shore Pregnancy Center. My wife serves on the board of that fine organization, and there are so many others out there trying to provide those services. Our own church this past Sunday set up a Pack 'n Play. The challenge to all of us at the church was let's fill it. In fact, let's fill two of those Pack 'n Plays with all the needs that these mothers and these children have so we

can provide the alternative to those young ladies oftentimes who are desperate and are looking for a way out. They are looking for an answer, and they don't know where to turn so often and have crisis pregnancy centers there to offer alternatives to death and destruction. It is something that we need to take very seriously, and I take seriously as a believer.

The right-to-life groups where I served as my church's right-to-life representative for over 10 years, and was proud to do that, was able to be that voice and tirelessly promote the culture of life and strong families. I think that is something that we need to continue to do.

I am struck by families in my own church, the Holwiendas and the Meyards, who have done not just one international adoption, but multiple international adoptions. Friends from school—my roommate in college and best friend from high school was adopted through Bethany Christian Services very early on. I think we cannot forget those faces and those lives that have become so productive and have changed our culture.

I was especially touched this year—and this is where Sloan comes in—I was especially touched this year as I watched the life of a member of my own staff change when she and her husband adopted a little baby girl. She sent me this photo just a couple of minutes ago. The caption was, "need some inspiration?" And the photo of Sloan came up—yes, I think she has Spaghettios smeared on her face and all kinds of great stuff—as she is sitting in her highchair. But those are the things that we need to keep in mind when we are talking about life and the culture of life that we have.

Let's change those statistics. More stories like this one can be told. More stories about Sloan and Steve and others that have been in our lives. These are stories that change lives, not just of those children, but it changes the lives of those adoptive parents, the grandparents, the aunts and the uncles and the friends. We are thrilled and celebrate those families that have made that choice, and we pray that the work that we do here can continue to help them make that choice.

I thank my friend, the gentleman from New Jersey, for allowing me to be a part of this.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you very much. That story about Sloan was great.

I would like to yield to the distinguished gentlelady from Missouri, a former U.S. Ambassador, ANN WAGNER.

Mrs. WAGNER. Thank you very much. I thank the gentleman for yielding and for organizing this Special Order. There is no greater defender of the unborn than Representative CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey, and I thank you for all that you do every single day for all of us.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of life. One week from today, sadly, is the 41st anniversary of the Supreme Court decision that made abortion legal in this country in *Roe v. Wade*. Even though the House will not be in session next week, I will be here to join many of my constituents as we march on the Mall. The first time that I marched on the Mall in support of the unborn, I was a 28-year-old pregnant mother pregnant with my second son, Stephen. I will be honored to march again in the Mall in memory this time, sadly, of the 56 million abortions that have taken place since that dreadful day 41 years ago.

That is roughly one-fifth of the United States population whom we will never know. We will never derive the contributions to society that these nameless angels could have brought to the world. Even worse is the emotional and the physical pain that millions of women have endured in the days, months, and years after their abortion.

Forty-one years after *Roe v. Wade*, I am heartbroken for the pain this decision has caused over the years; but I am also hopeful and I am inspired, inspired by the many young people who energized this movement who will join us next week on the Mall in Washington, D.C., whom I will be very pleased to host and to lift up. I am energized that this movement will have these young people standing beside me, and I stand beside them next week when we march, and together we will continue to work towards the day when abortion is not only illegal but it is unthinkable.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you very much, Ambassador, for your very eloquent comments.

I would like to yield to my good friend and colleague from Michigan, TIM WALBERG.

Mr. WALBERG. I thank my friend from New Jersey, again, for this opportunity to stand for life. It will be exciting to have the demonstration, and I say that in a positive sense, a demonstration that is going on this next week, again, of people demonstrating that there is a love for life, for children, for women and for men, who have been caught in the lie of abortion, who have been sold a message that goes against, in most of their cases, goes against their normal, commonsense thought, a thought that says life is something that should be sustained, it should be seen as a blessing, and we should praise that opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, my wife and I have always seen it as a high privilege to stand on a platform and look out across a crowd of hundreds of thousands of individuals who have love on their faces for life, for fellow humans, and for people caught in very difficult situations with a great desire to tell the truth that there is a difference, there is an opportunity that they can

share with others that could experience hope.

Today, Mr. Speaker, we sit in a Chamber that has above your rostrum the motto of the United States of America that says "In God We Trust." And so rather than going on with further comments that I would make from my own thoughts, I would turn to the thoughts of God Himself, more specifically words that were uttered by a man, a king, a very wise king who was very human, as well, a king who was classified by God Himself as being a man after My own heart. And so what this man would say or would think if he were honored by God with that statement would be something we should hear.

These words that King David uttered in Psalm 139 are words I believe that can be uttered by not only the 56 million aborted babies but every baby in the past and the future who experiences being a gift of God. David said:

I will give thanks to You, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made; Wonderful are Your works, And my soul knows it very well. My frame was not hidden from You, When I was made in secret . . . And skillfully wrought in the depths of the Earth . . . Your eyes have seen my unformed substance; And in Your book were all written The days that were ordained for me, When as yet there was not one of them. (Psalms 139:14–16 NASB).

That talks of life as planned and as gifted by God in the womb, made for a purpose intended. And I thank God that I can stand here today, as a Member of Congress, as a father, as a husband, as a grandfather, and as one who loves life in all its forms humanly made by God as a gift. I thank the gentleman for allowing me this opportunity. God bless you.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you, Mr. WALBERG.

I would now like to yield to RANDY HULTGREN, the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HULTGREN. Thank you, Chairman SMITH. Thank you for your incredible work on this issue. I rise today to remember with sadness the 41 years since the Supreme Court's sweeping *Roe v. Wade* decision. More than 55 million have lost their lives to abortion; but after that fateful January, the pro-life movement was born. As Americans United for Life put it, the pro-life movement desires a Nation in which everyone is welcome in life and protected in law.

Many warriors have taken up that cause. Next week, many thousands will make the pilgrimage to the March for Life here in Washington to mark and protest the havoc *Roe v. Wade* has left in its wake. Pro-life warrior, Nellie Gray, started the march, and this annual event has rallied Americans and exposed the brutality of this procedure.

A country complicit in taking thousands of lives each day tarnishes a leg-

acy of liberty and justice for all. Defending human life at all stages shouldn't be a political issue. Defending human life is a moral issue. It is a moral outrage and a violation of religious liberty for any American to be forced to participate in the funding of abortion.

No one believed this more than the late Honorable Henry Hyde. Another warrior for life, and my hero and mentor, Henry Hyde represented the Illinois Sixth Congressional District for 33 years. His crowning achievement, the Hyde amendment, barred the use of taxpayer funds for abortion. Congress has reaffirmed this amendment over and over again.

We must protect this principle by passing bills like the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act, a bill which would make the Hyde amendment permanent and government-wide. No one should be coerced into paying for a procedure that violates their conscience.

Another warrior for life, Irene Napier, is a woman who lives in the district I represent, the 14th District of Illinois. This Crystal Lake resident has dedicated her life to defending the unborn. Now president emeritus of Right to Life of McHenry County, through the years Irene has stood up to the truth that every child should be given a chance to be loved and wanted.

Every human life has inherent dignity that is worth protecting. When we allow abortion, we are really saying that human lives are disposable, that we can throw away anything or anyone that inconveniences us. But people like Irene, Henry, and Nellie and all of us who claim to be pro-life know that notion is repugnant, and we reject it. Each child and each mother is a unique gift. No one—no one—should throw that gift away.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you very much, I say to my friend from Illinois.

I would like to now yield to Mr. HUELSKAMP.

Mr. HUELSKAMP. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I certainly appreciate your leadership. Long before I came here to this body, I have always considered you my personal hero. So I thank you for that continued leadership.

Next week, we will see the 41st March for Life. I have been attending marches nearly for all of the last 20 years either here or in Kansas because protecting life is something I strongly believe in. I have believed in it enough to take part in the Summer of Mercy in Wichita, Kansas, despite the heat, the ridicule and threat of arrest. And I believed in it enough that my wife and I met doing pro-life work helping and encouraging women in crisis pregnancies.

We believe in protecting life enough to have four adopted children. I still remember meeting our two daughters for the first time, at airports of all places. In Miami in 1999, I waited with my

wife, nervously looking forward to that first glimpse, the first time we were going to hold our oldest daughter. In Kansas City 2 years later, this time my oldest daughter in one hand and a dozen roses in the other waiting for my wife to step off the plane with our second daughter. I still remember that ride home. My wife had a bright idea—a 3- and a 5-year-old—she said, maybe if we put their car seats together, they can learn to get along. That lasted about 15 minutes. But 400 miles later, we finally arrived home just in time for Christmas Eve Mass. And what a Christmas gift from a mother who chose life.

Each day, more and more eyes are being opened to the horrors of abortion and the blessings of adoption. Each day, more and more young people are making the choice to stand up and defend life. And each day brings us closer to the time when it will no longer be legal for a mother and father to kill their baby just because a throwaway society tells them that little girl or that little boy doesn't fit in their plans.

□ 1715

We are getting closer to that goal to protect all innocent life from conception to natural death, but it will not happen without action. Action in Congress yes, but more importantly, action at home, action in our hearts, action in our families. We need to be talking and praying with our friends, our neighbors, our coworkers about the importance of protecting life and helping families in crisis pregnancies.

If we want to see an end to abortion, it will happen because the hearts and minds of individual Americans were changed by our actions.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. HUELSKAMP, thank you very much. And thank you for your work on the Pro-life Caucus. You have really stepped up, and it is deeply appreciated by all of us. Thank you so very much.

I would like to now yield to, we have a number of pro-life doctors in the U.S. House of Representatives, and we have two with us today. First, beginning with the gentleman from Tennessee, Dr. ROE.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, before I begin, I must spend a moment or two talking about Congressman CHRIS SMITH, who has been down here for three decades of his life advocating for life tirelessly.

This Nation and the unborn owe this man right here a gift of thanks and gratitude. And I do, Mr. SMITH, thank you very much for your work and leadership in this. It is truly amazing.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I once again, in my 5 years in Congress, return to the House floor on this date, both as a father of three, a grandfather of two, and professionally an obstetrician and gynecologist. I have de-

livered close to 5,000 babies, and I strongly support the sanctity of life. Using technology like 3-D ultrasound has given us a window to the unborn as a living, breathing, feeling human being.

I have looked through that window with my own eyes thousands of times. I have seen human development occur at its earliest stages of a baby's life all the way through birth, which strengthens my conviction in the right to life. I have lived in a small rural community in east Tennessee and watched these children I have delivered grow up to be doctors and nurses and professionals and teachers and to have their own children and families.

Life is a precious miracle from God that does begin at conception. It is our responsibility and a privilege as legislators to protect those who don't have a voice. I will always fight for the right to life, because it is my conviction and belief that we are all unique creations of a God who knows us and loves us before we are even conceived. What a loving and caring God that is.

Tonight we mark one of the most tragic, misguided Supreme Court cases in our Nation's history, *Roe v. Wade*. Since 1973, more than 55 million babies have been denied the right to life. We must make our laws consistent with our science and restore full legal protections to all who are waiting to be born. If government has any legitimate function at all, it is to protect those most innocent among us.

For over 30 years, Congress has prevented taxpayer-funded abortions. Unfortunately, this door has been reopened with the passage of *ObamaCare*, the largest expansion since the pivotal *Roe v. Wade* decision. The Members who stand before you today have pledged themselves to protect those without a voice, and I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to ensure this promise is kept. It is only by making good on this oath that we can expect to restore the trust that the American people have in their own government, and in doing so, ensure that the door to taxpayer-funded abortions remains closed.

I am glad to be here tonight on the House floor with other legislators fighting for the rights of the unborn. Mr. Speaker, I prayerfully ask that hearts and minds are changed.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you, Dr. ROE, for your very kind remarks, but more importantly, for your witness for life, particularly as an OB/GYN and for delivering those 5,000 babies.

I would like to now yield to another doctor, Dr. ANDY HARRIS, the gentleman from Maryland, who works often at Johns Hopkins, and a great defender of life and an eloquent spokesman.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, we are here tonight on the 41st anniversary of

Roe v. Wade. And put simply, my colleague from Tennessee said, the science is just wrong. *Roe v. Wade*, the decision, they just got it wrong.

I entered premedical study in 1973, the year that *Roe v. Wade* was issued by the Court. I remember taking genetics courses as a premed. I remember learning about genetics, learning about human genetics.

Then in 1975, when I went to medical school, I actually did a research project with one of the scientists who was mapping the human genome. I always remember one of the things we did which was kind of neat is we actually took one of our cells and stained the DNA. I still have the picture at home of my DNA.

I remember the scientist telling me, you know, you look at that DNA and that is human DNA. It is not any other DNA. It cannot be mistaken for any other DNA. In fact, Mr. Speaker, as you know, we can now map a person's entire DNA. Any scientist looking at that map of any human being's DNA will tell you that is a human being. It is not a cat. It is not a dog. It is not a monkey. It is not another primate. It is a human being. It is the only thing that that DNA could belong to.

Well, that is very interesting, because of course if you go back to the *Roe v. Wade* case and you read about Norma McCorvey, who was Jane Roe—of course, that was a pseudonym. Her name was Norma McCorvey. She was pregnant at the time with her third child. Two of them had been adopted previously. It was a difficult pregnancy as any. It was a problem pregnancy. It was an unplanned pregnancy.

Well, Norma ran into two lawyers who wanted to overturn it, two ambitious lawyers who, later, she would go on to say she was "the pawn" of two young and ambitious lawyers who just wanted to test the case, the Texas law. They wanted to bring it to the Supreme Court. They told her that her fetus was just "a blob of tissue."

Mr. Speaker, we know much better than that. Science knows much better than that. It was not a blob of tissue. It was a human being. It had the same chromosomes, the same DNA, the same genetics as you and I. Any scientist in the world could tell that that was a human being. In fact, from the moment of inception, the scientific truth is we are dealing with human beings, in the case of *Roe v. Wade*, 56 million human beings whose lives were ended as a result of that decision.

Now, we are going to celebrate, and I mean celebrate, with a pro-life rally next week. And in the end, we are going to win this struggle, because in the end, what the Justices determined were legal beings are going to be really determined to be human beings worthy of protection.

I will tell you why there are going to be so many of the Nation's youth at

that rally. Because our Nation's youth grew up knowing that *Roe v. Wade* is in fact the law of the land, and in fact the law says legally their existence may have been threatened.

Mr. Speaker, I have told this story before. If anybody doesn't believe it, I want them to meet Jennifer. My wife volunteers at a pregnancy center. One of those places where women with troubles, troubled pregnancies, they are in a bad situation. They know that in this country it is legal to have an abortion, but what they really want is help. And my wife is fluent in Spanish. She was raised in Puerto Rico. She is the only person at that pregnancy center in Maryland who speaks Spanish. She wasn't supposed to be there that day when Maria, on political asylum from Guatemala, called.

It was Maria's third baby, just like Norma McCorvey's third baby. She was having a hard time because her husband had left her. It was going to be a hard time to raise that child. She called the clinic, because honestly she was looking for an abortion referral. And Maria doesn't speak English. She speaks a few words, not fluently enough to be understood. It just happened my wife was there. My wife talks to her and she helps her, and the pregnancy center helps her. Maria, who really didn't want an abortion but knew it was legal and an option, gave birth to Jennifer. Jennifer is now in middle school. She is a great kid. I would challenge anyone to look into Jennifer's eyes and say that *Roe v. Wade* got it right.

Mr. Speaker, next week thousands, tens of thousands of young people are going to be on The Mall to join with us to say, simply put, *Roe v. Wade* got it wrong.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you very much.

I would like to now yield to my good friend and colleague from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, 41 years ago, the Supreme Court issued its tragic *Roe v. Wade* decision that legalized abortion on demand in the United States. Since that ruling there have been about 56 million abortions performed. This abhorrent practice remains one of the most common medical procedures in the U.S. It is perpetrated by a perverse logic that a life of an "unplanned" child does not possess the same value as that of any other child.

As the parents of five children and grandparents of two, my wife, Jeanie, and I understand just how precious each and every child's life is. I believe every life is a gift from God, and I remain wholly committed to protecting the sanctity of human life.

Today, I want to recognize the more than 2,300 pregnancy care centers in the United States working to defend the lives of the unborn and providing

critical services and support for women who find themselves in unplanned pregnancies.

Sadly, many women facing an unplanned pregnancy in the U.S. are told, and believe, abortion is the only way. Pregnancy care centers respect these women and the lives they are carrying throughout their pregnancies.

In my Congressional district, we are fortunate to have one of these champions working to defend the sanctity of human life. Life Network has been serving Colorado Springs for over 25 years. Through the support of selfless men and women devoted to a culture of life, Life Network, through the Colorado Springs Pregnancy Center, provides pregnancy tests, counseling, ultrasounds, and material assistance such as diapers, formula, and baby clothing. All of these services are free of charge.

Life Network and pregnancy care centers like it across the world have and will continue to reduce abortion rates, save unborn lives, and provide assistance and resources to encourage women faced with unplanned pregnancies so they can choose life.

I mourn the lives cut short by abortion. I pray that God continues to give favor to those compassionate individuals who give of their time in pregnancy care centers, and he gives grace and comfort to those touched by this awful practice. I will continue to be among those fighting to stop it.

Thank you, Representative SMITH, for your leadership on this issue.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you very much, Mr. LAMBORN.

I'd like to now yield to my friend from Texas (Mr. NEUGEBAUER).

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Mr. Speaker, next Wednesday is a very solemn day in America. It is the 41st anniversary of *Roe v. Wade*; and I think that that was the day that a blemish was put on America, a blemish put on a country that was founded on the principles of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. But, unfortunately, we denied almost 56 million individuals that opportunity. A lot of people use the word "choice" when they are talking about abortion, but unfortunately we didn't give 56 million people a choice.

One of the great pleasures of my life is I just spent Christmas with my family and, more importantly, with my children and my grandchildren. I have two sons and four grandchildren.

□ 1730

One of the pleasures that Dana and I have on our mantle at home in our bedroom are the sonograms of each of our grandchildren, our first glimpse at what our loving grandchildren were going to look like, and a clear indication that life begins at conception.

So my hope while I am here in Congress, and I will continue the fight, is that we remove this blemish from this

great Nation; that we make this a Nation recommitted to those principles it was founded on of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If we cannot be a Nation of life, truly can we uphold any principles?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank my friend for his very, very wise comments and very eloquent comments.

I would like to now yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Thank you, my colleague from New Jersey, for leading this discussion here tonight.

Indeed, it is a very somber tone that we would be here on a very, indeed, sad subject matter as the 41st anniversary of *Roe v. Wade* is brought forward here in our history.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the sanctity of human life. I know we have, as a society, an obligation to protect life in all its forms, especially the unborn. We are confronted today by a culture that takes human life for granted and the sanctity of it.

Indeed, we heard a little bit earlier that since the 41-year history of *Roe v. Wade*—a decision made by a court, legislated by a court—that 56 million unborn have had their lives taken, which I think is really an unconscionable injustice for our Nation. I am a pro-life advocate. Regardless of the political or status quo, I am proud to join my colleagues in protecting the rights of the unborn and preserving the right, the sanctity of human life.

I am a Christian, father of four, I have daughters, I have sisters, I have nieces; a lot of women in my life, our family's life. Of course, nothing replaces the great joy you would have in holding one of your own newborn or those of relatives or friends, and what that means; the miracle that God has given us watching them grow, watching them go on to become successful. How would you want to take that away? I don't understand it.

I know, obviously, it is a controversial subject, but where we fall short as a country sometimes—a lot of times, many times—is that women are in a position to have to make a difficult decision sometimes that they may believe the only position they have is the termination of a pregnancy. At the very least, we ought to be able to stand here and make sure they have all the information on all the implications, all the options, instead of sometimes a rush to make what can be a very tragic and long-lasting decision.

The fight goes on. It won't end any time soon. But in the long-term picture, standing up for the rights of the unborn, as well as the sanctity of all human life, I think is something that is essential if we are to have a belief system in something bigger than ourselves.

I hope we as a Nation can do better. I appreciate that there are folks willing to stand up for it. I appreciate the

doctors that spoke here tonight that are there providing for women's health and the health of the unborn and those already born, that they have that perspective they brought to us as well.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank my friend.

I would like to now yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PITTENGER).

Mr. PITTENGER. Thank you, Congressman SMITH. I am so grateful for your leadership, having known you now for the last 30 years and watched the true commitment that you have for the calls of life. I just appreciate the spirit of which you come and your dedication.

Mr. Speaker, before I got in Congress, I spent a lot of time committed to the pro-life mission. My interest really was elevated about 25 years ago when I was in London with my family, and we visited the British Museum. After a long day, we were tired and we went into a little booth and sat down. There were a number of chairs. There was a little TV screen, and I just pushed the button to see what was there. What came on was a little film about life and about birth and about this little baby. They referred to the baby time and again: the baby is a week old, the baby is 2 weeks old, the baby is 3 weeks old.

Here is a chart, Mr. Speaker, that says that baby at 4 weeks has the eyes and the heart, 5 weeks greater development with the limbs, 6 weeks having the teeth and the palate and the ears. You will see there, Mr. Speaker, about the 16th week the brain is fully formed; and, at that point, at fully formed, the nervous system is in. That baby can feel pain.

So I want those who can see us today and feel the heart and commitment, that this is a baby, and this is the life of that baby as it is processed. The Lord said: "I knew you even when you were in your mother's womb." This is something that we cannot remove ourselves from.

As you think of this baby and the loss of these babies, some 56 million, your mind's eye looks through all of recorded history and what has happened in the period of history that those babies were born and what would happen with their lives. Did we eliminate the life of one who would have helped to cure cancer or diabetes or any other disease? Was that life taken that God had put in that little baby's mind and heart the knowledge to do what was needed to be done to cure a major disease today? We will never know that until eternity.

For that, I think it is a very sober thought to know that the Lord watches over us day and night, and his thoughts toward us are good and not of evil, to give us a future and a hope. He has hope to all. We need to respect the fact and know the fact that that loving God provided this life to be a blessing on

this Earth. It is something that we should consider very seriously, the impact of what has happened in God's plan for this Earth by what we have taken away from the life that he has given.

So I share this time with you and I am grateful for your leadership. As I join with you next week, this will be a moment to continue to ask God to help preserve these lives.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you, Mr. PITTENGER.

May I inquire of the Chair how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey has about 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BENISHEK).

Mr. BENISHEK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the rights of the unborn and to urge my colleagues to do everything within their legal power to help protect the most innocent and defenseless citizens of our great Nation.

I served as a doctor for nearly 30 years in northern Michigan, and I know that life begins at conception and that protection for that life must start at conception. As a father and grandfather, I have been blessed to experience this miracle on my own family.

I think everyone believes the government should protect children—we ensure their health, their safety, their well-being. I, along with many in northern Michigan, believe that life inside the womb is just as precious as life outside the womb and that it must be protected.

Because of this belief that the lives of the unborn deserve protection, I have worked hard to prevent taxpayer funding of abortion. I joined with a majority of my Republican colleagues in the House of Representatives supporting H.R. 7, the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act. Your hard-earned tax dollars should not pay for abortions, especially when such highly controversial practices are opposed by most taxpayers.

January 22, next Wednesday, marks the 41st anniversary of the *Roe v. Wade* Supreme Court decision. After 41 years of passionate engagement, I would like to commend the grassroots efforts of our local communities. Thank you for the hard work that you do to educate our communities about this important debate.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you very much, Dr. BENISHEK.

Just to close, Mr. Speaker, 41 years ago next week—January 22—marks the U.S. Supreme Court's infamous, reckless, and inhumane abandonment of women and babies to abortionists. Forty-one years of victims—dead babies, wounded women, shattered families. Forty-one years of government-

sanctioned violence against women and children.

Since 1973, more than 56 million children have been killed by abortion—a staggering loss of children's precious lives—a death toll that equates to the entire population of England.

The passage of time hasn't changed the fact that abortion is a serious, lethal violation of fundamental human rights, and that women and children deserve better, and that the demands of justice, generosity, and compassion require that the right to life be guaranteed to everyone.

Rather than dull our consciences to the unmitigated violence of abortion, the passage of time has only enabled us to see and, frankly, better understand the innate cruelty of abortion and its horrific legacy—victims—while making us more determined than ever to protect the weakest and the most vulnerable.

All life is sacred, Mr. Speaker. No one, regardless of sex, race, religion, disability, or condition of dependency, is a "throwaway." All of us, especially lawmakers and policymakers everywhere in this town and throughout the country, have a profound moral duty to protect the innocent and the inconvenient.

I yield back the balance of my time.

PROGRESSIVE CAUCUS: OPPOSITION TO THE TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to be here on behalf of the Progressive Caucus and lead this Special Order hour.

Last week, we were here as a Progressive Caucus with a number of our members talking about the need to extend unemployment benefits for the 1.3 million Americans that lost them at the end of December. We filled the entire hour with people talking about the need to extend the benefits and real personal stories of people who have been affected by us in this House not extending those benefits.

It looked for a while last week like the Senate might do the right thing in a bipartisan way and extend those benefits. Unfortunately, this week, we saw the Republicans in the Senate refuse to go along and extend benefits to needy Americans, people who are without work, simply trying to pay their rent, pay for their groceries, and pay for things like gas so they can go and get a job. It has been a very unfortunate week.

Yet in this House, we have tried time after time this week to get a vote so that we could get unemployment benefits extended for those 1.3 million

Americans and the 72,000 Americans each and every week who are going to lose those benefits. Unfortunately, we have had no success. The leadership in this House has not allowed us to have that vote.

So we are here again today to talk about not only the need to extend unemployment benefits but also to talk about a fast track deal that is going through this House, a fast track deal on trade that many of us see as a fast track to losing even more jobs and having an even more detrimental effect on the very same people we are talking about right now who are becoming more and more long-term unemployed.

I am joined by a number of my colleagues today. I would like to right off the bat yield to a colleague of mine who has served in the California Legislature and now proudly serves the Long Beach area here in Congress, my good friend and colleague from California, Representative ALAN LOWENTHAL.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise too in support of the 1.3 million Americans who have lost or will be losing their benefits by the callous efforts of this Congress not to extend unemployment benefits, especially for the long-term unemployed.

As you pointed out, Congressman POCAN, as of December 28, over 1.3 million Americans have been kicked off unemployment insurance. We are talking about—and I am going to speak in a few minutes about the personal impacts of this—we are talking about family members, we are talking about friends, we are talking about people in each and every community of every Member, regardless of political affiliation in this Congress.

□ 1745

In my own community in the State of California, if we continue this callous effort not to extend unemployment benefits, we are looking at over 325,000 Californians losing their benefits in the next 6 months. Let's talk about jobs. People say that people should be working. If we do not extend unemployment insurance in my State, we are talking about the impact of the loss of over 240,000 jobs. This is a tragedy for our country.

We are just coming out of the holiday season. It is really interesting, in the holiday season, at Christmastime, that there was a lack of compassion by the majority party in the House, which did not put up a bill to extend unemployment insurance. Congressman POCAN and I have looked at this.

Coming up, the President of the United States is going to be talking about the state of the Union. There is nothing more important in the Union than having people be able to buy their food, to be able to feed their children, to be able to hold their heads up with

dignity. So, last year, the House Democrats invited as their one guest people who were victims of gun violence.

This year, Congressman, I applaud you for taking the lead, and I am so pleased to have joined you in a letter to ask Republicans and Democrats to use their one additional seat in order to bring them to Congress to let the President and the rest of the Nation hear about the stories and then put faces to those people who have lost their unemployment insurance, to see that these are people like our neighbors. That is who we are talking about. I urge all Members of Congress to bring a person who doesn't normally have a chance to impact our government, a person who has lost his unemployment insurance.

I want to talk a little bit about some of the people in my community—letters, people I have met, people I have gone and talked to. I will just give two examples:

I have a constituent who recently spoke to me about being 76 years of age and widowed. Her daughter is 52 and is a civil engineer, who has worked for many years at good jobs in the construction industry, building water treatment plants around the State of California. She was laid off 3 years ago and has not been able to find work since, even for jobs that pay much less; and she would be willing to take jobs that pay up to less than a third of her previous salary. After her unemployment checks ran out, she moved in with her mother, who wrote to me and spoke to me.

She says:

Luckily, when she and I were both employed, we bought this small house, and we worked diligently to pay it off. She—her daughter—has pretty much given up hope for another job, and I am somewhat crippled now. Between my Social Security and my savings, we survive. My point is that I am writing to you not to help us.

She did not ask for any help. She said they are doing okay, but she knows that so many people in her community are not doing well, who are going through the same thing that she and her daughter have gone through, but they now don't have insurance to do that. She asked me—she pleaded with me—to extend the benefits and to extend their unemployment checks;

Another constituent wrote to me recently and said:

I am 58 years of age. I am a telecommunication analyst. I was laid off in January of 2013. I have worked for over 30 years in this field. Now I need the government to help me through this rough time, and you and your peers are letting me down. I am running out of savings. I am soon to be homeless by the end of March if you don't do something. I am at a point that I would take any job available, but all I hear is either I am overqualified or I don't fit well into the job.

I think we have to really hear this. This person pleaded:

I am not a lazy person. I am out there, trying every single day to find a job. I would

give up one of my fingers for a job just to take care of my family. Please keep fighting to help us out.

Both of these stories tell us how we have a responsibility to help the women and the men and the families in our communities who are the foundations of our society and who are raising the next generation, who really are saying, I have worked hard. Please, at this tough time, don't abandon me. If we cannot provide adequate support for our families to make it through difficult times, they are asking us, if you are not here to help us, why are you in Congress?

When we extend unemployment insurance, UI, the U.S. economy goes up, poverty goes down, and working families are protected. Now is not the time to turn our backs on the most vulnerable in our society.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you, Representative LOWENTHAL, not only for helping share those stories but for putting personal faces on the people who are affected when we don't extend these benefits and do our jobs.

I am glad to be joining you and others who will bring someone to the state of the Union, someone who will be that personal face here in Washington, D.C., in order to tell his story. When the President talks about things like income inequality and the need to pass a minimum wage increase and the need to extend unemployment benefits, I will be glad to have someone from Wisconsin as you will have someone from California, and, hopefully, we will have a lot of other people who can share their stories. So thank you so much for that.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Thank you for that leadership.

Mr. POCAN. I now would like to yield to a colleague of mine who has done an outstanding job in representing people across not just her State of California but this country. She is the chair of our Democratic whip's Task Force on Poverty and Opportunity and has done a tremendous job in speaking out about what we need to do to make sure that those who are living in poverty have equal access to opportunity like every American should.

It is my honor to yield some time to Representative BARBARA LEE from California.

Ms. LEE of California. Let me thank the gentleman for yielding and for his kind remarks.

Let me thank you for your tremendous leadership on so many issues which address and affect the American people across the board. I also thank you for being here every week during these Special Orders. It is really raising the level of awareness on the critical issues of our day. It takes a lot to do this, but thank you for giving us a voice and an opportunity to be with you.

I join you and our colleagues tonight in the Congressional Progressive Caucus, really, in strong opposition to the

Trans-Pacific Partnership. We are talking about trying to ensure that people do not fall into the ranks of the poor but also that people have pathways out of poverty and into prosperity.

Now here we are, looking at another bill, H.R. 3830, which is called the Bipartisan Trade Priorities Act of 2014, which would provide the administration with Fast Track authority for the TPP. Once again, this is not a progressive trade policy. It will not allow for people to be employed and get good-paying jobs but, rather, just the opposite. So, unfortunately, looking at this really worries many of us that we will fall backwards in terms of more people becoming unemployed.

Let me just be clear up front, though, in that I do not oppose all trade agreements. I support fair and free trade. However, the notion that Congress should provide a rubber stamp for a complex free trade agreement is simply irresponsible and dangerous to our economy and to our constituents. They elected us to provide a voice in all of these policies, so to shut the Congress out of having that seat at the table, to me, is downright undemocratic.

The TPP will have a devastating effect on the working class families and communities of color that I represent and that many of us represent. It would sacrifice the well-being of working Americans for the wealth of multinational corporations, not to mention that, in its current form, the TPP would lock in higher prices for popular drugs, threatening access to life-saving medicines, including HIV/AIDS drugs, for millions of poor and low-income individuals and families around the world.

By exporting American jobs to countries where the minimum wage is just 28 cents an hour, CEOs will continue to get richer while working Americans will lose their only sources of income. We have seen this happen before. Past trade agreements have already cost us 3.4 million service sector jobs. Many of those jobs were in California. We simply cannot afford to lose more. NAFTA alone resulted in the net loss of 1 million U.S. jobs. It led to a trade deficit of \$181 billion, and it devastated the manufacturing sector.

These agreements have allowed corporations to ship good American jobs overseas while wages, benefits and workplace protections and environmental protections are really declining and are denied. Rather than focusing on trade agreements that will hurt the middle class, we really should be focusing on job creation, eradicating poverty, income inequality, and improving economic mobility.

In 1980, CEOs were paid an average of 42 times the salary of a blue collar worker. In 2012, that number exploded to 354 times more than the average worker. This is unacceptable. It is real-

ly unconscionable that, rather than building pathways to prosperity, we are debating measures to make, yes, the 1 percent richer while holding working families down. So I stand in firm opposition to Fast Track authority and to any final deal that sacrifices American jobs and environmental protections in the name of international corporate profits. This must be defeated.

Finally, as many of us are talking about tonight, we have 1.4 million people who did not receive their unemployment compensation checks this week. The Republican Tea Party House has totally abandoned these people who are living on the edge. They want to work, so it is incumbent upon us to do the right thing on behalf of these people and immediately extend unemployment compensation.

First of all, it is the correct thing to do. It is the American thing to do. It is the moral thing to do, but it is also economically wise to do this. So we hope, during the district work period next week, that Republicans hear from their constituents because it is not only Democrats who have people who have lost their unemployment compensation but Republican constituents. All Americans who are seeking to work and who want to work and who need that bridge over troubled waters have lost their unemployment checks also.

I hope, for those who are people of faith, they really draw from their faith and understand that this is the moment, that now is the time to think about the least of these and to remember that we are our brothers' and that we are our sisters' keepers and that we need to pass unemployment compensation right away and then move forward and increase the minimum wage and, hopefully, one day, increase the minimum wage to really a living wage because that is what the American people deserve.

Thank you again for your leadership, and thank you for giving me the chance to be with you tonight.

Mr. POCAN. Absolutely, Representative LEE. Thank you so much, not only for talking about the Fast Track and the wage erosion that is going to come out of that for the American people, but for all of the words as we talk about Fast Track and the need to stop it because, if that goes forward, we are going to lose our voice, which means the people lose their voice in trade agreements that are going to have such widespread ramifications. So thank you so much.

I would now love to yield some time to my colleague, someone who has been an outstanding Member of this body on so many issues. This is my 1 year here; and every time there has been a major issue, there has been someone at the forefront of it, and so often it has been Representative ROSA DELAURO. She is leading our efforts to make sure that

we expose what Fast Track is really about. I would love to yield some time to Representative ROSA DELAURO from the State of Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. I want to thank my colleague and just say that we really owe you a debt of gratitude. I know what it means as this is my 24th year that I have served in this body. Years ago, I would spend my days in 1-minute speeches and my evenings in Special Orders, and I know what it means and the kind of time and effort it takes. It is about your values and who you are, and a number of people that you attract come down and talk about these very critical issues, so we owe you a debt of gratitude for spearheading this effort.

Every generation of leaders in this institution has faced its own time of testing. Whether it is an economic panic, the Great Depression, slavery, Jim Crow, the Civil War, world war, the Cold War, there are times when our country is confronted with a crisis that poses an existential threat to our Nation and to our way of life, and Congress needs to stand up and act. The test of our time is inequality. It is not too much to say that inequality threatens the continued existence of the middle class in America and even the American Dream, itself.

The question before us now is: Are we going to continue to be the land of opportunity and social mobility and the Nation that forged the largest middle class in human history during the 20th century, or are we going to become a Nation of very few haves and millions of have-nots?

□ 1800

As Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis once said:

We can either have democracy in this country or we can have great wealth concentrated in the hands of a few, but we can't have both.

The current trend lines on inequality should serve as a wake-up call to everyone in this institution. According to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office in 2011, while the top 1 percent of Americans have seen their income triple over the past 30 years and now make 23 percent of the total, middle and working class Americans have seen their wages stagnate and median income fall. The year after that report, 2012, shows the highest corporate profits, after taxes, and the lowest salaries and wages as a percentage of our gross domestic product in our history.

The inequality we see in America today is not a crisis because some are rich and many are not. It is a crisis because the compact has been broken that allowed hard work to pay off and allowed future generations to do better. As a result, the middle class in America is under siege.

It used to be that, through hard work and access to opportunity and education, a working class family could

move up the ladder in America. They could buy a home, send their kids to college, have money to take an occasional vacation, and know that when they reached retirement, they would be okay. That is the story of my parents—and probably yours—who worked hard all their lives so I could go to college and follow my aspirations. That is the American Dream.

For far too many families, that dream is fading away. American workers are being squeezed. Their paychecks have stagnated. Their benefits have been cut. Their homes are debt traps. Their job security has been weakened. Their wage and hour protections have been violated. And the safety net under them to help them on their feet in case they slip is being willfully shredded by some Members of this body.

So yes, inequality is the crisis of our time. History will judge this Congress terribly if we do not do everything in our power to restore the middle class in America—to create good, well-paying jobs at home; ensure steady, rising wages; and promote opportunity and upward social mobility.

There are many things that Congress can and should do to remedy this crisis. We can stop trying to savage the safety net by cutting unemployment insurance and food stamps.

My colleagues have talked about 1.3 million people without unemployment benefits. And the temerity of leaving this institution, going home for the holidays, having a wonderful time with your families—and no one denies that you should have time with your family, but to leave these people on the roadside by themselves with nothing to be able to take care of themselves or their families, that is not the United States of America. That is not the Congress. That is not who we are or what we are about.

We can pass a budget in this place that invests in our future, in our fundamental priorities—education and job training—but in this Nation of bounty, we can't talk about cutting food stamps, \$8 billion, \$9 billion, \$20 billion, \$40 billion. It is wrong.

We can support initiatives that create jobs and grow the economy, like infrastructure, manufacturing, and biomedical research. We can pass a comprehensive economic agenda for women and families that reflects the way that Americans live today. And we can recognize, as Lyndon Johnson did 50 years ago with the war on poverty, that the Federal Government plays a hugely important role in alleviating hardship and inequality, and we should do everything that we can to support these efforts.

And given the deep hole we are in, one of the most important things we can do is stop digging. Namely, we can think twice, again, about extending unemployment benefits. But further, we

think twice before signing off on another free trade pact—the Trans-Pacific Partnership—that threatens to aggressively accelerate the inequality and job insecurity that Americans are already experiencing. We have seen this movie. We know how it ends.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the North American Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA, and we know how that affected our economy and hurt our workers. So many of us were here during that debate. We cried the night of that vote because of what we knew it was going to mean to workers in the United States.

One recent study estimated that as much as 39 percent of the observed growth in U.S. wage inequality since NAFTA is attributable to trade trends. Since NAFTA went into effect two decades ago, the share of national income collected by the top 10 percent of Americans has risen by 24 percent. The top 1 percent's share has increased by 58 percent. Meanwhile, the manufacturing jobs that helped forge America's middle class have been aggressively offshored. Millions of manufacturing jobs have disappeared in our country. They have been replaced by low-wage service sector work.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, two out of every three displaced manufacturing workers who were rehired in 2012 experienced a wage reduction, most of them more than 20 percent. Despite the trend, we are now being urged to pass fast track legislation introduced by Senator BAUCUS and Representative CAMP to grease the wheels of the Trans-Pacific Partnership. This agreement with 11 nations in the Pacific is unprecedented in scope and threatens to be NAFTA on steroids.

Even the agreement is being negotiated in secret. Members of Congress have been left out of the loop, even though the agreement will create binding policies on the future Congresses in countless areas. We have the evidence that suggests that this agreement will only accelerate economic inequality and job insecurity for American workers.

We are being told that we need to rubber-stamp it, that it is vital. Nine out of 11 nations in this agreement have wage levels significantly lower than ours. If there is pressure in any direction on already stagnant wages, it will be down.

And I wind up with this. Harold Meyerson wrote in a very poignant column in today's Washington Post:

When the case for free trade is coupled with the case for raising U.S. workers' incomes, it enters a zone where real numbers, and real Americans' lives, matter.

In that zone, the argument for the kind of free trade deal embodied by NAFTA, permanent normal trade relations with China and the Trans-Pacific Partnership completely blows up. Such deals increase the incomes of Americans investing abroad even as they di-

minish the income of Americans working at home. They worsen the very inequality against which the President rightly campaigns.

NAFTA has had a deep and lasting impact on our community. It has depressed wages. It has led to offshore jobs. It has meant more economic insecurity and less mobility for American workers. It has fed a rising tide of inequality that threatens to engulf the middle class in America for good.

We cannot continue down this path that pushes the American Dream into oblivion. And I want to say to my colleagues and others—and I apologize for taking so much time—that we need to understand it is not one program here, one program there. This is a pattern that is overwhelming middle class America. Unless this institution has done what it has done in the past to change that direction, we will have a Nation that no longer has the economic advantages that it has had in the past, and people will no longer enjoy economic security, nor will their families.

I thank the gentleman for doing what he does and for inspiring us to come down and talk with you.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you so much, Representative DELAURO, for your absolutely tireless advocacy on behalf of the middle class and people aspiring to be in the middle class. Thank you so much for being here tonight.

I now yield to another colleague of mine who is tireless in her efforts. She is the seniormost woman in the House and the longest-serving woman in the Ohio delegation in history. To me, the most important thing is she is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Coming from Wisconsin, you can't go wrong with that. It is a real honor to have Representative MARCY KAPTUR joining us tonight.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you.

Congressman MARK POCAN, you are such a breath of fresh intelligence and fresh energy in this Congress of the United States. I am so proud of the people of the Badger State for sending you here and for the hard fight that you have exhibited from day one of your swearing in for the improvement in our economy, for the creation of jobs in this country, for the reemployment of all of those who, coast-to-coast, are looking for work but can't find it. Thank you very much for your service to our country and for bringing us together here tonight.

I would like to say that trade policy is the major reason that America can't employ all of the people seeking work. Our trade policies are the major reason that we can't balance our budget.

If we take a look at the additional pressure on outsourcing more U.S. jobs that is going to come because of the recent introduction of the TPP, the Trans-Pacific Partnership—or fast track, as it is called—it is employing

the same old failed trade model. And that model is, when you have more imports coming in here than exports going out, you are in the negative. And when you are in the negative on trade policy, you lose jobs. In fact, we are losing jobs by the container load.

On average, every day, because of fast track agreements that have already been passed, we are losing about 15 American manufacturing establishments that are closing every day. You can go into any town in Madison, Wisconsin, and Cleveland, Ohio, and Parma and Toledo, Ohio, and see shuttered companies.

And what is amazing is, if you go to Newton, Iowa, and go see where Maytag used to be located and then go down to Monterrey, Mexico, you will see Maytag operating down there. But all the workers in Newton lost their jobs. That was a great product. And we can look in industry after industry and see the same thing.

I have got Bridget helping me hold this chart up—I am going to refer to this in a second—and I want to thank her very much. She is a Member of Congressman POCAN's staff.

The fast track model was established in the 1970s, before any of us ever got here, as a way for the executive branch to exclude Congress from trade negotiations. How about that? It is just another overreach by the executive branch here inside this Congress and our ability to exert our legislative authority under the Constitution of this country.

Since that fast track process was adopted, this failed trade model of executive branch control over our country has racked up over \$9 trillion in trade deficits.

People say, Why do we have a budget deficit? Well, a budget deficit is only a reflection of our economy not being able to produce enough income to pay the bills because we have lost so many jobs. This trade deficit has gotten worse every year since the mid-1970s and racked up \$9 trillion—more imports coming in here than exports going out. Indeed, through this period, America has lost nearly—just in the manufacturing sector—7 million jobs, a third of the manufacturing jobs of this country, because of the fast track process.

What fast track means is, when the executive branch sends one of these trade deals up to Congress, they tie our hands. We can't amend it. The Rules Committee shuts it down. They bring it to floor and we can't do anything about it because they have negotiated in secret and we can't know what it is.

What kind of crazy process is that for the people of the United States of America?

Fast track has changed America's way of life. This amount of trade deficit—\$9 trillion—translates into lost jobs. It translates into poor-quality goods.

I tried to buy a coat over the holiday season. Go find quality material. Go find it. I would be real interested if you can. I was just interested in how sleazy the fabric has become and how poor the craftsmanship and craftswomanship. And I know the people making that, whatever country the label says, I know they are paid almost nothing for the work that they do. And we see our middle class shrinking.

And who is making the money off that transaction? Surely not the person making it in some other country, and surely not the person who is buying it here in our country.

Free trade agreements such as NAFTA, which was passed back in the mid-1970s—the China PNTR, which was then passed in the late 1990s; and then Korea, which was just passed a couple of years ago—were passed under the fast track procedure. We were promised these agreements would create jobs and help balance our trade deficits in an effort to strengthen our economy.

It is so interesting to go back and read what the proponents said. You would think if we hadn't passed those agreements, the entire Western world would collapse. Well, guess what? It is. Parts of it inside this country are collapsing.

□ 1815

Let me go through some of the promises that were broken. They said NAFTA, which was passed back in the early 1990s, was supposed to create 200,000 jobs in our country. Find them, because what actually happened was, we have lost nearly a million jobs.

If you look at this chart, the hole that just got deeper, in terms of trade deficit, related to our trade with Mexico and Canada. The United States ended up being the loser. One million Americans lost their jobs because of NAFTA.

If you go to these other countries, you can actually find the plants. I saw Trico Manufacturing, that used to make windshield wipers in Buffalo, down south of the border. The workers at that company couldn't afford to buy cars, much less the windshield wipers that have to go on them, and the quality of the Trico products deteriorated. Interesting. It is a pattern that is repeated and repeated and repeated.

Now, they said that Korea, which was passed just a couple of years ago, was supposed to create 70,000 new American jobs under the Korean Free Trade Agreement.

Guess what?

America has already lost 40,000 jobs to Korea, and all those cars they were supposed to buy from us, 50,000 cars, for the millions they send in here? They are not buying them. They are not buying them. There is a huge additional trade deficit now being racked up with Korea because of that agreement.

So NAFTA had the exact opposite effect on our trade deficits than they

were promised. Instead of helping to balance our trade deficit, NAFTA helped to dramatically increase it. The same was true with Korea.

NAFTA and China, those two countries, if we look at the Mexico-Canada trade agreement called NAFTA, we have accumulated \$1.5 trillion of red ink; \$1.5 trillion.

The same can be said for the Korea deal, and in the year after the Korean Fair Trade Agreement, America's trade deficit with Korea increased by \$5.8 billion.

Every billion translates into lost jobs of between 4,500 American workers and 10,000, depending on whether it was the industrial sector or the retail sector.

Enough is enough. America doesn't need anymore so-called free trade fast track agreements because the model is wrong. It is destroying our middle class.

What this country needs is investment in key industry such as manufacturing, to create jobs and grow our economy.

I wanted to say a word about this big dip right here, which represents what happened after we signed the agreement with China. If you look at the amount of goods that are coming over our borders now, 99.5 percent of the shoes coming into this country come from there, come from countries that have no ability to stand where citizens like us can speak freely, and have added to the angst facing our middle class in this country.

We need investment in key industries, and we know that manufacturing, if there is investment there, at least 2.91 more jobs are created in other sectors, almost three jobs for every single job created in a manufacturing plant.

So Congressman POCAN, thank you for bringing us together tonight. We need a new trade model for America, a pro-American trade policy that begins to result in trade surpluses like we used to have after World War II up until the mid 1970s, when America had a strong and growing middle class.

This is the wrong trade model. We need a new trade model. Thank you so much for fighting for this and for the defeat of fast track on the TPP.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you, Representative KAPTUR, for all the work that you have done, and I know you are going to continue to do in the months ahead to make sure that we stand up for the middle class in this country. I really appreciate your efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield some time to another colleague of mine whose background really is as a manager. He was a mayor of Providence, Rhode Island. He is an expert when it comes to budgets and knows how to make sure that we properly finance government. He serves on the Budget Committee here in Congress.

I would love to yield some time to my colleague from the great State of Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentleman for yielding and thank you for organizing this Special Order hour and for the power of your voice on this very important issue and for the work that you have done in your early days here in Congress.

I thank your constituents for sending you here to fight, particularly to fight on behalf of the middle class and for the families who are really struggling in this still-recovering economy.

I want to just spend a few moments tonight to speak about the expired unemployment insurance issue and the unwillingness of our friends on the other side of the aisle to address this issue, and the notion that we are going to leave tomorrow and go back home for a week, take another recess, without addressing this urgent issue which is impacting my State, the State of Rhode Island, but impacting Americans all across this country.

What is so frustrating about the refusal to extend emergency unemployment benefits is that, first, it puts families in a very, very difficult position. These are folks who are looking for work, who are struggling to make ends meet as they navigate a difficult job market, who have relied on unemployment compensation, modest assistance to help put food on the table, to pay their bills, to keep a roof over their head, and have now seen their unemployment insurance cut off.

This is impacting 1.5 million Americans, so far, and it will impact about 72,000 additional Americans every single week. 72,000 Americans will lose their unemployment insurance, according to analysis by the Ways and Means Committee.

Tens of thousands of Americans living on the edge, relying on unemployment insurance to help get them through as they actively look for work, and they are being cut off.

It is not only painful for the families, an incredible hardship and really devastating; it is also bad public policy. It hurts our economy because, as you know, Congressman POCAN, folks who are receiving unemployment insurance take that money and they inject it back into the economy. They buy goods that they need to survive—food, groceries, pay expenses, but they inject that back into the economy.

In fact, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that our failure to extend unemployment insurance will cost the economy 200,000 jobs. The Economic Policy Institute predicts that the failure to extend unemployment benefits will cost 300,000 jobs.

So this is not only devastating to families and really imposing terrible hardships, but it is also bad public policy. It is costing us jobs.

It was reported today that 2 million children in America were living in families who were relying on long-term unemployment benefits, Federal unem-

ployment benefits, in 2012—2 million children. So this has a real impact.

In my home State, there are 4,900 Rhode Islanders who have lost their unemployment benefits, put out in the cold because Congress failed to act.

To just give you some examples, I had the opportunity to speak with constituents who either wrote to me or called me or I met with in person.

I just want to give you examples because we have heard a lot of conversation on the other side about who these folks are who are looking for work, and some of it has been unfair in describing who these individuals are. So I want my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to understand who we are talking about here.

One is a constituent of mine, Erica, from North Providence. She is a graphic designer. She has been looking for work, has been laid off and looking for work, and it has been very difficult for her to find work.

She wrote to me, and we met afterwards, and she said: 1 month of help can be the difference between someone getting a job and getting back on their feet or falling further into debt and hopelessness.

So she talked about how unemployment has helped her continue her job search, and whether or not it was going to be that and, hopefully, landing a job, or whether it was going to be falling further behind into greater debt and a greater sense of hopelessness.

I met with a constituent of mine, Rhonda, from Rumford, Rhode Island. She is 54 years old. She worked her whole life, sometimes two or three jobs at the same time, just to make ends meet and to take care of herself and her family. She has two children. She has lost her unemployment benefits and is worried about how she is going to take care of her family.

I spoke just the day before yesterday with Margaret, mother of four, suffering from Parkinson's Disease, who has worked her whole life. She said: I have never asked for help from anybody, but this is the time I need it—and she lost her unemployment.

So these are examples of individuals, and I know, Congressman, you have examples in your own district. All of our colleagues do.

We saw today repeated efforts—we tried everything, unanimous consent consideration, previous question, we tried every tactical move we could to force our friends on the other side of the aisle to bring an extension of unemployment benefits to the House floor for a vote, and they blocked us every single time.

They are not hurting the Democrats. They are hurting the American people.

I am very proud, on the Senate side, my senior Senator, Senator JACK REED, has led the fight in the Senate, relentlessly making the case of what this impact is for individuals, for families and for our economy.

It is difficult to understand how, seeing the hardship that this expiration of unemployment benefits causes to families, and what it will mean to people who literally are wondering, Am I going to get to stay in my apartment? Am I going to be able to pay my mortgage? Am I going to be able to put food on the table?

These are people who have exhausted their State benefits, and as a condition of these benefits, they have to continue to actively look for work. So this notion that they would rather get this modest check than have a job is absurd.

Every single person I have met with says, I want a job. I want the dignity that comes from having work and being able to support myself and my family.

For every job that exists, there are two or three people for that job, so we have got to do more to create jobs.

When I hear my friends on the other side of the aisle say we need jobs bills, we have jobs bills. Bring them to the floor for a vote.

Invest in science and research. Invest in rebuilding our country. Invest in the Make It In America agenda to help support the rebirth of American manufacturing.

There are jobs that we can bring to the floor. We ought to do that. At the same time, we ought to protect people who are particularly hard hit.

This is part of the American tradition. You know, on the one hand, we have this self-determination and this strong American individualism. We also have a collective sense of taking care of each other and looking after each other. That is what the extension of unemployment benefits means.

I thank you for continuing to raise this issue, for giving us an opportunity to make the case to the American people and, hopefully, to our colleagues on the other side of the aisle who will hear from their constituents and will really demand that, before we leave tomorrow, that we take action to extend unemployment benefits.

I thank the gentleman for yielding some time, and again, thank you for your leadership.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you, Representative CICILLINE. You talked about the 72,000 people every single week. If you think about it, as we tried to talk to our colleagues on the other side of the aisle trying to get this vote this week, when you think, in Speaker BOEHNER's district, the largest two communities in his district, Hamilton, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, 60,000 and 62,000 people, that is like that entire town losing their unemployment benefits in a single week.

In my State, that is like Lambeau Field, almost the entire Lambeau Field, every week losing unemployment benefits. That is why we need to act. Thank you so much for your efforts in that behalf.

It is now my pleasure to yield some time to my colleague from the great State of Minnesota. Although those of us from Wisconsin aren't always Gopher fans, we certainly appreciate our neighboring State.

Representative RICK NOLAN has not only been an outstanding Representative in this Congress, but he also was elected, I believe, first in 1974, and served three terms when he was first here representing the State of Minnesota. He came back to serve the public again because he wanted to make sure that he fought for the middle class and the State of Minnesota.

It is my honor to yield some time to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NOLAN).

Mr. NOLAN. Thank you, Mr. POCAN. I want to commend you for the tremendous service that you have been providing, bringing to the attention the important issues that relate to the working men and women in this country.

In particular, I want to address the failure to renew emergency unemployment benefits. Clearly, it is unconscionable. It is unforgivable.

As you and our other colleagues have pointed out, it is bad economics, and the characterization of these people as somehow being scofflaws that don't want to work is the cruelest and most unfair part of all of this.

We need to remind ourselves that, in order to be eligible for unemployment compensation, you have to have been a worker. You have to have gone to work every day, and you could not have left your job voluntarily. You could not have been removed from your job for fault.

You were a good worker who, by virtue of facts that you had no control over, lost your job, but you were someone who was willing to go to work every day.

In the 32 years in my little hiatus between when I served and when I came back, I engaged all that in business, and I employed anywhere from 25 to 50 people at all times.

We paid unemployment insurance because we know, in business, the cycles that flow, and from time to time, layoffs are necessary, and I was always happy to pay that unemployment insurance, knowing that these good people who showed up for work for me every day had some protection in the event of circumstances that were beyond my control and their control.

To deny these benefits is so unconscionable. It is such bad public policy. It is so unforgivable.

We are leaving 4.9 million people out there, and I remind everyone again, workers, that they are going to lose the benefits that they earned, that they insured themselves against, together with their fellow workers and employers.

□ 1830

Here they are. Maybe they are going to lose their home because maybe they can't make their mortgage payments. They may be thrown into a diabetic coma because they can't buy their medicine, have to watch their children go hungry because they can't afford to buy food. That is not us. That is not America. We know better than that.

So I implore my fellow colleagues and our Speaker to bring this unemployment benefit extension before the House so that we can have a vote on it. Because I have no doubt that with the heart and the goodwill that is in this House, we will extend them. We will extend those benefits because we know for a fact that the simple truth is, there is only one job for every three people that are out there, and until we put together the pro-growth, pro-jobs economy that we need to put everybody back to work, we need to provide those who are in need and who have earned the benefits and are workers in our society the benefits so that they can take care of their families and their needs. If the Speaker will allow this to come up for a vote, I predict there is enough goodwill here among both Democrats and Republicans that we will pass this.

So, Mr. POCAN, thank you for bringing this to the attention of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you are watching. Let us have a vote on this. We will pass it. We will do the right thing.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you so much, Representative NOLAN. Again, you have been a tireless effort for the entire country but especially for the people of northern Minnesota. They should be very proud of you for what you are doing.

Mr. Speaker, would the Chair tell me much how much time remains?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 11 minutes remaining.

Mr. POCAN. I thank the Chair.

I would like to try to split that time a little bit, a little bit on the unemployment extension, as we have been just talking about with the last several speakers, and a little bit about the fast track bill as well because both of those go hand-in-hand in what is going to happen to the American economy.

I just want to share a few stories, some from my district and some from across the country, again, of real people. I am not talking about the numbers, the 72,000 people a week, but just real people and their stories about what this means when we don't extend those benefits.

I am going to bring someone to the State of the Union speech from my district to talk about this personally, but let me share some stories that I have received. One is a woman from Baraboo, Wisconsin. She is a surgical nurse, and she lost her job more than 6

months ago. Since that time, she has done everything she can to look for work and apply for jobs, and unfortunately, up to this point, she hasn't been successful. Now, due to this Congress' inaction, Mr. Speaker, she has lost her unemployment benefits. Without this insurance, she is unable to afford her rent, and she is in danger of being kicked out of her house in just 2 weeks, meaning that she may have to move into a homeless shelter. She doesn't know where else to go or what else to do. That is a real person from south central Wisconsin who is affected by this Congress not acting and extending those benefits.

Let me read another letter that we got from a woman from Mount Horeb, Wisconsin. She says:

My husband has been out of work since mid-June. He is a union steamfitter who makes a decent wage when working. There is not enough work right now. He applies for non-union jobs every day and most times doesn't even get a call back. He has now lost his unemployment benefits. We are a middle class family. I work for a community bank but can't support our family on just my wage. We are now having to apply for free and reduced lunches for our two high school students. We are applying for FoodShare.

This is going to start creating a real crisis for the programs designed to help those in need. They will not be able to keep up. It's not that people don't want to work. It's that there aren't enough jobs. We will soon lose our house, as we are not able to make our payments. Grown people should be able to work together toward a common goal. My husband and I have worked hard all our lives to make ends meet. Now, when we need help, there is none.

Those are just two of the many letters I have gotten from my district, from people who are directly impacted by this Congress not acting on extending unemployment benefits, as we have so many times in the past. Under President Bush, five times we extended benefits without strings attached when the unemployment rate was even lower than it is now. We have acted so many times in this Nation's history to extend those benefits to the people who need it most, and right now, instead, we are going to somehow play politics and not be able to get that vote.

I agree with Representative NOLAN that if we had that vote, it would pass. There are enough good people in this body, Democrat and Republican, who will pass it, but it has to come to the floor for a vote. It can't continue to be blocked by the Republicans.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the need for an unemployment extension, there is an issue that really works hand-in-hand, and that is the issue that we can see in this body in the coming months.

Just introduced last week is a fast track bill to fast-track a trade agreement right now, the Trans-Pacific Partnership, that is being finalized and negotiated by this country and other countries around the Pacific Rim.

This is something that we have seen such failure from in past efforts, like

NAFTA and the Korea agreement and others, that we would hate to see this happen. At a time this country is still bleeding jobs, we need to do something to help people get back to work, and while we have slowly seen the economy improve, we have also noticed that there are people being left behind. There is a dual track going on, and that is why we need to help every single person.

There are a couple of charts I want to show people, and I want to thank the Communication Workers of America, the union that, like other unions in this country, do so much on behalf of the middle class, fighting for their workers, making sure they have a say in their workplace. It is one of the reasons why I have had a union specialty printing business for 26 years. Unions do so much for the middle class. We need to do everything we can to support the average family working in America.

These are some charts that they put together, statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This shows where wages were along a continuum. If you look at the red, that is where the real average weekly earnings are. Right now, it is at about \$637. Back in 1971, it was \$731. It was more in 1971 than it is right now where we are at.

If we had wages tied to the same percent that we have had to productivity in this country, the wage would be at \$1,183 a week, in the yellow zone. That is what we are not getting. We are still producing that in output in this country, but it hasn't gone to the average worker. Unfortunately, what we have seen in this country is something just the opposite, which is the money going to just the top in businesses and not to the average worker.

In 1980, the average CEO made 42 times what the average blue collar worker made, 42 times. Around the world, in countries like Japan and Germany, it has always been around in that 25 to 40 range. That is where a successful economy is at.

In 2012, CEO pay had grown to 354 times what the median pay is in this country, 354 times. It is this gap where workers haven't gotten that money. Instead, it has gone to that top 1 percent. So we have wage inequality. We have wage erosion happening.

Finally, let me show you something that ties directly to what we are talking about on fast track. When you look at net exports as a percentage of the gross domestic product, you will notice we have had a surplus for many years, from about 1950 to about 1974, and what happened in 1974 was this country's first use of fast track, and that is when we noticed our first dip, going into a net importing country rather than an exporting country.

Then when you look at this, the graph how it goes, there is another big dip right here. What happened around

the mid-nineties? Well, in the mid-nineties, we passed NAFTA. We passed the WTO, and sure enough, we watched our exports dwindle even more.

Then in 2012, when we passed the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement, we were promised 70,000 new jobs in this country. Instead, we lost 40,000 American jobs after we passed that. So what members of the Progressive Caucus and what Members of this Congress are trying to get across—Democrats and Republicans—is that when we do a fast track authority, as explained by Representative DeLauro and others today, we are essentially giving up our congressional oversight to the President, who has negotiated this.

We haven't even had a chance to really see the documents yet. They are not even finalized, and they want us to give a rubberstamp authority that takes away our ability to have debate, to be able to amend these agreements.

If this agreement looks anything like we think it is going to, like NAFTA and other agreements we have had in the past, you are going to see this graph go farther and farther down, and we will be a net importer, not a net exporter, and it will cost more American jobs.

So, Mr. Speaker, the Progressive Caucus today was here for this Special Order hour to talk about two issues. One, the real need to extend Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits to people who need it so much in this country, the 1.3 million people and 17,000 more each and every single day, every week that we don't act, but also to talk about the fast track legislation that is coming down the pike because I think the average American isn't aware of what is happening.

We need to talk about this more because when this vote happens in this House, we could be rubber-stamping an agreement that will continue to not only cost us jobs but will continue to have other impacts on everything from food safety to the financial industry and other things across the board.

So I am honored to have been joined by so many colleagues from the Progressive Caucus tonight. We are going to continue to fight for the middle class and those aspiring to be in the middle class.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to thank you for these minutes that we have had tonight to talk about these issues with the American people, and I yield back the balance of my time.

A SUNSET MEMORIAL IN MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF ROE V. WADE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAINES). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS) for 30 minutes.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, in the coming days, we will have

the anniversary of *Roe v. Wade* upon us. It will be the 41st anniversary of abortion on demand in this country. Now, Mr. Speaker, just to be clear, *Roe v. Wade* was a Supreme Court decision that was handed down that no one voted on except the Supreme Court, themselves. This was not something that went through the Congress. This was not something that the people supported. In fact, every State in the Union at that time protected innocent unborn children. When *Roe v. Wade* and *Doe v. Bolton* were handed down January 22, 1973, America was plunged into the crimson tragedy of abortion on demand, and since then, 56 million little unborn Americans have lost their lives.

In fact, it was this year, Mr. Speaker, that the world learned of the gruesome acts committed by Dr. Kermit Gosnell, an abortionist in Philadelphia currently serving a life prison term for murdering three babies that survived his attempts to abort them. When these babies survived Gosnell's attempts to kill them before they were born, he would sever their spinal cords with a pair of scissors. Testimony from former Gosnell employees described the babies screaming in pain as their lives were taken moments after they were born.

Mr. Speaker, born or unborn, we now know that these babies feel pain. It is an incontrovertible scientific fact that an unborn child can feel pain by at least the start of the sixth month after fertilization, and, Mr. Speaker, very credible research shows that they feel pain much sooner than that.

The graphic accounts from Gosnell's trial remind us that abortion is a brutal, torturous tragedy, yet such gruesome acts happen daily in abortion clinics all across this country. Perhaps the most astonishing thing about learning about the torture chamber that Kermit Gosnell presided over was the tragic reality that it happens all over America, even as we speak.

Now, I know, Mr. Speaker, that historically, great intensity has surrounded debates over protecting the lives of those who, through no fault of their own, find themselves obscured in the shadows of humanity, but it encourages me greatly that in nearly all of those cases, the collective conscience of this Nation eventually shifted. When we focused on the humanity of the victim and the inhumanity of what was being done to them, our hearts began to change. Mr. Speaker, that same thing is beginning to happen in America in this debate.

I don't know what happens when we finally wake up and see something for the tragic reality that it is. I don't know what changed our mind in all of the other great genocides of the past, but it did happen, and that gives me great hope, and today in America, we are finally considering the real question, and the real question is simply

this: Does abortion take the life of a child? We are finally beginning, Mr. Speaker, we are finally beginning to realize, as a Nation, that it does.

□ 1845

We are finally beginning to realize that the brutal killing of innocent, unborn children liberates no one and that 50 million little lost American lives—56 million now—Mr. Speaker, is enough.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this legislative day has come to an end, and sunset approaches fast in Washington. I stand here one more night, and I offer this House what I call a sunset memorial to remember the victims of *Roe v. Wade*. Because you see, Mr. Speaker, before the sun sets today in America, almost 4,000 more defenseless, unborn children will have been killed by abortion on demand in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Mr. Speaker, that is more than the number of innocent lives lost on September 11 in this country, and it happens every day. It has now been 41 years since the tragedy called *Roe v. Wade* was first handed down. Since then, Mr. Speaker, the very foundation of this Nation has been stained by the blood of almost 56 million of its own unborn children. Some of them, Mr. Speaker, many of them cried and screamed as they died. But because it was amniotic fluid going over the vocal cords instead of air, we couldn't hear them.

Now, all of them, Mr. Speaker, had four things in common: first and foremost, they were just little babies that had done nothing wrong to anyone. Each of them died a tragic and profoundly lonely death. Each one of their mothers, whether she realizes it or not, will never be the same. And each one of their mothers is a victim, and this society can't see that either sometimes. All of the gifts that these children might have brought to humanity are now lost forever, Mr. Speaker. No one knows which one of them might have found a cure for cancer. Or who knows, maybe they would have just loved flowers.

Yet even in the glare of such tragedy, this generation still clings to a blind, invincible ignorance while history repeats itself over and over again, and our own silent genocide mercilessly annihilates the most helpless of all victims—those yet born.

Now, ironically, I have heard President Barack Obama speak such poignant words that whether he knows it or not apply so profoundly to this tragedy of abortion on demand in America. And if I could, Mr. Speaker, I would like to quote excerpted portions of his comments, because his words move me very deeply.

He said:

This is our first task, caring for our children. It is our first job. If we don't get that right, we don't get anything right. That is how, as a society, we will be judged.

The President went on to say:

And by that measure can we truly say as a Nation that we are meeting our obligations. Can we honestly say that we are doing enough to keep our children—all of them—

And I'm quoting, Mr. Speaker:

—all of them safe from harm? Can we say that we are truly doing enough to give all the children of this country the chance they deserve to live out their lives in happiness and with purpose?

I have been reflecting on this the last few days, and if we are honest with ourselves, the answer is no. We are not doing enough, and we will have to change.

Oh, how true the President's words are, Mr. Speaker.

The President also said:

We can't tolerate this anymore. These tragedies must end, and to end them, we must change.

And then the President asked:

Are we really prepared to say that we are powerless in the face of such carnage that the politics are too hard? Are we really prepared to say that such violence visited on our children year after year after year is somehow the price of freedom?

Mr. Speaker, is this not the most relevant question we should all be asking in the midst of this genocidal murder of thousands of unborn children in America every day? The President has said:

Our journey is not complete until all our children are cared for and cherished and always safe from harm. That is our generation's task, to make these words, these rights, these values of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness real for every American.

Mr. Speaker, never have I so deeply agreed with any words ever spoken by President Barack Obama as those I have just quoted. Yet this President in the most merciless distortion of logic, reason, and humanity itself refuses to apply these majestic words to helpless, unborn babies. Oh, how I wish that somehow Mr. Obama would open his heart and his ears to his own words and ask himself in the core of his soul why his words that should apply to all children cannot include the most helpless and vulnerable of all children.

When Barack Obama took his oath of office no more than 200 yards from this well, he put his hand down on the same Bible that Abraham Lincoln placed his hand upon when he was sworn in to take his Presidential oath. Mr. Speaker, we should remember that we honor Abraham Lincoln most because he found the courage as President of the United States—in the days of slavery, he found the humanity within himself to recognize the image of God stamped on the soul of slaves that the Supreme Court said were not human and that the tide of public opinion didn't recognize as protectable under the law.

Could it be—could it be, Mr. Speaker, that President Barack Obama might consider that perspective as well as his own legacy, and even eternity itself, Mr. Speaker, and recognize that these little, unborn children look so des-

perately to him now for help? Could it be that the President might finally remember that on the pages of the Bible on which he laid his hand were written the words in red:

Inasmuch as you have done it unto the least of these My brethren, you have done it unto Me.

Whether he does or does not, it is time for those of us in this Chamber to remind ourselves of why we are really here. Thomas Jefferson said:

The care of human life and its happiness and not its destruction is the chief and only object of good government.

Let me say that again, Mr. Speaker. Thomas Jefferson said:

The care of human life and its happiness and not its destruction is the chief and only object of good government.

The phrase in the 14th Amendment capsulizes our entire Constitution. It says:

No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Mr. Speaker, protecting the lives of all Americans and their constitutional rights is why we are all here. The bedrock foundation of this Republic is that clarion declaration of the self-evident truth that all human beings are created equal and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights: the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Every conflict, every battle our Nation has ever faced can be traced to our commitment to this core self-evident truth. It has made us the beacon of hope for the entire world, Mr. Speaker. It is who we are.

Yet, today, another day has passed, and we in this body have failed again to honor that foundational commitment. We have failed our sworn oath and our God-given responsibility as we broke faith with nearly 4,000 more innocent American little babies who died today without the protection that we should have given them.

So, Mr. Speaker, let me conclude this sunset memorial in the hopes that perhaps someone new who heard it tonight will finally embrace the truth that abortion really does kill little babies, that it hurts mothers in ways that we can never express or understand or even fathom, and that it is time we stood up together again and looked up to the Declaration of Independence and that we remember that we are the same America that rejected human slavery and we marched into Europe to arrest the Nazi Holocaust and we are still the courageous and compassionate Nation that can find a better way for mothers and their unborn children than abortion on demand.

It is still not too late for us to make a better world and for America to be the one that leads the rest of the planet, just as we did in the days of slavery from this tragic genocide of murdering nearly 4,000 of our own children every day.

So, now, Mr. Speaker, as we consider the plight of the unborn after 41 years under *Roe v. Wade*, maybe we can each remind ourselves that our own days in this sunshine of life are all numbered, and that all too soon each of us will also walk from these Chambers for the very last time. And if it should be that this Congress is allowed to convene on yet another day, may that be the day—may that be the day—when we will finally hear the cries of these innocent, unborn babies. Maybe that will be the day we can find the humanity, the courage, and the will to embrace together our human and our constitutional duty to protect these, the least of our tiny little American brothers and sisters from this murderous scourge upon our Nation called abortion on demand.

Mr. Speaker, the sun is now setting. It is now 41 years, almost to the day, since *Roe v. Wade* first stained the foundations of this Nation with the blood of its own children, this, in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. This is an important day in the history of at one time the greatest nation in the world, Egypt. It has come a long way since those days thousands of years ago. But there is a lot of misunderstanding about what has been going on in Egypt, including by people in this administration, which also means, of course, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, the mainstream media and other liberal bastions.

In fact, *The New York Times* had an editorial dated December 4, 2013, that talks about the election that is happening today, yesterday, today, in Egypt, 14th and 15th Egyptian time.

This editorial from *The New York Times* editorial board talks about the Egyptians squandering another chance to build a broadly inclusive democratic system with the latest constitutional revisions.

□ 1900

Mr. Speaker, what these intellectual giants at *The New York Times* don't understand is, when you're in the Middle East and you decide to try to build a democracy, a democratic republic as we have here, and you decide to be inclusive of people who believe in utilizing terrorism—there are religious fanatics who believe if they kill innocent children, women, men, then they may have just earned a place in paradise. That is so foreign to American way of thinking, to Western way of thinking, to Israeli way of thinking, to European way of thinking—historically, that is.

As radical Islam, not to be confused with the moderate Muslims, such as those who are trying to establish democracy in Egypt, radical Islam, if included, will use terrorism, will use violence, will use anything they can to take over, and there will be no democratic republic. There will be no democracy of any kind. It will be top-to-bottom totalitarian, a religious extremist country.

I know the editorial board has people that are extremely intelligent, but it is amazing to read these kinds of things broadly inclusive. So they are wanting the people of Egypt to do things like release a man who is acting outside the constitution. He is charged with ordering the murder of so many who just wanted to have liberty in Egypt. Morsi was playing the new version of Chavez in Venezuela; get elected and then pull all power to you.

I asked General el-Sisi if it was true what a former American intelligence agent had told me that Morsi, President Morsi, was trying to hire—take out a contract, basically—to have General el-Sisi killed. He beat around the bush, but eventually he said in the presence of other U.S. representatives that, yes, they had evidence that Morsi was trying to have General el-Sisi killed.

It may be a shock to some, say, at *The New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and others, but when you have a religious fanatic as the leader of a country, even though he may have been—and this is arguable as well, but he may have been elected. When he starts acting outside the bounds of the constitution, then the people have to act. And the constitution that the Muslim Brotherhood shoved through in Egypt after the so-called Arab Spring was one that did not even provide a provision of impeachment.

That seemed strange to most Americans. I am sure it doesn't to *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*. But to most Americans, not having a way to remove someone who is the highest official in the land, who is acting outside the bounds of their authority, it is a problem.

How do you remove the highest leader in a country if your constitution, if you have one, does not provide for civil impeachment and removal of the leader? And Egypt's constitution that the Muslim Brotherhood shoved through did not, because the Muslim Brotherhood, once they seized power, there was going to be no need for impeachment, because radical Islam would be in charge. It is reported by credible people, there are videos of the supreme religious leader dictating terms that President Morsi would have to follow.

The Arab Spring under President Morsi did not yield the kind of republic, democracy that had been hoped for, but this *New York Times* editorial says:

The new charter defies the revolutionary promise of the Arab Spring by reinforcing the power of institutions that have long held Egypt in an iron grip.

Apparently, not realizing that the Muslim Brotherhood had seized Egypt in its iron grip, and the only way around it, since there was no impeachment provision in the Egyptian constitution, was exactly what happened. It was not a military coup. A military coup is when the military rises up and takes over. What happened in Egypt was one of the most beautiful acts of true democratic efforts, and some have reported that this was the largest gathering, largest rebellion in the world's history, reports of 20 million people gathering in demonstration by Egyptians, a country with 90 or so million people.

Another report of another effort, 30 million; 33 million, one report said. Morsi only claimed to have gotten around 13 million votes when he seized power. He said the opponent—the Muslim Brotherhood made clear if the opponent tried to contest and say there was any fraud, they would burn Egypt down. So they got control. They had a constitution that wouldn't allow them to remove Morsi, not to impeach him.

This was a real revolution. Barely peaceful as revolutions go, until the Muslim Brotherhood began to carry out what they had promised previously, that if people who wanted true democracy in Egypt tried to contest Morsi being the supreme leader there, then they would burn the country down. Well, they began burning down churches.

Now, some people when they hear the word "church" think in terms, well, maybe it was like a rural southern church. Maybe they had a trailer or something. This is in an area where there have been Christian churches for nearly 2,000 years. These are incredibly historic places, some of them, and the Muslim Brotherhood could have cared less.

Now, we have plenty of Muslim brothers here in the United States, and so far they say we have been—in essence, their position is we have not really needed violence in the United States because we are getting so much control without violence. But certainly violence is an appropriate tool in places like Egypt where they got ousted so they couldn't follow through with pursuing a new Ottoman Empire, a new world caliphate as the Twelfth, the Twelfth Imam believers wanted to take over and begin right there where the Ottoman Empire used to exist as it began its way around the Mediterranean.

But for those who believe the Twelfth Imam is going to emerge out of chaos, even if it is self-inflicted nuclear chaos, those who believe he will emerge and begin ruling and take over a world caliphate, they know they can't afford to

lose Egypt as an important linchpin. You have 90 million people there in Egypt. That is critical if they are going to take over and have a world caliphate. You have got to have Egypt.

So last July, I took to this floor and this podium and talked about the incredible uprising, how deeply touching it was to hear personal accounts, to see the photographs, to hear and see the videos of what was going on when moderate Muslims, Christians, Jews, seculars were coming together figuratively and literally, hand in hand, to protest against radical Islam being in control of Egypt.

As some have indicated, if the Egyptian people had waited another year to try to oust Morsi, he would have gathered so much power, they would probably not have been successful. It was critical that the people of Egypt rise up, as they did. And we owe them a debt of gratitude for rising up and saying, We are not going to have radical Islam in charge. Moderate Muslims did not want radical Islamists in charge. That is true throughout the Middle East. It is true in Afghanistan, where our allies who fought and defeated the Taliban, by 2002 with less than 500 Americans in country embedded, weapons we provided, aerial support we provided, under the lead of General Dostum who summoned this administration, now called a war criminal, they defeated the Taliban. These are moderate Muslim friends, allies, because their enemy is our enemy, the Taliban, and they do not want radical Islam taking back over Afghanistan.

What does this administration do? It empowers the group that will end up allowing the Taliban to take right back over, when we ought to be empowering our friends in Afghanistan, not with 100,000 precious American men and women's lives, but empower the enemy of our enemy and let them protect their own country. They can do it, but not when you call the enemy of our enemy war criminals and do everything you can to marginalize them.

The New York Times editorial says:

The constitution, approved by a 50-member citizen committee on Sunday, replaces one imposed last year by the government of President Mohamed Morsi, who was deposed in July, and his Muslim Brotherhood allies. It is expected to be ratified by a popular vote in a referendum within the next 30 days.

This was written December 4, published December 4.

The editorial goes on toward the end to say:

This new constitution is equally flawed because it was drafted with minimal input from Islamists and could further crush the Brotherhood by banning political parties based on religion.

All one needs to do is just a little bit of investigation, open-minded investigation. If you are taking your lead from Al Jazeera, from the Muslim Brotherhood, from Imam Magid, who is the head of the Islamic Society of

North America—the Federal courts have said it is just a Muslim Brotherhood front organization—or from leaders of CAIR, which Federal courts in this country have called a Muslim Brotherhood front organization to which is given great honor and credibility by this administration, but if you are listening to them, then, oh, yeah, this is a terrible constitution, because they are not going to allow a radical Islamist political party to take back over.

Now, again, if you do a little bit of research, you find out this is something that Ataturk fought against and was able to overcome in Turkey so many decades ago. And because he was able to overcome and overwhelm radical Islam in Turkey, Turkey has surged to the forefront over the past decades in all kinds of areas.

Now, we see the scary creeping of radical Islam back into control in Turkey. But the way they advanced as rapidly as they did in Turkey after this great leader Ataturk forced out radical Islamist leaders was they prevented those types of people from taking over, and it is the same thing. These are smart people, Emir Musa, the chairman of this constitutional committee, convention, whatever you want to call it, of 50 very diverse people. But no, it did not include the Muslim Brotherhood. They don't want a radical Islamist group taking over Egypt.

□ 1915

I know it is hard for some in this country to believe who read too much of their own press, but banning a political party based on religion in the Constitution and recognizing other religions in their Constitution and recognizing the absolute right of belief religiously in this new Constitution should be hailed as a good thing.

I was shocked—I believe it is article 235, perhaps, in the new Constitution, these moderate Muslims and secularists are so bent, so dedicated to try to have a democracy that they can build on and grow and advance. They even put this article in there that says, in essence: the country is going to rebuild the churches that the Muslim Brotherhood destroyed during their radical violent temper tantrum after a president acting outside the bounds of the Constitution and charged with ordering the death of so many civilians there, after he went so far astray. They don't want that kind of people back in charge.

Now, something that The New York Times says at the end:

In the final analysis, the real test of any constitution is how it is carried out in practice.

That is true. That is so true.

I once heard Justice Scalia telling a group, one of which had asked: Is the reason we are the greatest country with more freedoms than any country

in history because we have the best Bill of Rights ever in history? Justice Scalia can be so blunt and so brilliant. He indicated: Oh, gosh, no. The Soviet Union had a better Bill of Rights than we do.

That is why that last statement in The New York Times editorial is so true. It is more how the constitution is carried out. I am glad they recognized that by the end of the editorial.

One thing is clear: if a constitution is pushed through by the Muslim Brotherhood, it is going to be radically religiously based on radical Islam, and the first elected leader could very well end up being the last until he is gone. Of course, in Iran, where we have radical Islam in charge, you have a supreme leader and then you have the token president that is elected that serves as long as the supreme leader is okay with it.

The Washington Post, in an editorial published January 13, on down in it says a criticism of the current Egyptian government. They have a judge who is the interim President. Talking with him, meeting with him a couple of times, I think he is really trying to do right by the people in Egypt, but The Washington Post says:

Opposition media have been shut down, and three Cairo-based journalists from Al Jazeera have been imprisoned without charge.

One of the things that is so hard for some pseudo-intellectuals here in the U.S. to realize is something that Franklin Roosevelt grasped, even with his unconstitutional actions of interring American citizens, something that he appropriately understood is, if you have media that is helping the cause of anarchy or the overthrow of a constitutional democracy, Democratic Republic as we have here, then they are enemies of the state and they are guilty of treason and they can be stopped.

Some in this country think freedom of speech means—whether it is Khalid Sheikh Mohammed down in Guantanamo or some other religious fanatic that wants to destroy our freedom here—they think: oh, well, you have to give them freedom of speech. Whereas, for most of this country's history, people understood if you are advocating for the overthrow of the constitutional government we have, it is treasonous. If you are advocating by peaceful means using the government, as some are trying to do: Let's move toward progressivism, let's move to what is really socialism, where the government gets to dictate everything, they know everything you are doing.

As I said earlier today to a group, it appears that the main thing George Orwell missed was the date. He said 1984 when it turns out it was closer to 2014 where you have the government spying on their people, taking whatever actions they want, saying if Congress

doesn't do it, we will just do it without Congress, which is a violation of the Constitution in most cases.

This editorial from The Washington Post comments that the "military's repressive methods cannot stabilize Egypt, much less address its severe economic and social problems." That is true. That is a wise comment because Egypt is suffering severe economic and social problems.

We need to be concerned, because what Egypt had become is a social welfare state; what we are trying to become here in America, a social welfare state where most of the country is dependent upon the government for at least part of its means of living, that cannot long endure. It is always doomed to fail.

The only reason socialized medicine doesn't completely fail is because socialized medicine ultimately ends up putting people on lists to get the treatment they need, they die while they are waiting on the list, and enough people die so it doesn't go broke.

A country that is under a socialistic authority, as the Soviet Union was, it eventually will fail because the model can never work in this world.

Egypt tried to do that. You had a tyrannical leader, as charged by many different leaders, but in order to buy loyalty, more and more welfare was provided, and they have severe economic and social problems.

It is my hope and prayer, Mr. Speaker, that the people of Egypt will continue to show the courage they did when they rose up last summer and said: We are not going to allow radical Islam to rule this country, we want religions to live in peace, and they will not live in peace when radical Islam is in charge.

That is why you don't find a synagogue in Afghanistan. For heavens sake, all the blood and treasure of Americans that has been lost and spent in Afghanistan for freedom's sake, and because we were okay with them having a constitution under sharia law with supreme power basically in a very tight federal government, then it becomes corrupt, it becomes easy to take over, as the Taliban will if this administration doesn't change its policies.

Christians are persecuted in Afghanistan. For heavens sake, there ought to be religious freedom anywhere America sacrifices that much of American lives and treasure. Iraq, where Christians are persecuted, and we provided so much American blood and treasure there.

The Washington Post says:

If President Obama believes the United States should sanction a new autocracy in Egypt, he should make the case for doing so. Otherwise his administration should side with those Egyptians who continue to fight for a genuine democracy—starting with those who have been imprisoned.

They have imprisoned radical Islamists who have killed Christians

and burned churches, and here we have a newspaper advocating: let those people go that terrorize Christians and Jews and people who are secularists that don't want to follow any religion, let them out, let them back in charge of the country.

The people of Egypt have spoken in greater numbers than percentage-wise we have had in this country in so many years when they went to the streets: we are not having radical Islam in Egypt. They are to be congratulated for that.

They are a long way from being out of the woods. People here need to understand that this is a big deal.

I got a letter today from the PLO, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, delegation that is here in Washington. They expressed concern with my comments on the House floor January 10. They claim that "U.S. academic sphere demanding an end to decades of discrimination against Palestinians are based on the principle of equality, not hatred of Jews."

Unfortunately, they are either lying or they haven't reviewed the material that children are being taught in Israel in the Palestinian schools. They are teaching hatred with money we are providing. They are naming holidays, they are naming buildings and areas after terrorists who have killed innocent women and children.

I have got a tremendous amount of material that I could use, but time does not permit here today. But I am going to take some time to talk about the hatred that is being taught among the Palestinians.

Here is a Palestinian summer camp named after Wafa Idris, the first woman suicide bomber who murdered one and injured 150 in Jerusalem January 27, 2002. It is a girl's camp naming it after a woman who went out and killed an innocent person and injured 150 innocent people.

A Palestinian soccer tournament is named after a suicide bomber. This is a camp for 14-year-old Palestinian boys and it is named: "The Tul Karem Shahids Memorial Soccer Championship Tournament." He was a suicide terrorist who killed 31 on Passover, and the children are participating in this tournament named for this horrendous human being who thought it so grand to kill 31 innocent people on a religious holiday of Passover.

People from the PLO want to try to tell me that they are not using hatred. For heaven's sake, start spending some of that money to teach love and affection, and we will have peace in the Middle East. As Netanyahu said right here at this podium: If the Palestinians lay down their arms, there will be peace in Israel and among the Palestinians, and if the Israelis lay down their weapons, there will not be an Israel in which there are Jews.

Now, I get it. The PLO and others say: Oh, yeah, we recognize Israel's

right to exist. The Prime Minister of the Palestinians told me that years ago: Oh, yeah, we recognize their right to exist.

As a Jewish state, that is why they were created after the Holocaust killed 6 million Jews in Europe. That hatred of Jews is arising again in Europe among academics in the United States. Shame on you. You are allowing that hatred to grow, and it is fermenting more hatred. It has to be stopped—talking about a boycott of anything Israel. So you want the Jews out there without a country so they can be killed in another Holocaust, or you want Iran to have a nuclear weapon so they can with one weapon have another Holocaust? This is where it is going.

If people's voices are not heard as the Iranian gas chambers are being constructed now despite this ridiculous deal that is allowing them to keep the centrifuges going and developing, then the blood will be on our hands, and Mr. Speaker, we should not—cannot—allow that.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. RUSH (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for January 13 through 16 on account of attending to family acute medical care and hospitalization.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1434. An act to designate the Junction City Community-Based Outpatient Clinic located at 715 Southwind Drive, Junction City, Kansas, as the Lieutenant General Richard J. Seitz Community-Based Outpatient Clinic; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

ENROLLED BILL AND A JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill and Joint Resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3527. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign, and grant program, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 106. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 30 minutes

p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 16, 2014, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4487. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Service Contracts Reporting Requirements [FAC 2005-72; FAR Case 2010-010; Item I; Docket 2010-0010, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AM06) received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4488. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-72; Introduction [Docket No.: FAR 2013-0076, Sequence No. 8] received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4489. A letter from the Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Appraisals for Higher-Priced Mortgage Loans [Docket No.: CFPB-2013-0020] (RIN: 3170-AA11) received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4490. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Removal of Certain References to Credit Ratings Under the Investment Company Act [Release Nos.: 33-9506; IC-30847; File No. S7-7-11] (RIN: 3235-AL02) received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4491. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Army (Civil Works), Department of Defense, transmitting the Great Lakes and Mississippi River Basin Study (GLMRIS), November 2013; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4492. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area — Weymouth Fore River, Fore River Bridge Construction, Weymouth and Quincy, MA [Docket No.: USCG-2012-0876] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received January 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4493. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulation; Clearwater Super Boat National Championship Race, Gulf of Mexico; Clearwater, FL [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0101] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received January 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4494. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area, Gulf of Mexico: Mississippi Canyon Block 20, South of New Orleans, LA [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0064] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received January 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4495. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmit-

ting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; San Diego Shark Fest Swim; San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0786] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4496. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Chelsea River, Boston Inner Harbor, Boston, MA [Docket No.: USCG-2012-1069] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4497. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Inner Harbor Navigational Canal, New Orleans, LA [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0562] received January 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4498. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; Reporting Requirements for Barges Loaded With Certain Dangerous Cargoes, Inland Rivers, Ninth Coast Guard District; Stay (Suspension) [USCG-2013-0849] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received January 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4499. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Christina River, Wilmington, DE [USCG-2012-1085] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received January 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4500. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Oyster Festival 30th Anniversary Fireworks Display, Oyster Bay; Oyster Bay, NY [Docket Number: USCG-2013-0763] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4501. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Port of Galveston, Pelican Island Bridge Repair [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0698] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4502. A letter from the Regulatory Ombudsman, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Rescission of Quarterly Financial Reporting Requirements [Docket No.: FMCSA-2012-0020] (RIN: 2126-AB69) (Formerly RIN: 2126-AB48) received January 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4503. A letter from the Director, Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Duty Periods for Establishing Eligibility for Health Care (RIN: 2900-AO25) received January 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

4504. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Examination of returns and claims for refund,

credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability (Rev. Proc. 2014-12) received January 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4505. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Procedures for Reinstating the Tax-Exempt Status of Organizations Revoked under IRC Section 6033(i) (Rev. Proc. 2014-11) received January 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa):

H.R. 3877. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of certain lymphedema compression treatment items as items of durable medical equipment; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JEFFRIES (for himself, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. HONDA, Ms. CHU, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 3878. A bill to require the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to update a report on the role of telecommunications, including the Internet, on the commission of hate crimes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. KIRKPATRICK (for herself, Mr. POLIS, Mr. GARCIA, and Mr. ENYART):

H.R. 3879. A bill to make permanent the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARNEY (for himself, Ms. HANABUSA, and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H.R. 3880. A bill to provide for the expiration of certain provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act and the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 on December 31, 2014; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARNEY (for himself, Ms. HANABUSA, and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H.R. 3881. A bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to provide for more transparency of the programs carried out under that Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 3882. A bill to require the Comptroller General to produce annual reports on programs under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select),

for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3883. A bill to require the President to implement the recommendations of the President's Review Group on Intelligence and Communications Technologies; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Oversight and Government Reform, Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. PALLONE):

H.R. 3884. A bill to amend section 1311(a) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for the recoupment and reallocation of unspent State grant funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DENT (for himself, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3885. A bill to provide for a 12 month extension for certain Emergency Unemployment Compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DEFazio:

H.R. 3886. A bill to amend the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 to exempt payments made to States and counties under such Act from any reduction pursuant to a sequestration order and to reimburse those States and counties that returned a portion of their January 2013 payment because of sequestration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROTHFUS (for himself, Mr. SALMON, and Mr. DESANTIS):

H.R. 3887. A bill to hold the salaries of Members of a House of Congress in escrow if the House of Congress does not agree to a budget resolution or pass regular appropriation bills on a timely basis during a Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. COHEN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Ms. FRANKEL of Florida):

H.R. 3888. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Labor to make grants to States, units of local government, and Indian tribes to carry out employment training programs to assist long-term unemployed job hunters obtain the skills and training to reenter the workforce and fill jobs in high-growth sectors of the economy; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CROWLEY (for himself and Mr. CHABOT):

H.R. 3889. A bill to place conditions on assistance to the Government of Burma; to the

Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAULSEN (for himself and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 3890. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Medicare Better Care Program to provide integrated care for Medicare beneficiaries with chronic conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 3891. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to award Urban Area Security Initiative grants to nonprofit organizations not located in high-risk urban areas; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida (for herself, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 3892. A bill to establish student loan borrowers' rights to basic consumer protections, reasonable and flexible repayment options, access to earned credentials, and effective loan cancellation in exchange for public service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, the Judiciary, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. REICHERT:

H.R. 3877.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States)."

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H.R. 3878.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause I of the United States Constitution related to general welfare of the United States.

By Mrs. KIRKPATRICK:

H.R. 3879.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, 18 To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Executive the foregoing powers, and all other Powers vested in this constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer therefore.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 3880.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power * * * To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Fourteenth Amendment, Section 1

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Fourteenth Amendment, Section 5

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 3881.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power * * * To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Fourteenth Amendment, Section 1

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Fourteenth Amendment, Section 5

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 3882.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power * * * To make all Laws which shall be necessary and

proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Fourteenth Amendment, Section 1

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Fourteenth Amendment, Section 5

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3883.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation, including rectifying actual and potential violations of the 4th and 5th Amendments, pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 3884.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 3885.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 3886.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 and Article IV, Section 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROTHFUS:

H.R. 3887.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 3888.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CROWLEY:

H.R. 3889.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. PAULSEN:

H.R. 3890.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 3891.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 3892.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Student Loan Borrowers' Bill of Rights Act of 2013 is constitutional under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 (the Commerce Clause) of the United States Constitution, in conjuncture with Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 (the Necessary and Proper Clause) of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 7: Mr. McALLISTER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BARR, Mr. YOHO, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. WALDEN.

H.R. 15: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 233: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 318: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 435: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 564: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 732: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 755: Mr. DAINES.

H.R. 858: Ms. TSONGAS.

H.R. 1020: Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 1070: Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1139: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 1199: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1250: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 1281: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 1354: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.

H.R. 1414: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 1423: Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H.R. 1428: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 1666: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 1690: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 1717: Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 1726: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. HAHN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. BENISHEK.

H.R. 1732: Mr. BARLETTA.

H.R. 1761: Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 1775: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 1795: Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 1869: Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BOUSTANY, and Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 1975: Mr. KILDEE and Ms. GABBARD.

H.R. 1984: Mr. MCKINLEY and Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H.R. 2058: Mr. LANCE and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 2139: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 2195: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 2261: Mr. COTTON.

H.R. 2305: Mr. JOYCE.

H.R. 2429: Mr. ROONEY, Mr. TIPTON, and Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 2523: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 2575: Mr. KING of Iowa.

H.R. 2663: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 2692: Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 2709: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 2744: Mrs. NOEM and Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 2835: Mr. GARDNER.

H.R. 2870: Mr. REED and Mr. MAFFEI.

H.R. 2918: Mr. LANKFORD and Mr. COTTON.

H.R. 3022: Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 3135: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 3136: Mr. ROKITA.

H.R. 3153: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 3179: Mr. PETERS of Michigan.

H.R. 3335: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 3344: Mr. POE of Texas and Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 3372: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 3467: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 3494: Mr. WALZ.

H.R. 3510: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. FUDGE, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 3530: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 3541: Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. BOUSTANY.

H.R. 3546: Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 3573: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 3576: Mr. COTTON and Ms. TSONGAS.

H.R. 3589: Mr. LANKFORD.

H.R. 3590: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 3610: Mrs. NOEM and Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 3635: Mr. HALL, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. STEWART, and Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 3665: Mr. ELLISON and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 3666: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 3685: Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. MICA, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 3707: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 3708: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.

H.R. 3712: Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 3717: Mr. OLSON and Mrs. CAPITO.

H.R. 3726: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 3740: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 3741: Ms. MOORE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 3762: Mr. PEARCE, Mr. BARBER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. BRADY of Texas.

H.R. 3763: Mr. PEARCE, Mr. BARBER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. BRADY of Texas.

H.R. 3764: Mr. PEARCE, Mr. BARBER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. BRADY of Texas.

H.R. 3788: Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 3819: Ms. JENKINS, Mr. ROSS, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 3824: Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. NEAL, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. FARR, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. HANABUSA, and Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.

H.R. 3826: Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. STUTZMAN, and Mr. MASSIE.

H.R. 3829: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. PALAZZO.

H.R. 3854: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 3855: Mr. DESJARLAIS and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 3861: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 3865: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 3870: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD and Mr. HONDA.

H. Con. Res. 66: Mrs. WAGNER.

H. Res. 281: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H. Res. 296: Mr. O'ROURKE.

H. Res. 418: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H. Res. 431: Mr. STOCKMAN.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SUZANNE BENTON TRIBUTE

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Suzanne Benton, Rio Grande's County Administrator and the 2013 recipient of the Colorado County Administrator of the Year Award.

Throughout her distinguished 35-year career as the Rio Grande County Administrator, Mrs. Benton has proved to be a valuable asset and member of her community. In addition to her role as County Administrator, Mrs. Benton has served her community in many ways. She has served on the Del Norte Bank board, assisted with multiple community projects, served the local museum as an interim curator, served on the County Health Pool Board in an interim role, and spent nine years on the Colorado County Technical Services, Inc.'s County Worker Compensation Board.

In addition to her community involvement, Mrs. Benton oversees the county's budget. For many years as the county's finance director, she has managed the budget well despite the numerous challenges that come with declining revenue and increased demand. Without a doubt, her hard work has made the Rio Grande area better community, and she is greatly appreciated.

Each year, the Association of Colorado County Commissioners receives applications from the 64 Counties throughout Colorado to vote on the County Administrator who has shown leadership in their county and community. Mrs. Benton's dedication, hard work and commitment to her community has earned the respect of her peers and makes her a worthy candidate to be named Colorado County Administrator of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize Suzanne Benton. She is an exceptional, hard-working County Administrator whose work has made Rio Grande County a great community, and I thank her for her continued public service.

HONORING PASTOR CHARLES J. WHITFIELD

HON. KERRY L. BENTIVOLIO

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to celebrate Pastor Charles J. Whitfield, who has defined and dedicated his life to spreading the grace-filled love of our Lord.

Alongside with the wonderful support of his wife Judy, daughter Susan, and son Daniel, Pastor Whitfield has led Grace Baptist Church

for over 57 years. He is the longest serving pastor in the history of the City of Birmingham, Michigan. Through his leadership, Grace Baptist has financially supported hundreds of missionaries across the world. He has shared the Gospel with over 172 countries.

Pastor Whitfield's accomplishments will be forever recorded in the U.S. House of Representatives CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Future generations must know of his invaluable service to our community and service to all mankind.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for roll call votes 12 and 13. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on both.

REMEMBERING MARGARET MASSULLO

HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Ms. Margaret Massullo who passed peacefully of natural causes last month in the presence of her loving family at the age of 90. Margaret was born August 14, 1923 in Youngstown, Ohio to her proud and caring parents, Gabor and Elizabeth Vargo. Margaret touched the lives of everyone she came into contact with, and to those who knew her well, knew her as sweet "Margie Marge." Marge enjoyed a life full of traveling, cooking, crocheting, politics, and most of all spending time with her family.

Marge lived a successful life; some of her professional accomplishments included her notable work at the Seamless Pipe Department of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube during World War II, as well as her work with the Triangle Coat Factory. Known for her wealth of knowledge and true leadership, Marge was elected officer of the Bagnolese Ladies Club and the Saint Anthony's Italian Mother's Club. She prided herself in being an active Member of the ITAM Post along with three other veteran auxiliary groups at both a local and national level.

Although the State of Ohio lost one of its matriarchs, her beautiful memory will continue to live on through the lives she deeply touched and inspired. I extend my deepest condolences to Marge's family. She is survived by her daughter Marguerite, sons Alfred and Ron-

ald (Muzz), sisters Irene and Julie, her brother James, granddaughters Ronelle, Cara, Lauren, Genna and her five great-grandchildren. Marge was preceded in death by her beloved husband, Adolph, brothers Steve and Gabor, sisters Elizabeth, Rose, Goldie, and Julia along with her son-in-law George.

I have a very special friendship with her son Ron, and I know that he, as well as his other siblings, carry their mother's passion for life, her sense of justice for all our citizens, and both a lighthearted and joyous approach to life. Her legacy goes on! Marge was a very special woman and will be long remembered.

CONGRATULATING DR. MICHAEL B. MCCALL ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT AS PRESIDENT OF THE KENTUCKY COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor, commend, and congratulate Dr. Michael B. McCall, founding president of the Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS), on the event of his retirement. Dr. McCall has led KCTCS all of the 16 years since its creation in 1997, and during that time has overseen the coordination of Kentucky's community colleges, technical institutes, and the University of Kentucky into an education system that is now the largest provider of postsecondary education in the Commonwealth.

Dr. McCall, a strong advocate for a robust community college system even before coming to Kentucky, was recruited to KCTCS due to his knowledge, experience, and personal drive to see students succeed. As both an educator and an administrator, he has overseen the physical expansion of KCTCS and a dramatic upgrade in the system's academic quality. Dr. McCall oversaw 45 capital projects totaling approximately \$500 million, giving 95 percent of all Kentuckians access to a KCTCS institution within a thirty minute drive. This enhanced presence has helped train the skilled workforce that Kentucky needs in order to compete in the modern economy.

Under Dr. McCall's leadership, enrollment at KCTCS increased by nearly 110 percent, contributing to the education of more than 500,000 Kentuckians. Dr. McCall also established or integrated several specialized programs to provide specialized skills for emergency services and some of Kentucky's signature industries, including emergency medical services, fire and rescue science technology, automotive manufacturing technical training, coal mining, and horseracing. The high-skilled,

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

high-paying jobs in these fields will reinforce the readiness of Kentucky communities to guarantee public safety, grow and develop our local industries, and expand Kentucky's competitive advantage.

Dr. McCall's stewardship of KCTCS has provided the Commonwealth of Kentucky with an academic tradition that will benefit generations to come. I congratulate Dr. McCall on a terrific career improving the lives of my fellow Kentuckians as he enters retirement and wish him all the best for whatever the future may hold.

THE PASSING OF GODFREY FUNK

HON. DOUG COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Northeast Georgia lost a valued community member when Godfrey Funk passed away on January 8, 2014.

Godfrey spent 35 years teaching in the Hall County School System. During his tenure in the classroom, he touched thousands of young Georgians' lives—including mine.

Born and raised in Georgia, Godfrey came into the world on May 10, 1926. He graduated from Cornelia High School in 1944 and served in the United States Navy for two years immediately following graduation. He went on to study at the University of Georgia and received his Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1950. Godfrey moved to the community of Clermont upon graduation, where he met and married his wife, Patty. They raised four sons together and enjoyed 63 years of marriage. The Funks were active members of Concord Baptist Church, where Godfrey served as a deacon for more than 60 years.

Godfrey will be remembered not only for his decades of investment in the community, but also for his well-known green thumb. Gardening was a lifelong love for Godfrey, whose beautiful yard and prolific vegetable garden were well-known and admired by family, friends and neighbors.

My prayers and thoughts are with Patty and the rest of Godfrey's family as they mourn their loss.

TRIBUTE TO MORGAN STEWARD

HON. PAUL C. BROWN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the accomplishments of Morgan Steward, a 5-year-old from Covington, GA. Steward was born with spinal muscular atrophy, a genetic condition that affects his muscle movement and confines him to a wheelchair. However, Morgan's physical limitations in no way have hindered his career goals, specifically, his dream of becoming a police officer.

When the Covington Police Department learned of Morgan's aspirations, they sprang

into action, swearing him in as the newest member of the squad. As news of the new officer spread, the people of Covington formed a social media campaign to dedicate a special day to the young officer. Soon after, on December 17, 2013, a crowd gathered on the Covington Square to honor and cheer on the young officer as it was declared Officer Morgan Day.

However, Morgan's special day did not mean a break from maintaining public order. Typical daily responsibilities of a member of the force, like Morgan, include keeping the peace, law enforcement, protection of people and property, and the investigation of crimes. Officer Morgan Day was no exception, as December 17th proved to be a crime-filled day in Covington. Officer Morgan loyally executed the duties of the Covington Police Department, thwarting the efforts of a "bank robber" at BB&T and solving a theft of the "Jewels of Covington" at Southern Heartland Art Gallery. Morgan even teamed up with basketball star Shaquille O'Neal to rescue a cat from a tree.

It is my honor to acknowledge Morgan Steward for his brave service to his community as a Police Officer. I want to also commend this young man for setting the highest example of courageousness while facing such serious adversities. Those who know Morgan, recognize him for his constant smile and positive attitude. On behalf of the United States Congress, I commend young Officer Morgan for his service and thank him for the exceptional example he sets for all who face medical hardships.

TRIBUTE IN RECOGNITION OF CAPTAIN CLEMIA ANDERSON, JR.

HON. TERRI A. SEWELL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Captain Clemia Anderson, Jr. for his retirement from the United States Navy after more than 39 years of service to his country.

Clemia Anderson, Jr. was born on October 16, 1955 to the late Clemia and Ceola Anderson and was raised in Marion Junction, Alabama.

Mr. Anderson joined Valerie D. Watson of Portsmouth, Virginia in marriage and they are the proud parents of a daughter, LaSonja Tenette and two sons, Clemia III (CJ) and Kevin Dion.

Mr. Anderson began his career in the U.S. Navy in 1974 and received training at the Naval Training Center in Orlando, Florida followed by an assignment to USS *America*, stationed at Norfolk, Virginia. Anderson reported to NAS Norfolk in 1979 where he worked with transient aircraft and served on the Civil Disturbance Team.

PO3 Anderson was transferred to USS *Lexington* stationed at NAS Pensacola, Florida in February 1981 where he performed duties as Damage Control Petty Officer, Division Career Counselor and Training Petty Officer, and while stationed on USS *Lexington*, Anderson received the designation as Enlisted Warfare

Specialist due to his tremendous qualifications. In July 1984, he was meritoriously advanced to Petty Officer First Class.

ABH1 Anderson completed Instructor Training in Millington, Tennessee in October 1984 and reported to NATTC Lakehurst, New Jersey where he assumed duty as Instructor and Curriculum Technical Writer. While serving in Lakehurst, Anderson was instrumental in developing the ABH "C" School course and was nominated for NATTC Sailor of the Year in 1985. Anderson earned his Master Training Specialist pin in December 1986, and was selected for the Limited Duty Officer (LDO) Program. In September 1987, he was commissioned at NATTC Lakehurst, New Jersey.

Ensign Anderson reported to USS *Carl Vinson*, NAS Alameda, California in 1987 where he served as Assistant Flight Deck Officer, V-1 Division Officer and Night Aircraft Handler. In July 1990, Anderson transferred to NATTC Lakehurst, New Jersey as the ABH School Division Officer and Assistant School Director.

Lieutenant Anderson served as Assistant School Director at the ABH "A" and "C" Schools, ABE "A" School, ABF "A" and "C" Schools and the U.S. Marine "EAF" Schools in Millington, Tennessee until September 1991.

Lieutenant Anderson reported to USS *Wasp* in September 1992 as Fuels Officer and transferred to NATTC Detachment Lakehurst, New Jersey in September 1995 as ABE Maintenance Support Officer.

Lieutenant Anderson was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Commander in September 1996 and in November of that year, he assumed the duties of Officer in Charge at the NATTC Detachment Lakehurst, New Jersey.

Lieutenant Commander Anderson reported to USS *Constellation*, San Diego, California in September 1998 as Aircraft Handling Officer. In April 2000, following a very successful tour, Anderson returned to NATTC Detachment Lakehurst as Officer in Charge. He reported to USS *Enterprise* as Aircraft Handling Officer in February 2002 and in June 2003, was promoted to Commander and transferred to NATTC Pensacola, Florida as Officer in Charge.

Commander Anderson reported to the Program Executive Office of Aircraft Carriers in Washington, DC as the Flight Deck, Hangar Deck and Fuel Systems Manager in December 2005.

Commander Anderson was selected for promotion to Captain in April 2009 and transferred to NAS Patuxent River, Maryland as the Logistics and Industrial Operations Director in October 2009. On January 1, 2010, Commander Anderson was promoted to Captain. In April 2012, Captain Anderson returned to Program Executive Office Aircraft Carriers, PMS 312 at the Washington Navy Yard.

Captain Anderson has cultivated a tremendous reputation in his more than 39 years of service in the U.S. Navy, and he is known as one of the nation's premier experts on aircraft launch and recovery systems. Anderson is one of the first African-American Aviation Boatswains to rise to the rank of Captain in the U.S. Navy and is the recipient of the Meritorious Service Medal with 3 Gold Stars.

While I know Captain Anderson will continue his service to his community and country in

various ways, I sincerely hope that his retirement is spent with much deserved relaxation and time with his friends and family.

Due to Captain Anderson's remarkable contributions to our country through his service in the U.S. Navy, he deserves the gratitude of a grateful nation.

On behalf of the 7th Congressional District, the State of Alabama and this nation, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Captain Anderson and wishing him continued success on his endeavors as he continues his journey in retirement. We are truly grateful for this extraordinary public servant.

HONORING OLIVET MICHIGAN
MIDDLE SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. KERRY L. BENTIVOLIO

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the outstanding young men of the Olivet Michigan Middle School Football Team.

At one of their football games this past fall, the Olivet Eagles planned what is now called "The Remarkable Play". The play involved giving the ball to a teammate with special needs so that he could score his first career touchdown.

I am honored to recognize these young men. The selflessness and caring for their teammate is we should all celebrate. The Eagles exemplify how caring for others can go a long way.

DR. MOISES A. CARREON

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Dr. Moises A. Carreon for receiving the 2013 Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers presented by President Barack Obama. Dr. Carreon is a researcher at the Colorado School of Mines. He received this award for his pursuit of innovative research in the frontiers of science and technology and his commitment to community service as demonstrated through scientific leadership, public education and community outreach.

The dedication demonstrated by Dr. Carreon is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. The Presidential Early Career Awards embody the high priority the Obama Administration places on producing outstanding scientists and engineers to advance the nation's goals, tackle grand challenges, and contribute to the American economy.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Dr. Carreon for receiving this prestigious award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of his future accomplishments.

DEFENDING THE RIGHT TO LIFE

HON. JEB HENSARLING

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the 41st anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision in Roe vs. Wade, it is my hope that we will take this opportunity to remember the millions of unique and precious human lives ended by the unspeakable tragedy of abortion and bear in mind the devastating consequences it has had for women, children, and families.

As a matter of morality, history, science, reason, and most of all faith, I can come to no other conclusion but that every human life begins at conception and every life is worthy of protection. As Americans, we share a sacred responsibility to protect the innocent and defend the rights of those who are unable to defend themselves. Often we hear that we ought to do something for the least of these; truly unborn life is the least of these. Let us recognize it. Let us hold it precious. Let us live up to our responsibilities from the Creator and grant those yet to be born that precious right to life.

The struggle to protect life is at its core a struggle to change hearts and minds. It requires faith, reason, debate, compassion, and action. On January 22, thousands of citizens will take action by participating in the annual March for Life in Washington, D.C. Many more in Texas and across the country will stand with them at local events fighting for the rights of the unborn and celebrating the sanctity of life. I applaud those who take part, both in body and spirit, and I hope for the day when all Americans will come together and decide to protect and defend the unalienable right to life.

HONORING JOE HALLETT UPON
HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE CO-
LUMBUS DISPATCH

HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize senior editor Joe Hallett of The Columbus Dispatch upon his retirement.

For nearly four decades, Joe has been chronicling the political happenings in Ohio. He began his career at his hometown paper in Wauseon, Ohio. He then moved on to The Toledo Blade where he spent 15 years and later joined The Cleveland Plain Dealer where he served as chief political writer and Statehouse reporter. In 1999 he came to The Columbus Dispatch as its political editor. Now as senior editor and chief political writer, he has coordinated The Dispatch's coverage of presidential elections since 2000, including both parties' political conventions. Both the Associated Press and the Society of Professional Journalists have named him Ohio's best political writer, recognizing him as a mainstay in Ohio's press corps.

Upon his retirement, long-time readers will certainly miss his straight-forward, no-nonsense style. But his strength wasn't just thoughtful analysis and skilled political reporting, whether somber or jovial, his columns made people and places come alive. His reports from Haiti detailing the desperation of mothers literally feeding their children mud pies and the despair of Port-au-Prince's slums also described the feelings of hope that ran deep in the hearts of people he met. His summer staple, a column about his annual fishing trip, let readers figuratively join him on his expeditions, catching walleye and northern pike, cooking shore lunches, playing poker and ribbing with his friends as this virtual focus group dissected Ohio politics. While he is moving on to the next phase in his life, Joe will never stop doing what he loves: asking questions and analyzing current events and their impact on Ohioans.

On behalf of the citizens of Ohio's 12th Congressional District, I would like to wish Joe the best of luck and thank him for his devotion to political reporting, and the great state of Ohio.

HONORING CITY OF KIRKLAND
MAYOR JOAN MCBRIDE

HON. SUZAN K. DeBENE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Ms. DeBENE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mayor Joan McBride of Kirkland. Joan has served her community for decades in many capacities. Active in her PTA and local neighborhood council, she joined the Kirkland City Council in 1998 and served as Mayor from 2010 until her retirement last year.

Joan is a collaborative leader as evidenced throughout her tenure on council, earning her the respect of her colleagues and constituents. The City of Kirkland emerged from the recession on sound financial footing, passed stronger code of conduct and ethics rules, and set aside BNSF land for the Cross Kirkland Corridor all thanks to Joan's hard work and service.

Joan's passion and joy for serving Kirkland is infectious to those around her and has created a positive atmosphere for city government to deliver efficient results. She is a model for responsive, civil, and effective government.

I want to thank Mayor McBride for her commitment to working for the people of Kirkland and offer my congratulations on her retirement. I wish Joan the best on her next endeavors in the community and beyond.

HONORING SSG MONICA RENA'
JONES DAVIS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor SSG Monica Rena'

Jones Davis, who is a remarkable Veteran and public servant.

SSG Monica Rena' Jones Davis is a lifelong resident of Crystal Springs, MS in Copiah County. She was born on December 10, 1974 to Mrs. Irene Sandifer Jones.

SSG Jones Davis attended Crystal Springs Elementary, Middle and High School and graduated 1993. The same year of her graduation, Monica joined the United States Army Reserves. Following that, she enrolled at Hinds Community College, graduated in 1995 and later attended Jackson State University.

SSG Jones Davis was raised by her mother Irene Sandifer Jones and her grandmother Eunice Sandifer and joined Brushy Creek Missionary Baptist Church at the age of 3 years old. Some of her obligations at church were: Vice-President of Brushy Creek Sanctuary Choir; a member of Mission Ministry; Sunday School Teacher; Youth Choir Director/Advisor; and Minister of Music for the Brushy Creek/New Hope Association.

SSG Jones Davis was a member of the United States Army reserve from 1993–2004 and while she was in the reserve, her duty at the 296th Transportation Unit in Brookhaven, MS was an 88MI Truck Driver and also Commander Driver.

SSG Monica Rena' Jones Davis is married to Roderick Davis and they have three beautiful children: A'mya, Malik and Eunicesia. She works at Copiah County School and is a member of Heroines of Jericho Hopewell Court #118 in Georgetown, MS.

SSG Monica Rena' Jones Davis's love for the youths is well known by all. She shows up every Sunday with a truck load of young boys who enjoy going to church with her. She has been Vice President for the Crystal Springs Youth Sports League for the past 5 years; also she plays a major role with the Crystal Springs Pee-Wee Basketball League.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a Veteran, SSG Monica Rena' Jones Davis, for her dedication to serving her country, community and the youth.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE
OF LIFE ON THE ANNIVERSARY
OF ROE V. WADE

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, next week will mark forty-one years since the United States Supreme Court decided *Roe v. Wade*. Since that time, millions of lives have been lost to legalized abortion in the United States, and it is fitting to recognize them at this unfortunate landmark.

This is also a time to renew hope as millions of Americans continue to advocate for the respect due all human life and many state governments across our country are working to embrace the right to life. Here at the federal level, many of my colleagues and I have cosponsored legislation that would help in these efforts. To that end, I am a cosponsor of H.R. 1797, the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act, which passed the House and would

limit abortion after the age at which evidence shows that an unborn child can experience pain. I have also cosponsored H.R. 1091, the Life at Conception Act, to legally define human life as beginning at conception, and H.R. 940, the Health Care Conscience Rights Act, to protect the freedom of conscience for healthcare professionals who do not want to participate in abortions.

Mr. Speaker, in recognizing the approaching anniversary of *Roe v. Wade*, I urge my colleagues in both houses of Congress to advance and pass these and many other bills that defend the fundamental right to life, without which all other rights are impossible.

BRIAN VANKEURAN

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Brian Vankeuran for receiving the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce Young Professional of the Year Award.

Brian has been a vital contributing member and leader of the Golden Young Professionals since the organization started in January of 2012. He served two years on the Executive Committee, and he is now serving as Historian for the committee. Brian continuously demonstrates his professionalism. He is an organizer, a team player and a great leader. He served as Chair Elect in 2012 and was the Chair for 2013.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Brian Vankeuran for his well deserved recognition from the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all his future accomplishments.

HONORING REV. DR. VICTOR
DIXON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a hardworking and self motivated man, Rev. Dr. Victor Dixon.

Rev. Dr. Victor Dixon was born in Georgetown, MS to the late Rev. E. C. Dixon and Mrs. Lena Dixon.

Pastor Dixon currently resides in Hazlehurst, Mississippi. He is married to Mrs. Lavoise Singleton Dixon. They are the proud parents of two children: Kristy and Stephen; three grandchildren: Bralon, Branson and Bria; and a son-in-law, Reginald Robinson.

Pastor Dixon is a very dedicated and active man. He is the Pastor of Egypt Hill Missionary Baptist Church in Crystal Springs, MS for over 19 years; He is the President of the Copiah County Ministerial Alliance; President, as well as a student, at Bethel Christian College, Hazlehurst Campus; Board Member for the General Mississippi Baptist State Convention;

Executive Director of the Music Department of the General Mississippi Baptist State Convention;

He has served as the Director for the Copiah County Ministerial Alliance Abstinence Only and Parental Involvement Programs from 2005 thru 2010; Executive Chairperson for the Copiah County Democratic Party; a member of the Tri County Healthy Marriage Coalition; the leader singer of the Legendary Dixon's Singers; and Past Board Member of the Boys and Girls Club of Copiah County.

Pastor Dixon is the Owner and Operator of Dixon's Body and Auto Sales, Inc. and very dedicated to the community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a dynamic and dedicated businessman, pastor and community activist, Rev. Dr. Victor Dixon.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MICHAEL PRICE

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Michael Price and to celebrate his distinguished career leading the Goodspeed Opera House.

As a fixture of the celebrated Goodspeed Opera House in East Haddam, Connecticut since its opening in 1963, Michael has devoted his career to the dramatic arts. Filling the role of Executive Director at Goodspeed for the past 46 years, Michael has preserved the legacy of the Victorian theatre building which was originally built in 1876.

With an unwavering flair and talent for the theatre, Michael graduated from the Yale School of Drama and became involved in Goodspeed from its very first season. Taking up the Executive Director position at the theatre five years later, Michael has built Goodspeed to become not only a local treasure for Connecticut, but also a national icon for the arts community.

With highlights including the birth of successful musicals such as "Annie," "Shenandoah," and "Man of La Mancha," Goodspeed under Michael's leadership has made a significant contribution to the American dramatic arts, launching some of our nation's most beloved music and theater. Goodspeed Opera House is the first regional theater to receive over 12 Tony Awards and two Special Tony Awards, for outstanding Contributions to the American musical in 1980 and for outstanding achievement for regional theater in 1995. Goodspeed continues to produce three musicals a year, with nineteen Goodspeed productions moving on to Broadway. In the 50 years since they opened their doors, the Goodspeed Opera House remains committed to their original mission of restoring and revitalizing the heritage of the American musical theater through premiering new musicals and rethinking old favorites.

Balancing his devotion to the Goodspeed Opera House and its smaller counterpart the Norma Terris Theatre in neighboring Chester, Michael has also remained an active advocate for Connecticut's arts and tourism industries.

Serving as Chairman of the Connecticut Commission on the Arts and Connecticut Culture and Tourism Advisory Committee, I was honored to get to know Michael during a 2010 trade mission to Israel. On that occasion, I observed firsthand the passion with which he encouraged Israelis to choose Connecticut as a vacation destination and to promote Goodspeed productions in Jerusalem.

During his long career, Michael has become an irreplaceable part of the Connecticut arts community, as well as an inspiration to American theatre. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the career of Mr. Michael Price.

HONORING SAM GLEESE

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable public servant, Mr. Sam Gleese. Mr. Gleese is a lifelong resident of Jackson, Mississippi.

Mr. Gleese graduated from high school in 1966 and enrolled that fall at Jackson State College (which is now Jackson State University), where he majored in business administration. After graduation on 1970, Mr. Gleese joined a management training program conducted by K-Mart.

In January of 1985 Mr. Gleese was assigned the worst vending in the state of Mississippi. Because of his degree in business administration, his phenomenal record in personal rehabilitation, and his work history in the grocery business, officials decided that he needed no more training, but could learn the program in his own location. He spent two years in that facility, mastering the business and improving his techniques. Then during the next several years he moved to better locations.

In 1992 Mr. Gleese bid on an excellent facility for his business and was denied the bid, then he appealed the decision, which eventually came down, but did not give him personal redress. The incident did correct unfair practices that had plagued many vendors in Mississippi for years. In April of 1994 Mr. Gleese, with the help of his wife, Mrs. Vanessa Gleese, became the manager of one of the largest food service operations in the state-vending program.

Mr. Gleese has always been active in the Missionary Baptist Church. From 1973 to 1990 he taught the adult Sunday school class in his own church, and in 1980 he became a deacon. He was ordained to the ministry in November of 1992 and is now senior associate minister at the College Hill Baptist Church.

In 1992 Mr. Gleese was first elected to the board of directors of the National Federation of the Blind, where he continues to serve with distinction. He has dedicated his life to educating the public, blind and sighted alike, about the abilities of blind people.

In August of 2001 Mr. Gleese accepted a position as an Independent Living Specialist with LIFE (Living Independence for Everyone) of central Mississippi. This position provided opportunities to work with adolescents with

special health care needs in Mississippi between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one. In January of 2002 Mr. Gleese became the statewide project director for the Healthy Futures grants. This position enhances Mr. Gleese's opportunity to serve all adolescents with special health care needs, including blind people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Sam Gleese for his dedication to serving others and giving back to the community he grew up in.

CONGRATULATING CHRIS YENRICK

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to invite Members of this House to join me in congratulating Chris Yenrick of Winston-Salem, North Carolina on his recent election as Chairman of the National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association. Chris is a constituent of mine, and is president of Smith Phillips Building Supply, an establishment proudly serving Winston-Salem, North Carolina since 1880. Chris's service to the community goes beyond that work; he is a Den Leader with the Boy Scouts of America and a member of Knollwood Baptist Church. He has also served our country in the United States Army.

Smith Phillips has been a leading building supply center in the Triad for over 130 years. As its president, Chris Yenrick has provided strong leadership, evidenced by his receipt of the "Grassroots Dealer of the Year" award in 2011 from NLBMDA. He has been engaged actively at the federal level through leadership positions with the NLBMDA and regionally with the Southern Building Material Association, culminating in his recent election as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

As the NLBMDA's Chairman, Chris will be leading an organization founded in 1917, with over 6,000 members operating single or multiple lumber yards and component plants serving homebuilders, subcontractors, general contractors, and consumers. The association provides vital input to policymakers and effectively represents its members' interests at all levels and branches of government. Chris will be an outstanding leader of those efforts.

Mr. Speaker, today I recognize and congratulate Chris Yenrick for his service to our community and country and for his dedication to an industry that's creating jobs and opportunity.

HONORING STAFF SGT TOMMIE JACKSON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a Veteran, Staff SGT Tommie Jackson, of the United States Army.

Staff SGT Tommie Jackson was born April 3, 1942 in Copiah County to French and Besie Jackson. He is the youngest of 12.

Staff SGT Jackson is a member of Brushy Creek Missionary Church where he grew up in the small community of Brushy Creek located in Copiah County.

Staff SGT Jackson married Anna R. Jackson and they have four (4) children: James, French, David and Antoinita Jackson.

Staff SGT Jackson attended William Henry Holtzclaw School located in Crystal Springs, MS. He graduated and attended Utica Junior College, Hinds Community College and Military Police Academy.

Staff SGT Jackson joined the United States Army in 1965. He was stationed in Colorado Springs, CO. His duties there were Special Services and Drill Sgt. Some of the Courses he took while in service are: ATP 21-114, Code of conduct, COURSE-A NON JUD Punishment, and COURSE-B Mil Just, Geneva Convention. He served in Vietnam for one year, four months and twenty seven days.

Staff SGT Jackson came from Vietnam in 1968, earned the rank of SGT (P) E5 and joined the National Guard where he remained until retirement as Staff SGT making a total of over 24 years of dedicated service to his country.

Some of the medals and ribbons received while serving are: Good Conduct, Combat Action Ribbon, National Defense Service Medal, Republic of Vietnam Service Medal and Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a dynamic and dedicated Veteran, Staff SGT Tommie Jackson.

MESA MEADOWS LAND COMPANY

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Mesa Meadows Land Company and Patrick Foss for receiving the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce Business of the Year Award.

This award is given to an outstanding Chamber of Commerce business member who contributed substantially to the Chamber of Commerce and the community.

Henry Foss and his wife Dorothy, moved to Golden to open up Foss Drug in 1913. Henry's wish was to keep Foss Drug running as a legacy for his son. The Foss Drug Store, also known as The Foss General Store, closed its doors in 2007.

In the summer of 2013 a celebration was held to celebrate the 100th year of the Foss Building. The totally renovated facility is now the home to 12 small businesses. The building, now known as the Mesa Meadows Land Company, is still owned by the Foss family.

"We are still here, still pitching for Golden and still doing all we can to keep the retail district strong down here," says Patrick Foss, owner of Mesa Meadows Land Company. "Our intention is to keep this going as long as we can be a vital part of Golden".

I extend my deepest congratulations to Mesa Meadows Land Company and Patrick

Foss for this well deserved recognition by the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce. Thank you for your continued commitment to the Golden community.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 110TH
BIRTHDAY OF JAMES RICHARDSON

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the House's attention today to honor Mr. James Richardson on the occasion of his 110th birthday.

Mr. Richardson was born January 2, 1904, in Eufaula, Alabama. He is the oldest of 11 siblings. Mr. Richardson spent his early years behind a plow on his father's farm. As he got older, he learned to drive a tractor to plow the fields.

Mr. Richardson has two sons. He currently lives at Parkwood Health Care Facility in Phenix City, where he remains happy and healthy. He takes no medications, and he even has a daily exercise regimen. He states attitude is everything, and he tells everyone around him to treat everybody right.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating Mr. James Richardson's 110th birthday. 110 years of life is something we all can aspire to, and I am so honored to have Mr. Richardson residing in Alabama's Third Congressional District.

HONORING SGT. WALTER
FRANKLIN

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a fellow Mississippian, and pay tribute to a veteran of the United States Army, Mr. Walter Franklin.

Sgt. Franklin is a native of Washington County, MS. He is the fifth child born to Mr. L.A. and Bessie Franklin. His education was received through Weddington Elementary School and TL Weston High School in Greenville, MS.

Sgt. Franklin attended Basic Military Training at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. After basic training he was transferred to the military base in Louisiana. Sgt. Franklin was a staff sergeant in the Army and served his country for sixteen years.

Throughout his military career he served his country here in America as well as overseas. In the United States he was stationed in Georgia, Seattle, Washington, California, and Alabama. Overseas, he served in countries like Germany and Vietnam. Sgt. Franklin was one of two sons of L.A. and Bessie Franklin to serve in the U.S. military. His brother, Alonzo, was a member of the United States Marines.

Sgt. Franklin was unable to finish his career, which was his aim, due to an accident which severely damaged his leg. After being honor-

ably discharged from the Army, he started his second career in security services and law enforcement. He worked for the Washington County Sheriff Department in Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a veteran, Sgt. Walter Franklin, of the United States Army.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 160TH AN-
NIVERSARY OF ANDREW COL-
LEGE

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Andrew College as it celebrates its 160th anniversary on January 15, 2014. Andrew College is a small, two-year college in rural Southwest Georgia dedicated to meeting the needs of students as a mission of the United Methodist Church.

Approved by the Georgia General Assembly on January 15, 1854, Andrew's charter granted women access to college degrees 66 years before they were allowed to vote, making it the second-oldest educational institution in the nation to grant degrees to women. It was originally named Andrew Female College and operated as a women's four-year college for 63 years until 1917, when it became a junior college. In 1956, the institution became co-educational.

During its 160 years, the College has met its fair share of obstacles; it acted as a Confederate hospital during the Civil War and suffered a devastating fire to the campus in 1892. However, the school was rebuilt and revived by members of the community, and today it helps students overcome obstacles of their own. Andrew prides itself on its history of providing an education to low-income and at-risk populations of Southwest Georgia, and teaches that life's challenges are often the catalyst for life's triumphs.

Under the current leadership of President David Seyle, Andrew continues to grow as an educational and spiritual leader in the Southeast, providing an academically challenging liberal arts curriculum within a nurturing community. Dr. Seyle and his administration work tirelessly to cultivate a new generation of leaders who welcome life's challenges with empathy and justice. As a champion of affordable education, Andrew College is an outstanding example of compassionate leadership and perseverance.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring Andrew College for achieving this historic milestone of 160 years, and for its commitment to higher education. I look forward to continuing to work with the administration, faculty and students to maintain Andrew's great legacy of personal, academic, and spiritual development.

HONORING SGT. E-5 ANTHONY
MONTRELL LEWIS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sgt. E-5 Anthony Montrell Lewis, who is a remarkable soldier and public servant.

Sgt. Anthony Montrell Lewis was born on November 3, 1989, in Jackson, MS, to Joe Donnell & Carrie Ann Lewis. He is the youngest of their four children: Kina Lewis, Joey Lewis and Ronald Cleve.

Sgt. Lewis grew up in a small community called Brushy Creek where he attended Crystal Springs High School in Crystal Springs, MS, and graduated in 2009.

Sgt. Lewis joined the United States Marine Corps in July 2009. His military occupation is Communications and his last duty station was 3rd Battalion 5th Marines.

Sgt. Lewis is currently in temporary duty station at the MCRD Recruiting School where his graduation date will be December 19, 2013. He wants to continue to serve his country.

Sgt. Lewis currently lives in Oceanside, CA, and is happily married to Kennya Tisa Lewis.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a dedicated soldier, Sgt. E-5 Anthony Montrell Lewis, for his dedication to serving others and our country.

GOLDEN FARMERS MARKET

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud the Golden Farmers Market for receiving the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce Civic Award.

This award is given each year to an organization or individual who contributed greatly to the quality of life in Golden.

The Golden Farmers Market completed its 12th year in 2013 and is known as a model Farmers Market in the State of Colorado. It is a place where one can purchase fresh produce, vegetables and many other goods, and it is a place to get to know your neighbors. Sales turned in by the vendors totaled \$613,000 in 2013 and nearly \$4 million throughout its 12 year history. This generated more than \$120,000 in city tax revenue.

I extend my deepest congratulations to the Golden Farmers Market, and all the volunteers which make the Golden Farmers Market so successful, for this well deserved recognition from the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce.

H.R. 3362, THE EXCHANGE
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ACT**HON. GENE GREEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my opposition to H.R. 3362, the Exchange Information Disclosure Act, which is yet another effort to undermine the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

The Exchange Information Disclosure Act requires weekly reporting by the Department of Health and Human Services on health insurance enrollments through HealthCare.gov and any and all problems consumers experience when using the website.

While I support strong congressional oversight through sufficient reporting and transparency, the reporting required by this bill is overly burdensome, unfunded, and in excess of requirements for other public or private programs. And it includes another attack on navigators charged with enrolling uninsured and underinsured Americans in the new exchanges.

If this bill was a sincere effort to improve or build upon the landmark health care reform law, then it should have gone through the committee process. Instead, it was crafted to further bog down HHS and make the implementation of the ACA as difficult as possible.

Congress should be using our time to work on legislation to improve the historic law so that millions of Americans can take full advantage of affordable coverage and the landmark reforms and protections included in the ACA, rather than another attempt to delay and derail health care reform.

HONORING CAPTAIN IKE
SINGLETERY II**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable public servant, Captain Ike Singletary II, who is currently assigned as the Assistant Professor of Military Science at Jackson State University and Mississippi Valley State University.

A native of Fort Bragg, North Carolina, Captain Singletary entered the Army as a commissioned officer in 2006. Captain Singletary competed for and received a three-year ROTC scholarship as a freshman at Winston-Salem State University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; he would transfer to the University of North Carolina at Pembroke, Pembroke, North Carolina the second semester of his freshman year.

Captain Singletary graduated in 2006 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration with a focus in Management. Upon graduation, Captain Singletary commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Quartermasters Corp (USAR). His first assignment was Transportation Officer and Executive Offi-

cer for the 385th Transportation Detachment (Movement Control Team) at Fort Bragg, North Carolina from May, 2006–July, 2007.

In July 2007, Captain Singletary was cross-leveled to the 221st Ordnance Company (Ammunition Modular) in Fort Wayne, Indiana and became a Platoon Leader of a Medium Lift Platoon tasked to prepare the company for the upcoming deployment to Afghanistan. While in Afghanistan from March 2008–April 2009, then Second Lieutenant Singletary was hand-selected to become the Officer-in-Charge of Bagram Airfield Ammunition Supply Point, the largest Ammunition Supply Point in Afghanistan.

From April 2009–October 2012, Captain Singletary served as the Commander of 385th Transportation Detachment (Movement Control Team) in Fort Bragg, North Carolina. During this time, he mobilized in support of the U.S. Homeland Defense Office Command and Control Consequence Response Element (C2CRE) from January 2012 to October 2012. From December 2012 to June 2013, Captain Singletary served as Supply Officer for the 207th Digital Liaison Team in Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In May 2013, Captain Singletary accepted an Active/Guard Reserve (AGR) tour.

Captain Singletary is currently on a Military Leave of Absence from the Department of the Army Civilian Corps where he is employed as a Supply Technician at the 171st Infantry Brigade, Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

Captain Singletary holds a Master of Business Administration degree from Webster University and has been awarded the Distinguished Master Logistician Citation from SOLE—The International Society of Logistics and the Army Logistic University.

Captain Singletary's military education includes: the Quartermaster Officer Basic and Advance Course; Combined Logistics Captain Career Course; Unit Mobilization Planner Course; Hazardous Materials First Responder at the Operational Level Course; Contracting Officer Representative Course; and Support Operations Course.

His awards and decorations include: the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal (1OLC), Army Achievement Medal (1OLC), Afghanistan Campaign Medal with Campaign Star, National Defense Service Medal, Army Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, Overseas Service Ribbon, Armed Forces Reserve Medal with M-device, NATO–ISAF Medal, and the Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal (1OLC).

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Captain Ike Singletary II for serving our country honorably.

MOTHER HUGHES

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very special woman, Mrs. Mary Sallie Clark Hughes, of Atlanta, Georgia. She turned 100 years old on December 8, 2013, and I am so grateful to call her a constituent and a friend.

Mr. Speaker, for the last 75 years, Mrs. Hughes has been a missionary for those left out and left behind. She has worked tirelessly to provide clothes to local homeless men and women, as well as victims of fires and other disasters. Her heart is so big that everyone who knows her calls her "Mother Hughes." She has dedicated her life to principle of service—service to God, service to others, and service to the Beloved Community.

At the beautiful age of 100, Mother Hughes is still going strong. She recently earned a certification in theology from the Interdenominational Theological Center. As their oldest graduate to date, Mrs. Hughes inspires others to never abandon their goals and dreams. Her compassion is remarkable, patriotic, and certainly worthy of recognition from this body.

As you can imagine, on her birthday this year, many people gathered in Atlanta to honor her tireless and caring spirit and dedication. I unfortunately was unable to attend this wonderful celebration because of the death of Nelson Mandela. I wish I could have joined so many others in my community in thanking Mother Hughes for her tireless work, lasting legacy of love, and compassion for those most in need.

HONORING SFC E7 LONNIE JAMES
ROBERSON**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a Veteran, SFC E-7 Lonnie James Roberson, of the United States Army.

SFC E-7 Lonnie James Roberson was born on November 13, 1951 in Simpson County Mississippi, to the parentage of Mr. Lonnie Lee and Zeffie Lee Roberson. His siblings are: Joseph Williams; Stella Young of Chicago, IL; Dorothy Milton of McGee, MS; Mary Jane; Kenny; Karen; Patricia; and Joann of Harrisville, MS; and Jimmy Dale of Mendenhall, MS.

SFC E-7 Roberson attended the New Hymn School from 1st grade to 12th grade where he graduated and was elected president of his class in 1970.

SFC E-7 Roberson is married to Mrs. Evelyn Robinson Roberson of Georgetown, MS. They have 2 sons: Alex Kendrick Roberson and Lonnie Dymond Roberson.

After graduation SFC E-7 Roberson worked on various jobs until he was employed full time at Universal MFG in Mendenhall, MS, later known as Magnet MFG. He retired from Magnet MFG after working 27 years.

SFC E-7 Roberson attends Brushy Creek Missionary Baptist Church located in Georgetown, MS where he wears many hats. He serves as: Deacon; Sunday School Teacher; President of Usher Ministry; President of Layman ministry; and Vice-President of the Friar Branch New Hope Sunday School Institute and he has received the Copiah Deacon Ministry Award.

SFC E-7 Roberson is a member of Hopewell Lodge #507, Collins Consistory Lodge #190, 32nd degree located in Prentiss, MS.

SFC E-7 Roberson joined the Army Reserve and his duty before he retired was Instructor at Camp Shelby, MS. He was with the 365th Supply and Battalion (WQ7HAA) in Jackson, MS. He received numerous awards: The Army Achievement Medal in June, 1986 and The Army Achievement Medal in 1989. SFC E-7 Roberson served in Desert Storm in 1991 and retired November 13, 2011 after 26 years of dedicated service.

SFC E-7 Roberson is presently employed at ABB of Crystal Springs, MS, formerly known as Kulman Electric, where his job description is Field Service Engineer Technician.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a dynamic and dedicated Veteran, SFC E-7 Lonnie James Roberson.

HONORING DONNA JEAN KIRBY

HON. JASON T. SMITH

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Donna Jean Kirby of Doniphan, Missouri for her outstanding service and involvement in Ripley County. In recognition of her hard work in the community, Ms. Kirby is receiving the Ripley County Chamber of Commerce Citizen of the Year Award. Ms. Kirby has volunteered her time with Relay for Life in addition to chairing the Christmas decorating committee of Heritage Park and pitching in at Independence Day, Labor Day, Timberfest, and other holiday festivities. She is a sister of Beta Sigma Phi sorority and supports a variety of other interests in the community, including working with a committee of local citizens to keep a local hospital open.

If there is an event taking place in Ripley County, chances are Donna Kirby is helping out to make it happen. She has made Ripley County a better place through her hard work and dedication. Ms. Kirby is also a mother of two and grandmother of four. I am grateful that we have such enthusiastic and committed members of the community, such as Ms. Donna Jean Kirby whose hard work makes a difference in so many lives. It is my pleasure to recognize her efforts and achievements before the House of Representatives.

MIKE HELMS

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Mike Helms for receiving the Charlie O'Brien Award from the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce.

This award goes to members who are well respected within the organization and are motivated by an unselfish desire to contribute to the community for the betterment of greater Golden.

Seven years ago Mike Helms had a dream to have a monthly event for residents of Golden who love the outdoors and who ride their

bicycles. Mike, along with a few others who had this same dream, came up with Golden Bicycle Cruise. The excitement from the first cruise events quickly caught on. Through a partnership with the Golden Civic Foundation, in 2013 the Golden Bicycle Cruise had their most successful year with over 400 riders attending most cruises.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Mike Helms for this well deserved recognition by the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce. Your commitment has made our community a better place for all of us to live.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF HORSESHOE BEND

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the House's attention today to recognize Horseshoe Bend National Military Park on the bicentennial of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

The Battle of Horseshoe Bend took place during the War of 1812 in what is now known as Daviston, Alabama. On March 27, 1814, General Andrew Jackson led American troops into a day-long battle against a faction of the Creek Indians. Although the battle was trying, General Jackson and his troops defeated the Red Sticks.

March 27, 2014, will mark the bicentennial of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The area where the battle took place is now known as Horseshoe Bend National Military Park. From March 27th–29th, a celebration of the bicentennial of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend will be held. This event aims to recreate frontier life in the year 1814 and seeks to emphasize the importance of the battle in United States history. The Alabama Tourism Department named the event one of its Top Ten Events for 2014.

Mr. Speaker, please join me and the community of Daviston, Alabama, in celebrating the bicentennial of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

ADMINISTRATION IS SEEN AS RETREATING ON ENVIRONMENT IN TALKS ON PACIFIC TRADE

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the Obama administration is retreating from previous demands of strong international environmental protections in order to reach agreement on a sweeping Pacific trade deal that is a pillar of President Obama's strategic shift to Asia, according to documents obtained by WikiLeaks, environmentalists and people close to the contentious trade talks.

The negotiations over the Trans-Pacific Partnership, which would be one of the world's biggest trade agreements, have exposed deep

riffs over environmental policy between the United States and 11 other Pacific Rim nations. As it stands now, the documents, viewed by The New York Times, show that the disputes could undo key global environmental protections.

The environmental chapter of the trade deal has been among the most highly disputed elements of negotiations in the pact. Participants in the talks, which have dragged on for three years, had hoped to complete the deal by the end of 2013.

Environmentalists said that the draft appears to signal that the United States will retreat on a variety of environmental protections—including legally binding pollution control requirements and logging regulations and a ban on harvesting sharks' fins—to advance a trade deal that is a top priority for Mr. Obama.

Ilana Solomon, the director of the Sierra Club's Responsible Trade Program, said the draft omits crucial language ensuring that increased trade will not lead to further environmental destruction.

"It rolls back key standards set by Congress to ensure that the environment chapters are legally enforceable, in the same way the commercial parts of free-trade agreements are," Ms. Solomon said. The Sierra Club, the Natural Resources Defense Council and the World Wildlife Fund have been following the negotiations closely and are expected to release a report on Wednesday criticizing the draft.

American officials countered that they had put forward strong environmental proposals in the pact.

"It is an uphill battle, but we're pushing hard," said Michael Froman, the United States trade representative. "We have worked closely with the environmental community from the start and have made our commitment clear." Mr. Froman said he continued to pursue a robust, enforceable environmental standard that he said would be stronger than those in previous free-trade agreements.

The draft documents are dated Nov. 24 and there has been one meeting since then.

The documents consist of the environmental chapter as well as a "Report from the Chairs," which offers an unusual behind-the-scenes look into the divisive trade negotiations, until now shrouded in secrecy. The report indicates that the United States has been pushing for tough environmental provisions, particularly legally binding language that would provide for sanctions against participating countries for environmental violations. The United States is also insisting that the nations follow existing global environmental treaties.

But many of those proposals are opposed by most or all of the other Pacific Rim nations working on the deal, including Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Mexico, Chile, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, Vietnam and Peru. Developing Asian countries, in particular, have long resisted outside efforts to enforce strong environmental controls, arguing that they could hurt their growing economies.

The report appears to indicate that the United States is losing many of those fights, and bluntly notes the rifts: "While the chair sought to accommodate all the concerns and red lines that were identified by parties regarding the issues in the text, many of the red

lines for some parties were in direct opposition to the red lines expressed by other parties."

As of now, the draft environmental chapter does not require the nations to follow legally binding environmental provisions or other global environmental treaties. The text notes only, for example, that pollution controls could vary depending on a country's "domestic circumstances and capabilities."

In addition, the draft does not contain clear requirements for a ban on shark finning, which is the practice of capturing sharks and cutting off their fins—commonly used in shark-fin soup—and throwing back the sharks to die. The dish is a delicacy in many of the Asian negotiating countries. At this point the draft says that the countries "may include" bans "as appropriate" on such practices.

Earlier pacts like the North American Free Trade Agreement included only appendices, which called for cooperation on environmental issues but not legally binding terms or requirements. Environmentalists derided them as "green window dressing."

But in May 2007, President George W. Bush struck an environmental deal with Democrats in the Senate and the House as he sought to move a free-trade agreement with Peru through Congress. In what became known as the May 10 Agreement, Democrats got Mr. Bush to agree that all American free-trade deals would include a chapter with environmental provisions, phrased in the same legally binding language as chapters on labor, agriculture and intellectual property. The Democrats also insisted that the chapter require nations to recognize existing global environmental treaties.

Since then, every American free-trade deal has included that strong language, although all have been between the United States and only one other country. It appears to be much tougher to negotiate environmental provisions in a 12-nation agreement.

"Bilateral negotiations are a very different thing," said Jennifer Haverkamp, the former head of the United States trade representative's environmental office. "Here, if the U.S. is the only one pushing for this, it's a real uphill battle to get others to agree if they don't like it."

But business groups say the deal may need to ease up. "There are some governments with developing economies that will need more time and leeway," said Cal Cohen, president of the Emergency Committee for American Trade, a group of about 100 executives and trade associations that lobbies the United States trade negotiator on the deal. "When you think about the evolution of labor provisions, you realize how many centuries the development of high standards took."

Since the trade talks began, lawmakers and advocacy groups have assailed the negotiators for keeping the process secret, and WikiLeaks has been among the most critical voices. The environment chapter is the third in a series of Trans-Pacific Partnership documents released by WikiLeaks. In November, the group posted the draft chapter on intellectual property. In December, the site posted documents detailing disagreements between the negotiating parties on other issues. The site is expected to release more documents as the negotiations unfold.

HONORING SGT. MARQUITA A. GEORGE

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a fellow Mississippian, and pay tribute to a soldier of The United States Air Force, Sgt. Marquita A. George of Sunflower County, Mississippi.

Sgt. George is the only child born to Terri and the stepdaughter of a former Navy man, Mr. Eddie Bentley, Jr. She is a native of Moorhead, MS. Sgt. George received her early education from the East Sunflower Elementary School and Gentry High School in Indianola, MS.

Sgt. George went on to pursue higher education at Alcorn State University and Mississippi State University, but put her pursuit on hold to answer a burning desire. She had to enlist in the military. She knew she could kill two birds with one stone. Sgt. George enlisted in The United States Air Force.

August 5, 2005, Sgt. George attended Basic Military Training in San Antonio, TX. After graduating basic training, she went to Keesler Air Force Base in Biloxi, MS and studied at the Technical School for Information Management (TSIM) learning about computers. After graduating TSIM she was transferred to Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, AL. At Maxwell Air Force Base she was able to put her computer education to work by becoming scheduling technician, personnel liaison, and a computer technician for student officers from Majors to Lieutenant Colonels. While at Maxwell Air Force, Sgt. George also earned her Associate's Degree in Information Management from the Community College of the Air Force.

Sgt. George has been deployed three times overseas. Her tours include Kirkuk, Iraq; Baghdad, Iraq; and Al Udeid Qatar. While on deployment in Baghdad she was decorated with the Joint Commendation Medal. This medal was for a joint special secret service mission with The United States Navy, The United States Marines, and The United States Army to locate Sadaam Hussein.

Sgt. George is currently a Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge (NCOIC) of the Official Mail Center at Little Rock Air Force Base in Jacksonville, AR. On this assignment she is improving her supervision skills by supervising a great team of Airmen to operate the mail distribution center for the base; and we all know mail is highly important to soldiers many of whom are constantly deployed and mobile. The mail must follow without hiccups. She said her goal is to be the supervisor she never had to those under her authority and prepare for her next supervision assignment.

Ultimately, Sgt. George has her eye set on becoming a Master Sergeant to obtain the duty title as a First Sergeant. I am pleased to hear from Sgt. George that her loyalty to the United States is faithful and just so much that she decided to re-enlist for another six more years, after which she will have fourteen years dedicated to serving and protecting our country. I am thankful and grateful for the

service she has given us. Thank you Sgt. George.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a rising soldier of our United States Air Force, Sgt. Marquita A. George.

MEGARA PULLEN

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Megara Pullen for receiving the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce Ambassador of the Year Award.

This award is given each year to an individual who is a member of the Chamber Ambassadors. This individual is active in promoting the Chamber in several ways including attending ribbon cuttings, grand openings, ground breakings, mentoring new Chamber members, attending Chamber functions, helping at the Chamber Back Yard BBQ, and the list goes on.

In addition to her job as Marketing Director for four Mahnke Auto Body locations, Megara is always available to take on the role of volunteer or leader. Her dedication to the Greater Golden Chamber makes her a real asset to the Golden community.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Megara Pullen for her well deserved recognition from the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all her future accomplishments.

RECOGNIZING THE NAVAL AIR STATION, PENSACOLA HEADQUARTERS AS THE W.L. RICHARDSON BUILDING 1500

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to commemorate the life of Walter Leroy "Dick" Richardson and recognize the Naval Air Station, Pensacola Headquarters as the W.L. Richardson Building 1500.

Walter Leroy Richardson was born August 21, 1889 in Princeton Depot, Massachusetts and was later married to Ethel Wilkerson. He enlisted as a Ship's Cook (4th class) in the U.S. Navy on November 1, 1911, where he served on the USS *Mississippi*. Having developed a passion for photography in his youth, Richardson was able to continue his hobby of photography on the USS *Mississippi* while it was anchored in Pensacola. During the Navy's first few weeks of aviation-related activities in Pensacola in 1914, Richardson often captured aviation activities on film, and the Navy recognized that his photographs were a valuable tool for training and documenting aircraft testing, accidents, and other activities. Before long, the Navy designated Richardson as the Navy's first official photographer. At the start of World War I, the Navy used photography

for aerial reconnaissance, and Richardson was soon commissioned and charged with organizing the first Naval School of Photography.

Richardson is now known as the "Father of Naval Photography and Naval Aerial Photographers." He served as photographer aboard the USS *Birmingham* during the Mexican Intervention in 1914, and he also invented the first handheld oblique camera for aerial photography. Pushing the limits of what a camera in the air could do, he even survived a crash aboard the first U.S. Navy zeppelin, the USS *Shenandoah* in 1922. He subsequently was honorably discharged from military service on January 1, 1926. Walter Leroy Richardson passed away on June 14, 1945 and is interred at Fort Lincoln Cemetery, Washington D.C.

Walter Leroy Richardson's pioneering spirit and dedication to his craft and country make it an honor to dedicate Naval Air Station Building 1500 in Pensacola, Florida to his proud legacy. Building 1500 was built by the U.S. Army in 1939 and was later turned into a Naval School of Photography. The school was later renamed the Defense Photography School and relocated to Fort Meade, Maryland. Building 1500 was selected for renovation under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in 2010 and then designated as headquarters for Naval Air Station, Pensacola.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of a grateful Nation, I stand here today to commend Walter Leroy "Dick" Richardson, his lasting impact on the United States Armed Forces, and the recognition of his legacy through the dedication of Building 1500 as the W.L. Richardson Building 1500 on board Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida.

PROFESSOR MICHAEL S. GREEN &
2013 EUGENE ASHER DISTINGUISHED TEACHING AWARD

HON. DINA TITUS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with pride and pleasure to congratulate Dr. Michael S. Green, professor of history at the College of Southern Nevada in Las Vegas, on his recent selection as the recipient of the American Historical Association's 2013 Eugene Asher Distinguished Teaching Award. The AHA, a leading professional organization dedicated to the study and teaching of history, awards this prize only once a year to recognize outstanding teaching and advocacy for history. This is the first time ever that this prestigious award has gone to a community college professor.

To quote Winston Churchill, "Study history, study history. In history lie all the secrets of statecraft." Professor Green is encouraging the young people of Southern Nevada to do just that—"study history, study history." Through his excellent teaching, he is cultivating the minds of tomorrow. Many of his former students are found today in public service and media positions throughout Nevada.

A graduate of the University of Nevada—Las Vegas and Columbia University, Dr.

Green specializes in nineteenth century politics and the American West, and has published several books including, *Las Vegas: A Centennial History*, and dozens of articles in scholarly journals. He writes a regular column in several popular magazines and is often called upon to serve as a lecturer, guest speaker, and expert on Nevada history and politics. He is a researcher and consultant for the City of Las Vegas Mob Museum, and is currently writing a text book on Nevada history. A man of many talents, Dr. Green is also a specialist on President Lincoln, having authored several books focusing on Lincoln and the politics of the Civil War. He is currently editing a collection of essays focusing on Lincoln as well.

Nonetheless, while many academicians often prioritize research and publications over teaching, Michael Green's number one priority has always been his students. As one remarked, "Dr. Green loves his subject and it shows." I can think of no higher compliment, and I can imagine no one more deserving of this award. I commend Dr. Green for this distinction, and am proud to have him as a friend, a colleague, and a constituent, Only in District One.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was \$10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is \$17,287,251,611,151.62. We've added \$6,660,374,562,238.54 to our debt in 5 years. This is over \$6.6 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

BIRTHDAY OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. CONYERS. I rise today to honor the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the man who so many year ago inspired me and challenged me to pursue a life in public service. His message of love, hope, and compassion ignited a Civil Rights Movement that changed the hearts of millions of Americans. His stirring rhetoric, his devotion to non-violence even in the face of grave danger, and his example of moral courage, breathed new life into the promises of freedom, equality, and justice that have always defined American democracy.

Today I remind my colleagues that the nation and world of which he dreamed of remains unrealized. We have eliminated the most invidious forms of Jim Crow, but racism still permeates far too much of our daily lives.

We have made great strides in ensuring equal opportunity regardless of race, sex, or religion, but vast inequalities still exist. We have been stalled in our efforts to ensure that every American has the opportunity to grow through education, gain dignity through honest work, and receive equal treatment before the law. These are the struggles where we have failed to live up to the example set by Dr. King; these are the battles Dr. King would be fighting if he was still around to celebrate his 85th birthday.

Remember Dr. King, be thankful for the legacy he left behind, and consider what we can do to honor his memory.

Happy Birthday Dr. King. Happy Birthday to you.

COMMEMORATING 106TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA SORORITY

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 106th anniversary of the founding of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., the first Greek-letter organization established by black college women in America.

This prestigious organization, founded at Howard University by nine visionary women in 1908, at a period when Jim Crow laws flourished in the law books, knew the rigors of their journey during the early 1900s. Those nine special women were: Anna Easter Brown, Beulah Burke, Lillie Burke, Marjorie Hill, Margaret Flagg Holmes, Ethel Hedgeman Lyle, Lavinia Norman, Lucy Slowe, and Marie Woolfolk Taylor.

The organization, which has grown to a sisterhood of more than 260,000 members in 975 chapters worldwide, includes an extraordinary collection of women, who now encompass diverse ethnicities and nationalities and are united by a bond of sisterhood and a commitment to service.

Alpha Kappa Alpha was founded to touch lives, improve the stature of women and serve humankind. Its mission is to develop leaders, expand educational and economic opportunity, and ensure that the Sorority is fully engaged in the civic life of the nation and each community in which it has a chapter.

Sojourner Truth once said, that "If women want any rights more than [they've] got, why don't they just take them and not be talking about it." This quote embodies the spirit that the determined women of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.

Alpha Kappa Alpha is home to college presidents, deans, directors of Fortune 500 companies, judges, mayors, Members of Congress, state legislatures, city councils, and school boards. This sorority has provided the foundation for intellectuals such as Sharon Pratt Kelly, the first woman to serve as mayor of Washington, D.C.; Angie Brookes, the first woman President of the United Nations; the long revered Rosa Parks, mother of the Civil Rights Movement; Azie Taylor Morton, the only African-American to hold the position of

Treasurer of the United States; and First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt.

Alpha Kappa Alpha women have served in the United States Armed Services and devoted their lives to saving ours. I salute those women today who are active or retired military personnel. They are the heroes that should be emulated by the next generation.

AKA's have long referred to founder Ethel Hedgeman Lyle as the "guiding light," a figurative phrase that emphasizes the central importance to AKA sisters of aptitude, resilience, unwavering service, and valor.

President George W. Bush, in his address at the 55th Inauguration, stated that:

Our nation relies on men and women who look after a neighbor and surround the lost with love. Americans, at our best, value the life we see in one another, and must always remember that even the unwanted have worth.

I am honored to commemorate this historic milestone and commemorate the 106th anniversary of the coming together of an amazing sisterhood, born of the passion for humanitarian service and educational excellence of nine extraordinary young women.

As a member of the Alpha Kappa Omega Graduate Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority in Houston, Texas, I take great pride in the fact that the legacy of the founders lives on in the work of the Omega Graduate Chapter under the leadership of Marianne Young Walker, Chapter President; and Jeanne Cherise Story, Chapter Treasurer.

Alpha Kappa Omega Chapter located in Houston, Texas is also the home chapter of: The 18th International President, Dr. Mattelia B. Grays; the 21st International President, Ms. Faye B. Bryant; the 20th South Central Regional Director, Dr. Polly Sparks Turner; and the 23rd South Central Regional Director, Mrs. Gwendolyn J. Brinkley.

Inspired by a dedicated investment of human capital and a bold commitment to the principles of basic human rights, the sisters of Alpha Kappa Omega Chapter dedicates their talent and resources to the betterment of their community and live by this motto: "Global Leadership through Timeless Service."

Among the signature program initiatives of Alpha Kappa Omega Chapter are the following:

Emerging Young Leaders Program, which—impact the lives of 10,000 girls in grades six through eight by providing leadership development, civic engagement, enhanced academic preparation and character building.

Health Initiatives—encourage personal fitness and healthy life styles to reduce health disparities, save lives.

Environmental Stewardship and Sustainability an initiative to encourage energy efficiency, conservation, eco-living, reforestation, urban gardening, education and empowerment of consumers, and opportunities for women owned businesses.

Global Poverty Initiative, a program to hunger, preserve the environment and empower

women by providing food production skills and training in self-reliance through gifts of seeds, livestock and training in environmentally sound agriculture.

Social Justice and Human Right Initiative, which addresses gender equality issues including human trafficking and domestic violence, services for children with incarcerated parents, youth aging out of foster care and children in homeless shelters.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the extraordinary achievements of this extraordinary organization that has been providing leadership for our nation for 106 years.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

HON. DINA TITUS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, nearly 350,000 Southern Nevada residents regularly struggle to secure enough food to feed themselves and nurture their families.

During the recent recession, demand for nutrition assistance increased dramatically. As a result, charitable organizations across the country have been asked to do more with less. In my district, Three Square Food Bank has witnessed former donors becoming clients due to layoffs and long-term unemployment.

As the Farm Bill is finalized, I'd like to urge the members of the joint committee to protect funding for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and reauthorize categorical eligibility so Southern Nevadans struggling in this economy can continue to access the programs they rely on to make ends meet.

Let me tell you about Jennifer who lives in Southern Nevada. Jennifer, her two children, and her sister are considered a household under existing law. They live together, buy food together, and eat meals together as a family. Jennifer and her sister each own a car, which they rely on to get to work on time every day. These are not luxury cars; both are eight years old and in need of repair.

The problem for Jennifer and her family is that the SNAP program has strict eligibility requirements that make it very difficult for families with even moderate assets, like aging cars, to qualify for the nutrition assistance program. Categorical eligibility helps solve this problem by recognizing that many low-income families who qualify for other assistance programs also need basic food assistance. If categorical eligibility is eliminated, Jennifer and millions of other low-income families with gross incomes or assets just above the federal SNAP limit would become ineligible for SNAP benefits simply because of the value of the modest cars they own.

Categorical eligibility has been demonized in recent months, but it plays a critical role in

helping families like Jennifer's access the programs they need so that their basic expenses are met each month. It also enables these families to keep assets, like an aging car, without having to make the difficult choice between food assistance and transportation. This is especially important for the nearly 40,000 unemployed Nevadans who need a reliable vehicle to search for jobs and secure employment once they've been hired.

I urge the members of the joint committee to protect the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and maintain categorical eligibility so working families like Jennifer's can continue to receive this vital food assistance.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, January 16, 2014 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 28

10 a.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine S. 1600, to facilitate the reestablishment of domestic, critical mineral designation, assessment, production, manufacturing, recycling, analysis, forecasting, workforce, education, research, and international capabilities in the United States.

SD-366

FEBRUARY 4

10:15 a.m.

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine privacy in the digital age, focusing on preventing data breaches and combating cybercrime.

SD-226